

**Tatiana F. SHUMARINA,**

Candidate of Philology (PhD), Associate Professor of the Russian Language Department of Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University; 24/26 Francuzskij blvd., Odessa, 65058, Ukraine; tel.: +38(048)683539; mob.: +38–0673779936; e-mail: shumarina2010@mail.ru; ORCID ID: 0000–0001–7383–7707

**Darya V. TSAREVA,**

specialist of the Russian Language Department of Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University; 24/26 Francuzskij blvd., Odessa, 65058, Ukraine; mob.: +38–0931809294; e-mail: dcareva@mail.ru; ORCID ID: 0000–0001–8809–4600

**METHOD OF VERBAL PORTRAIT: PROBLEMS OF TERMINOLOGY**

**Summary.** When the specialists are fixing verbal signs appearances they are guided by specific rules included the methodology of «verbal portrait». Scientists and practitioners repeatedly noted that the use of this method is not effective enough in the detection and investigation of crimes. This was evidenced by A. M. Zinin and other experts in the field of criminology. However, the investigation of the pressing problems in the linguistic aspect of habitoscopy appeared outside the circle of researchers' interests. Meanwhile the terminological apparatus of sketch appearance is nonnormable in the Russian language. It is one of the probable causes of forensic failures. In the article the limitations of modern habitoscopy terminology and the reasons for preventing its orderliness have been analyzed. *The purpose* of research is to analyse the limitations of modern habitoscopy terminology and to look for a reason that prevents their ordering. *The object* of study is Russian habitoscopy terminology. *The subject* of researches is the terminology metaphor. This work is used a descriptive *method*. As the *result* the main reasons, that prevented the order of terminology system, are found. *Conclusions.* Among others problems may be mentioned the absence of the necessary terminology and symbols to attract guidebooks nominations of any description; violation of the requirements of precision of the term; the absence of metaphoric symbols for the nomination exterior signs; the presence of obsolete terms and ignoring the actual semantic derivatives, including eponym type. *Practical application:* the results of research can be used in forensic science, literary criticism, rhetoric.

**Key words:** terminology, metaphor, habitoscopy, sketch appearance.

*Статтю отримано 20.10.2016 р.*

УДК [811.111+811.161.2]:316.774:004.738.5

**ILONA M. DERIK,**

PhD (Candidate of Philological Sciences), Associate Professor, Chair of Translation and Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, Foreign Languages Faculty, State Institution «South-Ukrainian Ushynskiy National Pedagogical University», 34 Staroportofrankivs'ka St., Odesa, Ukraine; tel.: +38 050 3166344; e-mail: anoli@odessa.tv; ORCID ID: 0000–0003–1476–2391

**ON THE ISSUE OF TRANSLATING SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE FROM THE TYPOLOGICALLY DISTANT LANGUAGES**

**Summary.** The presented article is aimed at elaborating the *problem* of translating scientific discourse from typologically distant languages in the contemporary linguistic paradigm. The main *objective* of the paper consists in investigating the techniques of scientific discourse translation taking into consideration the lexico-grammatical discrepancies between the typologically distant source and target languages. The *subjects* are the particular linguistic phenomena in the source language and the ways of their reproduction by target language means with the preservation of the semantic invariant in accordance with the scientific discourse genre requirements. Employing the *methods* of applied linguistics and text analysis the author performs the all-sided review of the scientific discourse translation in both the mental and the communicative aspect. Identifying the typological peculiarities of scientific discourse translation strategies and techniques from English into Ukrainian and vice versa is the *finding* of research. The *results* of the carried-out research have proved that there exist typological peculiarities of translating scientific discourse for the above-mentioned translation pair (English-Ukrainian). The *practical value* of the research lies in the fact that the outlined regularities permit to justify the truthfulness of the typologically universal and distinctive features existence in translating scientific discourse.

**Key words:** scientific discourse translation, typologically distant languages, linguistic phenomenon, source language, target language, translation strategies and techniques, language means, semantic invariant, typological universal and distinctive features.

