



RAILWAY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS AND THEIR FEATURES IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In the article the brief review of the difficulties of the translation of the railway terms found in scientific texts is given.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES: railway subject area; metaphorical transfer; polysemy of terms.

ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЕ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ ТЕРМИНЫ И ИХ ОСОБЕННОСТИ В РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация

В статье дается краткий обзор трудностей перевода железнодорожных терминов, с которыми можно столкнуться в текстах научной тематики.

Ключевые слова и фразы: железнодорожная тематика; метафорический перенос; многозначность терминов.

DISCUSSION

Scientific and technological progress and the intensification of international technical and technological cooperation increase the role of terminological vocabulary in Russian and English. In this regard, there is an urgent need for an intensive study of the current state of terminology, their development and interaction with the common and literary language. The terminologies of the main European languages are developing in close contact, therefore, their comparative study is also of particular importance.

The translation of many railway terms, as well as terms in general, is associated with some

difficulties. For a clear transfer of the meaning of terms, it is far from enough just a good knowledge of a foreign language. So, in our opinion, a qualified translation of a technical text on a railway topic requires close cooperation of linguists and engineers, specialists in certain branches of transport science. Unfortunately, in our country there are still very few special railway dictionaries that provide adequate translation. The context must also be taken into account in order to ensure accurate translation.

In most works on linguistics, terms are defined as words with a strictly defined meaning [Ryabtseva; Razinkin]. In contrast to the words of the



common language, which are characterized by polysemy, the terms are unambiguous.

In accordance with the main task of the scientific style - to convey scientific information, the main features of the term are determined. First of all, there is a tendency towards universalization and unification of the technical term in various linguistic societies [Filatova, p. 78-86]. However, the development of natural science thought, accompanied by the process of differentiation of individual areas of science, as well as the process of globalization, lead not only to the unification of terms, but also to an increase in their polysemy. If we compare, for example, the use of the word "pillow" in scientific texts, its meaning is vague and ambiguous. In Russian, it completely depends on the context: it can be a buffer cushion, a jack cushion, a bearing cushion, or a support beam cushion. On the other hand, to understand the specific term "railway rolling stock" no context is required, its meaning is definite, or, as philologists say, this word is unambiguous. The examples we have given testify to the use of metaphorical transfer of meaning in term formation. It should be remembered that the metaphorical pictures of the world of the Russian and English languages differ. So, the term "ballast cushion / ballast trough" (the name depends on the type of railroad bed) is translated into English as "ballast bed", and not as "ballast pillow":

During backfilling, the ballast pad must be clean (free of impurities) and not rounded, with fractions of a definitely coarse size.

The ballast bed must be clean (free of fine material) at the time of installation and be angular and of a specified, fairly large particle size.

In this case, the noun is replaced by another noun, which is associated with a change in the semantics of this component. When comparing the internal form of terms consisting of two nouns (having the structure N + N) or a noun and a noun group, the following types of discrepancies are observed:

1. The discrepancy in the case form of the defining noun (change in the internal structure: in English the model is "N + N", and in Russian - "adjective + noun"):

Maintenance adjustments-
эксплуатационная регулировка;
 Private sidings - *частная*
железнодорожная ветка;
 Rail brace - *рельсовые скрепления;*
 Hand baggage - *ручная кладь.*

2. Discrepancy in the case form of the defining noun (the common case of a noun in the structure of an English term - indirect cases of a noun in the structure of a Russian term):

Railway accident - *авария на*
железнодорожном транспорте;

Railway act - *закон о железных дорогах;*
 Railway advertising - *реклама на*
железных дорогах;

Railway crane - *кран на*
железнодорожном ходу;

Railway axle grinding machine - *станок для*
шлифования вагонных осей.

3. changing the number (singular - plural) simultaneously with the discrepancy in the case form (including the introduction of a preposition):

Railway earnest - *поступления от*
железнодорожных перевозок;

Railway location survey -
железнодорожные изыскания;

Railway shop - *железнодорожные*
мастерские;

Railway stock - *акции железных*
компаний;

Railways freight traffic -
железнодорожные грузовые перевозки;

railweight unit - *железнодорожные весы.*

4. Russian terms with the structure "noun + noun in the genitive case", as a rule, correspond to English terms consisting of two or more nouns connected by the preposition of (N of N):

Section of rails - *профиль рельса;*

Foot of rail- *подошва рельса;*

Development of track- *развитие пути;*

Bulk of material - *основная часть*
материала;

Coefficient of friction - *коэффициент*
трения;

Layer of broken stones- *щебёночный слой.*

5. Other prepositions linking two or more nouns in English terms are usually conveyed by the corresponding prepositions of the Russian language or translated descriptively:

Per hour - *за/в час;*

Container on flat car - *контейнер на*
платформе;

Trailer on flat car - *вагон платформа для*
перевозки трейлеров с легковыми
автомобилями.

The morphosyntactic structure "noun + noun in the indirect case (including with a preposition)" is quite productive in the formation of Russian terms. With the help of this structure, as well as the structure Adj + N + N, the meaning of English terms with the structure N + N + N is transferred. In Russian terms, consistent definitions expressed by an adjective and additions expressed by a noun in an indirect case with a preposition are equally widely represented. In such cases, as a rule, one of the options turns out to be more stable and is fixed in the language as a term, but sometimes the grammatical



structure is not so rigid and allows for multivariate translation. For example, the term rail base - rail base, can also be translated as "lining":

There is an artificial lining under the rail sole at the point of contact with the sleeper, and this lining is important in preventing the transmission of high-frequency vibrations to the sleepers and ballast.

The rail base has a plastic rail base under it at the sleeper positions, and this rail base is important in preventing the transmission of high frequency vibration into the sleepers and ballast.

In general, differences in the structure of terms at the grammatical level do not prevent the achievement of translation equivalence, since they allow one to express identical categorical meanings in Russian and English.

The analysis of the formation of terms in the transport discourse, as well as the comparison of Russian and English terms of railway documentation, indicate the need to systematize railway terms, identify and describe such a method of term formation as metaphorization, and the accompanying phenomena of polysemy, synonymy, etc. It is especially important to clarify the dictionary correspondences between Russian and English terms. This work will be successful only if Russian specialists in the field of railway transport and linguists dealing with the issues of English railway terminology join their efforts with railway engineers and linguists from English-speaking countries. And this can be done only in the case of going beyond the framework of the actual language system and turning to extra-linguistic reality, i.e. in the study of the designated range of problems from the standpoint of the cognitive-discursive paradigm.

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