ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ДИСКУРСИВНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ
ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

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Аннотация. Рассмотрены особенности и проблемы перевода дискурсивных текстов информационных технологий и подвиды специального дискурса в области информационных технологий, каждый из которых имеет автора, получателя, цели и реализуется в различных жанрах специального дискурса. Перевод структурных взаимосвязей есть завершающий уровень перевода всего дискурсивного текста информационных технологий с исходного английского языка на переводящий кыргызский язык или же на переводящий русский. Определены трудности, с которыми сталкивается переводчик при работе с научно-техническими текстами в области информационных технологий (пресс-релиз, инструкция, веб-сайт и руководство пользователя).

Ключевые слова: дискурс; дискурсивный текст; аналитизм; синтетизм; единицы перевода; экспликация; импликация; фрейм; фреймовая структура; гипертекст; контекст; сеть.

МААЛЫМАТТЫК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫН ДИСКУРСТУК ТЕКСТТЕРИН
КОТОРУУНУН ӨЗГӨЧӨЛҮКТӨРҮ

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Аннотация. Маалыматтык технологиялар жаатындагы атайын дискурстун түрчөлөрү жана дискурсивдүү текстерин которуунун өзгөчөлүктөрү жана көйгөйлөрү каралат, алардын ар биринин автору, алуучусу, максаттары бар жана атайын дискурстун ар кандай жанрларында ишке ашырылат. Түзүмдүк өз ара байланыштардын котормосу маалыматтык технологиялардын бүткүл дискурсивдик текстин баштапкы англис тилинен кыргыз тилине же орус тилине которуунун жыйынтыктоочу деңгээли болуп саналат. Маалыматтык технологиялар тармагындагы илимий-техникалык тексттер менен иштөөдө котормочу туш болгон кыйынчылыктар (пресс-релиз, нускамалар, веб-сайт) аныкталган.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: дискурс; дискурстук текст; аналитика; синтетизм; котормо бирдиктери; экспликация; импликация; фрейм; фреймдик структура; гипертекст; контекст; тармак.

THE TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF DISCOURSE TEXTS
OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract. The article deals with the main ways to study the problem of translation of discursive texts and subspecies of special discourse in the field of information technology, each of which has an author, a recipient, a purpose and is implemented in different genres of special discourse. Translation of structural relationships is the final level of translation of the entire information technology discourse text, from the source English language into the translating Kyrgyz language, or into the translating Russian language. The difficulties faced by the translator in dealing with scientific and technical texts in the field of information technology (press release, instruction, website and user guide) have been identified.

Keywords: discourse; discursive text; analyticism; syntheticism; units of translation; explication; implication; frame; frame structure; hypertext; context; network.

Introduction. The primary purpose of the article is to analyze and identify ways and means of translating discursive texts of information technology on Internet resources from English-language sites into Russian. The main way of studying the translation problem of discourse texts is related to the grammatical level of the language and has two interrelated translation units:

➢ sentence-sentence and
➢ syntactic-semantic construction.

We no longer specify, as at the lexical level, the terminological relationship of both the propositional-statement and the syntactic-semantic construction. While at the lexical level we have supplemented the designations of the translated units with the specification of a "term" (an independent all-formed term-word and a nominative terminological phrase), we cannot make such an addition at the grammatical level of translation, since the definition "terminological" is not among the properties and attributes of the sentence-telling, nor of the syntactic-semantic construction [1, p. 56].

At the grammatical level, the translator faces the main problem of translating a sentence-expression from the source language into the target language.

We use the term "sentence-speech", which we think is the most appropriate for the theory and practice of translation. The point is that the linguistic personality of the translator perceives the source sentence to be translated in two aspects: first, in the aspect of the sentence itself, constructed according to the syntax laws of the source language; and second, in the aspect of some speech activity, in the aspect of the utterance to be articulated in its concrete use in speech - and therefore in our case of linguistic and translation analysis of translated units at the grammatical level, the label "sentence-statement" is appropriate.

We will, give some discursive information technology text and illustrate the thoughts and points expressed with specific linguistic arguments:

Original English discourse text of information technology. As we know all computer systems perform the functions of inputting, storing, processing, controlling, and outputting. Now we'll get acquainted with the computer system units that perform these functions. But to begin with let's examine computer systems from the perspective of the system designer, or architect. It should be noted that computers and their accessory equipment are designed by a computer system architect, who usually has a strong engineering background. As contrasted with the analyst, who uses a computer to solve specific problems, the computer system architect usually designs computer that can be used for many different applications in many different businesses. For example, the product lines of major computer manufacturers such as IBM, Digital Equipment Corporation and many others are the result of the efforts of teams of computer system architects. Unless you are studying engineering, you don't need to become a computer system architect. However, it is important that as a potential user, applications programmer or systems analyst you understand the functions of the major units of a computer system and how they work together.

