

SECTION XV. PHILOLOGY

DOI 10.36074/21.08.2020.v2.32

A WEEDY DICTIONARY. NEW TERMS OR OLD ERRORS?

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Nowadays much attention is paid to scientific and technical translation, as it plays an important role in international professional communication. The rapid development of scientific and technological progress and the large flow of information have led to demand for such translation, and hence increased requirements for speed and quality of its implementation. [1]

Countless incompetent people, who often do not even speak Ukrainian properly, have settled in the market of technical translations. The situation is complicated by the lack of understanding of the translation subject by translators without technical education or simply experience. Not surprisingly that many English translations resemble the original text, rewritten in Ukrainian letters. "Конектор серійного інтерфейсу знаходиться на панелі управління..." – something painfully familiar, isn't it? So, let's have a look the "pearls" that appear most often in translations.

Connector. The number of "конекторіє" in the Ukrainian language is growing rapidly. Although there is a good old equivalent – "роз'єм", some people prefer the "smarter" version. So some may say "nasal drops", and some "drugs for intranasal administration", excuse my French.

Serial interface. The scientific community did not have time to get used to the fact that "serial number" should be translated as "серійний" and not "заводський" number, as there came a mysterious "serial interface" – (послідовний інтерфейс, інтерфейс для послідовної передачі даних, interface for serial data transmission).

As we saw in the discussion between translators in one FB group: "You type in Google "серійний інтерфейс" – and you see that this is a widely used term [2]. So many people can not be wrong!" Let's face it, you can even find a "hairy interface – волохатий інтерфейс" (meaning USB) in Google, but that doesn't mean you have to write it in translations. The same is with the word "circuit" translated by students of power engineering as "ланцюг". There is no such a translation in the meaning of "електричне коло". [3]

Cooler. It is a very convenient word when performing technical translations. The only problem is that in English it means "охолоджувач" (that is, a fairly general concept), and in Ukrainian – "вентилятор для охолодження процесора (або іншого компонента на друкованій платі)". As a result, "кулери" have the ability to reproduce, appearing in the Ukrainian translation where they have never been – in place of radiators, Peltier elements and other real coolers, which are generally not fans, sometimes just liquids.

Motor. Ignoring the traditional stylistics of the Ukrainian language is a normal phenomenon for ignorant people. Well, we know that "motor" is a colloquial word. They also say it in English! Therefore, if you see in Ukrainian translation

"асинхронний мотор", "мотор постійного струму", etc. – Do not be surprised. The same trouble is with induction motor. Haven't you really heard anything about "індукційні", "індуктивні" and other "індукторні" motors? Translators with linguistic education, unfortunately, do not often suspect that "*induction motor*" is "асинхронний двигун", and "індукторний двигун" in English is "*reluctance motor*", and not "*induction*". [3]

The verb "**to construct**" is quite another story. Despite the external similarity with the Ukrainian "конструювати", its most common meaning is "збирати", "монтувати". But why look in a dictionary when everything seems so obvious?

Display. Every second translator on the Internet translates this term as "дисплей" or at least "екран". But is it correct to call a liquid crystal display of 5x10 characters in such a way? Or LED-display for 4 character cells? In the Ukrainian language, there is still some difference between the terms "дисплей" and "індикатор". Only "modern technical translators" often do not even guess what certain electronic components look like.

Aperture. Once, we came across the phrase "розкриття апертури" when translating an article on optical microscopy. And this "pearl" was given on the website of the representative office of the famous Japanese manufacturer of optics. As a matter of fact, in the original there should be "розкриття польової діафрагми", and "апертура" is a numerical parameter that characterizes the course of rays in optical components, such as a condenser or objective lens. But why should lazy translators know the structure of the microscope? The dictionary clearly states – "апертура"!

Bode diagram, Philips screwdriver, Nyquist theorem. Such "nominal" names often become a stumbling block for translators who do not have a systematic knowledge of the technology. As a result, translated from the English technical documentation there come "діаграми Бодє", "викрутки Філіпса", "теорема Нейквіста" and other new concepts that can put a dead end of any engineer.

