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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Peculiarities of translation of directive texts from English into Ukrainian (case study of operation manual)

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет

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Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з

англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру_____
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Рецензування _____

*(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на доопрацювання»),
дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)*

Захист _____
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова оцінка_____

*(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною
системою, дата, підпис викладача)*

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

СПЕЦИФІКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ДИРЕКТИВНИХ ТЕКСТІВ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ НА УКРАЇНСЬКУ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ІНСТРУКЦІЙ З ЕКСПЛУАТАЦІЇ)

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Київ – 2023

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Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Завідувач кафедри теорії і
практики перекладу з
англійської мови

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(підпис)
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"_29_" вересня 2022 р.

ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
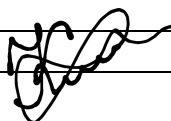## для студентів IV курсу

студентки IV курсу Па03-19 групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ

спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Тема роботи «Специфіка перекладу директивних текстів з англійської мови на українську (на матеріалі інструкцій з експлуатації)»
_____

Науковий керівник Никитченко Катерина Петрівна
Дата видачі завдання   29   вересня 2022 року

Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання **теоретичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 1**)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання **практичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 2**)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання **вступу і висновків** дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р	
4.	**Оцінювання** курсових робіт **науковими керівниками**, підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	**Захист** курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник_____ (підпис)
Студент_____(підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента(ки) __IV__ курсу групи _Па03-19_ факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Сова Катерина Вікторівна

(ПІБ студента)

за темою «Специфіка перекладу директивних текстів з англійської мови на українську (на матеріалі інструкцій з експлуатації)»

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — *загалом 5 балів* (усі компоненти присутні – **5**, один або декілька компонентів відсутні – **0**)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, незначні помилки в оформленні – **8**, значні помилки в оформленні – **4**, оформлення переважно невірне – **0**)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **4**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — *загалом 15 балів* (повна відповідність – **15**, відповідність неповна – **10**, відповідність часткова – **5**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — *загалом 20 балів* (повна відповідність – **20**, відповідність неповна – **15**, відповідність часткова – **10**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **4**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту» _____   _____
                (42-70 балів)   *(підпис керівника)*

«На доопрацювання» _____   _____
                (0-41 балів)   *(підпис керівника)*

”____”_____2023 р.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The number of scientific and technical information are constantly growing. The production of new products in all areas of human activities contribute to the international goods and services exchange. The exchange of information plays a crucial role in the progress of the countries and humanity around the world. Therefore, the necessity of providing the translations to variety of accompanying documentations is rising year by year.

This term paper is focused on researching in the field of translation and concerns with the study of the peculiarities of translation of directive texts from English into Ukrainian (case study of operation manual).

The **theoretical background** of the term paper is based on classical and modern researches in translation studies and general linguistics. Some scientific and research works of both Ukrainian and foreign linguists were used for term paper research. Here belong Ukrainian linguists: Bondarenko O., Deryk I., Druzhyna T., Karaban V. I., Borkovska I., Kolos Yu., Korunets I., Nikonova V. H., Nykytchenko K. P., Petrenko O., Povolna R., Reida O. A, Ivlieva K. S., Huliieva D. O., Shylinska I., Shchypachova D. S., Yukhymets S. Yu. and foreign linguists: Olohan M., Povolna R., Herbert, A.J., Masta E., Nishonov U. I.

The **topicality for the study** is based on modern translation researches in the field of translation studies. Due to the modern research methods, comparative aspect remains in the focus of translation studies.

The **aim** of the term paper is to do research work on the peculiarities of translation of directive texts from English into Ukrainian (case study of operation manual) namely to establish lexical and grammatical problems of translation of operation manuals and to find the ways of solving these problems in order to provide the faithful translation. Achieving this **goal** involves solving the following **objectives**:

- to study linguistic features of directive texts;
- to figure out the theoretical background of translating directive texts;

- to reveal specifics of scientific discourse text analysis;
- to investigate lexical transformation in the translation of operations manuals;
- to investigate grammatical transformations in the translation of operations manuals;
- to investigate lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of scientific discourse texts;
- to perform translation analysis of research material.

The **object** of the research is the operations manuals.

The investigation **subject** of the research is lexical and grammatical problems of translation of operation manuals.

The main sources of **data sources** are operation manuals, articles in scientific newspapers and magazines. 50 sentences from operation manuals were investigated during the research work.

The **methods** of the research are established by the aim of the work and the tasks. The following methods are used:

- method of comparative analysis;
- method of continuous sampling;
- method of opposition;
- the translation analysis.

The **theoretical value** of the research is based in analyzing some translation problems occurring to translators during the working with operations manuals and the ways of solving such problems.

The **practical value** of the research is contribution to translation studies. The received results can be helpful for others translators dealing with translation of operations manuals.

The research work consists of introduction, two chapters, conclusions, bibliography, list of reference sources, list of data sources, and annex.

In the first chapter there are the studying of linguistic features of directive texts, figuring out the theoretical background of translating directive texts, and

revealing specifics of scientific discourse text analysis.

In the second chapter there are the investigations of lexical, grammatical, and lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of operations manuals.

In conclusions there are analyzing of received results and summing up of research. In annex there are all researched and analyzed sentences.

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICTS OF DIRECTIVE TEXTS

1.1 Linguistic features of directive texts

Due to the worldwide breakthroughs in scientific and technical spheres, the importance in translation of such kind of texts has grown. Nowadays, the translation of scientific-technical texts has become a separate discipline which combines technologies and science, on the one hand, and linguistics on the other hand. That`s why it is necessary to study the scientific and technical texts and their translation from a linguistic point of view as well as scientific and technical.

The term "scientific and technical texts" involves various types of texts. I. Derik and T. Druzhyna subdivided these types of texts into: "scientific texts proper, educational scientific-technical texts, and scientific-technical texts in different fields of science and technology" [27: 91]. The first group is represented by monographs, journals, articles etc.; the second one includes reference books, textbook etc.; and the third – instructions, manuals etc.

Scientific and technical texts have their own characteristic features. According to D. S. Shchypachova [34: 185] and I. F. Shylinska [22: 321] they have the following peculiarities such as:

- informativeness (means meaningfulness);

- logic (means strict sequence);

- connection of the main idea with details;

- accuracy of formulation;

- objectivity of presentation of information material;

- and clearness.

These main features can be present in the text less or more degree. The task of translation of scientific, and technical (directive) texts is accurate and clear to transfer the information to the audience or reader. D. S. Shchypachova considers it can be achieved by substantiating the given material without expressing emotivity. [34:185]

Yu. Karachun and I. Borkovska point out that "scientific and technical texts is characterized by the monologue of the presentation of the material provides semantic and structural connections between the syntactic structures of the whole text, which has a semantic and compositional completeness" [29: 119]. They single out the following extralinguistic dominants of the scientific and technical texts:

- unambiguous accuracy;

- logic sequence; clarity;

- persuasiveness;

- conciseness (laconicism);

- scientific novelty;

- and monologue.

Unambiguous accuracy is one of the crucial factors in creating and writing technical texts. It is important for such kind of texts because these texts act as the main means for the transmission of scientific information for scientific texts and the transmission of technical information (through instructions, manuals for instruments and equipment) for technical texts obtained as a result of scientific achievements, and research. Moreover, accuracy is indicated in the sentence by terms, terminologies, phrases, neologism phrases, abbreviations.

Logical (strict) sequence is based on delivery the information and knowledge of researches to societies.

Clarity of sentences is achieved by the accuracy of the texts. Accuracy of formulation, connection with main idea, sequence of presentation of informational material are the main factors for getting the clarity of sentences and then of the texts.

Persuasiveness of scientific and technical texts are performed by using the facts, results of research (if it is a scientific texts or articles), direction of using one or another device (for example in operation manuals), and results of percentage.

Conciseness of texts is realized by the omission of the repetitions, interjections. For example, the laconism in operation manuals is crucial due to that the information in instructions must be carried to a reader as clearly as possible, conveying the main idea. The reader must understand an operational manual to be aware of using devise

in correct way.

Scientific novelty is based on the level of relevance of research. When a text has a high level of relevance, scientific novelty is also high. It brings big advantage in global development. It helps people to communicate, find out new researches and breakthrough in all human spheres of life.

All scientific and technical texts have a lack of emotiveness. So, we can state that all scientific and technical works are characterized by a certain monologic nature – monologue as define it Yu. Karachun and I. Borkovska [29: 118]. It, like other extralinguistic dominants, helps to give the text meaningfulness, connections between sentences, and the main idea.

Scientific and technical texts differ from newspaper`s and magazine`s articles, treaties, agreements, and fictional texts translations. Scientific and technical language is distinguished by its lexical and grammatical features.

V. I. Karaban [4: 293] pointing out the lexical problems of translation identifies at the same time scientific and technical texts peculiarities: polysemy of words and terms, special use of common words, neologism terms, abbreviations, "false friends of translator", clichés.

Operation manuals are full of using special technical vocabulary in other words special terminology. Terms express meanings that are specific only to a certain field of science and technology. From linguistic point of view terms, like other words of the language, have the phenomenon of ambiguity. In some cases, the same term can have different meanings among different sciences. For example: "valve – valve in mechanical engineering and electronic lamp – in radio engineering" [26: 29]. Special terms and terminologies are an important part of all scientific and technical texts and the main reason of translation difficulties. "Terminology is the core of scientific style" [19: 222]. Terms must interpret precise indication of real objects and phenomena. Therefore, term must be precise revealed through a logical definition.

Special use of common words. It is the words, which we usually use in our everyday comprehension, without thinking about their specialized meanings, related to the fields of science and technology. V. I. Karaban [4: 294] provides special

meanings of lexis in the next example:

The verb *realize* in everyday usage of people is used in the meaning 'уявляти собі', while in scientific and technical texts the word has the meaning 'чітко (ясно) розуміти суть факту (справи)'.

Neologism terms. It is a quite difficult to be translated due to the absence of reflection of such kind of terminology in the dictionaries. Neologism terms mostly occur in names of products which produced one or another companies.

The wide usage of abbreviations and acronyms in scientific and technical texts occupies a significant place among characteristic features. According to V. H. Nikonova and K. P. Nykytchenko [11: 262], abbreviation is one of the types of shortening when words are made up from the first letters of each part of phrase. However, abbreviations can be formed from one word: an abbreviation for word *amount* is "Amt" [35]. Acronyms have the same definition with abbreviations. Their differences lie in pronunciation. Abbreviations are pronounced letter by letter while acronyms can be read as a separate word.

The use of abbreviations and acronyms reduces space in in scientific and technical texts, and helps to understand and perceive text of scientific and technical discourse more easily and quicker.

"False friends of the translator" is international words which has a definite similarity in sound in different languages, differ in language in their stylistic color and semantics. It can lead to false associations of term or word, misunderstanding and wrong usage of lexis.

Clichés have a peculiar place in technical texts. Clichés are stereotypical words and phrases. Here belongs idioms, set phrases.

As for the grammatical features of this type of texts, they are less noticeable to a non-specialist in contrast to lexical features.

Yet, according to V. I. Karaban [4: 15] one of the most remarkable grammatical peculiarities of scientific and technical texts is the presence of plenty of complex and compound sentences aimed at establishing a logical connection.

But D. S. Shchypachova presents a different view. She considers that English

scientific and technical texts are characterized by the using of simple sentences which "make up more than 50% of the total number of sentences in the texts". Complex sentences are commonly found in Ukrainian texts rather than in English [34: 186].

The second grammatical peculiarities of scientific and technical texts are grammatical constructions. It includes passive constructions, non-finite form of the verbs, participial constructions and specific syntactic constructions [4: 15]. For English texts it is common to use passive constructions while in the Ukrainian language it is used rarely in texts. It is connected with grammatical system of the English language namely the absence of cases.

English technical texts are characterized by wide usage of modal verbs and imperative mood to instruct the reader in some way. In addition to modal verbs there are also modal constructions such as: *it is necessarily* or *it is recommended*. Modal verbs have various meanings in instructive texts: the modal verb *should* gives recommendation to the reader; *must* – obligation or necessity; *need* – necessity; *can, may* – possibility.

English instructions use the pronoun *you* in order to address to the addressee. Ukrainian instructions are characterized by using of the second person plural or non-finite form of the verb.

O. Bondarenko in research notes some other grammatical features inherent in technical texts:

- the usage of attribute phrase with a number of components;

- definitions made up by blending syntax groups;

- omission of articles and auxiliary verbs especially in tables, operational manual, diagrams [26: 29].

In conclusions, in results of researching was established extralinguistic dominants of the scientific and technical texts. Accuracy and clarity, logical (strict) sequence, meaningfulness, conciseness of scientific and technical texts is the main extralinguistic dominants which create these texts. No less important characteristic of the scientific and technical texts is the absence of emotionally colored vocabulary.

During the study was stated peculiarities of the scientific and directive texts.

Here belong lexical features:

1. fullness of terms, terminological units, and neologism terms;

2. common words;

3. clichés;

4. abbreviations, acronyms and internationalism.

And grammatical features:

1. the presence of peculiar grammatical constructions;

2. using of compound and complex sentences and simple ones;

3. the wide usage of attributive phrases.

4. modal verb and imperative mood.

So, we can note that all these traits and features help us create the scientific and directive (technical) texts.

1.2 Theoretical background of translating directive texts

Translation is a complex process of transformation of the text in SL (source language) into TL (target language). The process of translation is a process of finding different and similar features between two languages. O. Petrenko [15: 300] divides the process of translation into three stages:

- perception (reading or listening) in the SL;

- understanding;

- reproduction in TL.

