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Lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian

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INTRODUCTION

The qualification work is dedicated to the study of the translation of English-language scientific and technical discourse into Ukrainian presents unique challenges and opportunities, particularly in terms of lexical and grammatical aspects. This task is critical in facilitating the exchange of knowledge and ideas in a rapidly globalizing world. By examining key lexical and grammatical issues, as well as the strategies used to address them, we can better understand the intricacies involved in this vital field.

Lexical Aspects

One of the most significant lexical challenges is the precise nature of terminology in scientific and technical texts. Many terms in English lack direct equivalents in Ukrainian, necessitating creative and contextually appropriate solutions. Translators often rely on transliteration, borrowing, and calquing to render these terms accurately. For example, the English term "algorithm" is typically transliterated as "алгоритм" in Ukrainian. Similarly, phrases like "machine learning" may be calqued as "машинне навчання."

The emergence of neologisms and abbreviations in English poses additional challenges. Rapid advancements in fields such as artificial intelligence and biotechnology result in the continuous creation of new terms, such as "blockchain" or "bioinformatics." Translators must decide whether to adopt these terms directly or create Ukrainian equivalents that maintain scientific accuracy while ensuring comprehensibility.

Polysemy—where a single word has multiple meanings—is another lexical obstacle. For example, the English word "operation" can refer to a mathematical function, a surgical procedure, or a military action. In Ukrainian, the translator must choose the correct equivalent based on the specific context, such as "математична операція" for mathematics or "хірургічна операція" for medicine.

Grammatical Aspects

Grammatical differences between English and Ukrainian also play a crucial role in translation. One prominent issue is sentence structure. English typically uses a straightforward subject-verb-object structure and shorter sentences, while Ukrainian

allows for more flexible and complex syntactical arrangements. Translators must balance faithfulness to the original text with the natural readability of Ukrainian.

Verb forms and tenses present another challenge. English employs a wider variety of tenses than Ukrainian, particularly the continuous and perfect tenses. For instance, the English sentence "Researchers have been studying this phenomenon" might be rendered in Ukrainian as "Дослідники вивчали цей феномен." Here, the Ukrainian translation condenses the English tense system while preserving meaning.

Another grammatical aspect is the frequent use of passive voice in English scientific writing. While passive constructions are common in English to emphasize processes and results, overusing them in Ukrainian can result in awkward phrasing. Translators often convert passive voice into active constructions when appropriate to improve clarity and fluency.

Prepositions, which often lack direct equivalents between English and Ukrainian, also pose difficulties. For instance, the English phrase "dependent on" may be translated as "залежний від" in Ukrainian. Translators must carefully analyze context to select the correct prepositional phrases.

Cultural and Stylistic Considerations

Beyond lexical and grammatical issues, translators must also account for cultural and stylistic differences between English and Ukrainian scientific writing. English scientific texts often prioritize brevity and directness, while Ukrainian academic discourse may favor more elaborate and formal constructions. Adapting the tone and style of the source text to align with Ukrainian conventions is essential for producing translations that are both accurate and culturally appropriate.

Tools and Strategies

Modern translation tools and resources are invaluable in addressing these challenges. Lexical databases, domain-specific glossaries, and CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) tools such as SDL Trados or MemoQ help ensure consistency and precision. Additionally, collaboration with subject-matter experts can provide insights into complex technical terminology and concepts.

The translation of English-language scientific and technical discourse into Ukrainian requires a deep understanding of both languages' lexical and grammatical

systems. By carefully addressing challenges related to terminology, sentence structure, verb forms, and stylistic differences, translators play a vital role in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. As scientific progress continues to accelerate, the importance of accurate and effective translation will only grow, underscoring the need for ongoing research and training in this field.

Therefore, the **relevance of the research** is on the lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian is highly relevant for several reasons:

1. **Language Transfer and Terminology Development**: Scientific and technical fields often involve complex concepts that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Research in this area helps identify the best ways to translate or adapt English terminology and technical jargon into Ukrainian, ensuring that it is accurate and understandable to native speakers.

2. **Linguistic Precision and Clarity**: Scientific discourse requires precise language that conveys complex ideas with clarity. The research helps refine the use of grammatical structures and lexical choices in translation, ensuring that scientific findings are communicated effectively while maintaining the integrity of the original message.

3. **Cultural and Contextual Adaptation**: Translating scientific texts is not just about converting words; it's about adapting them to the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience. This research investigates how to adapt English-language scientific discourse to Ukrainian, accounting for cultural differences and local practices in scientific writing.

The purpose of the Master's thesis is to investigate the main aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian based on advanced foreign research results.

The purpose, tasks of the research and the specificity of the title explains by topicality of the research using different methodology (comparison; analyses and synergy; unifying, context comparison) - to distinguish key ides of rendering approach in Ukrainian; investigation methodology and innovative technologies.

