

COGNITIVE STRATEGIES IMPACTING THE STRUCTURAL COMPOSITION OF TRANSLATED TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TEXTS: AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHODOLOGIES

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INTRODUCTION

In the ever-expanding landscape of global communication, the translation of technical and scientific texts plays a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge across linguistic boundaries. As translators engage with the intricate nuances of specialized domains, their cognitive strategies become integral components shaping the ultimate structure of the translated text. This article delves into the intricate interplay between cognitive processes and the resultant structural composition of translated technical and scientific texts, offering a meticulous analysis of various translation methodologies employed in this intricate task.

The complexity of technical and scientific discourse necessitates a nuanced understanding of not only the source language but also the intricate domain-specific terminologies and conventions. Translators, as cognitive agents, employ diverse strategies to navigate this linguistic terrain, ranging from terminological precision to syntactic restructuring. The aim of this investigation is to unravel the cognitive intricacies underlying the translation process and assess their tangible impact on the overall structure of translated texts.

Through a systematic examination of translation methodologies, this article seeks to contribute to the evolving discourse on translation studies, providing insights into the cognitive mechanisms that guide the decisions made by translators in rendering technical and scientific content across linguistic boundaries. By scrutinizing these methodologies, we aim to illuminate the various paths taken by translators and discern the implications of these choices on the clarity, accuracy, and cohesion of the translated output.

As we embark on this exploration, it is our intent to not only advance the theoretical understanding of translation processes within technical and scientific domains but also to offer practical implications for the improvement of translation practices. The elucidation of cognitive strategies and their influence on translation structure is paramount in enhancing the efficacy of cross-cultural knowledge dissemination, ultimately contributing to the seamless exchange of scientific ideas on a global scale.

Navigating the intricate landscape of translation within technical and scientific contexts requires a synthesis of linguistic acumen and domain-

specific expertise. This is particularly evident in the translator's need to grapple with specialized terminologies that are often unique to scientific disciplines.¹ As the custodians of knowledge transfer, translators are confronted with the challenge of ensuring not only linguistic fidelity but also the preservation of the original scientific intent. This duality of purpose underscores the profound influence that cognitive strategies wield in shaping the translated structure.

The cognitive strategies deployed by translators are not arbitrary; rather, they reflect a conscious negotiation between fidelity to the source text and the demands of the target language and audience. This delicate balancing act involves decisions regarding lexical choices, syntactic structures, and rhetorical devices. By scrutinizing these cognitive processes, we gain insights into the dynamic interplay between linguistic precision and communicative effectiveness, unravelling the intricate tapestry of translation in technical and scientific realms.

A key focus of this analysis is the examination of various translation methodologies. These methodologies serve as systematic frameworks that guide translators in navigating the complexities of technical and scientific content. From the application of domain-specific knowledge to the utilization of computer-assisted translation tools, each methodology offers a unique lens through which to understand the cognitive strategies at play. By dissecting these methodologies, we aim to provide a comprehensive view of the translator's decision-making process and its repercussions on the final translated output.

Furthermore, this exploration extends beyond the immediate realm of linguistic choices. It delves into the cognitive aspects of problem-solving, critical thinking, and creativity inherent in the translation process. Translators, in essence, are cognitive problem-solvers, constantly evaluating linguistic options, synthesizing information, and making decisions that extend beyond mere language transfer. This broader cognitive perspective enriches our understanding of the intellectual rigor embedded in the act of translation, particularly within the specialized domains of science and technology.

To put it briefly, this article serves as a scholarly endeavour to unravel the intricate web of cognitive strategies shaping the structural composition of translated technical and scientific texts. By shedding light on the multifaceted nature of translation practices, we aim to contribute not only to the theoretical foundations of translation studies but also to offer practical insights for translators and educators. Ultimately, the elucidation of cognitive strategies in technical and scientific translation serves as a beacon guiding the continual

¹ L'Homme M.-C. *Terminological Relationships and Corpus-based Methods for Discovering Them: as Assessment for Terminographers*. *Lexicography, Terminology and Translation*; ed. Lynne Bowker. University of Ottawa. 2006. P. 67–80.

refinement of cross-cultural knowledge dissemination in our interconnected global community.²

1. The interplay of terminology and precision

The translation of technical and scientific texts requires translators to navigate a labyrinth of specialized terminologies unique to each scientific discipline. This intricacy necessitates a meticulous examination of how cognitive strategies influence the precision with which terminologies are rendered in the target language. A prime example of this phenomenon is evident in the works of Dr. Barbara Partee, a renowned linguist who extensively studied lexical semantics.³ Her research, particularly in formal semantics, highlights the importance of precise terminology in conveying scientific concepts accurately.⁴

Translators often grapple with the challenge of finding linguistic equivalents that not only convey the denotative meaning but also encapsulate the connotations and nuances of scientific terms. For instance, in the translation of genetic research papers, the term "*gene expression*" poses challenges as the linguistic counterparts in different languages may not fully encapsulate the intricate biological processes involved. This necessitates the application of cognitive strategies to convey both the technical accuracy and the scientific intent.

In the realm of physics, the concept of "*wave-particle duality*" presents a linguistic challenge for translators. The term encapsulates a fundamental principle in quantum mechanics, and its accurate translation is imperative for preserving the scientific integrity of the text. Cognitive strategies come into play as translators decide whether to retain the term in its original form, providing a gloss for clarity, or to find an equivalent that conveys the intricate balance between wave-like and particle-like behaviours. This decision-making process reflects the cognitive acumen required to navigate the intricacies of scientific terminology.

Translation methodologies that emphasize terminological precision, such as corpus-based translation, enable translators to draw upon extensive databases of scientific texts. By examining how terms are consistently used in the source language, translators can make informed decisions to ensure the fidelity of scientific concepts. This methodology aligns with the research of

² Olohan M. *Scientific and Technical Translation*. London: Routledge, 2015.

³ Partee B. *Lexical semantics and compositionality // An Invitation to Cognitive Science: Language*. – 1995. – Vol. 1. – P. 311-360.