Only facing with these features translator can cope up with them and transfer an information or a massage precisely. In general translator focuses on adequate translation in TL. There are difficulties in translation occurred due to the lack of the knowledge of SL or the absence of equivalent in TL. It can happen especially with translation of scientific and technical texts.

Scientific and technical texts are characterized by its accuracy and clarity, logic sequence, meaningfulness, and conciseness. Scientific and technical translation differs from the translation of texts in other fields by its lexical and grammatical

peculiarities. Consequently, translator should have knowledge in this sphere of translation.

The main tasks for translator in technical translation are to preserve all extralinguistic dominants of such texts, to pay attention to terms and terminological units and its proper translation in TL, and to omit all emotional statements during translation. Furthermore, the TL text must maintain the style of the original text (SL).

In her work N. Bidnenko states that there are requirements for translators of scientific and technical texts in order to translate texts in precise way. According to her study she points out that "broad knowledge in the field of texts to be translated; well imaginations in order to be able to describe some process, equipment being translated; intelligence for being able to fill some missing links in texts; have the sense of the contexts of the texts that helps to choose an appropriate equivalent term; the ability to translate with clarity, accuracy and conciseness; experience in working with related fields" are essential in translation process [25:184].

Hence, we can state knowledge that translator must have:

- deep knowledge of TL and SL;

- the subject field knowledge of translation;

- the language knowledge of the subject field.

Translation of operational manuals is a hard task for translator. The translator should specialize in the sphere he or she works and translates.

An incorrect translation of a technical text can cause misunderstanding and more serious consequences. For example, a bad translation of operational manuals or instructions can lead to the fact that a worker who read it, can get an industrial injury applying such operation manual.

Compulsory requirements for adequate translation are to be able to analyse grammatical structure of the texts, to establish lexical and grammatical features and problems in translation, and to cope up with them implying the translation transformations. It is necessary to pay attention to lexical and grammatical differences in SL and TL, which require the rearranging of the structure of the sentences and lexical changing. Whereas the vocabulary and grammar are closely

related there are lexical and grammatical changing because of transformations.

Translators are always facing with lexical and grammatical difficulties of translation as far as both English and Ukrainian languages belong to different structural types. Ukrainian language is synthetic one because the grammatical relations between words in phrase or sentence are conveyed by inflectional morphemes. In contrast to Ukrainian, English language is analytical one due to the connections between words are conveyed by means of word order, syntactical constructions and unbound morphemes. This feature causes a great difficult in process in translation.

Translation transformations help translators to cope up with all difficulties during the translation process. According to S. Yu. Yukhymets: "Translation transformation is a special case of method of a translation, namely, the case when structural and semantic deviations from the original text used within the framework of the transformational method of translation" [23: 227].

A great number of scientific and technical texts is terms and terminological units. The main method of translating is by means of calque – transcoding of an original unit in form and content that corresponds to meaning from the dictionary. For example: *network* 'мережа'; *source* 'джерело'. This method is used to convey the denotative meaning without reproducing the phonetic and orthographic form.

If equivalent for term or terminological unit is absent there are transcoding ways of translations namely transliteration or transcription. Transliteration is transformation where a lexical unit of source language is transferred by the letters of target language, for instance: *laser* 'лазер'. Transcription is transformation where a phonemic form of word in source language is transferred by letters of the target language, for example: *display* 'дисплей'. Not only terms can be translated by means of transliteration or transcription, but also terms neologisms: *Pay-port* 'пей-порт'.

A large number of terms which do not have an equivalent in TL can be translated by descriptive translation for example: "*computer to plate* - система прямого експонування на друковані - форми, технологія СТР" [22: 322].

Furthermore, scientific and technical texts are characterized by a wide range of abbreviations. Most translators tend to not translate the abbreviations from SL into TL. In the research of O.A. Reida, K. S. Ivlieva, D. O. Huliieva, they provide the following example: "You should use the DVI-to-HDMI cable or DVI-HDMI Adapter for the connection, and the "R-Audio-L" terminal on for sound output. - Для з'єднання потрібно використовувати кабель DVI-HDMI або DVI-HDMI подовжувач, а для виходу звуку контакт "R-Audio-L" [17: 108]. From this example we can see that all abbreviations are not translated and are remained in texts as barbarisms. In translation studies this transformation is called zero transcoding when the Latin letters during translation remains the same in TL. This method does not influence on the understanding and perception of a translated text by the reader. Such translation preserves terminological meaning of a concept or a phenomenon. But there are cases when abbreviations are translated by means of transliteration: *ДСТУ* – 'DSTU'.

Certain difficulties are caused by the translation international words also known as "false friends of translator" because they have similar forms with Ukrainian words but differ in the meaning. For instance: a word *accurate* means 'точний', but not 'акуратний' or a word *data* means 'дані', but not 'дата'. Translator must pay attention to such words and be acquainted with them in order to translate in texts precisely.

No less important translations of measurements in technical texts. Translator must to adept all measurements to the TL of the reader because in English texts they are written to the Western standards. Because of that the aim of translator is transfer these values to understandable for readers. For instance: *miles per hour* translators should substitute with 'kilometers per hour' or 'pounds' in 'kilograms'.

One of the most grammatical features of scientific and technical texts are using of passive constructions. Passive voice is used more in English texts rather than in Ukrainian. It is connected with the absence of cases in English language. Forms of passive voice of verb - predicate can be translated in some ways:

1. by form of verb ending in "-ся", "-но", or "-то": "*A number of theoretical*

issues <u>are also discussed</u>. – <u>Обговорюється</u> також низка теоретичних питань" [4: 33];

2. by active form of the verb-predicate: "*A similar observation <u>is made</u> by Lichtenberk –* Подібне спостереження <u>робить</u> і Ліхтенберг" [4: 33];

3. by non-finite form of the verb (in complex sentences): "*If this approach <u>is adopted, spectacular results can be expected</u> –* Якщо <u>застосувати</u> цей підхід, можна отримати дивовижні результати" [4: 33];

4. by non-finite form of the verb when there is a modal verb in sentence: "*Three points about this analysis <u>must be added</u> –* <u>Слід додати</u> ще три зауваження з приводу цього аналізу" [4: 34];

5. passive voice with formal subject "it" is translated by the indefinite-personal sentence with conjunction "that": "*<u>It has been predicted</u> that that about one third of all work could eventually be performed outside the workplace –* <u>Прогнозують, що</u> приблизно одна третя всієї роботи врешті-решт буде виконуватися за межами робочого місця" [22: 323].

Moreover, there are cases when passive voice is translated into Ukrainian by active voice.

English language especially scientific and technical is characterized of usage of gerundial constructions. In sentence: "*<u>Storing   channels   automatically</u> –* Автоматичне <u>збереження</u> каналів." [17: 109] in translation has been used the following transformations: transposition and changing of a gerund, which is absent in Ukrainian language, in a noun.

Gerunds can be also translated as:

- an infinitive: "*<u>Deciding</u> is <u>acting.</u> –* <u>Вирішити</u> – ие   діяти*"* [8: 296];

- a diiepryslivnyk: "*He spoke <u>without shifting his position</u>, without even turning to look at her. –* Він говорив, <u>не поворухнувшись з місця</u> і навіть <u>не повернувшись</u> до неї обличчям" [8: 297];

- a subordinate clause: "*There are some advantages in being fifty and an old hand. –* В тому є певні переваги, що тобі п'ятдесят, і що ти досвідчений" [8: 298].

Another non-finite form of the verb infinitive can be translated as:

- when infinitive has object function, it can be translated by the non-finite form of the verb: "*But O. Tosi also takes care to avoid the extreme positions [...].* Але О. Тосі разом з тим намагається уникати крайнощів […]" [4: 104];

- finite form of the verb or a word "можна" with non-finite form of the verb introduced by conjunction "що": "*One should not, however, expect to find a major theoretical contribution here.* – Не варто, однак, очікувати, що тут можна знайти значний теоретичний внесок" [4: 105].

Sometimes for getting an adequate translation it is important to use grammatical replacement namely sentence fragmentation from one complex create two simple and sentence integration from two simple create one complex sentence.

Yu. Z. Kolos says that imperatives in Ukrainian are translated by means of the second person plural perfect aspect. Negative constructions can also be translated using the words "забороняється, не слід, не можна etc." [7: 71]. As for the modal verbs there are some ways to translate them. Because of absence of modal verbs in Ukrainian language these verbs can be translated with predicative adverbs such as: 'могти, мусити, слід, потрібно, можна'

To sum up, the difficulties can be faced by translators in translating terms, abbreviations, terms-neologisms, internationalisms, passive voice, non-finite form of the verbs, modal verbs and imperative mood. But the main difficulties during the translation scientific and technical consist in transmission of foreign realia into Ukrainian language. The required conditions of full-fledged translation are understanding of text, deep knowledge of all peculiarities of SL and TL.

1.3 Specifics of scientific discourse text analysis

Nowadays it is very difficult to imagine life without modern achievements in the field of science, technology, medicine, etc. Due to the rapid pace of development in all spheres of human activity, many other important tasks have arisen. One of them is in the field of translation of scientific and technical literature. There are more and

more translation tasks, translators and linguists are trying to solve in order to convey information to the recipient as accurately as possible. It plays a crucial role in delivering and exchanging information.

Over the years, a large number of linguists have tried to define the concept of discourse. In her study, N. V. Pasenchuk mentions many different researchers who have worked on this topic. She mentions the Dutch linguist T. A. van Deik who is regarded as the founder of the concept of discourse. In research pointed out that linguist T. A. van Deik defines the discourse as communicative process reproduced by the speakers and which involve not only language but also mental process that are present during all conversation [14: 52]. T. A. van Deik considers that the discourse is formed under the influence of historical factors, individual features as well as social and communicative situation. That`s why discourse include the mentality and culture [14: 52].

The following definition of the term discourse is provided by a Ukrainian linguist F. S. Batsevych. According to F. S. Batsevych "discourse is a type of communicative activity, an interactive phenomenon, a speech stream that has various forms of expression (oral, written, paralingual), and takes place within a specific communication channel, regulated by the strategies and tactics of the participants" [14: 52].

In view of the given statements of linguists, it is possible to conclude what discourse is. Discourse is a coherent text, in a certain communicative situation, which is connected by a common theme, and has cohesion which help to connect separate sentences in one text by means of words and grammar, which in turn allows us to understand and perceive the text as a whole.

As for the scientific and technical discourse, it is a means of delivering information of the latest development in branch of science and technology to professional and also lay audience. The scientists are the producers of scientific and technical discourse who have deep knowledge and specialize in scientific knowledge in order to send a message to the recipient in some forms of actualization. But if the recipient does not possess the language in which the message was sent, the translator

acts as an intermediary between the producer and the recipient.

This type of discourse has informative function namely given information which reader can apperceive through text. Another no less important function is to convey facts in the text and influence the reader in a certain way. The style of scientific and technical discourse is non-fiction and characterized by absence of rhetorical functions namely poetic images, emotionally coloured lexical units (literary devices and other figures of speech), and those that express emotions (laughs, sadness etc.). Scientific and technical texts differ from others its formal language. Essential for the translation of scientific discourse texts are the ability to find an to recognize the hidden and implicit information.

The most noticeable feature of this kind of texts is coherence of texts, accuracy in expressions of scientific or technical facts and phenomenon, clarity and logic sequence of expression. The precision of scientific and technical texts and the desire to get the accuracy causes excessive terminology and syntactic complexity in the text. In response to this fact, it makes for simple readers, who have never faced with professional terminology, more complicate to read such texts.

To scientific and technical discourse belong the following types of texts: academic articles, dissertations, researches, instructions, manuals. Classifying texts there are four criteria which we should pay attention. Here belong audience, contexts, purpose and relationships [33: 73]. O. Huba in her research points out that there are three genre groups of scientific and technical discourse: the first group is nuclear, which include dissertation, articles devoted to science, etc.; the second is peripheral based on the first group but include the following texts: reviews, thesis, abstracts, etc.; and the third is abutting that combine other types of discourse together with scientific one. [3: 33]

During translation, translators must take into consideration who they are translating, because the receiver of the information can be clients, customers both professional and simple audience. Instruction as information aimed at being transmitted with text in order to enrich the knowledge of the audience regarding certain aspects.

Context criteria has an absolute role. All communication forms appear because of cultural and social contexts. The purpose of technical texts is precise organization of massage in the text. The main aim is to transfer information to the addressee accurately without using or avoiding ambiguity of expression. The task of scientific and technical discourse is to prove the hypotheses, arguments, presentation of problems in the scientific world, to describe, to define and to explain phenomena of scientific and natural life, to transmit the knowledge to the readers, and to show the latest scientific and technical results.

Let`s perform a translation analysis of technical text namely operational manual of vacuum cleaner (ANNEX 2):

The text under analysis is headlined "Roborock S6 Pure Robot Vacuum Cleaner User Manual" belongs to artifact text because these texts are non-fictional and used for "changing the real world". It is of scientific and technical discourse. It makes the readers to act in some way instructing on the peculiarities and design of devices, and equipment. Pictures of the robot vacuum cleaner are extralingual factors that determine that it is the scientific and technical discourse.

Having analyzed the text there are no tropes and figures of speech (stylistic devices and expressive means). Scientific and technical discourse is aimed at transferring of information and fact from the author to the readers without expressive means.