The practical significance of the work includes the opportunity to apply study results into practical training in ESP and professional language learning, it will help future translators better understand the insights of interpreting, and while teaching Academic English course to PhD students. The practical significance of research on the lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian lies in the development of effective translation practices for the transfer of knowledge between languages. This research is essential in the context of the global exchange of scientific and technical information, where English is often the dominant language. Translating technical and scientific content accurately and clearly into Ukrainian is crucial for:

1. **Academic and Professional Communication**: Ukrainian-speaking scholars, researchers, and professionals need access to the latest scientific literature, research findings, and technological advancements. Effective translation helps integrate global knowledge into the local scientific community.

2. **Terminology Standardization**: Scientific and technical fields often involve specialized terminology that can be difficult to translate directly. Research in this area can help develop a standardized set of Ukrainian equivalents for English terms, ensuring consistency and clarity in translation.

3. **Improved Translation Accuracy**: Understanding the grammatical and lexical features of both languages aids translators in making informed decisions, avoiding misinterpretations, and ensuring that the meaning of the original text is preserved in the translated version.

4. **Educational and Training Purposes**: By studying translation strategies, students and translators can be better prepared to render complex scientific and technical texts accurately. This research can serve as a resource for educational materials and translation training.

5. **Promoting Knowledge Accessibility**: The accurate rendering of English-language texts into Ukrainian helps ensure that scientific knowledge is accessible to a wider audience, including non-experts, thereby supporting education, innovation, and technological development.

In sum, this area of study enhances communication, knowledge dissemination, and understanding across languages, which is vital for fostering scientific and technical progress in Ukrainian-speaking communities.

The purpose of the study involves solving the following tasks:

1) to specify the main provisions regarding the reproduction of English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian and the practical training of future translators;

2) to determine the essence and structure of the reproduction of English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian;

4) to scientifically substantiate the system of reproduction of English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian;

5) to develop practical advice on the reproduction of English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian for future translators in the process of professional training in a foreign language;

6) to verify the effectiveness of the developed recommendations during experimental translation.

The scientific novelty of the work research is in a new approach in teaching rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian and careful study the lexical and grammatical aspects applying profound foreign practice.

Approbation of the research results was performed by taking part in the International scientific and practical conferences "Innovative technologies in the context of foreign language training of a specialist" (Poltava, May 2023,2024); International Scientific and Practical Conference "Actual Issues of Germanic Philology and Translation" (Poltava, November 2023,2024), International Round Table on IP dedicated to World Intellectual Property Day, workshops and trainings on translation during years of studies.

Structure of work. The Master's Paper consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, references and two appendices.

The Paper language is English.

The total volume of work is 101 pages, the bibliographic description contains 52 sources of References, 2 Appendices.

CHAPTER 1. LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF RENDERING IN ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN DISCOURSE

1.1. English-Ukrainian rendering in scientific and technical discourse main approaches

The process of rendering texts between English and Ukrainian involves intricate linguistic challenges. This paper explores the lexical and grammatical aspects critical to effective translation. It examines the differences in vocabulary, syntax, morphology, and stylistic conventions in English and Ukrainian, offering insights into strategies for accurate and culturally appropriate rendering. Special attention is given to the role of idiomatic expressions, grammatical structures, and lexical equivalence in achieving high-quality translations. Translation serves as a bridge between languages and cultures, enabling the exchange of ideas and information. The English-Ukrainian language pair presents unique challenges due to significant differences in their grammatical and lexical systems. Understanding these differences is essential for translators aiming to produce accurate and meaningful renditions.

Scientific and technical translation is one of the most popular subjects of research in modern linguistics, which is due to its role in shaping the opinion of both an individual and a nation as a whole. Having become an integral part of public life, today translation is defined as a part of culture that develops according to its own laws and is characterized not only by unlimited possibilities of influence, but also by specific forms of expressiveness. Modern translation is a set of audiovisual images connected with verbal fabric, adequately perceived under the condition of their harmonious combination, but it should be noted that the use of certain extralinguistic and linguastylistic components by translators, first of all, depends on its focus on a certain audience. The relevance of the research topic is due to the need to study the variability of the English-language text, manifested both at the grammatical and lexical grammar levels. It seems necessary to most fully explore the features of the texts of scientific and technical literature in America and Great Britain. According to the topic of the work, the goal of the study is to determine both stylistic and lexical and grammatical features and to identify the paradox of the English-language advertising text of a

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women's magazine based on British materials and translation features. Achieving this goal necessitated the fulfillment of the following tasks: 1) to determine the structural features of the text in the context of its communicative focus; 2) to establish the dynamics of development and transformation of the text; 3) to analyze texts published in British and American publications at the lexical, grammatical and stylistic levels. The object of analysis in the work is the lexical, grammatical and stylistic features of scientific and technical literature. The subject of the study is the characteristic features of scientific and technical texts intended for English-Ukrainian translation.

research methods include: theoretical analysis of scientific sources on the issues under study;

a method of complex analysis to determine the lexical, grammatical and expressive-stylistic features of the text of English-language sources; method of content analysis of verbal and visual components of texts and the connections that arise between them and generate new meanings and interpretations; method of statistical data processing method of linguistic interpretation of the obtained results