⁴ Hajicová E., Partee B. B., Sgall P. *Topic-focus articulation, tripartite structures, and semantic content*. Vol. 71. Springer Science & Business Media, 2013.

Dr. Eugene Garfield, a pioneer in bibliometrics, whose work underscores the importance of precise terminology for effective scientific communication.⁵

Translation methodologies focused on terminological precision, such as parallel corpus analysis, offer valuable tools for translators. By examining how specific terms are consistently used across a multitude of scientific texts in the source language, translators can glean insights into the nuanced meanings and contexts of these terms. The works of Dr. Susan Bassnett, a leading figure in translation studies, emphasize the importance of corpus-based methods in ensuring terminological accuracy.⁶ This methodology empowers translators with a data-driven approach to navigate the subtleties of scientific terminology.

Furthermore, terminological precision extends beyond single-word equivalents. Consider the translation of a medical research paper discussing the "*efficacy of pharmacological interventions*". Here, the challenge lies not only in translating individual terms but also in conveying the hierarchical and syntactic relationships between these terms. Cognitive strategies, informed by methodologies like term extraction and alignment algorithms, enable translators to map out these complex terminological networks. The meticulous consideration of how terms interconnect contributes to the overall precision of the translated text.

Term extraction, as a foundational tool, involves identifying and isolating key terms within a given body of text.⁷ In the context of translating technical and scientific texts, this method allows translators to discern the linchpin concepts that form the backbone of a discourse.

For example, when confronted with a pharmaceutical research paper discussing "*drug efficacy*" and "*pharmacokinetics*", term extraction tools can pinpoint these critical terms. This initial step lays the groundwork for the subsequent cognitive processes that are essential for maintaining accuracy and coherence in translation.

Alignment algorithms, in turn, facilitate the correlation of these identified terms across the source and target languages. These algorithms work to establish semantic equivalences and syntactic structures, enabling a nuanced understanding of how scientific concepts are articulated in both linguistic domains.

Consider the translation of a text detailing advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning. In this scenario, term extraction tools could identify terms like "*neural networks*" and "*algorithmic learning*," while

⁵ Garfield E. From the science of science to Scientometrics: Visualizing the history of science with HistCite software // *Journal of Informetrics*. – 2009. – Vol. 3, No. 3. – P. 173-179. – Elsevier.

⁶ Bassnett, S. Translation studies. Routledge, 2013.

⁷ Heylen K., De Hertog D. Automatic term extraction // *Handbook of Terminology*. – 2015. – Vol. 1, No. 01.

alignment algorithms would then assist in mapping the relationships between these terms and their equivalents in the target language. This meticulous process ensures that not only individual terms are accurately translated but also that the interconnected web of scientific concepts is faithfully conveyed.

The significance of employing these cognitive strategies and methodologies lies in their ability to transcend mere word-for-word translation. By mapping out these terminological networks, translators gain a profound understanding of the interrelationships and dependencies among scientific terms. This depth of comprehension enables the translation to capture not only the explicit meanings of terms but also the implicit nuances and contextual intricacies embedded within the scientific discourse.

This integration of cognitive strategies and technological methodologies not only streamlines the translation process but also elevates the quality of the translated output. It reflects a synergy between human cognitive capabilities and computational precision, ultimately contributing to the seamless dissemination of scientific knowledge across linguistic boundaries.⁸ As the field of translation continues to evolve, the strategic utilization of these cognitive approaches and tools underscores a commitment to maintaining the integrity and richness of technical and scientific communication in diverse linguistic landscapes.

As an example, the translation of climate science literature often involves terms like "*anthropogenic climate change*". Translators must decide whether to adopt the source language term or find an equivalent that captures the human-induced nature of climate change. The cognitive process involves considering the cultural and linguistic nuances of the target audience. Utilizing methodologies such as expert consultation and cross-disciplinary collaboration becomes crucial in ensuring both terminological accuracy and cultural relevance.

Let's consider cognitive mapping and terminological networks in power engineering and green energy. In the domain of power engineering and green energy, where the discourse is rich with technical complexities, cognitive strategies and advanced methodologies play a pivotal role in ensuring accurate and contextually relevant translations.⁹

⁸ Nykyporets S. Compiling a professionally oriented glossary as a form of students' self-education activity in non-linguistic higher education institutions [Text] / Nykyporets S. // Proceedings of the 9th International Scientific and Practical Conference «Global and Regional Aspects of Sustainable Development», Copenhagen, October 6-8, 2023. – 2023. – № 173. – Pp. 78-85.

⁹ S. S. Nykyporets. Lexico-semantic characteristics of the English terms of the professional language of power engineers (translation aspect) [Text] / S. S. Nykyporets, S. O. Medvedieva, N. M. Hadaichuk, N.V. Herasymenko // Академічні студії. Серія «Гуманітарні науки». – 2023. – № 1. – С. 84-90.

Example 1: Renewable energy grid integration

Consider a text discussing the integration of renewable energy sources into existing power grids. Terms such as "*smart grid technology*," "*grid stability*," and "*renewable energy penetration*" are crucial components. Term extraction tools can identify these key terms, and alignment algorithms can then establish the relationships between these terms and their counterparts in the target language. This process enables the translator to not only convey the specific technical terms but also to articulate the intricate connections between grid technologies and renewable energy integration.

Example 2: Photovoltaic systems and efficiency

In the context of translating a document on solar power, terms like "*photovoltaic cells*," "*energy yield*," and "*solar panel efficiency*" come into focus. Cognitive strategies involve understanding the nuanced differences in these terms and their implications for the overall efficiency of solar energy systems. The use of alignment algorithms aids in precisely correlating these terms, ensuring that the translation reflects the advancements and intricacies of photovoltaic technology accurately.

Example 3: Power plant optimization and energy storage

For a text discussing power plant optimization and the integration of energy storage solutions, terms like "*load balancing*," "*peak demand management*", and "*energy storage systems*" are central. Cognitive strategies guide the translator in grasping the subtle distinctions in these terms and their impact on overall system efficiency. By employing term extraction and alignment algorithms, the translator can navigate the terminological intricacies, maintaining coherence and accuracy in the translation.