As for the special vocabulary there are some of them: *indoor floor cleaning, brush cleaning tools, high pile carpets, laser scanner cap, main unit cover, mopping module, buttery level, detachable supply unit* (asyndetic combination of nouns), 104° F (40°C), 39° F (4°C), *in operation, plug, socket-outlet, batteries, non-rechargeable* (subject field terms), *CB, EU* (abbreviations), *product, scanner, laser, indicator, antenna* (internationalisms), *dock* (neologism), *roborock CDZ11 RR, CDZ12RR* (barbarisms)

In conclusion, scientific and technical discourse is characterized by various defined characteristics and specifications which differentiate this type of discourse from other. Having an informative function scientific and technical discourse

influence the reader in a certain way in order to enrich the knowledge of the audience regarding certain aspects. Scientific and technical discourse contains such texts: academic articles, dissertations, researches, instructions, manuals. But according to Huba we can point out three groups of genres namely the first is nuclear (dissertation, articles devoted to science, etc.) the second is peripheral (reviews, thesis, abstracts, etc.) and the third is abutting that combine other types of discourse together with scientific one. [3: 33]

Translation analysis has proved the statement that scientific and technical discourse are characterized by absence of poetic images, emotionally coloured lexical units (literary devices and other figures of speech), and those that express emotions (laughs, sadness etc.). Scientific and technical texts are reproduced by formal language. This type of discourse does not include any tropes and figures of speech because of extralinguistic dominants which are main and necessary, here belong: unambiguous accuracy, logic sequence, clarity, persuasiveness, conciseness. But there are a number of subject field terms, neologisms, internationalisms, abbreviations and asyndetic combination of nouns.

Scientific and technical texts can contain some extralingual factors such as pictures, photographs of product which is described for better understanding and acquaintance with device. Furthermore, it instructs the reader to act in certain way and change the behaviour. There are also schemes and formulas which show essential information in instruction.

CHAPTER 2
SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE: DISCOURSE FEATURES, TRANSLATION OPTIONS

2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of operations manuals

Directive texts differ their complexity of translation, therefore, in order to achieve adequate translation, translators use various transformations: lexical, grammatical and lexical and grammatical.

The analysis of operation manuals shows a large number of differences between domestic and foreign instructions. In the operating instructions for robot-vacuum cleaner, we find example of using terminological unit: (8) *Place the charging dock against the wall on a flat surface and plug it into the mains power.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Розмістіть док-станцію біля стіни на рівній поверхні та ввімкніть її в розетку електроживлення. This terminological unit is translated by means of loan translation because in the Ukrainian language there is an equivalent. This is a stable translation for this term, which is widely used in the translation of vacuum cleaner instructions.

But not only loan translation can be used in translation of terms. For example: (10) *The charging dock indicator is on when the charging dock is electrified, and off when the robot is charging.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Індикатор живлення світиться, коли док-станція ввімкнена в розетку, і не світиться, коли робот заряджається. In this example the word *indicator* is translated as 'індикатор' by means of transliteration where a lexical unit of SL is transferred by the letters of TL. This way of translation is widely used for translating terms. There is another transformation in this sentence because one sentence can be translated into TL with various transformations determined by the aim of achieving precise and cohesive translation.

Other transformations used in translation are modulations: (10) *The charging dock indicator is on when the charging dock is electrified, and off when the robot is charging.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Індикатор живлення світиться, коли док-станція

ввімкнена в розетку, і не світиться, коли робот заряджається. Here the words *on* and *off* are translated as 'світиться' and 'не світиться' that are more appropriate for this context that give more detailed information for readers. And the second modulation where logic development is reproduced during translation: SL – *is electrified* and TL – 'ввімкнена в розетку'. Moreover, analyzed text contain also the term *robot* which is translated by means of transliteration. The terminological unit *charging dock* as mentioned above is translated by means of loan translation.

In the next sentence the term is transformed by means of transliteration: (11) *The robot will not turn on when the battery is low*. (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Робот не ввімкнеться за низького рівня заряду батареї. However, this word has already known in the Ukrainian language and is registered in the dictionary. That`s why this term can be regarded translated by means of loan translation.

Translation transformation as differentiation translators use because in English language one word can have more than one translation. So, translators try to find suitable translation paying attention to the context. For example: (1) *This product is designed for indoor floor cleaning only, do not use it outdoors (such as on an open-ended terrace), on any surface other than the ground (such as a sofa), or in any commercial or industrial environment.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Цей пристрій призначений лише для прибирання в приміщеннях. Не використовуйте його на вулиці (наприклад, на необгородженій терасі), на інших поверхнях, крім підлоги (наприклад, на дивані), та у приміщеннях комерційного чи виробничого призначення. The word *product* has a large number of meanings but taking into account that the issue is about a robot vacuum cleaner, in translation I have implemented meaning 'пристрій'. In the sentence (2) (RSPRVCUM:URL) as well as (4) (RSPRVCUM:URL) the same transformation of the noun *product* is registered: (4) *Do not use the product to clean hard or sharp objects (such as decoration wastes, glass and nails)*. (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Не використовуйте пристрій для очищення поверхонь з твердими або гострими предметами (наприклад, будівельне сміття, скло та цвяхи) and (2) *Do not use the product when the ambient temperature is higher than 104°F (40°C), lower than 39°F (4°C), or if there are*

liquids or tacky substances on the floor. (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Не використовуйте
пристрій при температурі вище 40°C або нижче 4°C або на мокрій або липкій
підлозі.

Translation transformation as concretisation is widely used for changing broad
meaning of the word into narrow one for better understanding of the text. For
example, in the previous sentence (1) (RSPRVCUM:URL) we can find the case of
using concretisation: the word *ground* is translated as 'підлога'. *Ground* has a broad
meaning and can denote any surfaces. That`s why in translation I have used narrow
meaning 'підлога' in order to specificate the meaning of word *ground* and make it
clearer which surface is meant.

In this sentence we have also an illustration of concretisation: (9) *If the power
cable is vertical to the ground, it may be caught by the robot, causing the charging
dock to be disconnected.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Якщо кабель живлення висить
вертикально щодо підлоги, робот може зачепити його, що призведе до
вимкнення док-станції. The verb *to be* is translated by the extended meaning
'висить' according to the context of the sentence. *Robot* is translated by means of
transliteration and *the charging dock* are translated by means of loan translation.

(12) *Cleaning the mop cloth every 60 minutes is recommended to ensure the
water flow rate and cleaning effect.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Рекомендується
очищати тканину для вологого прибирання після кожних 60 хвилин, щоб
забезпечити достатній рівень потоку води та ефективність прибирання. In order
to achieve the adequacy of the translation, the lexical unit is translated using
differentiation, i.e., a different meaning of the word is found among its other
meanings.

The following sentence has the case of modulation: (13) *If the charging dock is
not receiving power, check that both ends of the power cable are properly connected.*
(RSPRVCUM:URL) – Якщо живлення док-станції не увімкнено, переконайтеся,
що обидва кінці шнура живлення підключені належним чином. The direct
translation of *receive power* is 'отримувати електроенергію', but in this context it is
better to change this dictionary equivalent into the context variant 'увімкнено'. The

charging dock is rendered by using loan translation.

The transformation of modulation is also found in this example: (14) *When used at high or low temperatures, the <u>robot</u> will automatically reduce its charging speed to extend battery <u>life</u>.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – При використанні в умовах низьких або високих температур робот автоматично зменшує швидкість заряджання, щоб збільшити <u>термін служіння</u> батареї. The lexical unit *life* is rendered because of logical development of the sentence. The noun *life* in SL is replaced by TL word of phrase 'термін служіння' which allows the reader to understand the purpose of the sentence. The term robot is transformed by transliteration.

(15) *If the omnidirectional wheel is <u>jammed</u>, remove it for cleaning.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Якщо всенаправлене колесо <u>заблоковано</u>, зніміть його та очистіть. The verb *jam* is translated by means of using the method of differentiation in order to achieve the accuracy of the translation and which is essential for the translation of the operation manuals.

(16) *Keep the area underneath and around your <u>appliance</u> free of combustible <u>materials</u> such as lint, paper, rags, chemicals, etc.* (OMWM:URL) – Слідкуйте щоб під <u>машинкою</u> і навколо неї не було легкозаймистих <u>предметів</u>, наприклад: паперу, пуху, ганчірки, хімічних препаратів і т.д. There are two cases of using lexical transformations in one sentence. The first is concretisation: *appliance* – 'машинка'. The broad meaning of *appliance* is changed into narrower one in order to achieve clarity of sentence. The second is differentiation: *materials* – 'предмети'. In Ukrainian language we do not find in operation manuals translation of *combustible materials* as 'легкозаймисті матеріали'. That`s why the transformation of differentiation is used here in order to translate more accurately this word of phrase according to the context and o the norms of the Ukrainian language, namely 'легкозаймисті предмети'.

Two cases of generalization are found and implemented during translation: (17) *Do not slam the <u>washer door</u> closed or try to force <u>the door</u> open when locked.* (OMWM:URL) – Не захлопуйте <u>дверцята</u> і не намагайтеся відкрити їх,

застосовуючи силу, якщо вони заблоковані. *Washer door* is rendered into Ukrainian as 'дверцята' by means of generalization in order to omit some details and emphasize the more important command in instruction. As for the second generalization, it is used because in first part the word *washer door* 'дверцята' has been already mentioned and transformation is used to avoid repetition in Ukrainian language.

(18) *To <u>minimize</u> the possibility of electric shock, <u>unplug</u> this <u>appliance</u> from the <u>power supply</u> or disconnect the <u>washer</u> at the household distribution panel by removing the fuse or switching off the circuit breaker before attempting any maintenance or cleaning.* (OMWM:URL) – Щоб <u>уникнути</u> можливості ураження електричним струмом перед здійсненням будь-якого ремонту або операції з догляду за пральною машиною, <u>вимкніть</u> <u>пральну машинку</u> з <u>розетки</u> чи відключіть <u>її</u> від головного щитка, вийнявши запобіжник або вимкнувши автоматичний вимикач. The verb *minimize* is rendered as 'уникати' by using modulation changing the dictionary equivalent into contextual one. The next verb *unplug* is translated also as the verb 'вимкніть' by using the method of generalization because the dictionary meaning of the verb *unplug* is 'виймати з розетки'. The generalization is implemented in this sentence to avoid repetition of the word 'розетки' in the translation, because this word is already present in the sentence - *power supply.* In its turn the word of phrase *power supply* has translation in Ukrainian language as 'розетка' that gives us reason to claim that concretisation is used. The first meaning of *power supply* is 'джерело енергії' and it can be everything. Concretisation is used here in order to specificate which power supply is meant in the sentence. The following transformation is generalization: *washer* – 'її', to omit the phenomenon of repetition in a sentence by means of changing the noun into the personal pronoun. The noun *appliance* is rendered as 'пральна машинка' into TL. Here is used concretasation.

The next example of differentiation is found in this sentence: (19) *Never attempt <u>to operate</u> this appliance if it is damaged, malfunctioning, partially disassembled, or has missing or broken parts, including a damaged cord or plug.*

(OMWM:URL) – Ніколи не <u>вмикайте</u> пристрій, якщо вона пошкоджена, несправна, частково розібрана або її частини відсутні або зламані, у тому числі якщо пошкоджений шнур живлення або штепсельна вилка. The verb *to operate* is transformed into TL as 'вмикайте' in the imperative mood in Ukrainian in order to instruct the reader in appropriate way.

(20) *To prevent internal damage during transport, the special 4 <u>bolts</u> are locked.* (OMWM:URL) – Щоб запобігти внутрішнім пошкодженням під час транспортування закрутіть 4 <u>транспортувальні болти</u>. The concretisation is used here: *bolts* – 'транспортувальні болти', the broad meaning is substituted by the narrower one to make in clearer which bolts are meant in the sentence and for what purpose. The noun *bolts* is translated by means of word of phrase adjective and noun 'транспортувальні болти'.

(21) *The drain hose should not be <u>placed</u> higher than 100 cm above the floor.* (OMWM:URL) – Не <u>кріпіть</u> дренажний шланг вище ніж 100 см від підлоги. The verb *place* is rendered as 'кріпіть' in the imperative mood by implementing concretisation according to the context. In Ukrainian language we cannot directly translate *place* namely in this sentence and context as 'поміщати' or 'розміщувати' because everything that means put above the floor is translated as 'кріпити', 'вішати', 'прибивати'.

The case of concretisation is registered in the next sentence: (23) *If the floor is uneven, adjust the adjustable feet as required (do not insert <u>pieces</u> of wood etc. under the feet)* (OMWM:URL) – Якщо підлога нерівна, встановіть регульовані ніжки (не підкладати під ніжки дерев'яні <u>підставки</u> тощо, для вирівнювання положення). The noun *pieces* is translated by means of an appropriate according to the context equivalent 'підставки'. The broad meaning is replaced by narrow one.

(25) *<u>Items</u> such as nails, hair clip, matches, pens, coins and keys can damage both your washer and your clothes.* (OMWM:URL) – <u>Сторонні предмети</u>, наприклад, цвяхи, прикраси для волосся, булавки, ручки, монети та ключі можуть привести до поломки машини, а також зіпсувати одяг. The lexical unit *items* is translated using a structurally appropriate word of phrase 'сторонні

предмети' to concretize the meaning of the noun *item.* Concretisation is used here.

(26) *Close zippers, hooks and strings to make sure that these items don't snag on other clothes.* (OMWM:URL) – Застебніть усі блискавки, застібки та зав'язки, інакше вони можуть зачепитися за інший одяг. The verb *close* is rendered as 'застібати'. The broad meaning is transmitted into narrow one because the word of phrase *Close zippers* cannot be translated as 'закривати застібку/ блискавку'. In Ukrainian language we have a specific lexical equivalent: 'застібати'. Concretisation is used here.