The scientific novelty of this study lies in the fact that it has for the first time reflected the specificity of an English-language text of scientific and technical content as a communicative unit, and comprehensively analyzed the main features of various approaches in the translation process. The theoretical significance of the work lies in the systematization of theoretical information on the lexical, grammatical and stylistic specificity based on English-language material in a communicative context. The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the obtained theoretical conclusions and materials in theoretical courses on linguistics, lexicology of the English language and in the practice of its teaching, in classes on the practice of translation, stylistics of the English language, as well as in the translation of scientific and technical literature. English-language sources were used as research material. The theoretical significance of the work lies in the systematization of theoretical information on the lexical, grammatical and stylistic specifics of English-Ukrainian scientific and technical translation in the Ukrainian discourse

The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the obtained theoretical conclusions and materials in theoretical courses on linguistics, lexicology of the English language and in the practice of its teaching,

Scientific and technical translation is an area of activity in which the object of the translator's attention is various types of scientific-style texts: research papers, articles, reports, textbooks, reviews, etc. We will talk about the specifics of this area of translation activity and what a specialist needs to work in this area.

A scientific text as an object of translation can be presented in a variety of forms. First of all, scientific and technical articles come to mind, but in addition to them, you will have to work with:

• operating instructions,

• certificates of conformity,

• textbooks.

Any text written in a characteristic scientific style will be the object of scientific and technical translation. Scientific style is a language used in the field of scientific, educational, scientific and technical activities. The specifics of translating scientific texts are determined by the specifics of the style of presentation itself.

The text should provide the most complete information on the topic under consideration, each of its elements should have a clearly defined semantic load.

The narration is conducted in a strict logical order, the connection between individual elements of the text is easily traced.

The text should be completely unambiguous, transparent for perception.

In its pure form, scientific style is most often found in fundamental literature: monographs, dissertations, research reports.

In a more applied field - for example, in articles for scientific and technical journals, production or patent documents - we are talking about scientific and technical style: it is distinguished by a more concise presentation and, often, an informative and reference nature.

Separately, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of translating popular science texts - for example, articles, reviews and comments for popular science publications.

In such materials, the characteristic elements of scientific and technical and journalistic styles of presentation are closely intertwined, so the translator must be versed in both of these areas.

The specifics of translating scientific and technical literature are dictated by the specifics of the scientific style of speech, which we discussed above.

Often, the material provided for translation almost entirely consists of general scientific and highly specialized terms, abbreviations, as well as specialized vocabulary - derivatives of terms or commonly used words that change their meaning within the context and become terms.

Moreover, some terms can be "false friends of the translator", changing their meaning when switching between languages.

The content of scientific and technical texts often leads the author to the need to make multiple clarifications. The result is the active use of participial and adverbial participial phrases, complex sentences.

All the features of the original text must be preserved in the translation, which creates special requirements for the translator's competencies. The main criteria for the quality of scientific and technical translation are accuracy, completeness and compliance with the style.

Therefore, in order to cope with the above-mentioned stylistic and lexical features of the translation of scientific and technical texts, the translator must:

• be extremely careful, preserving the meaning of the text as accurately as possible,

• understand the subject matter of the text - or have the opportunity to consult with a specialist in the field,

• be able to work with sources, dictionaries, translation and scientific databases,

• perform high-quality pre- and post-translation analysis,

• have a high level of written proficiency in the target and source languages.

Often, scientific and technical translators have a specialized education in the relevant scientific or technical field - or simply specialize in a certain area, maintaining deep immersion in the subject matter.

Without understanding the basic concepts, processes and general structure of, for example, the oil and gas or metallurgical industries, it will be impossible to provide a competent translation.

Translation of scientific and technical literature is a task that requires not only excellent language skills, but also deep knowledge of the relevant technical field. The translator must understand the context and terminology in order to correctly convey the meaning of the original text.

An important aspect is working with terms and abbreviations. Scientific and technical texts often contain a large number of specific terms that have no direct equivalents in other languages. The translator must know or be able to find the right terms in the target language to ensure the accuracy and comprehensibility of the text.

It is also important to consider the style and structure of the text. Scientific and technical texts are usually written in a formal and laconic style, and the translation must preserve these features. The language of scientific and technical texts has a number of characteristic features that distinguish it from other styles of presentation. Firstly, this is the use of a large number of terms and abbreviations. The terminology must be precise and unambiguous to exclude the possibility of misunderstanding. Secondly, scientific and technical texts often contain complex structures and phrases that require special attention when translating. The translator must have good skills in text analysis and synthesis in order to correctly understand the meaning and convey it in another language. Thirdly, scientific and technical texts are often accompanied by graphs, diagrams and tables, which also need to be adequately translated and adapted for a foreign-language audience. This requires not only linguistic but also graphic skills from the translator. All these features make the translation of scientific and technical texts a complex and multifaceted task that requires high qualifications and professionalism. A scientific and technical text is documentation that contains a detailed description of technological processes, inventions, machines and equipment.

There are several types of scientific and technical texts, including:

Technical specifications and product descriptions.