**Problem-setting and recent papers survey.** The **objective** of the following research is the systematization and unification of the existing approaches to the study of discourse translation in general and scientific discourse interpretation in particular. The theoretical grounding for the ideas supplied was formed on the basis of the fundamental scientific works by É. Benvenist, P. Serio, M. Foucault, G. Lyons, Ch. Fillmore, Teun van Dijk, J. Fisk, A. K. Zholkovskiy, G. Lakoff, N. Chomsky, I. B. Kashkin, Y. Lotman, M. Ilyin, R. Barthes, V. I. Karasik, Yu. S. Stepanov, V. H. Borbot'ko, F. S. Batsevic, R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, J. Starvik, M. Hoey.

The understanding of the discourse as the text plunged in the communicative situation suggests its multidimensional nature. From the psycholinguistic point of view discourse is intriguing because of the possibility of switches from the inner code to the outer verbalization in the processes of speech generation and its interpretation with regards to the social-psychic types of language personalities and the role preferences. The linguostylistic discourse analysis is focused on distinguishing the speech registers, differentiating oral speech from the written one in all the genre varieties, studying functional communication parameters on the basis its units (the characteristics of the functional styles). The structural and linguistic discourse description presupposes its segmentation and is aimed at foregrounding the textual proper communication peculiarities — the sense and formal discourse coherence, the ways of topic switching, the modal restrictors (hedges), the large and small textual blocks, discourse polyphony understood as simultaneous communication on the different levels of the text depth.

**Task-setting.** The **urgency** of this paper arises from the need for accurate and well-qualified scientific discourse translation in the view of the universal globalization in the scientific world. The **object** of the work is scientific discourse viewed as the speech and mental phenomenon in the translational aspect. The **subject** is associated with the all-level linguistic means and techniques making possible adequate and faithful rendering of the semantic invariant with regards to the scientific prose immanent features (coherence, cohesion and intertextuality). The immediate **tasks** of the article have been predetermined by the above-mentioned objective and include respectively: the elaboration of the discourse studies in both the translational and the communicative aspects; the outline of the typologically universal and distinctive features of the scientific discourse translation from the typologically distant languages.

From the linguistic point of view discourse is often defined as a complex communicative phenomenon of the super-textual level which presupposes the impact of extralinguistic factors on its production and perception. The discourse thus is not restricted by the boundaries of the text in its general understanding. Hypertext is closer to the discourse than traditional written or printed semantically finished and finite text in this point.

The communicational aspect of the discourse is reflected in the focus on the extralinguistic factors influencing the communicative process both in the sphere of its production and perception. Discourse is widely investigated as the complex communicative unit with its unique structural and semantic features. Its immanent peculiarities include cohesiveness and cohesion, fullness and independence of meaning which are realized linguistically by morphological forms and syntactic links. Inherent of discourse on all its levels is thematic, referential, eventual, temporal and local unity.

Discourse in the translational aspect is understood mainly as the speech practice, i. e. interactive activity of the communicants, the setting and maintenance of the contact, emotional and informational exchange, interaction and two-way influence, the interconnection of the variable communicative strategies and their verbal and non-verbal manifestations. Very important in this connection is the dependence on extralinguistic knowledge, views, intentions and aims of the definite speaker. The scientific style is considered to be the most rigid and conservative with the abundance of stereotype constructions, cliché words, foreign words, neologisms and terms.

From the psycholinguistic point of view translating scientific discourse is intriguing because of the possibility of switches from the inner code to the outer verbalization in the processes of speech generation and its interpretation with regards to the social-psychic types of language personalities and the role preferences. The linguostylistic discourse analysis is focused on distinguishing the speech registers, differentiating oral speech from the written one in all the genre varieties, studying functional communication parameters on the basis its units (the characteristics of the functional styles). The structural and linguistic discourse translation description presupposes its segmentation and is aimed at foregrounding the textual proper communication peculiarities — the sense and formal discourse coherence, the ways of topic switching, the modal restrictors (hedges), the large and small textual blocks, discourse polyphony understood as simultaneous communication on the different levels of the text depth.