Example 4: Carbon capture and sequestration

In the realm of environmental sustainability, translating a document on carbon capture and sequestration involves terms like "*carbon capture technology*", "*geological storage*", and "*carbon offset credits*". Here, cognitive strategies come into play to capture the environmental nuances of these terms. The utilization of term extraction and alignment algorithms ensures that the translation accurately conveys the methods and implications of carbon capture and sequestration in the target language.

Through the systematic application of cognitive strategies and methodologies like term extraction and alignment algorithms, translators in the field of power engineering and green energy can unravel the intricate terminological networks inherent in technical texts. This not only ensures linguistic precision but also preserves the depth of understanding and scientific nuances crucial for effective communication in these specialized

domains.¹⁰ As the energy sector continues to evolve, the judicious use of these cognitive approaches becomes paramount in facilitating global knowledge exchange and advancing sustainable practices.

In the realm of Business English, where precise communication is paramount, cognitive strategies and advanced methodologies play a crucial role in ensuring accurate and contextually relevant translations.¹¹

Example 1: Financial statements and accounting practices

Imagine translating a document discussing financial statements and accounting practices. Terms like "*balance sheet*", "*income statement*", and "*cash flow statement*" are foundational. Cognitive strategies involve understanding the specific roles and nuances of these terms in financial reporting. Utilizing term extraction tools, the translator can identify these key financial terms, and alignment algorithms can then establish their corresponding relationships in the target language. This process ensures that the translation conveys not only the literal meaning but also the financial implications associated with each term.

Example 2: Market entry strategies and global business

For a document on market entry strategies and global business, terms such as "*market penetration*", "*strategic alliances*", and "*export incentives*" are central. Cognitive strategies guide the translator in comprehending the strategic nuances of these terms and their implications for international business. Term extraction tools can identify these key concepts, and alignment algorithms can establish their relationships in the target language, allowing the translator to convey the intricacies of market entry strategies accurately.¹²

Example 3: Human resource management and organizational behaviour

In translating content related to human resource management and organizational behaviour, terms like "*talent acquisition*", "*performance appraisal*", and "*organizational culture*" take centre stage. Cognitive strategies are essential in capturing the subtle distinctions in these terms and understanding their impact on workplace dynamics. By utilizing term extraction and alignment algorithms, the translator can navigate the complex terminological landscape, ensuring that the translation accurately reflects the

¹⁰ Nykyporets S. Compiling a professionally oriented glossary as a form of students` self-education activity in non-linguistic higher education institutions [Text] / S. Nykyporets, I. Stepanova, N. Hadaichuk, N. Herasymenko // Scientific Collection «InterConf+», №29 (139), Seattle, USA. – 2023. – № 139. – Pp. 29-40.

¹¹ Iryna Stepanova. Working with foreign language texts on a speciality in non-linguistic higher education institution. / Iryna Stepanova, Liudmyla Ibrahimova, Svitlana Nykyporets, Vitalina Derun. // Grail of Science – 2021. – № 10. – C. 387-392.

¹² Liudmyla Ibrahimova. Some special features of the work on foreign language professional texts in technical higher education institution. / Liudmyla Ibrahimova, Svitlana Nykyporets, Vitalina Derun, Nadiia Herasymenko. // Grail of Science – 2021. – № 11. – C. 398-404.

principles and practices of human resource management in the target language.

Example 4: Corporate governance and compliance

Consider a text discussing corporate governance and compliance. Terms like "*board of directors*", "*ethical standards*", and "*regulatory compliance*" carry significant weight. Cognitive strategies come into play in discerning the ethical and legal implications embedded in these terms. Term extraction tools can identify these key governance terms, and alignment algorithms can establish their relationships in the target language, allowing the translator to convey the principles of corporate governance with precision.

Through the systematic application of cognitive strategies and methodologies like term extraction and alignment algorithms, translators working with Business English terms can navigate the intricacies of specialized discourse. This not only ensures linguistic accuracy but also preserves the strategic and operational nuances crucial for effective communication in the business domain. As the business landscape evolves globally, the judicious use of these cognitive approaches becomes integral in facilitating cross-cultural business communication and advancing international trade and cooperation.

In the field of ecology and environmental conservation, precise communication is essential for addressing complex challenges. Cognitive strategies and advanced methodologies play a crucial role in ensuring accurate and contextually relevant translations.¹³

Example 1: Biodiversity Conservation

Imagine translating a document discussing biodiversity conservation. Terms such as "*ecosystem diversity*", "*species richness*", and "*habitat preservation*" are fundamental. Cognitive strategies involve understanding the ecological significance of these terms and their implications for conservation efforts. Term extraction tools can identify these key biodiversity terms, and alignment algorithms can establish their relationships in the target language, ensuring the translation accurately conveys the ecological intricacies associated with each term.

Example 2: Sustainable development and renewable energy

For a document on sustainable development and renewable energy, terms like "*green energy initiatives*", "*carbon footprint reduction*", and "*renewable resource management*" are central. Cognitive strategies guide the translator in comprehending the sustainable and environmental implications of these terms. Term extraction tools can identify these key concepts, and alignment algorithms can establish their relationships in the target language, allowing

¹³ Stepanova I. S. Some functional-stylistic features of the modern scientific text / I. Stepanova, S. Nykyporets // *Grail of Science*, № 2-3, 2 квітня 2021 р. – 2021. – Pp. 338-340.

the translator to convey the principles of sustainability and renewable energy accurately.

Example 3: Climate change mitigation strategies

In translating content related to climate change mitigation, terms such as "*carbon sequestration*", "*climate adaptation*", and "*renewable energy transition*" take centre stage. Cognitive strategies are crucial in capturing the nuanced distinctions in these terms and understanding their impact on global efforts to address climate change. By utilizing term extraction and alignment algorithms, the translator can navigate the complex terminological landscape, ensuring that the translation accurately reflects the strategies and actions for mitigating climate change in the target language.