Instructions for the operation and maintenance of equipment.

Scientific articles and research reports in the field of engineering and technology.

Standards and other regulatory documents.

Each of these types has its own characteristics and requirements for translation, which must be taken into account in order to maintain the accuracy and correctness of the presentation. Translation of scientific and technical literature is a task that requires not only excellent language skills, but also deep knowledge in the relevant technical field. The translator must understand the context and terminology in order to correctly convey the meaning of the original text. An important aspect is working with terms and abbreviations. Scientific and technical texts often contain a large number of specific terms that have no direct analogues in other languages. The translator must know or be able to find the right terms in the target language to ensure the accuracy and comprehensibility of the text. It is also important to consider the style and structure of the text. Scientific and technical texts are usually written in a formal and laconic style, and the translation must preserve these features. The language of scientific and technical texts has a number of characteristic features that distinguish it from other styles of presentation. Firstly, it is the use of a large number of terms and abbreviations. The terminology must be precise and unambiguous to exclude the possibility of misunderstanding. Secondly, scientific and technical texts often contain complex constructions and phrases that require special attention during translation. The translator must have good skills in analyzing and synthesizing the text in order to correctly understand the meaning and convey it in another language. Thirdly, scientific and technical texts are often accompanied by graphs, diagrams and tables that also need to be adequately translated and adapted for a foreign-language audience. This requires from the translator not only linguistic, but also graphic skills. All these features make the translation of scientific and technical texts a complex and multifaceted task that requires high qualifications and professionalism. Translation of a scientific and technical text is a process that can be divided into several key stages. Each of these stages is important, and skipping or insufficient attention to any of them can significantly reduce the quality of the final translation. From the preparation and analysis of the source text to the final verification and correction of the translated text, each stage requires special attention and professionalism.

Before starting work on the translation of a scientific and technical text, careful preparation is necessary. The translator must study the subject of the text, familiarize themselves with the basic terminology and context. This will help to avoid many errors and inaccuracies in the translation. It is also important to determine the format and structure of the future text, as well as clarify all technical and stylistic features. Preparation also includes the selection and use of suitable dictionaries, reference books and other sources of information that will help in the translation process. At the stage of preparation for translation, special attention is paid to the selection and use of dictionaries and reference literature. The translator must have up-to-date and reliable sources at hand that will help him correctly translate terms and expressions, as well as understand the context of the source text. The use of specialized dictionaries and reference books on the subject of the text ensures high translation accuracy and helps to avoid errors and inaccuracies. It is also important to be able to quickly and effectively search for the necessary information in order not to waste time and ensure high productivity. Terminology plays a key role in scientific and technical texts. The correct choice of terms and their adequate translation ensure the accuracy and comprehensibility of the text for the target audience. The translator must work carefully with terms, using specialized dictionaries and term databases, and consult with experts in the field if necessary. Working with terminology includes not only searching for and selecting adequate terms in the target language, but also checking their use in context, as well as coordinating them with the customer. This helps to ensure uniformity and correctness of terminology throughout the text and avoid possible misunderstandings and errors. Translation of scientific and technical literature involves a number of problems and difficulties that may arise at various stages of work. From problems with terminology and technical details to issues of formatting and adaptation of graphic materials - all this requires a careful and professional approach. Difficulties in translating terms in scientific and technical texts are one of the most pressing problems in this area. The specificity of terminology is such that the same concept can be expressed by different terms in different sources, and vice versa, the same term can have different meanings in different contexts. Lack of standard analogues: One of the main problems is the lack of standard analogues of

terms in the Ukrainian language when translating from English. This forces the translator to spend a lot of time searching for a suitable term or expression that will accurately convey the meaning of the original. The need to create new terms: In the absence of suitable analogues, the translator has to create new terms. This requires deep knowledge in the field and the ability to clearly and unambiguously formulate new concepts. The creation of new terms or the use of non-standard solutions requires careful coordination in order to ensure the accuracy and understanding of the translation by end users. Working with multiple sources: The translator must be able to work with a large number of different sources of information, including dictionaries, reference books, scientific works and standards, to find the correct terms and definitions. Checking the use of terms: After selecting or creating terms, they must be carefully checked to ensure that they are used correctly in the context and understood by the target audience. These difficulties make the translation of terms in scientific and technical texts a complex and responsible task that requires high qualifications and a professional approach. Scientific and technical texts are often accompanied by various diagrams, graphs, tables and other graphic materials, which are also subject to translation and adaptation. This can cause a number of problems:

- ✓ Difficulty in adapting graphic materials: Graphic materials, such as diagrams and charts, often contain textual information that also needs to be translated. This can be time-consuming, especially if the original materials are not available for editing.
- ✓ Need to use specialized software: To work with graphic materials, the translator may need specialized software, which can also complicate the translation process.
- ✓ Maintaining graphic quality: When adapting graphic materials, it is important to maintain their quality, clarity and readability to ensure understanding and correct perception of the information.

1.2.Rendering as one of the main means of interpreting.

