

Тема: СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ
АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ СФЕРЫ ЦЕМЕНТНОГО
ПРОИЗВОДСТВА: ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

Subject matter: Structural and Semantic Peculiarities of English Terms in the Sphere of Cement Production: Translation Aspect.

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ABSTRACT

Term is a word or word combination representing by linguistic means a certain fragment of the scientific picture of the world in discourse and capable of performing nominative and definitive functions. Terminology is a special layer of lexis which helps to organize, systematize and transmit knowledge. As opposed to the general lexis, terms perform special functions, they are exact, short, monosemantic, lexically and morphologically systemic, semantically concrete, expressively and stylistically neutral. Terms do not have synonyms and are not dependent on the context. Terms, professionalisms and professional jargon are different from each other; they have some peculiarities in the process of keeping, processing and transmitting information in the professional communication.

The majority of one-component terms of cement industry are formed by means of suffixation and compounding, the minority – as a result of prefixation and conversion. In terms of parts of speech classification one-component terms are mainly Nouns as compared with Participle I, Participle II, Adjectives and Verbs. According to the number of components two-component and one-component cement industry terms prevail over three-, four- and five-component structures.

According to the semantic classification uninuclear cement industry terms with periphery prevail over uninuclear and uninuclear with periphery and extra components. The main part of terminological units of cement industry are formed syntactically (morphologically and syntactically) that allows us to conclude that this way of term formation is highly productive for the terminology in question.

Translation is one of the sources of terminology enrichment. The main ways of translation of the cement industry terminology are as follows: the search of equivalent or analogue term, descriptive translation, transcription/transliteration, calque (loan translation), lexico-semantic replacement (generalization, concretization, modulation), as well as different mixed types.

In general, in the process of translation of cement industry terms it is very important to preserve the equivalence, as well as to keep at most morphological/syntactic and semantic structure of the term.