Example 4: Environmental impact assessment

Consider a text discussing environmental impact assessment. Terms like "*ecological footprint analysis*", "*biodiversity impact assessment*", and "*sustainability appraisal*" carry significant weight. Cognitive strategies come into play in discerning the ecological and environmental implications embedded in these terms. Term extraction tools can identify these key environmental assessment terms, and alignment algorithms can establish their relationships in the target language, allowing the translator to convey the principles of environmental impact assessment with precision.

Through the systematic application of cognitive strategies and methodologies like term extraction and alignment algorithms, translators working with ecology and environmental conservation terms can navigate the intricacies of specialized discourse. This not only ensures linguistic accuracy but also preserves the ecological and environmental nuances crucial for effective communication in the realm of sustainability. As the world focuses more on environmental issues, the careful use of these cognitive approaches becomes integral in fostering global awareness and advancing sustainable practices.

In essence, the precision of scientific terminology in translation is not a mere linguistic exercise but a cognitive endeavour that demands a deep understanding of the subject matter.¹⁴ Through a synthesis of cognitive strategies and methodological approaches, translators navigate the intricate landscape of scientific terminologies, ensuring that the translated texts not only convey the surface meanings but also encapsulate the underlying scientific concepts with utmost precision. This meticulous attention to terminological detail stands as a testament to the intellectual rigor inherent in the translation of technical and scientific texts.

¹⁴ Stepanova I.S., Nykyporets S.S. The Internet and Linguistics: interaction and new prospects of corpus research. // Scientific Collection «InterConf», (52): April 21-22, 2021. – 2021. – Pp. 220-225. at Brighton, Great Britain.

2. Syntax and rhetorical structures in scientific translation

Beyond the realm of terminology, the cognitive strategies employed by translators significantly impact the syntactic and rhetorical structures of translated texts. This dimension of translation involves not only preserving the syntactic nuances of the source language but also adapting them to suit the conventions of the target language. Dr. Noam Chomsky's seminal work in generative grammar provides a foundational understanding of syntactic structures, guiding our exploration of the cognitive intricacies involved in the translation of scientific syntax.¹⁵

Consider the translation of a complex mathematical algorithm. The source language may employ a syntactic structure that is grammatically sound but may not align seamlessly with the conventions of the target language. Translators, therefore, must employ cognitive strategies to not only preserve the logical flow of the algorithm but also to adapt the syntactic structure to suit the linguistic norms of the target audience. This dynamic process requires a keen awareness of both linguistic principles and the idiosyncrasies of scientific discourse.

In the intricate realm of translating complex mathematical algorithms, the challenge extends beyond the surface-level linguistic nuances to encompass the preservation of the underlying logical structure and mathematical rigor. The translator, akin to a mathematical conductor, must navigate the intricate dance between syntax, semantics, and the idiosyncrasies of scientific discourse.

The syntactic structure in the source language, while grammatically sound, may embody a unique mathematical elegance that does not seamlessly align with the conventions of the target language. This misalignment goes beyond mere linguistic translation – it involves a meticulous process of transposing mathematical logic into a form that resonates with the mathematical conventions and linguistic expectations of the target audience.

Consider, for instance, a sophisticated algorithm developed in the mathematical vernacular of a research paper originating in Ukrainian. The syntactic structures and notational conventions in Ukrainian mathematics may differ significantly from those in English. Translating this algorithm requires not only a deep understanding of the mathematical concepts but also a profound appreciation for the syntactic preferences of the mathematical community in the target language.

In this dynamic process, cognitive strategies come to the forefront. Translators employ their mathematical acumen to dissect the source algorithm, comprehending the intricacies of mathematical logic, variable relationships, and algorithmic flow. Simultaneously, linguistic awareness is

¹⁵ Chomsky, N. Chomsky's Linguistics // MIT Working Papers in Linguistics. – 2012. Ред. Peter Graff, Coppe Van Urk. MIT Working Papers in Linguistics.

essential to convey this mathematical brilliance with clarity and precision in the target language.

The adaptation of syntactic structures involves a delicate balance. The translator must ensure that the logical coherence of the algorithm remains intact while gracefully accommodating the syntactic norms of the target language. This task becomes particularly nuanced when dealing with mathematical expressions, where the choice of notation can significantly impact the reader's understanding.

The success of this endeavour hinges on the translator's ability to bridge the gap between the abstract realm of mathematical concepts and the tangible linguistic expressions that convey them. It is not merely a linguistic translation but a transformation that requires the translator to think mathematically and linguistically simultaneously, orchestrating a harmonious convergence of these two domains.

Moreover, the translation process in mathematical algorithms is not a one-size-fits-all endeavour. Different mathematical communities may have varying preferences for notations, symbols, and even the structure of mathematical proofs. A translator must be attuned to these nuances, adapting the syntactic structures not only to the target language but also to the specific mathematical culture it addresses.

The translation of complex mathematical algorithms represents a sophisticated interplay between mathematical acumen, linguistic finesse, and cultural sensitivity. The cognitive strategies employed by the translator become a conduit for preserving the integrity of mathematical logic while ensuring that the translated algorithm resonates seamlessly with the mathematical and linguistic expectations of the target audience. This dynamic process underscores the multifaceted nature of scientific translation, where precision goes beyond words and delves into the very essence of mathematical thought.

Within the realm of translating complex mathematical algorithms, the translator becomes a mathematical linguist, navigating a landscape where precision is paramount, and any deviation from the established mathematical norms could lead to misinterpretation or loss of crucial information.

The intricacies of translating mathematical algorithms become even more apparent when dealing with specialized notations and symbols that may lack direct equivalents in the target language. For instance, mathematical symbols representing integrals, derivatives, or specific mathematical operators might have distinct linguistic expressions in different languages. The translator must not only grasp the symbolic meaning but also find linguistic counterparts that convey the same mathematical essence.

Furthermore, the syntactic intricacies of mathematical language often extend beyond grammar and syntax to include considerations of mathematical

style and elegance. Certain languages may favour a more concise or explicit representation of mathematical concepts, influencing the structure of equations or the choice of mathematical terms. The translator's cognitive strategies come into play as they make decisions about how to convey the elegance and efficiency inherent in the source algorithm within the constraints of the target language.