Translation into Russian. Как мы знаем, все компьютерные системы выполняют функции ввода, хранения, обработки, управления и вывода. Теперь мы познакомимся с компьютерными системными блоками, которые выполняют эти функции. Но для начала давайте рассмотрим компьютерные системы с точки зрения системного дизайнера или архитектора. Следует отметить, что компьютеры и их вспомогательное оборудование разрабатываются архитектором компьютерных систем, который обычно имеет хорошее инженерное образование. В отличие от аналитика, который использует компьютер для решения конкретных задач, архитектор компьютерной системы обычно разрабатывает компьютер, который может использоваться для множества различных приложений в самых разных сферах бизнеса. Например, продуктовые линейки крупных производителей компьютеров, таких как IBM, Digital Equipment Corporation, и многих других являются результатом усилий команд архитекторов компьютерных систем. Если вы не изучаете инженерное дело, вам не нужно становиться архитектором компьютерных систем. Однако важно, чтобы вы, как потенциальный пользователь, программист приложений или системный аналитик, понимали функции основных блоков компьютерной системы и то, как они работают вместе.

However, let us give some examples from the English original text and its translated versions in Russian, which we analyzed in this article:

1. As we know all computer systems perform the functions of inputting, storing, processing, controlling, and outputting.

- Как мы знаем, все компьютерные системы выполняют функции ввода, хранения, обработки, управления и вывода.

2. But to begin with let's examine computer systems from the perspective of the system designer, or architect.

- Но для начала давайте рассмотрим компьютерные системы с точки зрения системного дизайнера или архитектора.

3. Unless you are studying engineering, you don't need to become a computer system architect.

- Если вы не изучаете инженерное дело, вам не нужно становиться архитектором компьютерных систем.

We have already identified two translational units at the grammatical level as:- sentence-sentence and syntactic-semantic construction. These units of translation relevant to the grammatical level of translation have their basic correspondences in linguistics, which are denoted by the terms "plan of content" and "plan of expression" [2, p. 3]. The content plan, when considering language units (words, phrases, and sentences), first of all points to their substantial side: to semantics, to meaning and only secondly to their morphological, phraseological, and syntactical expression [3, p. 13].

This means that the sentence-sentence unit has been translated at the grammatical level. In essence, the translation of the proposition at the grammatical level has already taken place, since the translator is no longer able to convey the overall meaning and intent of the sentence to the recipient. However, the specifics of the high-tech discursive texts we analyze demand complete adequacy, precision and clarity in the translated unit. Here a different unit of grammatical level comes into play, namely the syntactic-semantic construction. The translator thinks about the choice of syntactic-semantic structure to adequately express the meaning of the sentence-statement, for example, from the English original sentence-statement 1), 2) or 3) in the translating Russian language.

Thus, the original English sentence 1) has a syntactic-semantic construction of a simple extended sentence with homogeneous definitions in the direct object addition of the functions of inputting, storing, processing, controlling, and outputting. These homogeneous post-object definitions in the structure of the English sentence after the object being defined can be translated in two ways - as post-object (which is the case in the Russian translation: "functions of inputting, storing, processing, controlling and outputting"). This post-object arrangement of homogeneous definitions is more characteristic of the flexive system of the Russian language.

The original English conditional clause (3) with a conditional adjective and the word <u>unless</u> is constructed according to the usual scheme of English syntax: first, there is a circumstantial adjective with the meaning of condition, followed by the main sentence, which implies the meaning of condition: «если не – то не». It should be noted that the lexical level translation units we have identified as:

➢ a self-contained whole-word term and – nominative terminological phrase – and those at the grammatical level, designated as: – sentence-speech and – syntactic-semantic construction – differ from each other both linguistically and translationally, namely by the property of discreteness-non-discreteness. If the first, i.e. both translation units of the lexical level: term-word and terminological word combination, are linguistic units discrete, i.e. existing separately from each other, the second, i.e. both translation units of the grammatical level: sentence-expression and syntactic-semantic structure, are non-discrete, i.e. existing together. The linguistic personality of the translator always takes this factor into account, especially when translating sentence-statement at the grammatical level, has always wondered "which syntactic-semantic construction should be chosen to translate the original sentence-statement" [4, pp. 3–4]. The next way to study the problem of translation of discourse texts is to study the structure of discourse. Any discursive text is not a strictly monolithic and homogeneous linguistic unit. On the contrary, it is a unit of language, already partitioned in some way by the source (author,

sender) into certain constituent parts, in our case into semantic contexts.