(28) *Lamp will light up to indicate selected program.* (OMWM:URL) – Лампочка, що світиться на панелі керування, показує, який режим вибрано. Here we can observe the usage of differentiation: *program* – 'режим'. The meaning of the word is changed due to the context.

In the considered instructions we observe the usage of cliches: (29) *Keep all washing detergents away from children as there is danger of poisoning.* (OMWM:URL) – Зберігайте всі пральні порошки у недоступному для дітей місці. Можливе отруєння! Cliches are translated by means of structurally appropriate cliches into TL and in this very extract transformation of modulation is used.

This given sentence illustrates the case of using concretasation: (30) *Do not open the drawer when water is supplied.* (OMWM:URL) – Не висувайте ящик з пральним порошком під час подачі води. According to the Ukrainian language the verb 'висовувати' is widely used with the noun *drawer* in the meaning 'ящик' or 'комод'.

(31) *The drain filter collects threads and small objects left in the laundry.* (OMWM:URL) – Дренажний фільтр затримує нитки та маленькі предмети, які могли залишитися в одязі. The first transformation used here is differentiation. The verb *collects* is rendered as 'затримувати'. The equivalent is chosen according to the context of the sentence. The second transformation is generalization where the narrow meaning is substituted by broad one: the noun *laundry* into the noun 'одяг'.

English instructions are characterized by usage of personal pronoun instead of

noun in order to omit the repetition in the sentences. However, sometimes during translation of such pronouns, there may be misunderstanding and therefore in the Ukrainian translation pronouns are replaced by those nouns that were replaced in the English text. For instance: (32) *If necessary, <u>it</u> can be removed completely from the machine by pressing the catch downwards and by pulling it out.* (OMWM:URL) – При необхідності <u>ящик</u> можна вийняти з машини. Для цього слід натиснути на стопорну клямку і висунути ящик. Here the pronoun *it* is translated as 'ящик' by using concretisation.

(34) *Make sure plug fits tightly in <u>wall outlet</u>.* (OMWM:URL) – Переконайтесь, що штепсельна вилка щільно підключена до <u>розетки</u>. In order to achieve the laconism, generalisation is used during translation. The word of phrase *wall outlet* is translated as the noun 'розетка' to omit detailed notion.

Translation of abbreviations are found in the following sentences: (35) *When this crossed-out wheeled bin symbol is attached to a product it means the product is covered by the European Directive <u>2002/96/EC</u>.* (OMWM:URL) – Символ на пристрої, що зображує перекреслений сміттєвий бак на колесах означає, що на виріб поширюється Директива <u>2002/96/EC</u> and (37) *This appliance contains a small amount of isobutane refrigerant (<u>R600a</u>), but it is also combustible.* (OMF&F:URL) – Цей прилад містить невелику кількість ізобутанового холодоагенту (<u>R600a</u>), який є легкозаймистим газом. These examples show that both abbreviations in the first and second sentences are translated be means of zero transcoding. All abbreviations are not translated and are remained in texts as barbarisms. This method of translation helps to preserve terminological meaning.

But not all abbreviation can be transformed by means of zero transcoding and remained the same in TL. In the following sentence the abbreviation *LED* is rendered as 'світлодіодний': (50) *Press the dispenser selection button and then the <u>LED</u> above the icon that you want illuminates*. (OMF&F:URL) – Натисніть кнопку вибору диспенсера, а після цього загориться <u>світлодіодний</u> індикатор над потрібним вам значком. Here is used decoding – when an abbreviation is decoded according to the appropriate form of another language.

(49) _UV light is used to keep the water outlet clean._ (OMF&F:URL) – УФ-випромінювання використовується для підтримки чистоти випускного отвору для води. In this case the abbreviation _UV_ is rendered as 'УФ' implementing the calque or loan translation. The full form SL abbreviation is translated corresponding to the full form of the TL in order to form accurately equivalent of abbreviation: _UV (Ultraviolet)_ – 'ультрафіолет' – 'УФ'.

In the sentence (35) (OMWM:URL) there is a case of using concretisation: the noun _bin_ is rendered as 'сміттєвий бак'. The broad meaning is substituted by the narrower one.

(39) _Do not store explosive substances such as aerosol cans with a flammable propellant in this appliance._ (OMF&F:URL) – Не зберігайте вибухонебезпечні речовини, наприклад балони з аерозолем, що містять легкозаймистий пропелент, всередині приладу. The term _propellant_ is translated as 'пропелент' by means of transcription, phonemic form of word in source language is transferred by letters of the target language.

(40) _Do not spray water or inflammable substances (toothpaste, alcohol, thinner, benzene, flammable liquid, abrasive, etc.) over the interior or exterior of the appliance to clean it._ (OMF&F:URL) – Не розпилюйте воду або легкозаймисті речовини (зубна паста, спирт, розчинник, бензол, легкозаймисті рідини, абразиви тощо) всередині або зовні приладу для його очищення. In this sentence is found a case of "false friends of translator". The noun _alcohol_ is remined the form of Ukrainian word 'алкоголь', but according to the context 'алкоголь' cannot be translated in this way, that`s why in translation is used differentiation and this lexis is rendered as 'спирт'.

(42) _The appliance should be connected to a dedicated power line which is separately fused._ (OMF&F:URL) – Прилад має бути під'єднаний до окремої лінії живлення з окремим запобіжником. The lexis _dedicated_ is translated by taking into consideration the context. In the process of translation, the appropriate equivalent is found among other meaning. Differentiation is used during the achieving the adequate translation.

(44) *The tempered glass on the front side of the appliance door or the shelves can be damaged by an impact. If <u>it</u> is <u>broken</u>, do not touch it with hands.* (OMF&F:URL) – Загартоване скло на передній стороні дверцят приладу або на полицях може пошкодитись ударом. Якщо <u>скло</u> <u>тріснуло</u>, не торкайтеся його руками. In the first sentence the subject is *tempered glass.* In the second sentence the subject is substituted by the pronoun *it.* But in translation into TL the pronoun *it* is translated as 'скло' in order to achieve logical development and precise meaning to the reader. The concretisation is used. However, there is one more transformation in the sentence, namely the differentiation: the verb *break* into the verb 'тріскатись'. In Ukrainian language the word of phrase *broken glass* is translated as 'побите скло'or 'тріснуте скло'. It cannot be translated directly according to the first meaning of the word *broken* 'зламаний'. So, the verb is rendered by means of appropriate dictionary meaning which suits to Ukrainian one.

(47) <u>*Failure to follow*</u> *these instructions may* <u>*result*</u> *in death, fire or electric shock.* (OMF&F:URL) – <u>Недотримання</u> цих інструкцій може <u>призвести</u> до смерті, пожежі або удару струмом. Translation of the word of phrase *failure to follow* is translated as 'недотримання' by using modulation. This transformation of words is logically connected to the SL but contextually is logical to TL. The word of phrase is substituted by the adjective. The verb *result* in the same sentence is translated as the verb 'призвести'. The verb has more than one meaning and 'призвести' is chosen because it suits better to the context of translated sentence. The differentiation is used here.

In conclusion, having analyzed all sentences I have received the the following lexical transformations in the studied material (see Fig. 2.1):
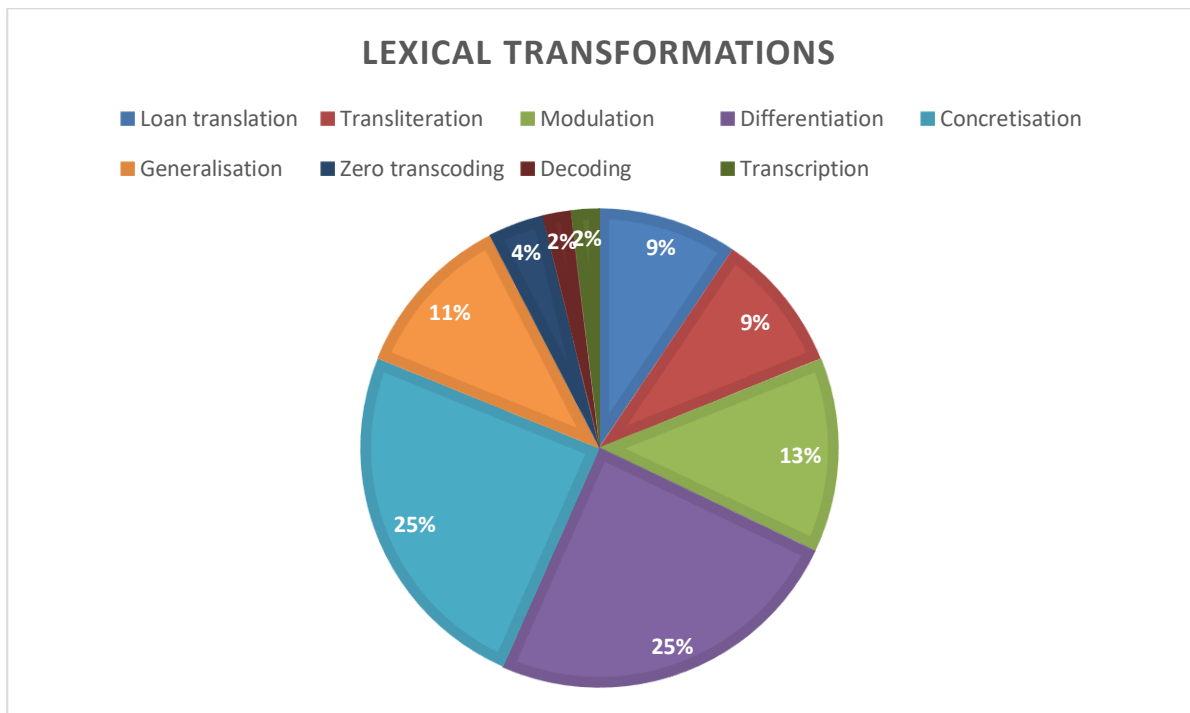
LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Fig. 2.1 Lexical transformations

According to the graphic in the researched material, differentiation and concretisation are used the most in the instructions because they account for 25% (13 times) of all lexical transformations. The first reason for this is that there are many words in the English language that do not have a direct equivalent in the Ukrainian language, and therefore dictionaries provide a large number of meanings in order to adequately convey the meaning of the word in different contexts. That is why translators use differentiation during translation. The use of concretisation depends on the semantic scope of the translated lexical unit. The main aim of technical translation is to convey the content as accurately as possible and to convey the main idea to the reader in the most understandable way. Modulation is used 7 times in the process of rendering (13%). As for generalisation it is accounted 11% of all lexical transformations (6 times used in translation). Transliteration and loan translation are used 5 times (9 %). Zero transcoding is used 2 times (4%). The lowest rate of percentage has decoding and transcription 2%. Generally decoding is used in translating abbreviations, but not all of them can be translated by means of this transformation.

2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of operations manuals

Ukrainian and English languages have grammatical differences which are due to the differences in grammatical structures of the languages namely Ukrainian language is synthetic and English language is analytical one.

In translation of operational manuals grammatical transformations play an important role in order to make the most accurate translation and reproduce all the characteristic features of TL. In the analyzed sentences we can find the following grammatical transformation:

In this very extract there are three cases of transformation: (1) *This product is designed for indoor floor cleaning only, do not use it outdoors (such as on an open-ended terrace), on any* <u>*surface*</u> *other than the ground (such as a sofa), or in any commercial or industrial environment.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Цей пристрій призначений лише для прибирання в приміщеннях. Не використовуйте його на вулиці (наприклад, на необгородженій терасі), на інших <u>поверхнях</u>, крім підлоги (наприклад, на дивані), та у приміщеннях комерційного чи виробничого <u>призначення</u>. The first is grammatical replacement (syntactical one). Here is performed sentence structure change namely segmentation where one sentence is divided into two. The next transformation is also grammatical replacement but, in this case, morphological one where the form of words is rendered – the noun *surface* in singular is translated as the noun 'поверхнях' in plural. And the last transformation applied here is addition: during translation in word of phrase *commercial or industrial environment* is added the noun 'призначення' for better translation.

The following sentence illustrate how to transform international equivalents in Ukrainian language: (2) *Do not use the product when the ambient temperature is higher than* <u>*104°F*</u> *(40°C), lower than* <u>*39°F*</u> *(4°C), or if there are liquids or tacky* <u>*substances*</u> *on the floor.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Не використовуйте пристрій при температурі вище 40°C або нижче 4°C або на мокрій або липкій підлозі. In translation is used two translation transformations – omissions. In the first case <u>*104°F*</u> and <u>*39°F*</u> are omitted in translation due to that Fahrenheit are not used in Ukrainian

languages and it is not understandable for target readers. Omission is used not to confuse a reader. In the second case, omission is implemented in order to omit excessive information and achieve the laconism which is crucial due to that the information in instructions must be carried to a reader clearly, conveying the main idea of the message.

 (4) *Do not use the product <u>to clean</u> hard or sharp objects (such as decoration wastes, glass and nails).* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Не використовуйте пристрій для <u>очищення</u> <u>поверхонь</u> з твердими або гострими предметами (наприклад, будівельне сміття, скло та цвяхи). During translation of this sentence the verb *to clean* is rendered as the noun 'очищення' and grammatical replacement (morphological replacement; change parts of speech) is used. In translated sentence is added the noun in plural form 'поверхонь' to make it more understandable according to the context and achieve adequacy in TT.