Grammar   aspect

Grammatical Aspects of Rendering

Morphological Differences English relies heavily on word order and auxiliary verbs to convey grammatical relations, while Ukrainian employs a rich system of inflections. Translators must navigate these differences carefully, especially when dealing with cases, verb conjugations, and gender agreements.

Syntactic Structures The subject-verb-object order in English contrasts with the flexible word order in Ukrainian, which depends on emphasis and intonation. Rendering complex sentences requires a nuanced understanding of how to preserve meaning while adhering to Ukrainian syntactic norms.

Tense and Aspect English distinguishes between continuous and simple tenses, which have no direct equivalents in Ukrainian. Translators must decide how to best render these nuances to reflect temporal relationships accurately.

Strategies for Effective Rendering 4.1 **Contextual Analysis** Contextual analysis ensures that translations align with the source text's intended meaning and tone. Translators should consider both linguistic and extralinguistic factors, such as audience and purpose.

Cultural Adaptation Adapting cultural references is vital for ensuring that the translation resonates with the target audience. This may involve substituting culturally specific terms or providing explanatory notes.

Back-Translation and Peer Review Back-translation and peer review help identify inconsistencies and refine the translation's accuracy and style.

Ambiguity and Polysemy Ambiguity in English words with multiple meanings requires careful consideration of context to avoid mistranslation.

False Friends False friends, or words that look similar but differ in meaning, pose a significant challenge. For instance, the English word "actual" should not be rendered as "актуальний" ("relevant" in Ukrainian) without considering context

Translation of scientific and technical texts is not only working with the language, but also a deep immersion in the specifics of the subject area. To ensure high-quality translation and its adequacy to the target audience, it is necessary to take into account

many nuances and subtleties. The qualification work offers several practical tips that will help translators of scientific and technical texts avoid typical mistakes and ensure high accuracy and clarity of the translation. Before starting the translation, it is important to take the time to carefully study the source text. This will not only help to better understand the context and main ideas of the text, but also allow you to identify possible difficulties in advance. The translator must define key terms, understand the structure of the text, and assess the complexity of sentences and constructions. This stage allows the translator to prepare for work and ensure a higher quality of the final result. When translating scientific and technical texts, it is extremely important to use professional and up-to-date resources. Specialized dictionaries, encyclopedias and reference books will help you find the right terms and definitions, and also ensure the correct translation of specific expressions and phrases. A translator should constantly update their library of resources and keep up with new publications and research in their field. Collaboration with experts in the field that the text touches on is an invaluable help for a translator. Experts can help correctly interpret complex terms and concepts, as well as give valuable advice on translating specific expressions. A translator should be prepared to ask for help and advice to ensure maximum accuracy and adequacy of the translation. After completing the translation, it must be thoroughly checked. This includes not only grammatical and stylistic corrections, but also checking the correct use of terms, the translation's relevance to the context and its comprehensibility for the target audience. The translator must pay attention to every detail to ensure the high quality of the final text.

Translation of scientific and technical texts is a complex and multi-stage process that requires not only excellent knowledge of the language, but also a deep understanding of the specifics of the subject area. The translator is required to have attention to detail, patience and a willingness to constantly learn and improve their skills. Various studies in the field of scientific and technical translation are a topical task that is aimed at achieving adequacy in translation and facilitating the acceleration of information exchange. The completeness of scientific and technical texts is represented by some lexical and grammatical features. At the lexical level, completeness is achieved by choosing terms and presenting their adequate equivalents that ensure clarity and

unambiguity of the statement. Grammatical features of scientific and technical texts in English, for example, are reflected in the presence of two possibilities of passive verb transformation due to the absence of case change of the noun, which makes the forms of direct and indirect objects the same and allows passive verb transformations, both with direct and indirect objects. Transformation of a verb in the active form into a passive form is possible only with the transformation of the direct object into the subject. Sentences of scientific and technical texts are constructed in a strict logical sequence. Scientific presentation is, as a rule, a monologue. Interrogative sentences are used to pose a problem that is solved after the question is posed. Exclamatory sentences, reflecting high emotionality, are not typical for scientific and technical speech and are possible in the genre of oral discussion. In the scientific and technical style, long complex sentences are possible, which contribute to high information content: a sufficiently complete and detailed transfer of information. Sentences often consist of several predicative structures. Sentences are often complicated by participial phrases, introductory structures, etc., which increase their capacity. Linking elements play a large role in this. The peculiarities of using the passive voice in English are associated with the presence of two possibilities of passive transformation due to the lack of case change of a noun in English. Impersonal sentences are quite common in scientific and technical texts, since the results of scientific observations are presented in a generalized form, but in each language these sentences will have their own characteristics. As for the English language, impersonal and indefinite-personal sentences are always two-part, have special marked forms of the subject. For example, the indefinite-personal pronoun one in the function of the subject. Expressive means of language, in particular, emotionally expressive vocabulary, figurative means, are not characteristic of the scientific and technical style. Emotional coloring of speech does not contribute to achieving accuracy, logic, objectivity and abstractness of presentation. However, it should be noted that studies of the syntax of the scientific and technical style note significant expressive possibilities that are inherent in the use of diverse options for word order in a sentence. At the same time, it is noted that the scientific and technical style mainly uses the same lexical and grammatical means of creating imagery, conveying emotions and evaluation as in other styles. Among the