An additional layer of complexity arises when translating algorithms that involve advanced mathematical concepts such as abstract algebra, topology, or mathematical logic. The translator must not only possess a profound understanding of these specialized areas but also be adept at finding equivalent expressions that maintain the logical flow and conceptual depth of the original algorithm. This demands a high level of mathematical literacy and a deep appreciation for the intricacies of abstract mathematical thought.

Consider a scenario where a groundbreaking algorithm developed in French introduces novel concepts in graph theory. Translating this algorithm into English requires not only linguistic prowess but also a keen awareness of the specific terminology and notational preferences within the English-speaking mathematical community. The translator becomes a mediator between mathematical communities, ensuring that the algorithm's brilliance transcends linguistic and cultural boundaries.

Moreover, the translation process involves a continuous dialogue between the translator and the mathematical concepts embedded in the algorithm. It requires a back-and-forth movement between understanding the mathematical logic, selecting appropriate linguistic expressions, and refining the translation to maintain both accuracy and readability. This iterative process highlights the dynamic nature of scientific translation, where each decision reverberates through the entire algorithm.

In essence, the translation of complex mathematical algorithms is a symphony of mathematical and linguistic understanding. The translator's cognitive strategies become the conductor's baton, orchestrating a harmonious rendition that not only captures the mathematical brilliance of the original algorithm but also resonates with the mathematical sensibilities of the target audience. This intricate dance between mathematics and language exemplifies the artistry and precision required in the translation of scientific content.

Various translation methodologies, such as functional equivalence and dynamic equivalence, offer distinct approaches to addressing syntactic and rhetorical challenges in the intricate task of rendering technical and scientific content. These methodologies encapsulate different philosophies that guide translators in navigating the delicate balance between linguistic fidelity and communicative effectiveness.

Functional equivalence

Functional equivalence, as a translation methodology, emphasizes the faithful transmission of the function or communicative intent of the source text, rather than a strict adherence to its linguistic form. In the context of syntactic and rhetorical challenges, this approach allows for greater flexibility in restructuring sentences or modifying rhetorical devices to suit the target language's norms while still preserving the original message's essence. For example, when translating a technical manual from German into English, a functional equivalence approach might involve reorganizing complex sentence structures to align with English syntactic preferences without compromising the manual's instructional clarity.

This methodology recognizes that a rigid adherence to the source language's syntax may impede the target audience's comprehension. By focusing on the communicative purpose, functional equivalence empowers translators to make syntactic and rhetorical adjustments that enhance the text's accessibility and impact in the target language.

Functional equivalence, as a translation methodology, serves as a meticulous framework that prioritizes the conveyance of the source text's communicative intent over a strict adherence to its linguistic structure.¹⁶ This approach recognizes that syntactic and rhetorical fidelity alone may not guarantee effective communication in the target language. Instead, the emphasis is on ensuring that the translated text fulfils its intended function and purpose, catering to the expectations and cultural nuances of the target audience.

One of the hallmarks of functional equivalence lies in its flexibility when addressing syntactic challenges. Translators employing this methodology have the freedom to restructure sentences, modify grammatical conventions, and even employ alternative syntactic structures that align more naturally with the target language. This adaptability is particularly advantageous when dealing with languages with distinct syntactic patterns or when aiming to enhance readability without compromising the core meaning.

For instance, consider the translation of a technical manual from French to English. French may employ a different sentence structure or employ certain rhetorical devices that might not seamlessly transfer to English. Functional equivalence allows the translator to reconfigure the syntax to align with English conventions, ensuring that the manual remains both linguistically coherent and accessible to the English-speaking audience.

At the heart of functional equivalence is the commitment to preserving the source text's communicative intent. This methodology acknowledges that the ultimate goal of translation is effective communication, and strict adherence

¹⁶ Shiflett M. M. Functional equivalence and its role in legal translation // *English Matters III*. – 2012. – C. 29-33.

to the source language's syntactic and rhetorical structures might hinder this objective. By prioritizing the essence and purpose of the message, functional equivalence empowers translators to make nuanced decisions about sentence structures, word choices, and rhetorical devices that resonate more authentically with the target audience.

For example, when translating a scientific paper on climate change from Spanish to Mandarin, the translator may need to navigate the differences in syntactic structures. Functional equivalence enables the translator to adapt the syntactic flow to align with Mandarin norms while ensuring that the scientific concepts are accurately conveyed and comprehensible to the Chinese scientific community.

Beyond syntactic considerations, functional equivalence also extends to the realm of rhetoric. Translators employing this methodology are attuned to the cultural nuances that influence how information is conveyed. They have the latitude to modify rhetorical strategies to suit the expectations and preferences of the target audience. This is particularly valuable in ensuring that the translated text not only conveys the information accurately but also does so in a manner that aligns with the rhetorical conventions of the target language.

For instance, translating a persuasive text from Japanese to English may involve adapting the rhetorical devices to suit the persuasive styles prevalent in English discourse. Functional equivalence allows the translator to choose rhetorical strategies that resonate with English-speaking readers, ensuring that the persuasive impact of the text is not lost in translation.

Functional equivalence, as a guiding principle in translation, involves a delicate balancing act where linguistic fidelity converges with the overarching goal of effective communication. This methodology is an intricate dance between linguistic adaptability, cultural sensitivity, and the preservation of the core message, making it a nuanced approach in the translator's toolkit.

One of the strengths of functional equivalence lies in its inherent awareness of cultural nuances. Translators employing this methodology recognize that effective communication extends beyond mere words; it encapsulates cultural expectations, sensitivities, and rhetorical preferences. In navigating syntactic and rhetorical challenges, functional equivalence allows translators to not only adapt language structures but also tailor rhetorical choices to align with the cultural norms of the target audience.

For instance, translating a marketing slogan from English to Arabic requires an understanding of cultural perceptions and linguistic preferences. Functional equivalence allows the translator to choose language structures and rhetorical devices that resonate with the Arabic-speaking audience, ensuring that the marketing message not only retains its essence but also captivates the target market in a culturally relevant manner.

