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UKRAINIAN-ENGLISH ACADEMIC TRANSLATION OF ABSTRACT TO SCIENTIFIC PAPER

One of the most important criteria for the successful publication of a scientific article in the international journals of the **Scopus** and the **Web of Science** databases is academic translation of the article and an *Abstract* to it into English. English is the most widely translated language today. It requires that a translator possess not only skills in academic writing but also knowledge of the subject matter and, in addition, strong skills in the target language. An incorrect translation can nullify all the advantages of the work and will not be admitted for publication with the comment *Poor English*.

The main problem with non-native speakers is often their non-compliance with the requirements of international journals. The editors' rejection of publication is predominantly due to poor English, wrong structuring, or even unreadability of the submitted materials. Every scientist today should have a good command of English regardless of the subject area. Modern scientific achievements accessibility is hardly possible without it.

Editors usually recommend authors and translators to follow, firstly, the abstract composition structure. These structural elements very often utilize generally recognized lexical and grammatical clichés [1, p. 243].

An abstract, as a compositional or structural part of the scientific article, belongs to a summarizing variety of scientific communication, the purpose of which is to attract attention to the materials presented in the article, to help the reader understand the range of problems of the published text, and decide whether they are in his professional interest scope.

Features of English academic discourse are in the focus of the research papers by such Ukrainian scholars as O. M. Gnizdechko, L. I. Zilberman, O. M. Ilchenko, T. V. Yakhontova, and others.

In academic translation, it is extremely important that the meaning of each word and phrase is clear and unambiguous because the foreign reader simply will not understand what the author means. The translated into a foreign language material must be polished to perfection, taking into account all the peculiarities and nuances of the language. Obviously, the probability of an adequate translation increases if a translator is an expert in the same field and has got some experience of publishing his findings in international scientific journals. But actually, it is quite a rare case and real luck for the scholar who wishes to share his unique scientific findings with the colleagues but, unfortunately, he does not know English properly. Quite often, they need professional assistance to translate their works and usually ask teachers of English to help them. When it comes to the state of things in Ukraine, English teachers at universities have been mostly taught ESL (English as a second language), taught to them in their time by those who have never practiced authentic scientific English with native speakers in the research area.

There is strong evidence that typical phrases, the so-called linguistic clichés, facilitate the perception of scientific information and contribute to the clearness of its presentation. These clichés move from abstract to abstract and are worth remembering.

We are strongly convinced that it is useful to read as many articles in the field of research as possible to minimize the native language interference. First of all, it is quite beneficial for the correct use of the terminology. Actually, this is the only dependable way to master the appropriate English terminology in the field of studies (dictionaries cannot solve this problem on the total).

The study has revealed typical mistakes and inconsistencies in Ukrainian-English academic translation of the abstracts to scientific articles. Among them:

- length of sentences. Our language is replete with complex constructions, while in English, it is customary to use simple and short sentences. All linking words are removed as unnecessary;

- a typical feature of our academic writing is the description of the research as the realization of intentions («analyzed», «tried», «wanted»), in English they write about the results («identified», «established», «studied»);

- use of specific terminology, etc.

Some works of translation can be extremely difficult, and reference materials covering the ins and outs of that subject matter can increase translation quality considerably. In the case of translation projects of high technical complexity, it is recommended to refer to a subject matter expert with whom the translator can consult on matters relating to the areas of the text content.

The study findings argue that a good academic translator should know how to balance between being faithful to the source text and composing a text in the target language that could stand on its own and not sound like translated one.

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