Transposition (change of word order) in the sentence is widely used. We can observe it in the following sentence: (5) *The battery must be removed from the appliance <u>before it is scrapped</u>.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – <u>Перед утилізацією</u> пристрою необхідно вийняти батарею. In order to translate the text accurately we need to follow thematic and rhematic division. An English sentence is constructed so that the rheme can be placed in the first part of the sentence and the theme in the second. Meanwhile, as in the Ukrainian sentence, the theme is placed in the first part of the sentence and the rheme in the second. Therefore, it is important to take this fact into account during translation. As a rule, the second part of the sentence is perceived by the reader as the most important. That`s why auxiliary information is written in the first part – theme and the main information in the second one – rheme. It means that thematic and rhematic division must be performed according to the communicative aim of the text which based on placing the main information in second part of the sentence. The logical emphasis is also on the second part. So, in the sentence the theme *before it is scrapped* in SL is replaced into the first part of TL while the rheme *the battery must be removed from the appliance* is replaced into the second part.

The passive voice which is not peculiar to Ukrainian language but common for

English and widely used in technical texts. So, the passive construction *before it is scrapped* is translated as 'перед утилізацією' changing the verb into the noun and using grammatical replacement (change of parts of speech).

(6) *The <u>battery</u> must be disposed of <u>safely</u>. Do not discard waste batteries.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – <u>Батареї</u> необхідно утилізовувати у <u>безпечний</u> <u>спосіб</u>. Не викидайте батареї разом із побутовими відходами. The noun *battery* in singular is translated as the noun in plural 'батареї' to specify that all kind of batteries must be disposed of safely. The adverb *safely* is translated as 'безпечний' and the noun 'спосіб' to extend the meaning in some way and perform adequate translation. During translation are used grammatical replacements namely morphological (the singular noun is translated as the plural one and the change of parts of speech – the adverb into the adjective). And addition is also implemented.

The terminological unit is rendered in this sentence by using transposition and grammatical replacement: (8) *Place <u>the charging dock</u> against the wall on a flat surface and plug it into the mains power.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Розмістіть <u>док-станцію</u> біля стіни на рівній поверхні та ввімкніть її в розетку електроживлення. The unit of phrase *the charging dock* in SL is translated as 'док-станцію' by changing two parts: the first is translated *dock* and then *charging*. The adjective *charging* is translated by means of the noun 'станція'. Change of parts of speech is implemented.

As we know, the technical texts are characterized by wide usage of passive constructions. The passive voice in the next sentence is translated by replacement of the subject into the object and vice versa: (9) *If the power cable is vertical to the ground, <u>it may be caught by the robot</u>, causing the charging dock to be disconnected.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Якщо кабель живлення висить вертикально щодо підлоги, <u>робот може зачепити його</u>, що призведе до вимкнення док-станції. So, grammatical replacement namely morphological (change passive voice into active one).

(10) *The charging dock indicator is <u>on</u> when the charging dock is electrified, and <u>off</u> when the robot is charging.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Індикатор живлення

світиться, коли док-станція ввімкнена в розетку і <u>не світиться</u>, коли робот заряджається. *On* and *off* usually function in the as adverbs, prepositions or sometimes as adjectives. In English sentence *on* and *off* function as adjectives and are as a predicative expressed by an adjective. In Ukrainian sentence *on* and *off* are translated by means of verbs 'світиться' and 'не світиться', which gives reason to indicate one more transformation (in previous chapter 2.1, lexical transformation was indicated in these words), namely the grammatical one, morphological (change parts of speech). So, we can point out that in one word there are more than one cases of transformation.

(11) *The robot will not turn on when the battery is <u>low</u>.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Робот не ввімкнеться <u>за низького рівня заряду</u> батареї. The word of phrase is used in translation to perform the adequate translation. *The battery is low* cannot be translated directly because of lack some linguistic elements in TL. Addition is used here.

Participle construction is often used in operational manuals: (12) *Cleaning the mop cloth every 60 minutes <u>is recommended</u> to ensure the water flow rate and cleaning effect.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – <u>Рекомендується</u> <u>очищати</u> тканину для вологого прибирання. Після кожних 60 хвилин, щоб забезпечити достатній рівень потоку води та ефективність прибирання. The first transformation is grammatical replacement (morphological one) change of the parts of the speech is applied. The main contextual load is transferred to the predicate that is why the participle *cleaning* is translated as the verb 'очищати'. The second transformation is transposition - theme and rhyme are applied in the sentence during the translation in order to achieve the laconism. The certain word order and maintaining of the sequence of theme and rheme in the translation is essential for it where known information is theme and new information is rheme. The theme *is recommended* is replaced to the beginning of the sentence. Another transformation is grammatical replacement (syntactical one), sentence structure changes namely segmentation where one sentence is divided into two.

(13) *If the charging dock is not receiving power, check that both ends of the*

power cable are properly connected. (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Якщо <u>живлення</u> док-станції не увімкнено, переконайтеся, що обидва кінці шнура живлення підключені належним чином. The addition is used in order not to break the meaning of the sentence.

The grammatical replacement is implemented in the following sentence: (14) *When <u>used</u> at high or low temperatures, the robot <u>will</u> automatically <u>reduce</u> its charging speed to extend battery life.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – При <u>використанні</u> в умовах низьких або високих температур робот автоматично <u>зменшує</u> швидкість заряджання, щоб збільшити термін служіння батареї. The verb *used* is rendered as 'використанні'. Participle II is translated by means of the noun. The next grammatical replacement is based on changing of the tense. In ST we have the future tense of the verb *will reduce* and in TT it is translated in present tense 'зменшує'.

Most gerunds are translated in the sentences by means of a verb: (15) *If the omnidirectional wheel is jammed, remove it for <u>cleaning</u>.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Якщо всенаправлене колесо заблоковано, зніміть його та <u>очистіть</u>. Transformation where the parts of speech are changed called grammatical replacement (morphological one).

Omission used in translation helps to remove excessive elements to avoid details and to perform accuracy of the sentence: (16) *Keep the <u>area</u> underneath and around your appliance free of combustible materials such as lint, paper, rags, chemicals, etc.* (OMWM:URL) – Слідкуйте щоб під машинкою і навколо неї не було легкозаймистих предметів, наприклад: паперу, пуху, ганчірки, хімічних препаратів і т.д.

 (18) *To minimize the possibility of electric shock, unplug this appliance from the power supply or disconnect the washer at the household distribution panel by removing the fuse or switching off the circuit breaker <u>before attempting any maintenance or cleaning.</u>* (OMWM:URL) – Щоб уникнути можливості <u>ураження</u> електричним струмом <u>перед здійсненням будь-якого ремонту або операції з догляду за пральною машиною,</u> вимкніть пральну машинку чи відключіть її від головного щитка, вийнявши запобіжник або вимкнувши автоматичний

вимикач. The case of addition can be used in translation in this sentence. The purpose of using such transformation is to clarify the word of phrase *electric shock*. One part of the sentence is replaced according the theme and rheme division: known information is theme – *before attempting any maintenance or cleaning,* and new information is rheme – *unplug this appliance from the power supply or disconnect the washer at the household distribution panel by removing the fuse or switching off the circuit breaker*. Transposition is used.

(19) *Never <u>attempt</u> to operate this appliance if it is damaged, malfunctioning, partially disassembled, or <u>has</u> missing or broken parts, including a damaged cord or plug.* (OMWM:URL) – Ніколи не вмикайте машину, якщо вона пошкоджена, несправна, частково розібрана або її частини відсутні або зламані, у тому числі якщо пошкоджений шнур живлення або штепсельна вилка. Two verbs *attempt* and *has* are missed during translation to omit detailed description, but it does not change the meaning and main idea of the massage. Omissions are used.

In the next sentence the grammatical replacement (morphological one) is used: (20) *To prevent internal <u>damage</u> during transport, the special 4 bolts are locked.* (OMWM:URL) – Щоб запобігти внутрішнім <u>пошкодженням</u> під час транспортування закрутіть 4 транспортувальні болти. The noun *damage* in singular form is translated into TL as 'пошкодження' by means of changing singular form into plural one.

(22) *Adjusting the washing machine level properly <u>prevents excessive noise and vibration</u>.* (OMWM:URL) – <u>Для запобігання надмірного шуму та вібрації необхідно</u> встановити пральну машину строго горизонтально до підлоги. The first implemented case of translation transformation is transposition. The auxiliary information in the sentence is place in the first part and the main information is in the second one. The rule of theme and rheme is used to achieve clarity in Ukrainian sentence. The theme *prevents excessive noise and vibration* is replaced to the first part of the sentence and the rheme *adjusting the washing machine level properly* is in the second part. In translated sentence there is a case of addition 'необхідно' which used here in order to give some necessarily commands in the sentence.

(23) *If the floor is uneven, adjust the adjustable feet as required (do not insert pieces of <u>wood</u> etc. under the feet)* (OMWM:URL) – Якщо підлога нерівна, встановіть регульовані ніжки (не підкладати <u>дерев'яні</u> підставки під ніжки тощо, <u>для вирівнювання положення</u>). The noun *wood* is translated as the adjective 'дерев'яні'. So, the grammatical replacement (morphological one) is used. Another transformation is addition: 'для вирівнювання положення'. The word of phrase is applied in TL for better rendering.

(24) *In the case that the washing machine is installed on a raised platform, it must be <u>securely</u> fastened in order to eliminate the <u>risk</u> that it might <u>fall off</u>.* (OMWM:URL) – Якщо пральна машина встановлена на висоті, вона повинна бути закріплена, щоб уникнути <u>падіння</u>. The adverb *securely* is omitted in the TL, as well as the noun *risk*. This removal of the words does not affect the meaning and purpose of this sentence. The next transformation is grammatical replacement (morphological one) namely changing of parts of speech: the phrasal verb *fall off* is rendered as the noun 'падіння'.

There are two cases of grammatical replacement in the following translation: (25) *Items such as nails, hair <u>clip</u>, matches, pens, coins and keys can <u>damage</u> both your washer and your clothes.* (OMWM:URL) – Сторонні предмети, наприклад, цвяхи, <u>прикраси</u> для волосся, булавки, ручки, монети та ключі можуть <u>привести до поломки</u> машини, а також зіпсувати одяг. The first is change of singular form of the noun into plural form: *clip* – прикраси. The second is change of part of speech: the verb *damage* into the noun 'поломки'. In order to translate adequately the addition is used: the verb 'привести до' is added.

(26) *Close zippers, hooks and strings to <u>make sure</u> that these items don't snag on other clothes.* (OMWM:URL) – Застебніть <u>усі</u> блискавки, застібки та зав'язки, інакше вони можуть зачепитися за інший одяг. During the rendering the verb *to make sure* is omitted and the pronoun 'усі' is added to TL in order to specify that all zippers, hooks and strings must be closed to prevent damaging of clothes.

Sentence type is changed during the translation: (27) *Press the Power button to <u>turn</u> power <u>on</u> and <u>off</u>.* (OMWM:URL) – Кнопка Живлення <u>призначена</u> для

<u>вмикання</u> та <u>вимикання</u> <u>пральної машини</u>. In the ST we have imperative sentence which is changes in TT into declarative one. It is the grammatical replacement. The verb *press* is not translated into the TT, it is omitted. And another grammatical replacement namely change of parts of speech is performed in the sentence: the verb *to turn on/off* is rendered as the noun 'вмикання' and 'вимикання'. Addition is also present in translation: the word of phrase is added – 'пральної машини'. For example, we cannot translate this sentence in the following way: Кнопка Живлення призначена для вмикання та вимикання. In this translation, it is not clear to target readers what exactly the power button is intended to switch on, that can confuse readers. The second addition is the adjective 'призначена' which is added in order to keep certain speech norms in the TL and fill some differences between two languages.

In this very sentence we can observe the grammatical replacement namely change of tenses: (28) *Lamp <u>will light up</u> to indicate selected program.* (OMWM:URL) – Лампочка, що <u>світиться</u> на <u>панелі керування</u>, показує, який режим вибрано. In ST we have the future tense *will light up* that is translated in TT by means of present tense 'світиться'. Most directive texts are written in present tense, and instruct the readers during the reading one or another operational manual. Addition is also used: 'панелі керування'. In order to reproduce a correct, accurate and coherent translation, this transformation is implemented.

(30) *Do not open the drawer when water is supplied.* (OMWM:URL) – Не висувайте ящик з <u>пральним порошком</u> під час подачі води. The word of phrase is added here to clarify and to provide more information which drawer should not be opened during the water supplying.

Sentence fragmentation namely grammatical replacement is applied in the next example: (32) *If necessary, it can be removed completely from the machine by pressing the catch downwards and by pulling it out.* (OMWM:URL) – При необхідності ящик можна вийняти з машини. Для цього слід натиснути на стопорну клямку і висунути ящик. And in order to perform sentence fragmentation, the next sentence begin with such words as 'для цього слід' by using addition.

(33) *If noise continues after washer is <u>restarted</u>, call your <u>authorised</u> service centre.* (OMWM:URL) – Якщо шум при <u>повторному включенні</u> пральної машини не припиниться, зателефонуйте до сервісної служби. The verb *restart* is rendered as the word of phrase 'повторне включення' where the adjective 'повторне' is added and the noun 'включення' is transformed from the verb. The word *restart* has the prefix re- which means the repetition of an action. Therefore, in order to correctly convey the meaning of this verb into the translated language, exactly these two transformations, addition and grammatical replacement (change of parts of speech) are applied. The adjective *authorised* is missed in translation in order to remove the redundant element to avoid detailing.