Functional equivalence is particularly relevant in technical and scientific domains where precision is paramount, yet linguistic variations across languages can pose challenges. In translating technical documents, such as engineering specifications or scientific research papers, the translator may need to adapt syntactic structures to align with the linguistic conventions of the target language. Functional equivalence provides the flexibility needed to ensure that the technical information remains clear and accessible to professionals in the respective field.

Consider translating a computer programming manual from Japanese to English. The syntax and structure of programming languages can differ significantly between the two languages. Functional equivalence allows the translator to not only convert the syntax but also adapt the technical jargon to maintain coherence and effectiveness in the English-speaking programming community.

In legal translation, where precision is critical, functional equivalence plays a vital role in maintaining the legal intent of documents. The translator must grapple with the challenge of preserving the legal meaning while adapting the syntactic and rhetorical structures to align with the legal norms of the target jurisdiction. This requires a deep understanding of legal systems, cultural legal nuances, and linguistic conventions.

For instance, translating a legal contract from German to English involves not only linguistic translation but also adapting the legal terminology and sentence structures to meet the expectations of English legal practitioners. Functional equivalence allows the translator to navigate the complexities of legal syntax and maintain the legal intent of the document.

Functional equivalence is dynamic in its response to reader expectations. Translators utilizing this methodology are attuned to the linguistic and rhetorical preferences of the target audience. This proactive engagement with reader expectations ensures that the translated text not only conveys the information accurately but also resonates with the readers in a manner that feels natural and familiar.

For example, when translating a user manual for consumer electronics from Korean to French, the translator might need to adapt not only the syntax but also the choice of technical terms to align with the expectations of French-speaking consumers. Functional equivalence allows for this dynamic adjustment to cater to the linguistic and cultural expectations of the target readership.

In essence, functional equivalence emerges as a multifaceted methodology that transcends linguistic fidelity, embracing cultural nuances, technical precision, and reader expectations. The translator, wielding functional equivalence as a strategic tool, becomes an orchestrator of effective cross-cultural communication, ensuring that the translated text not only

communicates the words but also captures the essence and impact intended by the source author.

In conclusion, functional equivalence stands as a dynamic and adaptable methodology, offering translators the creative space to navigate syntactic and rhetorical challenges with a keen focus on effective communication. It recognizes that the success of a translation is not solely measured by linguistic fidelity but by the resonance and impact it achieves in the target language and cultural context. The careful application of functional equivalence showcases the translator's artistry in balancing linguistic precision with the fluidity required for cross-cultural communication.

Dynamic equivalence

Dynamic equivalence, on the other hand, emphasizes the dynamic recreation of the source text's effects in the target language, prioritizing the overall impact and meaning rather than a word-for-word correspondence. In addressing syntactic challenges, dynamic equivalence permits the translator to restructure sentences, modify syntactic conventions, or even introduce culturally appropriate rhetorical devices to capture the original text's spirit. For instance, when translating a scientific article discussing quantum mechanics from Japanese to English, dynamic equivalence might involve adapting sentence structures to align with English scientific discourse conventions while maintaining the intended impact on the reader.

This methodology recognizes that preserving the syntactic and rhetorical structures of the source text might not always result in an effective or natural communication in the target language. By allowing for a more creative and adaptive approach, dynamic equivalence enables translators to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps, ensuring that the translated text resonates with the target audience in a way that is both linguistically and contextually appropriate.

For instance, dynamic equivalence, championed by Dr. Nida and Dr. Taber,¹⁷ advocates for conveying the dynamic meaning of the source text while adapting the form to suit the target audience. This methodology aligns with the cognitive process of restructuring syntactic elements to ensure not only grammatical accuracy but also effective communication of scientific ideas.

Dynamic equivalence, as a translation methodology, embodies a philosophy of conveying the dynamic impact and meaning of a source text in a way that resonates with the cultural and linguistic norms of the target audience. It's a transformative approach that goes beyond a literal word-for-word translation, focusing on capturing the spirit, intent, and effect of the original in the target language. This methodology recognizes that effective

¹⁷ Nida E. A., Taber. C. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1969. 218 p.

communication involves more than linguistic fidelity; it requires the translator to be attuned to cultural nuances and communicative contexts.

One of the key tenets of dynamic equivalence is the adaptability in syntactic structures. Translators employing this methodology have the liberty to restructure sentences, modify grammatical conventions, and even introduce new syntactic forms that align with the target language's natural flow. This flexibility is particularly advantageous when dealing with languages that have different sentence structures, allowing the translated text to read smoothly and coherently in the target language.

For instance, when translating a poem from Italian to English, dynamic equivalence might involve reorganizing the lines or altering the syntactic structure to preserve the poetic rhythm and impact in English, even if it means deviating from the literal order of words in the source text.

Dynamic equivalence places a strong emphasis on cultural sensitivity, empowering translators to make nuanced decisions about rhetorical choices. This includes adapting metaphors, idiomatic expressions, and other rhetorical devices to ensure they have a similar impact and cultural relevance in the target language. This approach acknowledges that certain cultural references may not have direct equivalents, and it encourages the translator to creatively address these challenges.

Consider translating a humour-laden piece from Spanish to English. Dynamic equivalence allows the translator to choose humour devices that resonate with an English-speaking audience, ensuring that the translated text elicits the same laughter and cultural understanding as the original.

Idiomatic expressions often pose challenges in translation, as their meaning is deeply embedded in the cultural context of the source language. Dynamic equivalence allows translators to "naturalize" these expressions by replacing them with culturally appropriate equivalents in the target language. This ensures that the intended meaning and cultural nuances are preserved while making the text more accessible to the target audience.

For example, translating a French novel containing idiomatic expressions related to local customs might involve replacing those expressions with culturally relevant equivalents in English, ensuring that the reader grasps the intended cultural references.

In dynamic equivalence, the focus extends to pragmatic and functional equivalents. Translators seek not just linguistic counterparts but expressions that serve the same communicative function in the target language. This pragmatic approach ensures that the translated text is not only linguistically accurate but also contextually appropriate in its intended use.

For instance, translating a set of instructions from Chinese to German might involve choosing phrases that convey the same instructional clarity and efficiency in German, even if the literal translation might differ.

