

GENERAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS INTO THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The psychological terminological system of the Russian language is actively developing, constantly being enriched with new lexical units, including through borrowing from other languages. Under these conditions, the problem of accurate translation of terms representing new scientific concepts becomes particularly relevant. However, the translation aspect of the interaction between English and Russian psychological terminological systems has not received adequate coverage in the scientific literature. This article is devoted to the study of methods used in modern psychological literature for translating lexical units with terminological meaning. The objective of the work is to use examples from psychological texts to identify the difficulties associated with translating English terms into Russian and to propose effective strategies for overcoming them.

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Introduction: Thanks to the opening of borders and intensive scientific exchange, domestic psychological science during the post-Soviet period of its development is actively mastering new systems of scientific knowledge accumulated abroad. The main source of changes introduced into the psychological system of terms is English-language scientific literature. Active replenishment of the terminological system of the Russian language inevitably and constantly leads to emergence of new difficulties associated with translation terminological units. Thus, at the pre-translation stage, the problem of correlating an English-language term with a system already existing in national psychology often arises. scientific concepts. At the same time, Russian psychological science, which has its own and fairly stable terminological system, is not always ready to describe and assign new concepts borrowed from foreign sources (this is especially true for scientific publications based on frequently updated data in foreign periodicals).

Main Part

A.G. Anisimova sees the reason for these difficulties in the humanitarian nature of psychological science, which implies the inclusion of additional procedures in the process of translating borrowed terms: semantic analysis of the source scientific text in which they are presented; taking into account the linguistic and extralinguistic contexts of the use of terms in him; the likelihood of multiple interpretations of terms in the donor and recipient languages.

Without these procedures, when borrowing psychological terms as the main carriers of scientific information, a problem may arise - and often arises - with achieving the goal of translation from a

specialist in a given scientific field, which is to achieve a complete and adequate source understanding the meaning of a scientific text.

DI. Lebedev describes this frequently occurring situation as follows: “Unfortunately, not all translations of special texts can be confidently called adequate, due to the translator’s insufficient attention to the translation of each individual term in the text, which leads to insufficient translation accuracy, and often to a distortion of the meaning of the text and the emergence of misunderstanding among specialists”.

We consider the following directions to be relevant in solving this problem:

- Increase attention to the linguistic and functional features of borrowed terms through introduction of a certain system of requirements for their translation.
- Formulate the conditions for the successful use of the main methods of translating terms.
- Identify difficulties encountered in the process translation of terms.
- Suggest strategies to effectively solve problems related to the translation of terms.

Linguistic and functional features of the term Let's start with defining the linguistic and functional features of the terminological sign. Term is a lexical unit denoting concept related to a specific special area of knowledge or activity. In contrast to general vocabulary, which reflects the experience of perception and interaction with a designated object in everyday life, terms arise as a result of attempts to theoretically comprehend and identify the essential features of an object within the framework of a certain scientific paradigm. Because of this, any term has a definition (interpretation, explanation). The composition of the features included in the content of the term is strictly defined, limited and must have the same value for all people using this term, regardless from their individual experiences and beliefs. Terms in a language arise as a result of the language’s desire to convey information as concisely and accurately as possible, excluding the possibility of arbitrary and subjective interpretation. The meanings of terms are more complex than the meanings of commonly used words, since any term is an element of a terminological system as a unity of lexical units that reflect the result of understanding knowledge in a certain area of human scientific activity. One of the main characteristics of a term is the presence of its deep relationship with other terms.

In scientific translation, the key role is played by the skill of understanding the connection of a specific term with other elements of the terminological system. Narrowing or distortion of the meaning of a term in translation negatively affects its systemic role in a specific field of knowledge and in terminological description. In this regard, the main requirement for the translation of a term is an accurate translation of its content, taking into account the peculiarities of the interaction of terminological systems of the source and “receiving” languages.

When translating the terms of an English-language scientific text into Russian, a translator often encounters difficulties associated with the nature of modern lexical borrowing, which is characterized by insufficient attention to the cognitive-conceptual connections of a new word with previously borrowed terminological units. The disorder of the borrowing process often leads to the fact that in scientific discourse it is simultaneously used several variants of the name of one scientific concepts. According to M.E. Kupriyanova, phenomenon multiple correspondence, which implies the possibility of several translation options for the same terminological unit, “is unacceptable for achieving a uniform understanding of academic terms”. In order not to multiply synonymous terms, the translator must first find out whether there is established in the recipient language (accepted by scientific community) equivalent to this terminological expression. It may turn out that such an equivalent exists, but is not yet reflected in dictionaries, which often fall behind record lexical units that have recently entered the language system. In this case, the translator should turn to the study of modern scientific literature, which may use the concept denoted by this term. Let's discuss the problem of multiple matching using the example of the phrase behavioral intervention, having several variants in Russian translation.