linguistic characteristics that distinguish scientific and technical texts from other types of text, most authors name the following: complexity of syntactic constructions, lexical, syntactic and compositional stereotyping. subordination of aesthetic properties to the pragmatic attitudes and intentions of the author, regulated nature of the use of emotional possibilities, prevalence of objectivity in presentation, combination of subjectless (impersonal) method of presentation with expression of subjective opinion of the scientist (author), wide use of symbols of formulas, tables. All these features are observed in English-language scientific texts. Some aspects of grammatical reflection of scientific and technical translation in Ukrainian discourse.

1) complex syntactic constructions are presented in scientific and technical texts mainly by complex sentences;

2) complication of syntactic structure of sentence can occur due to use of gerundial, participial and infinitive constructions;

3) among grammatical constructions in English-language text passive prevails;

4) use of syntactic and lexical cliches, special stable expressions is noted, creating logic of narration, ensuring coherence of the text. The characteristic features of the scientific and technical style are its informativeness (content), logic (strict sequence, clear connection between the main idea and details), accuracy and objectivity, and the clarity and intelligibility that follow from these features. Individual texts belonging to this style may have these features to a greater or lesser extent. However, all such texts show a predominant use of linguistic means that help meet the needs of this area of communication. The scope of application of the scientific style is very broad. This is one of the styles that has a strong and diverse influence on the literary language. A huge number of terms are introduced into general use. If earlier explanatory dictionaries were compiled on the basis of the language of fiction and, to a lesser extent, journalism, now a description of the developed languages of the world is impossible without taking into account the scientific style. The vocabulary of technical literature is characterized by the use of a large number of technical terms, i.e. words or phrases denoting technical concepts. It is impossible to draw a clear line between terms and words due to the polysemy of many words. Due to the complex evolution of the English language, synonymy is widely developed in it, including lexical

synonymy: the same concept can be expressed in different words. This is necessary for a more precise differentiation of individual processes, as well as for giving the language of technical literature a specific form. The same term in different sublanguages can express different concepts. Consequently, a term, functioning in different spheres, can be polysemantic. Since a technical text is saturated with terms that carry the main load, we will consider the issues of terminology in somewhat more detail. In ordinary speech, words are usually polysemantic, i.e. they convey a whole range of meanings that can sometimes diverge quite widely. Such polysemy of words in general literary language is a factor indicating the richness of linguistic figurative means. Lexical polysemy gives speech flexibility and liveliness and allows one to express the subtlest shades of thought. The situation is different in technical language; in it the main requirement is the utmost precision of expression of thought, not allowing for the possibility of different interpretations. Therefore the main requirement for a term is unambiguity, i.e. the presence of only one meaning established once and for all. In fact, far from all terms satisfy this requirement even within the same specialty. This circumstance, of course, presents a certain difficulty for the precise understanding of the text and complicates the work of the translator. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the bulk of technical terminology continues to remain outside the general literary language and is understandable only to a specialist in this field of knowledge. The main methods of forming English scientific and technical terms are syntactic, semantic and morphological, as well as borrowing from other languages and industry terminologies. Borrowing is considered to be a word or term that passes into another language with its concept or that is used to terminate the same concept. Lexical-semantic method: the acquisition of different meanings by the same word (breakdown of a word into homonyms). Word formation by conversion is very important for English scientific and technical texts: the transition of a word from one part of speech to another without any morphological changes in the composition of the word. The most common type of such transition is the formation of verbs from nouns and vice versa. The term must be part of a strict logical system. The meanings of terms and their definitions must obey the rules of logical classification, clearly distinguishing objects and concepts, without allowing ambiguity or inconsistency.

And, finally, the term must be a purely objective name, devoid of any secondary meanings that distract the attention of a specialist, introducing an element of subjectivity. In this regard, emotionality, metaphor, and the presence of any associations are "contraindicated" for the term. The dependence of the meaning of a term on the context arises only if it contains polysemy, i.e. if in a given area of knowledge more than one meaning is assigned to the term. Thus, summing up the study of lexical features of scientific and technical texts, we note that among these features, the first place is occupied by the saturation of scientific and technical texts with special terms. In a scientific and technical text, the share of terminological vocabulary is small, and the main part of the vocabulary is made up of general scientific, general technical and commonly used words. In addition to terms, a scientific and technical text contains general scientific (general technical) and commonly used words, words from neutral vocabulary, which indicates a complex structure of both English and Ukrainian scientific and technical vocabulary, which determines the difficulties in translating this type of texts. Scientific translation is distinguished by its concise presentation. It does not accept ambiguous interpretations or any means of expression inherent in the artistic or journalistic style of texts. This is the main difference between technical and artistic translation.