Dynamic equivalence is particularly valuable when dealing with cultural idioms, social norms, and contextual references.¹⁸ Translators must navigate these nuances to ensure that the translated text is not only linguistically accurate but also culturally sensitive. The translator becomes a cultural mediator, selecting expressions and phrases that resonate with the target audience's cultural expectations.

In the translation of a Japanese business communication document into English, dynamic equivalence allows the translator to adapt not only the language but also the tone and formality to align with English business communication norms, ensuring that the translated document maintains its intended professional impact.

Dynamic equivalence acknowledges the interactive nature of translation, wherein the translator actively engages with the source text to recreate its effects in the target language. It involves a constant dialogue between the translator and the text, allowing for creative adaptations that enhance rather than compromise the original message.

In conclusion, dynamic equivalence is a transformative methodology that recognizes the dynamic nature of language and culture. It empowers translators to go beyond literal translation, encouraging them to capture the essence, impact, and cultural nuances of the source text in a way that resonates authentically with the target audience. The application of dynamic equivalence underscores the translator's role as a cultural mediator and creative communicator in the cross-cultural exchange of ideas.

Practical application

In the translation of a scientific research paper, the choice between functional equivalence and dynamic equivalence may depend on factors such as the target audience's familiarity with certain syntactic structures or the need to convey the author's rhetorical nuances. For instance, if the original paper employs complex syntactic structures that could impede understanding, a functional equivalence approach might involve simplifying these structures for clarity without sacrificing the scientific precision. In contrast, dynamic equivalence might be employed to capture the rhetorical style of the author, ensuring that the translated text not only conveys the scientific content accurately but also mirrors the author's voice and style in the target language.

In conclusion, the selection of translation methodologies like functional equivalence or dynamic equivalence significantly influences how syntactic and rhetorical challenges are addressed in the translation of technical and scientific texts. These approaches offer translators a strategic framework to navigate linguistic complexities while balancing the need for accuracy and effective communication in the target language. The thoughtful application of

¹⁸ STINE, Philip C. 2004. Dynamic Equivalence Reconsidered. In *The Translator*, 2004, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 129-135.

these methodologies is a testament to the translator's artistry and the nuanced nature of scientific translation.

In synthesizing these two main thoughts – terminology precision and syntactic adaptation – this article aims to unravel the intricate cognitive strategies shaping the structural composition of translated technical and scientific texts. By delving into the works of scientists who have contributed to the understanding of language, terminology, and syntax, we seek to provide a comprehensive exploration of the intellectual rigor inherent in the act of translation within the scientific domain.

3. Navigating the intellectual landscape: translation in power engineering and green energy

Translation within the domain of power engineering and green energy is a formidable intellectual endeavour that requires a deep understanding of both technical intricacies and linguistic nuances. This multifaceted discipline demands not only linguistic proficiency but also a comprehensive grasp of scientific principles, engineering concepts, and environmental sustainability. The intellectual rigor embedded in translating materials within this domain stems from the intricate interplay between specialized knowledge, precision, and the imperative to convey complex ideas accurately across linguistic boundaries.

1. Specialized technical knowledge

At the core of translating within the power engineering and green energy domain lies the necessity for a robust foundation in specialized technical knowledge. Translators must possess a deep understanding of concepts such as renewable energy technologies, power systems, energy storage, and environmental impact assessments. The intellectual rigor involves not only a familiarity with the terminology but also an in-depth comprehension of the underlying principles governing these technologies.

For example, translating a document on the design and implementation of a solar power plant necessitates a profound understanding of photovoltaic systems, energy conversion mechanisms, and grid integration strategies. This technical acumen is essential for ensuring the accuracy and coherence of the translation, as any misinterpretation of scientific concepts can have far-reaching consequences.

2. Precision in terminology

The intellectual rigor in power engineering and green energy translation extends to the meticulous handling of terminology. Given the precise nature of technical language in these fields, translators must navigate a landscape where a single term may carry distinct meanings depending on context. Achieving terminological accuracy involves not only selecting appropriate

equivalents but also discerning the subtle nuances that differentiate terms within the source and target languages.

Consider the term "*smart grid*" in the context of power engineering. A translator must not only find an equivalent term but also understand the specific functionalities and technological implications associated with "*smart grids*" in both the source and target languages. This demands intellectual dexterity to discern the contextual variations and select the most fitting translation.

3. Integration of multidisciplinary knowledge

Translating materials in power engineering and green energy often requires the integration of multidisciplinary knowledge. It's not merely about linguistic proficiency or technical expertise in isolation; rather, it's the amalgamation of engineering, environmental science, and linguistic skills. The translator must possess the intellectual capacity to navigate seamlessly across these diverse domains, ensuring that the translation captures the holistic essence of the original content.

For instance, translating a report on the environmental impact of a hydroelectric dam involves understanding not only the engineering aspects of dam construction but also the ecological consequences on river ecosystems. This integration of knowledge demands intellectual rigor to synthesize information from disparate fields and convey it accurately in the target language.

4. Environmental context and nuanced communication

The green energy domain, in particular, introduces an additional layer of complexity – the need to convey not only technical information but also the environmental context and sustainability considerations. Translators must grapple with the challenge of preserving the nuanced communication regarding carbon footprint reduction, biodiversity conservation, and adherence to environmental standards.

In translating a sustainability report from a renewable energy company, the intellectual rigor lies in accurately conveying the company's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions while ensuring the translation aligns with the environmental discourse prevalent in the target language.

5. Regulatory compliance and legal understanding

Power engineering and green energy often intersect with regulatory frameworks and legal considerations. Translators in this domain need a nuanced understanding of international and local regulations governing energy projects. The intellectual rigor involves deciphering legal texts, comprehending the implications of regulatory changes, and ensuring that the translation reflects not only the legal accuracy but also the intended legal impact.

For instance, translating a contract related to a wind energy project requires not only legal expertise but also an understanding of the contractual

nuances specific to the energy sector. This demands intellectual agility to navigate the intricate legal language and ensure the translated document upholds the legal intent.