1. Behavioral intervention
2. Behavioral intervention. E.V. Zmanovskaya, describing the meaning of this term in the book "Deviantology. Psychology of Deviant Behavior", characterizes behavioral intervention as "... a fairly authoritarian system that involves specialist control over the behavior of another person".
3. Behavior correction. This term appears in abridged translation of the article by K.M. Feeley and E.A. Jones, in which the role of the translation equivalent of the phrase intervention for challenging behavior is the noun phrase correction of deviant behavior.

The advantage of the translation option behavior correction is the transparency of its internal form, which reveals the essence of the scientific concept. However, this translation option (as equivalent to the term behavioral intervention) is not widely used in the psychological literature. This is probably due to the fact that the term behavior correction in Russian has a fairly broad meaning and means any actions aimed at to change behavior, while the English term behavioral intervention emphasizes the use of a behaviorist approach in therapy. The phrase behavioral intervention allows the translation to convey the behaviorist orientation of the term behavioral intervention, leaving the literal meaning of the original lexical unit unchanged in the translation (this method of translation called tracing). By preserving the internal form of the original, this phrase allows us to express in translation a view of this type of therapy as a system of measures that involves the active participation (intervention) of the therapist in changing the client's behavior. Another possible translation option is behavioral intervention, which partially preserves the sound form of the original, but has an opaque internal form that does not orient us to the corresponding scientific concept. The use of behavioral intervention as a translation equivalent of the noun phrase can be justified only if it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts denoted by the phrases behavioral intervention and behavioral intervention. However, in a situation where these differences do not exist, preference should be given to a name that is more revealing of the content of the concept being designated, i.e., the term behavioral intervention.

Thus, when choosing a translation option the translator must strive to create accurate, the most transparent terms excluding the emergence of multiple correspondences in language translation. Despite the fact that the method of translating terms based on transcription and transliteration has a number of disadvantages; quite often terms borrowed in this way become widespread and become fixed in the language. Let's look at a few examples illustrating the conditions for borrowing terms through transcription and transliteration.

Conclusion: Summarizing the results of the study, it should be noted that when translating psychological term, difficulties can arise both at the stage of analyzing its content and when selecting a translation equivalent. Often, terms that do not have stable translation correspondences are replaced in translation by lexical units that have a similar internal form, but denote different concepts. In such situations, for a more complete understanding of the content of an English term, it is necessary to compare the concept it denotes with similar concepts included in the terminology system host language. The key to successfully overcoming difficulties arising at the pre-translation stage can be a strategy that combines analysis of the definition of the term and studying the contextual conditions of its functioning in English-language scientific discourse. Understanding the features of the interaction between a commonly used lexical unit and the linguistic environment allows us to identify components in the structure of the meaning of this unit that acquire a terminological character in a certain context.

Even though the equivalent of a terminological unit is recorded in the dictionary, difficulties may arise in translation due to the incomplete coincidence of the combinability of terms in English and Russian. At the stage of selecting translation matches problems may also be associated with the fact that the contextual meaning of a term, formed in the current linguistic situation, often differs from the meaning recorded in the dictionary. In this case, the choice of translation strategy depends on the degree of significance of the term in the translated text. If a term expresses a concept that plays an important role

in a given text, it is necessary to strive for uniformity in the forms of its designation, changing, if necessary, the grammatical design of the contextual environment; if the term occurs once, greater freedom is allowed in determining the method of its translation. Thus, an effective translation strategy involves the formation of a complete understanding of the conceptual content of a term at the pre-translation stage and a thorough analysis of the features of its functioning in a specific scientific text at the stage of selecting a translation equivalent. According to D.I. Lebedev, the quality of translation of scientific literature depends on the ability to compare two linguistic systems that are obviously different from each other "... with a simultaneous search for the most adequate translation option, suitable for the current language situation or the most acceptable in the context of a given special text".

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