*The scientific discourse* is a complex phenomenon with the following typological immanent features:

- the simultaneous professional and personal discourse orientation (due to the number of the participants it's mass but according to its content it's interpersonal professional communication);

- the integral character of the communicative strategies assortment (the combination of the educative and research discourse strategies);
- the uniqueness of the status and role communicants' characteristics (the basic communicants — presenter of the scientific data (the lecturer or the researcher); the professional who is interested in perceiving and interpreting this information ( the student or the post-graduate);
- the creation of the optimal conditions for the successful process of the information acquisition and processing by the recipient;
- the unification (the employment of the stereotype constructions, terms, foreign words, abbreviations, acronyms, measurement units, formulas etc.).

The outlined specificity of the scientific discourse parameters has resulted in the conclusion of its communicative uniqueness as the object of translation in comparison with the other types of the institutional discourse.

In the course of the complex research the detailed analysis of the translation strategies and techniques applied for the typologically distant language pair (English — Ukrainian) has also been performed. The translation strategy is correlated with the main purpose of communication and the peculiarities of the target audience, being formed on the basis of the translator's linguistic competence, the author's main communicative intention and the semantic invariant of the message, it represents the combination of the translator's actions, aimed at the achievement of the discourse general communicative purpose and realized through the employment of a set of translation techniques. The translation technique is defined as a set of a translator's practical actions in the real process scientific information rendering, which allow to reproduce the initial sense of the source text by the linguistic means of a typologically different language often resulting in the use of translation transformations in case of the absence of the linguistic equivalents proper. This mainly concerns the differences in the grammar categories such as verbal tenses, aspects, moods and voices, presence or absence of case, number and gender categories for the nominative parts of speech and lexico-grammatical classification on the morphological level, both the semantic and functional variation of the word order regularities, syntactic constructions and structures of secondary predication on the syntactical level, discrepancies in the semantics and usage of the different lexical units (homonyms, pseudo international words and international words proper, terms, abbreviations and shortenings, polysemantic words) and also dissimilarity of the stylistic stratification.

The main **conclusions** are as follows:

1. The contemporary scientific discourse is a unique communicative and pragmatic phenomenon. Its condition in the scientific word is predetermined by the society's demand for the scientific information acquisition and the peculiarities of this discourse type functioning.
2. The uniqueness of the scientific discourse is determined by the interaction of the following discourse features: the addressers' expectation of the professionally oriented interactive educational equal communication with the audience, the scientific discourse genre specification (article, abstract, patent, research paper, report etc.), the subject-subject positions of the communicants, the translation strategies and techniques assortment and the peculiarities of their functioning.
3. The strategic orientation of the discourse type under investigation is on the crossroads of the key tasks of science (provision of information, enlightenment, contribution to the international scientific and technical progress) and the educational goals (knowledge, education and scientific culture distribution).
4. The educational and cognitive addresser's intentions in the scientific discourse are realized in the domain of the information technologies by means of the two key communicative strategies (the strategy of educating and the strategy of forming the audience's cognitive activity) through the use of such communicative techniques as: the allusion to the reliable source of information, the distribution of cognitive information, the communicative equality of speech, the attraction of the audience's attention.
5. The effectiveness of the communicative strategies and techniques realization typical of the scientific discourse is provided by the employment of the verbalized linguistic means of different levels: phonetic, lexical and grammatical.

The scope of the means of the cognitive, emotional and evaluation information distribution is rather wide and it includes the following components: the cohesion means, providing the discourse cohesiveness; the actualization means of different levels; the quotations, the direct and indirect allusions in the function of intertextual links; the means which increase the information density of the messages and the objectiveness of the subjective and logical information presentation (special professional economic and scientific terminological units, abbreviations, shortenings, names of organizations, anthroponyms, precise lexis); means, which provide for the dynamic character of the messages and function as manifestations of the genre and functional-stylistic peculiarities (the Passive Voice forms, non-finite verbal forms, Present tense finite verbal forms, lexicalized plural noun forms, the Comparative and Superlative degrees adjective forms on the morphological level;

impersonal and indefinitely personal two-part finite clauses, structures of secondary predication, structures of Complex Subject, Complex Object and formal subject on the syntactical level. As far as the functional and stylistic orientation is concerned the discourse under investigation possesses features of the normative written literary speech.