By context we mean "a fragment of text which contains the unit selected for analysis and which is necessary and sufficient to define the meaning of this unit and which is consistent with the overall meaning of the text" [5].

However, in our information technology discursive text, which is limited in volume and very rarely reaches one written (printed) page, the phenomenon of context has its own peculiarities: first, it does not coincide in any way with a paragraph, which is usually seen as its structural and written realization; second, it has some semantic (supporting core) lexeme which sort of identifies its center and, third, it is some semantic unity, but still not rigidly structured [6; 10]. Thus, in the discursive English text analyzed in this article, as well as in its Russian and Kyrgyz translated versions, three semantic contexts can be identified, which can be defined on the reference lexeme – the reference terminological phrase:

A) computer systems – компьютерные системы;

B) the computer system architect – архитектор компьютерной системы;

C) a potential user – потенциальный пользователь.

Therefore, one unit of translation at the level of the structure of the entire discourse text, namely the unit of semantic translation, can be recognized as the semantic context as a certain content part of the discourse.

Another unit of semantic translation at the level of the structure of the entire discourse text can be recognized as the so-called frame structure, which in the theory of translation studies in recent years has been understood as "the structure of data reflecting the stereotypical situation... the frame system implies the existence of a hierarchy of elements - elementary units of meaning, convenient for selection into the units of translation" [7, pp. 12–13].

The frame structure of the discursive text we analyzed in this section of our work represents the common meaning of this discourse, determined by the three above-mentioned reference terminological phrases with the semantics of computer-information IT-technology. This common meaning may overlap semantically with the title of the discursive text, but it is not the same thing. The title is given and defined by the author (source) of the text and it depends on his will, i.e. on what the author wants to actualize and with what "catchy" word, phrase or even a short appendix to express it.

The overall meaning of the frame structure, in our case in the discursive text of information technology, is conditioned by the content of the whole discourse, the main points (centers) of which have been calculated in the reference terminological phrases A), B) and C). This general meaning can be formulated as: "Computer systems: purpose and development". The fact that frame structure as a semantic component of a discursive text (which does not have clear syntactic-grammatical boundaries, however) definitely constitutes a unit of translation on the level of an entire discourse has been universally and unambiguously accepted in translation theory and is already becoming a postulate: "Since the main criterion for a unit of translation is its semantic certainty, in many cases a super-phrase unity (i.e. a semantic unity at the level of several sentences or a paragraph) can act as a unit of translation [8, pp. 34–36]. It has been found that at the lexical level of translation for discursive texts of information technology, two translation units are relevant: - an independent term-word and - a nominative terminological phrase.

The linguistic-analytical investigation of the problem of translation of original English discourse texts of information technology into Russian language has shown that there are three linguistic-translation paths here: 1. involving lexical level of language and translation, 2. involving grammatical level of language and translation, and 3. involving discursive-structural level of language and translation.

In the first way of lexical level and translation there are two discrete translation units: independent whole-formed term word (terminological word) and nominative terminological word combinations. Both of these units of translation are implemented in the translation process as discrete units that do not transition from one to the other.

In the second way of grammatical level and translation there are also two translation units: sentence-sentence and syntactic-semantic construction,

which, however, are no longer discrete units, gradually passing into one another. The point is that the linguistic personality of the translator (i.e. the abstracted translator) at this grammatical level of translation first uses the first unit, establishing the common meaning of the sentence-telling in both languages: the source and the target language – and then finds the appropriate syntactic-semantic construction in the target language for this meaning.

In the third way of the discursive-structural level and translation, the unit of translation is a semantic context (as a group of sentences united by a pivotal meaning that is relevant to the whole context) and a frame structure into which the reference designations of the semantic contexts are "merged". The semantic context and the frame structure appear in the direct translation process as non-discrete units flowing from one to the other [9, p. 65].

Conclusion. As a result of the linguistic-translation analysis of these discourse texts has shown that on this structural level of translation, when it comes to translation on the scale of the entire text entity, we can identify two non-discrete translation units: the semantic context and the frame structure, which are different phenomena based not only on their volume, but also on their internal linguistic characterization.

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