A good translator-technician, even without a dictionary with such terms, looking only at the drawings and graphics of the original text, understands that the "*Bode diagram*" is an "амплітудно-частотна характеристика". And the famous "*Nyquist theorem*" in English is often called "*Nyquist-Shannon-Kotelnikov theorem*", which is known in our country as "теорема Котельникова". "*Phillips-head screwdriver*" is a screwdriver that is designed to be used with a type of screw that has a slot in its top that looks like a cross.

And a couple of examples of wrong translations, that could be even more dangerous. Once Nikita Khrushchev at a meeting with ambassadors of various countries pronounced the phrase: "*We will bury you!*" – "*Ми вас ще поховемо!*" meaning that communism will see the end of capitalism. His words were translated and understood too literal and relations between countries faced danger. The same unpleasant thing happened to Jimmy Carter when he declared, as an interpreter thought, that "He was happy to see private parts of Poland" meaning beautiful Poland landscapes and historical places. Of course, it was just a wrong translation, but the people who heard it were shocked.

Thus, you see that a bad translation can sometimes only cause laughter as in my previous examples, but sometimes it may really lead to negative consequences. So we should be more careful with terms.

So, we may conclude that the main difficulty in translating scientific articles is the presence of a large number of general scientific terminological units used in the scientific literature to describe various basic concepts and processes. Most often such terms are combined with narrowly specialized terminological units of a particular industry, forming a concept. The task of the translator is to establish the

exact equivalent of such terms in the language of translation, taking into account the macrocontext (the branch of science or technology to which a particular text belongs) and microcontext (immediate environment of the term).

References:

- [1] <https://uk.profperekład.ua/tehnichnij-perekład>
- [2] <https://tinyurl.com/y6qhw5j7>
- [3] Gardner, D., Davies M. Academic vocabulary lists. Retrieved from <https://www.academicwords.info/>
- [4] <https://www.sciencenews.org/>
- [5] Coxhead, A. The academic word list. Retrieved from <https://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/resources/academicwordlist>
- [6] <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>
- [7] <http://www.lingvo-online.ru>

DOI 10.36074/21.08.2020.v2.33

BOŻONARODZENIOWY FOLKLOR W KOMIKSIE GRAFIKA NATALII TARABAROWEJ „NOC PRZED BOŻYM NARODZENIEM” NA PODSTAWIE POWIEŚCI MYKOŁY GOGOLA

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RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA

„Ziemia Ukrainy, to ona wykarmiła, wychowała Gogola i to nie tylko fizycznie, a i duchowo, z dzieciństwa obdarzywszy jego pięknnością swojej poezji, obfitowała pieśnią, epicką majestatycznością dum, fantastyką baśni i legendami, barwną obrazowością – całym bardzo bogatymi płodami ducha ludu.”
Oleś Gonczar

Celem artykułu jest rozpoznać znaczenie symboli świątecznych, rolę elementów fantastycznych i folklorystycznych w powieści Mykoły Gogola *Noc przed Bożym Narodzeniem* na przykładzie komiksu grafik Natalii Tarabarowej *Noc przed Bożym Narodzeniem*.

Począwszy od XVII, wieku Ukraina cieszyła się dużym zainteresowaniem w Europie i Rosji jako kraj tradycji i historii. Zainteresowanie to wzrosło pod koniec XVIII – na początku XIX wieku w związku z rozwojem romantyzmu [5].

Każdemu etapowi życia Ukraińca towarzyszą pieśni, obrzędy, tradycje: piosenki domowe, rytualne, weselne, obrzynkowe, pogrzebowe, kołysanki i inne. Kolektywna twórczość artystyczna, literacka i muzyczna ludu, która poprzez język zachowała wiedzę o życiu i naturze, starożytne wierzenia, idei jest ustną twórczością ludu, innymi słowy – folklor.

Przez długi czas folklor nie był wyuczany i gromadzony. Jednym z pierwszych osób na Ukrainie był filozof i pisarz Grygorii Skovoroda, który wykorzystał elementy folkloru w swojej pracy *Każdemu miastu – swój obyczaj i prawo* (70-80 lata XVIII wieku) i mówił o ważnej roli ustnego przekazu ludowego w życiu społeczeństwa.