The specific features of the scientific discourse illustrating its uniqueness on all the linguistic levels are the following: the considerable amount of both general and specific full word terms and terminological abbreviations and shortenings, foreign words (e.g. *ad hoc*, *a priori* etc.), words of the semantic field «science», proper names (anthroponyms, terms-anthroponyms like «*Thales's theorem*» or «*Pythagorean theorem*», company names and trade names like «*pyrex*», international and pseudo-international units in comparison with the widely used common lexis on the lexical level; the prevalence of the notional parts of speech over the form words, nominative units over the verbal ones, non-finite verbal forms (the Infinitive, the Participle, the Diepyrkytmetnyk, the Gerund) over the finite personal ones, the Present tense forms over the Past and Future tense forms, the Passive Voice forms over the Active Voice forms. The commonness and semantic value of these linguistic elements allows to treat them as the textual markers, which mirror the uniqueness of the scientific discourse under investigation and result in the realization of the main communicative strategies and techniques characteristic of this institutional type of discourse.

It also should be taken into account that stereotype speech formulas and means of emotional and evaluative modality are widely used, which is due to the manipulation function realization consisting in the addresser's attraction and further involvement into the communicative process. The following linguistic means of the above mentioned function realization should be enumerated: periphrastic words and word combinations, titles like *Miss, Mrs, Ms, Mr, Sir, Madam, Messrs, Пан, Пани, Панове* (mostly in scientific reports, speeches and lectures); the lexical units with the emotional and evaluative connotations of approval, encouragement etc; the stylistically marked words (mostly of the literary style), phraseological units (both idiomatic and non-idiomatic), stylistic means of different levels (epithets, metaphors, metonymies, simile, rhetorical questions, inversion and the like). All the above mentioned language units are used to realize the communicative strategies of metaphorization and are aimed at forming positive attitude to the information provided and its presenters or carriers.

The phonetic means of representation on the segmental and suprasegmental levels should be singled out (on the segmental level it's the division into syllables, the alteration of the stressed and unstressed syllables, the use of the proclitics and enclitics, the phenomenon of the phonetic adaptation in the roots and affixes of the loan lexemes; on the suprasegmental level — the value of the total acoustic energy, intensity and duration of sound, the use of specific melodic patterns, hesitation pauses). The main criterion of the quality and faithfulness of the performed scientific discourse translation is the accuracy of rendering the complex interaction of the linguistic means of different levels aimed at realizing the main communicative strategies and techniques of the scientific discourse and thus enforcing the total communicative and pragmatic effect as well as providing for the successful communication.

The **perspective** is seen in the more detailed research of the typological common features and specific linguistic peculiarities of the contemporary scientific discourse on the basis of the typologically distant Germanic and Slavic languages.

#### Literature

1. Bell R. T. Translation and Translating / R. T. Bell. — London and New York : Longman, 1991. — 400 p.
2. Dijk van T. A. Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis / T. A. van Dijk // The sociolinguistic Reader. — 1998. — Vol. 2 : Gender and Discourse. — P. 367–393.
3. Карасик В. И. Языковой круг : личность, концепты, дискурс / В. И. Карасик. — Волгоград : Пермена. — 2002. — 477 с.

#### References

1. Bell, R. T. (1991), *Translation and Translating*, Longman, London & New York, 400 p.
2. Dijk van, T. A. (1998), «Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis», *The sociolinguistic Reader*, vol. 2, *Gender and Discourse*, pp. 367–393.
3. Karasik, V. I. (2002), *The language circle : personality, concepts, discourse [Jazykovej krug : lichnost', koncepty, diskurs]*, Peremena, Volgograd, 477 p.