(34) *Make sure plug <u>fits</u> tightly in wall outlet.* (OMWM:URL) – Переконайтесь, що штепсельна вилка щільно <u>підключена</u> до розетки. The verb *fit* is translated as the adjective 'підключена' by using grammatical replacement – change parts of speech.

(35) *When this crossed-out <u>wheeled</u> bin symbol is <u>attached</u> to a product it means the product is covered by the <u>European</u> Directive 2002/96/EC.* (OMWM:URL) – Символ на пристрої, що <u>зображує</u> перекреслений сміттєвий бак <u>на колесах</u> replacement означає, що на виріб поширюється Директива 2002/96/EC. Having performed the translation of the sentence four grammatical transformation are used. The first is grammatical replacement. The adjective *wheeled* is translated as the word of phrase 'на колесах' which consist of the preposition and the noun in plural form. The second is omission. The adjective *European* in translated text is omitted in order to avoid the repetition. The third transformation is also omission, which implemented to convey the context of the sentence in a correct way. The verb *attach* is omitted. The fourth is addition. The verb 'зображує' is added to translate the sentence accurately and not to lose the main idea.

(36) *For more detailed information about disposal of your old appliance, <u>please</u> contact your city office, waste <u>disposal service</u> or the shop where you purchased the product.* (OMWM:URL) – Для <u>отримання</u> більш детальної інформації про <u>порядок</u> утилізації старого приладу зверніться до адміністрації

міста, <u>служби утилізації</u>, або до магазина, де було придбано прилад. There are two additions in this sentence: the noun 'отримання' and the noun 'порядок'. It helps to transform the ST into TT more precisely and according to the norms of ukrainian language. Asyndetic substantival cluster *disposal service* is translated as 'служби утилізації' by applying the transposition and grammatical replacement: change of singular form of the noun into the plural form. The last transformation is omission of the word *please*.

The next sentence has the transformation – addition: (37) *This appliance contains a small amount of isobutane refrigerant (R600a), but it is also combustible.* (OMF&F:URL) – Цей прилад містить невелику кількість ізобутанового холодоагенту (R600a), який є легкозаймистим <u>газом</u>. To the adjective *combustible* is added the noun 'газ'. According to the context we can see that he first part of the sentence refers to isobutane refrigerant which is combustible. So, additional information is given for reader to explain that isobutane refrigerant is exactly the combustible gas.

Asyndetic substantival clusters are generally rendered by means of transposition and grammatical replacement: (39) *Do not store explosive substances such as <u>aerosol cans</u> with a flammable propellant <u>in this</u> appliance.* (OMF&F:URL) – Не зберігайте вибухонебезпечні речовини, наприклад <u>балони з аерозолем</u>, що <u>містять</u> легкозаймистий пропелент, <u>всередині</u> приладу. In our case the asyndetic substantival cluster *aerosol cans* is rendered as the word of phrase 'балони з аерозолем' by using transposition. The noun *aerosol* is in the place of the adjective but in TL it is translated as the noun. The following transformation is addition. The verb 'містять' is added not to lose the main idea of the message. The preposition *in* and the pronoun *this* are substituted in translated sentence by the adverb 'всередині'. Here is used grammatical replacement (morphological one) where parts of speech are changed.

Two grammatical replacement are applied in this example: (40) *Do not spray water or inflammable substances (toothpaste, alcohol, thinner, benzene, flammable <u>liquid</u>, abrasive, etc.) over the interior or exterior of the appliance <u>to clean</u> it.*

(OMF&F:URL) – Не розпилюйте воду або легкозаймисті речовини (зубна паста, спирт, розчинник, бензол, легкозаймисті <u>рідини</u>, абразиви тощо) всередині або зовні приладу для його <u>очищення</u>. The noun in the singular form *liquid* is transformed into the noun in the plural form 'рідини' to specify that all liquids are not just one. And the verb *to clean* is rendered as the noun 'очищення'. Change of parts of speech is implemented.

(41) *Do not install the appliance in a <u>damp</u> and <u>dusty</u> <u>place</u>.* (OMF&F:URL) – Не встановлюйте прилад у <u>місцях з високою вологістю</u> або <u>великою кількістю пилу</u>. The adjectives *damp* and *dusty* in TL are translated by means of grammatical replacement namely by changing of parts of speech, the adjectives into the nouns 'пил' and ''вологість'. The noun *place* is rendered by applying grammatical replacement also, but here is changed the singular form of the noun into the plural one: *place* – 'місцях'. There are also additions: the adjective 'високий'and the word of phrase 'велика кількість'.

(42) *The appliance should be connected to a dedicated power line which is <u>separately fused</u>.* (OMF&F:URL) – Прилад має бути під'єднаний до окремої лінії живлення з <u>окремим</u> <u>запобіжником</u>. The adverb *separately* is rendered as 'окремий' by implementing grammatical replacement, namely change of parts of speech, the adverb into the adjective. The verb to *fuse* is rendered as 'запобіжник' by implementing grammatical replacement, namely change of parts of speech, the verb into the noun, in order to make a meaningful load int the noun.

(43) *Do not apply excessive force or <u>impact</u> to the back cover of the appliance.* (OMF&F:URL) – Не застосовуйте надмірної сили або <u>ударів</u> по задній кришці приладу. In this translation is used the grammatical replacement. The noun *impact* is translated as the noun 'удари'. The singular form of the noun is transformed as the plural form of the noun.

Rendering of passive voice is in the following sentence: (44) *The tempered glass on the front side of the appliance door or the shelves can be damaged by an impact. If <u>it is broken</u>, do not touch it with hands.* (OMF&F:URL) – Загартоване скло на передній стороні дверцят приладу або на полицях може пошкодитись

ударом. Якщо <u>скло тріснуло</u>, не торкайтеся його руками. Passive voice is rendered by active form of the verb-predicate, because in Ukrainian language the passive voice is absent. So, grammatical replacement is applied here.

(45) *Disconnect the power cord, <u>house fuse or circuit breaker before installing,</u> <u>removing the doors, or cleaning the appliance</u>.* (OMF&F:URL) – <u>Перед</u> <u>встановленням, зняттям дверей або очищенням пристрою</u> від'єднайте кабель живлення, запобіжник або розмикач. Transposition is used in translation because the known information (theme) must be in the first part of the sentence and new information (rheme) must be in the second part of the sentence. That is why *before installing, removing the doors, or cleaning the appliance* is replaced to the first part while *disconnect the power cord, house fuse or circuit breaker* is replaced to the second. The next transformation is omission. The noun *house* is omitted in order to achieve the laconism and to avoid excessive details.

(46) *Hold the water supply connection and gently push the collet a <u>to detach</u> the <u>water supply line</u>.* (OMF&F:URL) – Утримуйте з'єднання подачі води й обережно натисніть втулку для <u>від'єднання лінії подачі води</u>. The verb *to detach* is translated as the noun 'від'єднання'. Grammatical replacement (morphological one), the parts of speech are changed. Asyndetic substantival cluster *water supply line* is transformed by means of the following transformations: the first is transposition where the last word *line* is translated as 'лінії' and is put in the first place of the cluster. The second transformation is namely grammatical replacement – change of the singular noun into the plural noun. The first noun *water* is placed in the last part of the cluster.

The following sentence contains a lot of grammatical transformations that is applied in order to clearly convey the meaning and main purpose of the instruction: (48) *The <u>alarm</u> <u>sounds 3 times in 30 second</u> <u>intervals</u> <u>if the door is left open or not</u> <u>completely closed for 1 minute</u>.* (OMF&F:URL) – <u>Якщо дверцята залишаються</u> <u>відчиненими або не повністю зачиненими впродовж однієї хвилини,</u> <u>3 звукові</u> <u>сигнали</u> <u>прозвучать</u> з <u>інтервалом</u> у 30 секунд. The first transformation is transposition. The theme and rheme division of the sentence is applied. So, the

second part of the sentence in ST *if the door is left open or not completely closed for 1 minute* is replaced in the first part of the TT. The second is grammatical replacement where the singular form of the noun is rendered by the plural form of the noun: *alarm* – 'звукові сигнали'. The third transformation is grammatical replacement where the plural noun is rendered by the singular noun: *intervals* – 'інтервал'. The fourth transformation is also grammatical replacement. The present tense in ST is translated by the future tense in TT: *sounds* – 'прозвучать'.

(49) *UV light is used <u>to keep</u> the water outlet clean.* (OMF&F:URL) – УФ-випромінювання використовується для <u>підтримки</u> чистоти випускного отвору для води. The verb *to keep* is translated by means of grammatical replacement, parts of speech are changed: the verb *to keep* into the noun 'підтримка'.

(50) *Press the <u>dispenser selection button</u> and then the LED above the icon that you <u>want</u> illuminates.* (OMF&F:URL) – Натисніть <u>кнопку вибору диспенсера</u>, а після цього <u>загориться</u> світлодіодний <u>індикатор</u> над <u>потрібним</u> вам значком. Asyndetic substantival cluster *dispenser selection button* is translate by applying the transposition. During the rendering the noun *dispenser* is replaced to the third place of the cluster and the noun *button* is placed to the first place of the cluster. The case of addition is present, and the noun 'індикатор' is added to the TT. The following transformations are grammatical replacement. The verb *want* is substituted during the translation by the adjective 'потрібний'. This replacement is based on changing of parts of speech. The verb *illuminates* is in present tense in ST, and in the TT it is translated by the future tense 'загориться'.

In conclusion, having analyzed all sentences I have received the the following results of grammatical transformations in the studied material (see Fig. 2.2):
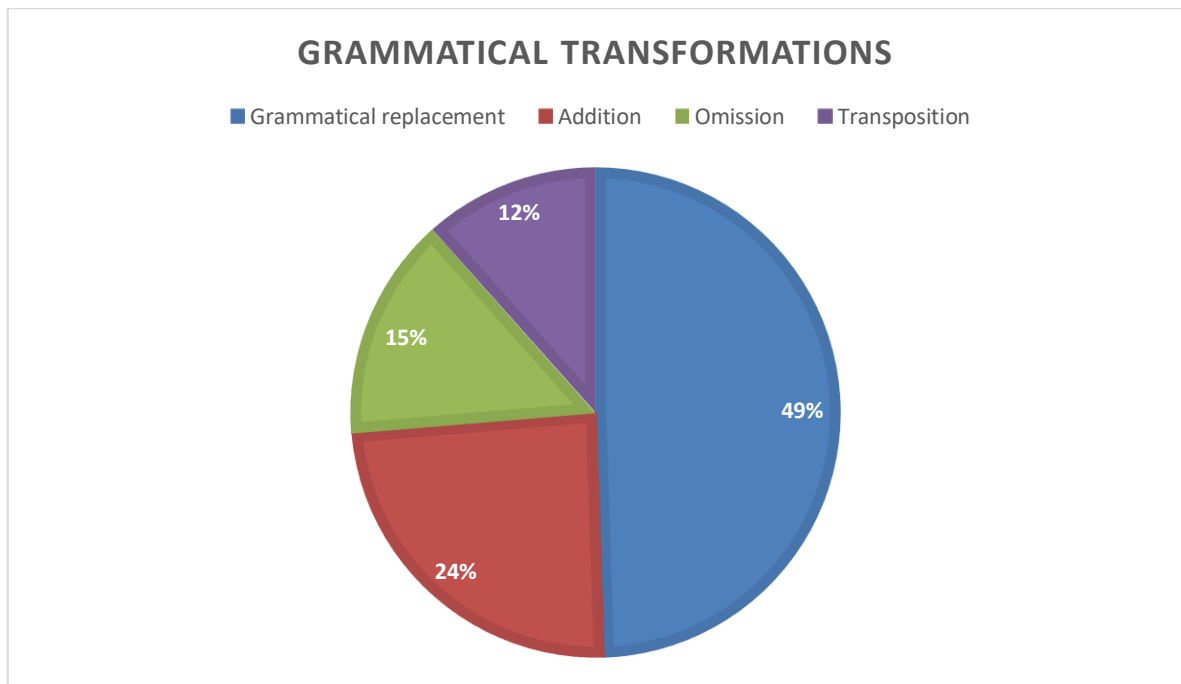
Fig. 2.2 Grammatical transformations

According to the graphic in the researched material, the grammatical replacement takes the first place among all grammatical transformations. It accounts for 49% (47 times used). The first reason for this is that English and Ukrainian languages are differed by their structural types. Ukrainian language is synthetic while English is analytical. This fact causes difficulties during translation. In order to perform an adequate translation, grammatical replacement is used. The next transformations which also used to transform some grammatical difficulties is addition which amounts 24% (23 times used), omission – 15% (14 times used) and transposition – 12% (11 times used). This widespread usage of transpositions is also due to the need to achieve adequate translation, which is difficult to achieve due to the different structures of languages.

2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of scientific discourse texts

Having analysed and translated sentences lexical and grammatical

transformation are not often used during translation. But there are some of them applied in translation.

In the following sentence the antonymic translation is used: (3) *Keep hair, loose clothing, fingers, and all parts of the body away from openings and moving parts.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – <u>Не підносьте</u> волосся, вільний одяг, пальці та інші частини тіла до отворів та елементів, що рухаються. In a Ukrainian instruction manual sentence, to warn and instruct that something is forbidden, and at the same time is important during use, the sentence usually begins with the particle not and the verb.