The next characteristic feature is the academic presentation of the material, the presence of specific scientific vocabulary and adherence to certain grammatical norms. That is why any deviation from the original wording during translation distorts the meaning of the statement and reveals an amateur. A professional translator must know the necessary rules, terminology and use them correctly.

Another distinctive feature of scientific and technical texts is the organization of the text. The external structure is represented by chapters, sections and subsections, the internal structure implies a consistent solution to the problem through logical inferences. The smoothness of the presentation in this case is ensured by linking words. The peculiarities of translating an article into another language are primarily related to the absolutely correct interpretation of information and results. The problems of translating published research papers are related to the translator's departure from the topic, excessive emotionality in expressing thoughts, incorrectly

conveying the meaning of terms and footnotes. Difficulties arise with the translation of materials from both technical sciences and the humanities. Technical printed works are translated accurately, concisely, using literary norms and laconic expression of information.

Particular attention is paid to the translation of terms. The specialist must know the exact equivalent of the term or apply descriptive means to explain it, use transcription or other methods.

Difficulties in conveying humanitarian texts to readers arise when choosing the wrong style. Humanitarian articles are closer to artistic and socio-political spheres.

However, if in these areas the specialist can quite freely apply artistic means, then when conveying the meaning of humanitarian publications, priority remains for the accuracy of the transfer of information. Vocabulary of scientific texts and features of its translation

The most difficult thing when translating scientific texts is terms. Often, researchers introduce new words into circulation, use polysemantic phrases, and supplement concepts in every possible way. That is why it is important to work with dictionaries and consult with narrow specialists.

Among other lexical features of scientific texts, the following can be highlighted.

1. Unambiguity. Words and terms should be interpreted in a single meaning.

2. Accuracy. The translator must "process" the text before starting the translation. His task is to translate the original as accurately as possible, which is not a synonym for "literally".

3. Without distortion. The translator should not translate in a free form, far from the original, distort the meaning, add his own additions or comments.

4. Set phraseological units. Set expressions must be translated in the same way as others have done before. If the term compound sentence is found in the text, do not reinvent the wheel, but translate it as "compound sentence".

5. Scientific style of speech. It is important to avoid emotionally charged words, interjections, expressions in a lower register or slang vocabulary. If such elements are present in the source text, the translator is obliged to correct them.

The translator must develop his sense of language, improve his skills, working a lot with scientific texts, forming his specialization. To translate such texts correctly, the following is required.

1. Use linking verbs: to be considered, to be presented, to have.

2. Use verb-nominal combinations: to come to a conclusion, to sum up, to draw inferences.

3. Use the present tense of verbs. According to research by linguists, approximately 70% of the volume of scientific work should be verbs in the present tense.

4. Use the active voice instead of the passive voice: convened a congress, adopted resolutions, substantiated the decision.

5. Use introductory linking words: in addition, without a doubt, most likely.

Works written in a scientific style have complex grammatical structures. That is why, for the convenience of translation, it is recommended to divide sentences into several semantic parts or even simple sentences, which will allow you to quickly translate large volumes of text without distorting the meaning of the statements. Rules for translating scientific articles

Translation is a labor-intensive process associated with knowledge of the rules that help to perform the work faster and more efficiently.

1. Mandatory knowledge of the specific features of science and the requirements for interpreting the information presented in the printed publication. Understanding the technical principles of formatting the text in the original and reader languages.

2. The ability to select an equivalent for words that matches their meaning. Giving words and phrases meanings that convey the main meaning of the statement without distortion and do not lead into related areas. The translator must also be able to create a glossary that will accurately explain the meaning of words.

3. The choice between using semantic tracing, when the word acquires a new meaning, or structural tracing, when the external form of the text is borrowed and a literal explanation is given

1.3   Rendering as one of the main means of translation

Rendering, in the context of translation, refers to the process of converting meaning from one language or medium into another, typically maintaining both the original message's intent and form. In translation studies, rendering can involve various strategies to adapt content, such as:

1. **Linguistic rendering**: The direct translation of words, phrases, or sentences from one language to another while preserving meaning, structure, and grammatical rules.

2. **Cultural rendering**: Adapting cultural references and expressions in a way that makes them understandable and relevant to the target audience. This may involve using equivalent cultural references or providing explanations.

3. **Multimedia rendering**: Translating non-verbal forms of communication, such as visual imagery, audio, or video, into another format. This could be through subtitles, dubbing, or graphic redesigns, where meaning is conveyed not only through language but also through visual or auditory elements.

4. **Creative rendering**: In creative writing, such as literature, rendering can involve reinterpreting the source material to capture the essence, tone, or style rather than strictly adhering to the literal meaning of the original text. This may also include idiomatic expressions or poetic devices that don't translate easily.

Rendering as a translation method often requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as their respective cultures, to ensure the message is accurately conveyed in the most appropriate manner for the audience.