**ДЕРІК Ілона Морисівна,**

кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри перекладу і теоретичної та прикладної лінгвістики Державного закладу «Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського», вул. Старопортофранківська, 34, м. Одеса, 65029, Україна; тел. : +38 050 3166344; e-mail : anoli@odessa.tv; ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1476-2391

## ДО ПИТАННЯ ПРО ПЕРЕКЛАД НАУКОВОГО ДИСКУРСУ З ТИПОЛОГІЧНО НЕСПОРІДНЕНИХ МОВ

**Анотація.** Представлена стаття спрямована на вивчення *проблеми* перекладу наукового дискурсу з типологічно неспоріднених мов у сучасній науковій парадигмі. Головна *мета* статті полягає у дослідженні тактик перекладу наукового дискурсу з урахуванням лексико-граматичних розбіжностей у типологічно неспоріднених вихідній мові та мові перекладу. *Предметом* є певні мовні явища вихідної мови та засоби їх відтворення засобами мови перекладу зі збереженням семантичного інваріанту відповідно до вимог жанру наукового дискурсу. Застосовуючи *методи* прикладної лінгвістики й аналізу тексту, здійснено всебічний огляд перекладу наукового дискурсу в ментальному та комунікативному аспектах. *Завданням* дослідження є визначення типологічних особливостей перекладу наукового дискурсу з англійської українською та навпаки. За *результатами* виконаного дослідження з'ясовано, що існують типологічні особливості перекладу наукового дискурсу для вище згаданої пари (англійська-українська). *Практична цінність* дослідження полягає в тому, що визначені закономірності дозволяють стверджувати про залежність якості перекладу наукового дискурсу від збереження типологічно спільних і дистинктивних рис наукового дискурсу.

**Ключові слова:** переклад наукового дискурсу, типологічно неспоріднені мови, мовне явище, вихідна мова, мова перекладу, перекладацькі стратегії і тактики, мовні засоби, семантичний інваріант, типологічно спільні та дистинктивні риси.

**ДЕРІК Ілона Морисовна,**

кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры перевода и теоретической и прикладной лингвистики Государственного учреждения «Южноукраинский национальный педагогический университет имени К. Д. Ушинского», ул. Старопортофранковская, 34, г. Одесса, 65029, Украина; тел. : +38 050 3166344; e-mail : anoli@odessa.tv; ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1476-2391

## К ВОПРОСУ О ПЕРЕВОДЕ НАУЧНОГО ДИСКУРСА С ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИ НЕРОДСТВЕННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

**Аннотация.** Представленная статья направлена на изучение *проблемы* перевода научного дискурса с типологически неродственных языков в современной научной парадигме. Главная *цель* статьи заключается в исследовании тактик перевода научного дискурса с учётом лексико-грамматических различий в типологически неродственных исходном языке и языке перевода. *Предмет* изучения — определённые языковые явления исходного языка и средства их воспроизведения средствами языка перевода с сохранением семантического инварианта в соответствии с требованиями жанра научного дискурса. Применяя *методы* прикладной лингвистики и анализа текста, осуществлено всестороннее исследование перевода научного дискурса в ментальном и коммуникативном аспектах. *Задачей* исследования является определение типологических особенностей перевода научного дискурса с английского на украинский и наоборот. В *результате* выполненного исследования выяснилось, что существуют типологические особенности перевода научного дискурса для вышеупомянутой пары (английский-украинский). *Практическая ценность* исследования заключается в том, что определённые закономерности позволяют утверждать о зависимости качества перевода научного дискурса от сохранения типологически общих и дистинктивных черт научного дискурса.

**Ключевые слова:** перевод научного дискурса, типологически неродственные языки, языковое явление, исходный язык, язык перевода, переводческие стратегии и тактики, языковые средства, семантический инвариант, типологически общие и дистинктивные черты.

*Статтю отримано 12.09.2016 р.*