

Тема: ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕРМИНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА  
ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО  
ЯЗЫКОВ

**Subject matter:** Distinctive Features of Term Formation and Term Translation in English and Russian.

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### ABSTRACT

The present graduation deals with the extensive linguistic coverage of the English terminology from the perspective of its word-formation and its semantics. The necessities for the work of this type determined by several factors, one of which is the importance of the knowledge on terminology which has high demand in the society.

The paper presents the approach, according to which all the terms are classified to semantic groups according to their meaning. It also gives a picture of nominalization systems employed. In the work we demonstrate different kinds of terms formation: simple words, compound words, derivative words and word combination. The analyses show that English terminology is the unique lexico-semantic system that has its peculiarities.

Term is a special lexeme of a natural or artificial language that in specific contexts is given specific meaning, meaning that may deviate from the meaning the same word have in other contexts and in everyday language. Terms adequately reflect the basic and essential features of the corresponding concept. Terms must be unambiguous, stylistically neutral and without expressiveness.

On one hand, terms are an integral part of the lexical system of organic literary language; on the other hand, terms differ from the other kinds of words according to their informative intensity.

The main term formation methods include:

- morphological word formation (affixation, compounding, conversion and abbreviation);
- lexico-semantic method (metaphorical and metonymical transfer);
- syntactic derivation.

For correct translation the interpreter must know English terminology as well as Russian and know how to use it.

In general there can be marked out two ways of translation: direct translation (loanword adoption, calquing, word-for-word translation) and oblique translation (transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation).

For adequate translation the interpreter should find out the appropriate meaning of the term in that certain context; it depends on good knowledge of the Russian and foreign languages and their cultural-bound units.