In this sentence compensation is used: (6) *The battery must be disposed of safely. Do not discard waste batteries.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Батареї необхідно утилізовувати у безпечний спосіб. Не <u>викидайте</u> батареї <u>разом із побутовими</u> <u>відходами</u>. Compensation helps to compensate for the lack of information in the TT which is lose or is absent.

(7) *Keep the main brush cleaning tools out of reach of children.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – <u>Не зберігайте</u> інструменти для очищення основної щітки в доступному для дітей місці. Here antonymic translation helps to emphasize and to instruct a reader in some way. The particle 'не' at the beginning of the sentence gives the direct instruction and warns about.

(12) *Cleaning the <u>mop cloth</u> every 60 minutes is recommended to ensure the water flow rate and cleaning effect.* (RSPRVCUM:URL) – Рекомендується очищати <u>тканину для вологого прибирання.</u> Після кожних 60 хвилин, щоб забезпечити достатній рівень потоку води та ефективність прибирання. In this very sentence compensation helps to compensate for the loss of lexical meaning of the phrase when translated into TL.

(18) *To minimize the possibility of electric shock, unplug this appliance from the power supply or disconnect the washer at the household distribution panel by removing the fuse or switching off the circuit breaker before attempting any maintenance or <u>cleaning</u>.* (OMWM:URL) – Щоб уникнути можливості ураження електричним струмом перед здійсненням будь-якого ремонту або <u>операції з</u>

догляду за пральною машиною), вимкніть пральну машинку чи відключіть її від головного щитка, вийнявши запобіжник або вимкнувши автоматичний вимикач. The noun *cleaning* is translated by means of descriptive translation: 'операції з догляду за пральною машиною'. Explaining the meaning of an English lexical item allows to understand the term better.

Descriptive translation is also used in the process of translation of the English lexical unit: (22) *Adjusting the washing machine <u>level</u> properly prevents excessive noise and vibration.* (OMWM:URL) – Для запобігання вібрації та надмірного шуму необхідно встановити пральну машину <u>строго горизонтально до підлоги</u>.

Total reorganization is used in this sentence and rearranges the form of the word of phrase in ST: (24) *In the case that the washing machine is installed on a <u>raised platform</u>, it must be securely fastened in order to eliminate the risk that it might fall off.* (OMWM:URL) – Якщо пральна машина встановлена <u>на висоті</u>, вона повинна бути закріплена, щоб уникнути падіння. This transformation retains the content and the meaning of the word of phrase in translation.

(26) *Close zippers, hooks and strings to make sure that these items <u>don't snag</u> on other clothes.* (OMWM:URL) – Застебніть усі блискавки, застібки та зав'язки, інакше вони можуть <u>зачепитися</u> за інший одяг. In ST we have *items <u>don't snag on other clothes</u>* (negative sentence) and this part of the sentence is transformed by using antonymic translation 'вони можуть <u>зачепитися</u> за інший одяг' (affirmative sentence).

(33) *If noise <u>continues</u> after washer is restarted, call your authorised service centre.* (OMWM:URL) – Якщо шум при повторному включенні пральної машини <u>не припиниться</u>, зателефонуйте до сервісної служби. Antonymic translation is used also here, affirmative meaning of the verb *continues* is substituted by the negative one 'не припиниться'.

(37) *This appliance contains a <u>small</u> amount of isobutane refrigerant (R600a), but it is also combustible.* (OMF&F:URL) – Цей прилад містить <u>невелику</u> кількість ізобутанового холодоагенту (R600a), який є легкозаймистим газом. The change of form of the adjective *small* is performed here (positive into the

negative). The adjective *small* is rendered into the TL as 'невеликий' by using antonymic translation.

(38) *Never <u>unplug</u> the appliance by pulling on the power cable*. (OMF&F:URL) – Ніколи <u>не відключайте вилку з розетки електромережі</u> потягнувши за шнур живлення. Descriptive translation is implemented here in order to extend the meaning of the verb *unplug* in TL for target readers in consequence of this we have precise and acurate translation.

In conclusion, having analyzed all sentences I have received the the following results of lexical and grammatical transformations in the studied material (see Fig. 2.3):
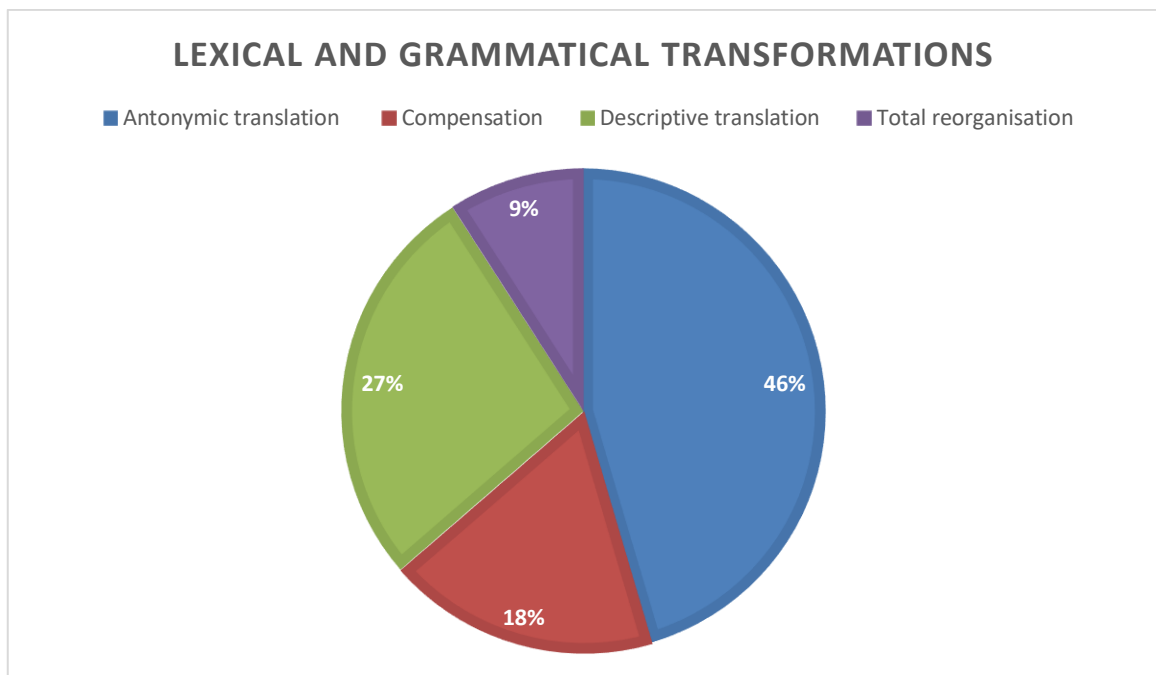
Fig. 2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations

According to the graphic in the researched material, the antonymic translation takes the first place among all lexical and grammatical transformations. There are 5 cases of antonymic translation (46%). Compensation is used during translation 2 times, which is 18% of all lexical and grammatical transformations. Descriptive translation accounts 27 %, and is used 3 times. And the last one is total reorganization

which is used 1 time (9%). The low usage of the lexical and grammatical transformations is caused by the fact that most of these transformations are widely implemented in the process of literature translation and translation of idioms, set expressions and colloquial lexis.

CONCLUSIONS

This term paper researches peculiarities of translation of directive texts from English into Ukrainian (case study of operation manual). Based on the goals and tasks of the paper, managed to solve this topic and to analyse peculiarities of translation of directive texts.

Scientific and technical discourse is a means of delivering information of the latest development in branch of science and technology. This discourse has informative function and it conveys facts in the text and influences the reader in a certain way.

Directive texts have their own characteristic features. Accuracy and clarity, logical (strict) sequence, meaningfulness, conciseness, objectivity of presentation of information material, persuasiveness, scientific novelty and monologue. These extralinguistic elements help to build scientific and technical texts.

Directive texts are subdivided into: scientific texts proper which include monographs, journals, articles etc., educational scientific-technical texts that contain reference books, textbook, and the last one is scientific-technical texts in different fields of science and technology represented by instructions, manuals etc.

Linguistic features of directive texts are subdivided into lexical and grammatical one. The lexical features include terminological units, neologism terms, common words, clichés, abbreviations, acronyms and internationalism. As for the grammatical features here belong: the presence of peculiar grammatical constructions such gerundial, infinitive and passive, using of compound and complex sentences and simple ones, the wide usage of attributive phrases, modal verbs and imperative mood.

Translation of directive texts is a complex task. The process of translation divided into three stages: perception of the original text (reading or listening), understanding and reproduction in TL.

Grammatical and lexical difficulties are occurred during translation because English and Ukrainian languages belong to different structural types. Ukrainian language is synthetic one while English is analytical one. So, for adequate translation

translators must be able to analyse grammatical structure of the texts, to establish lexical and grammatical features and problems in translation, and to cope up with them implying the translation transformations.

During the investigation of lexical, grammatical and lexical and grammatical transformation in the translation of operations manuals were pointed out that the most used lexical transformations in the process of translation is differentiation and concretisation which account for 25% (13 times) of all lexical transformations. The most rapidly used grammatical transformation is grammatical replacement which accounts for 49% (47 times used). And the last most used lexical and grammatical transformation is antonymic translation which accounts 46% of all lexical and grammatical transformations.

Summarizing all of the above, it should be emphasized that the issue of developing a comprehensive approach to the study of such translation phenomena is fascinating and needed at this time due to the breakthroughs in scientific and technical spheres. This is the evidence of the relevance of the subject matter of the coursework and the usefulness of further considerations.

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ANNEX 1

Sentences taken from operational manuals

1. *This product is designed for indoor floor cleaning only, do not use it outdoors (such as on an open-ended terrace), on any surface other than the ground (such as a sofa), or in any commercial or industrial environment.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Цей пристрій призначений лише для прибирання в приміщеннях. Не використовуйте його на вулиці (наприклад, на необгородженій терасі), на інших поверхнях, крім підлоги (наприклад, на дивані), та у приміщеннях комерційного чи виробничого призначення.
2. *Do not use the product when the ambient temperature is higher than 104°F (40°C), lower than 39°F (4°C), or if there are liquids or tacky substances on the floor.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Не використовуйте пристрій при температурі вище 40°C або нижче 4°C або на мокрій або липкій підлозі.
3. *Keep hair, loose clothing, fingers, and all parts of the body away from openings and moving parts.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Не підносьте волосся, вільний одяг, пальці та інші частини тіла до отворів та елементів, що рухаються.
4. *Do not use the product to clean hard or sharp objects (such as decoration wastes, glass and nails).* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Не використовуйте пристрій для очищення поверхонь з твердими або гострими предметами (наприклад, будівельне сміття, скло та цвяхи).
5. *The battery must be removed from the appliance before it is scrapped.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Перед утилізацією пристрою необхідно вийняти батарею.
6. *The battery must be disposed of safely. Do not discard waste batteries.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Батареї необхідно утилізовувати у безпечний спосіб. Не викидайте батареї разом із побутовими відходами.
7. *Keep the main brush cleaning tools out*	Не зберігайте інструменти для

of reach of children. (RSPRVCUM:URL)	очищення основної щітки в доступному для дітей місці.
8. *Place the charging dock against the wall on a flat surface and plug it into the mains power.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Розмістіть док-станцію біля стіни на рівній поверхні та ввімкніть її в розетку електроживлення.
9. *If the power cable is vertical to the ground, it may be caught by the robot, causing the charging dock to be disconnected.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Якщо кабель живлення висить вертикально щодо підлоги, робот може зачепити його, що призведе до вимкнення док-станції.
10. *The charging dock indicator is on when the charging dock is electrified, and off when the robot is charging.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Індикатор живлення світиться, коли док-станція ввімкнена в розетку і не світиться, коли робот заряджається.
11. *The robot will not turn on when the battery is low.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Робот не ввімкнеться за низького рівня заряду батареї.
12. *Cleaning the mop cloth every 60 minutes is recommended to ensure the water flow rate and cleaning effect.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Рекомендується очищати тканину для вологого прибирання. Після кожних 60 хвилин, щоб забезпечити достатній рівень потоку води та ефективність прибирання.
13. *If the charging dock is not receiving power,* check that both ends of the power cable are properly connected. (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Якщо живлення док-станції не увімкнено, переконайтеся, що обидва кінці шнура живлення підключені належним чином.
14. *When used at high or low temperatures, the robot will automatically reduce its charging speed to extend battery life.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	При використанні в умовах низьких або високих температур робот автоматично зменшує швидкість заряджання, щоб збільшити термін служіння батареї.