6. Technological advancements and continuous learning

The power engineering and green energy domain is characterized by rapid technological advancements. Translators engaged in this field need to embrace an ethos of continuous learning to stay abreast of emerging technologies, innovations, and evolving terminology. The intellectual rigor involves not only acquiring initial expertise but also staying current with developments to provide accurate and relevant translations.¹⁹

Consider the translation of a research paper on the latest advancements in energy storage technologies. The intellectual challenge lies in grasping cutting-edge concepts, staying informed about breakthroughs, and accurately conveying this dynamic information in the target language.

7. Communication of safety protocols

In power engineering, particularly in sectors like nuclear energy, the translation task extends beyond conveying technical information to communicating critical safety protocols. The intellectual rigor involves not only linguistic precision but also a profound understanding of safety standards, emergency procedures, and risk communication.

Translating safety manuals for a nuclear power plant requires the translator to comprehend the intricacies of safety protocols, potential hazards, and emergency response strategies. This demands intellectual acuity to ensure that the translated content effectively communicates safety measures to diverse linguistic audiences.

8. Ethical considerations and global perspectives

The intellectual rigor in power engineering and green energy translation is heightened by ethical considerations and the need to convey global perspectives. Translators must navigate cultural sensitivities, ethical standards, and varying societal attitudes toward energy technologies. The intellectual challenge involves making decisions that align with ethical guidelines, promote environmental responsibility, and respect cultural values.

For instance, translating a document on a controversial energy project necessitates an understanding of the ethical implications, potential societal impacts, and the need to communicate these considerations in a manner that respects diverse perspectives.

In brief, the intellectual rigor inherent in the act of translation within the power engineering and green energy domain is a dynamic interplay between technical expertise, linguistic finesse, cultural sensitivity, and ethical

¹⁹ Nykyporets S. S., Herasymenko N. V. Working with professional scientific texts in the process of teaching foreign languages in technical higher educational institutions // Scientific achievements of modern society. Abstracts of the 8th International scientific and practical conference. 1-3 April 2020. Cognum Publishing House. Liverpool, United Kingdom. 2020. Pp. 92-95.

considerations. Translators operating in this space must be intellectually versatile, continuously updating their knowledge, and possessing the acumen to bridge the gap between diverse disciplines. The translation task becomes not just a linguistic transfer but a comprehensive intellectual engagement, facilitating the global exchange of knowledge and advancements in the pursuit of sustainable and responsible energy practices.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the intricate realm of translating technical and scientific texts unveils a profound landscape shaped by cognitive strategies and translation methodologies. This exploration has delved into the nuanced interplay between cognitive processes and the structural composition of translated materials, shedding light on the pivotal role played by translators as intellectual navigators in the crossroads of language, science, and technology.

The analysis of translation methodologies, including functional equivalence and dynamic equivalence, has underscored the strategic frameworks that guide the intricate dance of linguistic fidelity and communicative effectiveness. These methodologies stand not as rigid doctrines but as versatile tools in the hands of translators, allowing them to harmonize the complexities of syntax, terminology, and cultural nuances in the pursuit of conveying the essence of technical and scientific content.

The cognitive strategies deployed by translators, informed by methodologies like term extraction, alignment algorithms, and an acute awareness of cultural context, emerge as the intellectual linchpin in this dynamic process. From the meticulous dissection of complex mathematical algorithms to the strategic adaptation of idiomatic expressions in ecological discourse, translators exhibit a cognitive finesse that goes beyond linguistic proficiency, embodying a profound understanding of the subject matter they translate.

Furthermore, the analysis has transcended the linguistic boundaries, delving into the specialized domains of power engineering, green energy, and other scientific fields. Here, the intellectual rigor required for translation takes center stage, demanding not only linguistic dexterity but also a comprehensive grasp of technical intricacies, environmental contexts, and legal considerations. The translator emerges not merely as a linguistic conduit but as an intellectual bridge-builder, facilitating the exchange of knowledge across disciplines and cultures.

As the global landscape of science and technology evolves, the exploration of cognitive strategies and translation methodologies in this article serves as a compass for translators and scholars alike. It emphasizes the importance of a dynamic and adaptive approach, where cognitive agility meets methodological versatility, ensuring that the translated texts not only mirror the technical precision of the source material but also resonate authentically with diverse audiences.

In the continuum of translation studies, this analysis contributes to the ongoing dialogue about the intellectual depth inherent in the act of translation. It recognizes the translator not just as a linguistic mediator but as a knowledge curator, a cultural interpreter, and a guardian of the intricate tapestry woven by technical and scientific discourse. The journey through cognitive strategies impacting the structural composition of translated texts invites further exploration into the ever-evolving landscape of language and knowledge exchange, where each translation becomes a testament to the harmonious convergence of cognition, methodology, and linguistic artistry.

SUMMARY

This study delves into the intricate dynamics of translating technical and scientific texts, exploring the profound impact of cognitive strategies on the structural composition of translated materials. Focusing on diverse translation methodologies, including functional equivalence and dynamic equivalence, the research unveils the strategic frameworks employed by translators to navigate the complexities of syntax, terminology, and cultural nuances. Through an in-depth analysis of real-world examples, the study highlights the nuanced dance between linguistic fidelity and communicative effectiveness within the realms of mathematics, ecology, power engineering, and green energy.

The research showcases how cognitive strategies, informed by methodologies such as term extraction and alignment algorithms, play a pivotal role in mapping out complex terminological networks. In the realm of mathematical translation, the study elucidates the challenges of preserving not only the logical flow but also adapting syntactic structures to align seamlessly with the conventions of the target language. Moving beyond linguistic considerations, the study delves into the intellectual rigor inherent in translating within specialized domains, emphasizing the need for a profound understanding of technical intricacies, environmental contexts, and legal considerations.

Ultimately, the study contributes to the ongoing discourse in translation studies by recognizing translators as intellectual navigators, possessing cognitive finesse and methodological versatility. The exploration of cognitive strategies and translation methodologies serves as a compass for practitioners and scholars, providing insights into the evolving landscape of language and knowledge exchange. The study encourages a dynamic and adaptive approach to translation, where each translated text becomes a testament to the harmonious convergence of cognition, methodology, and linguistic artistry.

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