15. *If the omnidirectional wheel is jammed, remove it for cleaning.* (RSPRVCUM:URL)	Якщо всенаправлене колесо заблоковано, зніміть його та очистіть.
16. *Keep the area underneath and around your appliance free of combustible materials such as lint, paper, rags, chemicals, etc.* (OMWM:URL)	Слідкуйте щоб під машинкою і навколо неї не було легкозаймистих предметів, наприклад: паперу, пуху, ганчірки, хімічних препаратів і т.д.
17. *Do not slam the washer door closed or try to force the door open when locked.* (OMWM:URL)	Не захлопуйте дверцята і не намагайтеся їх відкрити, застосовуючи силу, якщо вони заблоковані.
18. *To minimize the possibility of electric shock, unplug this appliance from the power supply or disconnect the washer at the household distribution panel by removing the fuse or switching off the circuit breaker before attempting any maintenance or cleaning."* (OMWM:URL)	Щоб уникнути можливості ураження електричним струмом перед здійсненням будь-якого ремонту або операції з догляду за пральною машиною, вимкніть пральну машинку з розетки чи відключіть її від головного щитка, вийнявши запобіжник або вимкнувши автоматичний вимикач.
19. *Never attempt to operate this appliance if it is damaged, malfunctioning, partially disassembled, or has missing or broken parts, including a damaged cord or plug.* (OMWM:URL)	Ніколи не вмикайте машину, якщо вона пошкоджена, несправна, частково розібрана або її частини відсутні або зламані, у тому числі якщо пошкоджений шнур живлення або штепсельна вилка.
20. *To prevent internal damage during transport, the special 4 bolts are locked.* (OMWM:URL)	Щоб запобігти внутрішнім пошкодженням під час транспортування закрутіть 4 транспортувальні болти.
21. *The drain hose should not be placed*	Не кріпіть дренажний шланг вище ніж

higher than 100 cm above the floor. (OMWM:URL)	100 см від підлоги.
22. *Adjusting the washing machine level properly prevents excessive noise and vibration.* (OMWM:URL)	<u>Для запобігання надмірного шуму та вібрації необхідно</u> встановити пральну машину <u>строго горизонтально до підлоги.</u>
23. *If the floor is uneven, adjust the adjustable feet as required (do not insert pieces of wood etc. under the feet)* (OMWM:URL)	Якщо підлога нерівна, встановіть регульовані ніжки (не підкладати <u>дерев'яні підставки</u> під ніжки тощо, для <u>вирівнювання положення</u>).
24. *In the case that the washing machine is installed on a raised platform, it must be securely fastened in order to eliminate the risk that it might fall off.* (OMWM:URL)	Якщо пральна машина встановлена <u>на висоті</u>, вона повинна бути закріплена, щоб уникнути <u>падіння</u>.
25. *Items such as nails, hair clip, matches, pens, coins and keys can damage both your washer and your clothes.* (OMWM:URL)	<u>Сторонні предмети</u>, наприклад, цвяхи, <u>прикраси</u> для волосся, булавки, ручки, монети та ключі можуть <u>привести до поломки</u> машини, а також зіпсувати одяг.
26. *Close zippers, hooks and strings to make sure that these items don't snag on other clothes.* (OMWM:URL)	<u>Застебніть усі</u> блискавки, застібки та зав'язки, інакше вони можуть <u>зачепитися</u> за інший одяг.
27. *Press the Power button to turn power on and off.* (OMWM:URL)	Кнопка Живлення <u>призначена</u> для <u>вмикання</u> та <u>вимикання пральної машини.</u>
28. *Lamp will light up to indicate selected program.* (OMWM:URL)	Лампочка, що <u>світиться</u> на <u>панелі керування</u>, показує, який <u>режим</u> вибрано.

29. *Keep all washing detergents away from children as there is danger of poisoning.* (OMWM:URL)	Зберігайте всі пральні порошки у недоступному для дітей місці. Можливе отруєння!
30. *Do not open the drawer when water is supplied.* (OMWM:URL)	Не висувайте ящик з пральним порошком під час подачі води.
31. *The drain filter collects threads and small objects left in the laundry.* (OMWM:URL)	Дренажний фільтр затримує нитки та маленькі предмети, які могли залишитися в одязі.
32. *If necessary, it can be removed completely from the machine by pressing the catch downwards and by pulling it out.* (OMWM:URL)	При необхідності ящик можна вийняти з машини. Для цього слід натиснути на стопорну клямку і висунути ящик.
33. *If noise continues after washer is restarted, call your authorised service centre.* (OMWM:URL)	Якщо шум при повторному включенні пральної машини не припиниться, зателефонуйте до сервісної служби.
34. *Make sure plug fits tightly in wall outlet.* (OMWM:URL)	Переконайтесь, що штепсельна вилка щільно підключена до розетки.
35. *When this crossed-out wheeled bin symbol is attached to a product it means the product is covered by the European Directive 2002/96/EC.* (OMWM:URL)	Символ на пристрої, що зображує перекреслений сміттєвий бак на колесах означає, що на виріб поширюється Директива 2002/96/ЕС.
36. *For more detailed information about disposal of your old appliance, please contact your city office, waste disposal service or the shop where you purchased the product.* (OMWM:URL)	Для отримання більш детальної інформації про порядок утилізації старого приладу зверніться до адміністрації міста, служби утилізації, або до магазина, де було придбано прилад.
37. *This appliance contains a small amount of isobutane refrigerant (R600a),*	Цей прилад містить невелику кількість ізобутанового холодоагенту (R600a),

but it is also combustible. (OMF&F:URL)	який є легкозаймистим <u>газом</u>.
38. *Never <u>unplug</u> the appliance by pulling on the power cable.* (OMF&F:URL)	Ніколи <u>не відключайте вилку з розетки електромережі</u>, потягнувши за шнур живлення.
39. *Do not store explosive substances such as <u>aerosol cans</u> with a flammable <u>propellant</u> <u>in</u> <u>this</u> appliance.* (OMF&F:URL)	Не зберігайте вибухонебезпечні речовини, наприклад <u>балони з аерозолем</u>, що <u>містять</u> легкозаймистий <u>пропелент</u>, <u>всередині</u> приладу.
40. *Do not spray water or inflammable substances (toothpaste, <u>alcohol</u>, thinner, benzene, flammable <u>liquid</u>, abrasive, etc.) over the interior or exterior of the appliance <u>to clean it</u>.* (OMF&F:URL)	Не розпилюйте воду або легкозаймисті речовини (зубна паста, <u>спирт</u>, розчинник, бензол, легкозаймисті <u>рідини</u>, абразиви тощо) всередині або зовні приладу для його <u>очищення</u>.
41. *Do not install the appliance in a <u>damp</u> and <u>dusty place</u>.* (OMF&F:URL)	Не встановлюйте прилад у <u>місцях</u> з високою <u>вологістю</u> або <u>великою кількістю</u> <u>пилу</u>.
42. *The appliance should be connected to a <u>dedicated</u> power line which is <u>separately fused</u>.* (OMF&F:URL)	Прилад має бути під'єднаний до <u>окремої</u> лінії живлення з <u>окремим запобіжником</u>.
43. *Do not apply excessive force or <u>impact</u> to the back cover of the appliance.* (OMF&F:URL)	Не застосовуйте надмірної сили або <u>ударів</u> по задній кришці приладу.
44. *The tempered glass on the front side of the appliance door or the shelves can be damaged by an impact. If <u>it</u> is <u>broken</u>, do not touch it with hands.* (OMF&F:URL)	Загартоване скло на передній стороні дверцят приладу або на полицях може пошкодитись ударом. Якщо <u>скло тріснуло</u>, не торкайтеся його руками.
45. *Disconnect the power cord, <u>house</u>*	<u>Перед встановленням, зняттям дверей</u>

fuse or circuit breaker <u>before installing, removing the doors, or cleaning the appliance.</u> (OMF&F:URL)	або очищенням пристрою від'єднайте кабель живлення, запобіжник або розмикач.
46. *Hold the water supply connection and gently push the collet a <u>to detach the water supply line</u>.* (OMF&F:URL)	Утримуйте з'єднання подачі води й обережно натисніть втулку для <u>від'єднання лінії подачі води</u>.
47. *<u>Failure to follow</u> these instructions may <u>result</u> in death, fire or electric shock.* (OMF&F:URL)	<u>Недотримання</u> цих інструкцій може <u>призвести</u> до смерті, пожежі або удару струмом.
48. *The <u>alarm sounds</u> 3 times in 30 second <u>intervals</u> <u>if the door is left open or not completely closed for 1 minute</u>.* (OMF&F:URL)	<u>Якщо дверцята залишаються відчиненими або не повністю зачиненими впродовж однієї хвилини</u>, 3 <u>звукові сигнали прозвучать</u> з <u>інтервалом</u> у 30 секунд.
49. *<u>UV light</u> is used <u>to keep</u> the water outlet clean.*(OMF&F:URL)	<u>УФ-випромінювання</u> використовується для <u>підтримки</u> чистоти випускного отвору для води.
50. *Press the <u>dispenser selection button</u> and then the <u>LED</u> above the icon that you <u>want illuminates</u>.* (OMF&F:URL)	Натисніть <u>кнопку вибору диспенсера</u>, а після цього <u>загориться світлодіодний індикатор</u> над <u>потрібним</u> вам значком.

Example of vacuum cleaner operational manual

Safety Information

Restrictions

• *This product is designed for indoor floor cleaning only, do not use it outdoors (such as on an open-ended terrace), on any surface other than the ground (such as a sofa), or in any commercial or industrial environment.*

• *Do not use this product on elevated surfaces without barriers such as the floor of a loft, an open-ended terrace, or on top of furniture.*

• *Do not use the product when the ambient temperature is higher than 104° F (40°C), lower than 39° F (4°C), or if there are liquids or tacky substances on the floor.*

• *Before using the product, move wires off the ground or place them to the side to prevent them being pulled on by the cleaner.*

• *To prevent blocking the product and to avoid damage to valuables, remove light-weight items (such as plastic bags) and fragile objects (such as vases) from the floor before cleaning.*

• *Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.*

• *This product is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the product by a person responsible for their safety (CB).*

• *This product can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the product in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the product. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision (EU).*

• Keep the main brush cleaning tools out of reach of children.

• Do not use the product on high pile carpets (product effectiveness may also be reduced on dark carpets).

• Do not carry the product using the laser scanner cap, main unit cover, or collision buffer.

• The product must be switched off and the plug must be removed from socket-outlet before cleaning or maintaining the product.

• Do not use the mopping module on carpets.

• This product contains batteries that are only replaceable by skilled persons.
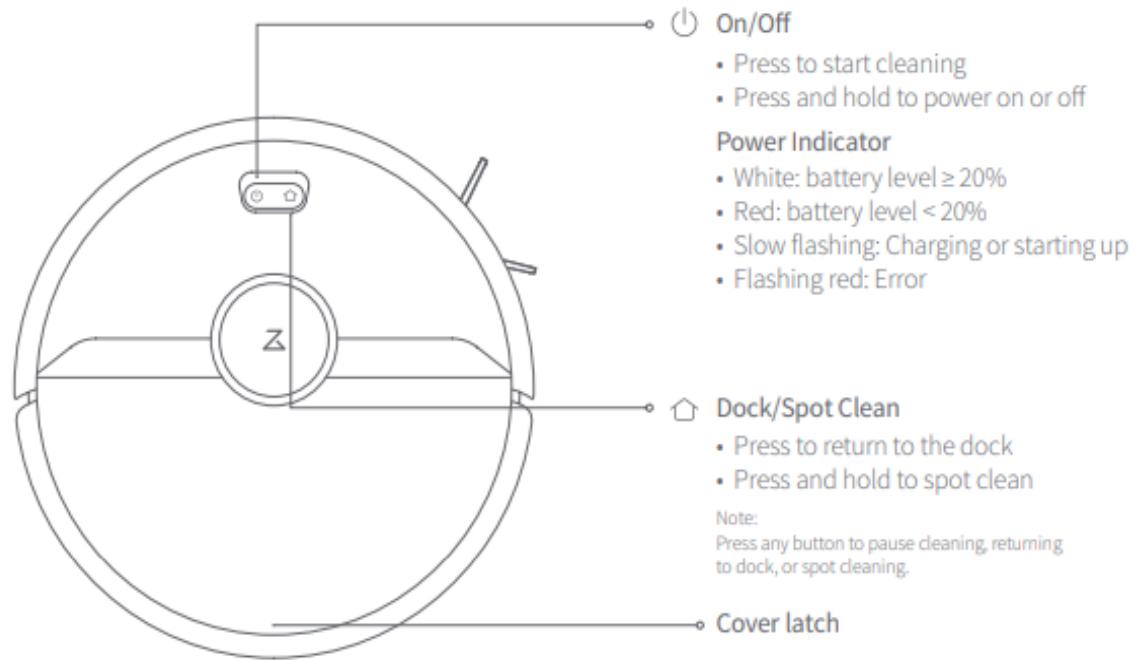
Battery and Charging

WARNING

• Do not charge non-rechargeable batteries.

• For the purposes of recharging the battery, only use the detachable supply unit roborock CDZ11 RR or CDZ12RR provided with this product.

• Do not dismantle, repair or modify the battery or charging dock.

• Keep the charging dock away from heat (such as heating vents).

• The battery must be removed from the appliance before it is scrapped.

• Do not wipe or clean the charger prongs with wet cloth or wet hands.

• To satisfy RF exposure requirements, a separation distance of 20 cm or more should be maintained between this device and persons during device operation.

• To ensure compliance, operations at closer than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Product Introduction

Robot

Picture 1.1

On/Off
- Press to start cleaning
- Press and hold to power on or off

Power Indicator
- White: battery level ≥ 20%
- Red: battery level < 20%
- Slow flashing: Charging or starting up
- Flashing red: Error

Dock/Spot Clean
- Press to return to the dock
- Press and hold to spot clean

Note:
Press any button to pause cleaning, returning to dock, or spot cleaning.

Cover latch

(RSPRVCUM: URL)

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню специфіки перекладу директивних текстів з англійської мови на українську (на матеріалі інструкцій з експлуатації). У ході роботи висвітлено лінгвістичні особливості директивних текстів, теоретичне підґрунтя перекладу директивних текстів, проаналізовано зразок тексту наукового дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (наукового дискурсу, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено діаграми, що містять трансформації у відсотковому відношенні відповідно до їх частотності використання під час перекладу.

Ключові слова: науковий дискурс, інструкції з експлуатації, перекладацький аналіз, лексичні трансформації, граматичні трансформації, лексико-граматичні трансформації.