Lexical aspect Lexical equivalence is often challenging due to the lack of direct correspondences between English and Ukrainian words. Translators must consider context, connotations, and cultural nuances to choose the most appropriate equivalent. Idiomatic Expressions Idiomatic expressions are deeply rooted in cultural contexts. For example, the English idiom "break the ice" might be rendered into Ukrainian as "розпочати розмову" ("to start a conversation") to maintain its intended meaning. Borrowings and Calques English has influenced modern Ukrainian through borrowings and calques, especially in technology and business contexts. Understanding how these elements function in Ukrainian is critical to maintaining

clarity and naturalness. The vocabulary of technical literature is characterized by the use of a large number of technical terms, i.e. words or phrases denoting technical concepts. Terminology is the core of scientific style, the last, innermost circle, the leading, most essential feature of the language of science. It can be said that a term embodies the main features of scientific style and maximally corresponds to the tasks of scientific communication. A term is a word or phrase that precisely and unambiguously names an object, phenomenon or concept of science and reveals its content; a term is based on a scientifically constructed definition. The complex relationship between words of everyday language and terms makes it difficult to identify the terminology of individual branches of technical literature. Terms can be words used almost exclusively within the framework of a given style, as well as special meanings of common words. First of all, a term must be precise, i.e. have a strictly defined meaning that can be revealed by a logical definition establishing the place of the concept designated by the term in the system of concepts of a given field of science. Since a technical text is saturated with terms that carry the main load, we will consider the issues of terminology in some more detail. In ordinary speech, words are usually polysemantic, i.e. they convey a whole range of meanings that can sometimes diverge quite widely. Such polysemy of words in general literary language is a factor that testifies to the richness of linguistic figurative means. The situation is different in technical language; in it, the main requirement is the utmost precision in expressing a thought, which does not allow for the possibility of various interpretations. Therefore, the main requirement for a term is unambiguity, i.e. the presence of only one meaning established once and for all. There are two types of abbreviations used in scientific and technical texts.

Text (author's), which function only within the given text; text (author's) abbreviations are explained in the text or presented as a separate list of abbreviations for the given text; generally accepted, which are recorded in official reference books and are part of the lexical system of the language. The abbreviated use of long one-word and multi-word terms is the result of a tendency leading to the creation of abbreviated terms that are convenient for pronunciation, reading and perception.

Since a characteristic feature of a term is the clarity of semantic boundaries, it has significantly greater independence in relation to the context than ordinary words.

For the same reasons, a term must be unambiguous and in this sense independent of the context. In other words, it must have its precise meaning, indicated by its definition, in all cases of its use in any text, so that the user of the term does not have to decide each time in which of the possible meanings it is used here. Directly related to the precision of the term is the requirement that each concept should correspond to only one term, i.e. that there should be no synonymous terms with the same meanings. It is clear that precise identification of objects and concepts is difficult when the same thing is called differently.

A term should be part of a strict logical system. The meanings of terms and their definitions should obey the rules of logical classification, clearly distinguishing objects and concepts, without allowing ambiguity or inconsistency. And finally, a term should be a purely objective name, devoid of any secondary meanings that distract the specialist's attention or introduce an element of subjectivity. In this regard, emotionality, metaphor, the presence of any associations, etc. are "contraindicated" for the term.

The dependence of the meaning of a term on the context arises only if it contains polysemy, i.e. if in a given area of knowledge more than one meaning is assigned to the term.

However, terms, naturally, are not the only component of vocabulary.

A very clear division of the lexical composition of English scientific and technical literature has been revealed into:

a) terms proper;

b) words and combinations that are "auxiliary": articles, auxiliary verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, that is, words that do not depend on the style of speech and that are present in any style;

c) general scientific vocabulary. However, the presence of terms does not exhaust the lexical features of the scientific style.

In addition to terms, the scientific style uses general scientific and commonly used words. Rendering English in translation or communication involves multiple lexical

and grammatical considerations that must be addressed to maintain the meaning, fluency, and naturalness of the language. Here are the main lexical and grammatical aspects:

Lexical Aspects:

1. **Word Choice (Lexical Selection)**:

    The selection of the appropriate word in a given context is essential to retain the intended meaning.

    This includes choosing between synonyms, understanding connotations, and considering cultural nuances.

2. **Collocations**:

    English words often combine in specific patterns known as collocations (e.g., "make a decision," "strong coffee"). Translating word combinations accurately requires awareness of these fixed expressions.

3. **Word Forms**:

    Ensuring proper use of word forms is crucial for clarity, such as choosing between different forms of adjectives (e.g., "beautiful" vs. "more beautiful").

4. **Connotation and Denotation**:

    Words in English carry both denotative (literal) and connotative (emotional or cultural) meanings. Understanding the subtle distinctions is crucial for rendering the right message.

5. **Cultural and Idiomatic Expressions**:

    English has many idioms, phrases, and expressions that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Identifying these and finding suitable alternatives in the target language is important for an accurate rendering.

Grammatical Aspects:

1. **Sentence Structure**:

    English tends to follow a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure. In translation or rendering, maintaining the correct word order and syntactical flow is key to preserving meaning.

2. **Tense and Aspect**:

   English has a wide range of tenses and aspects (e.g., simple present, present continuous, past perfect) that indicate the timing and nature of actions. These must be accurately represented when translating or writing.

3. **Agreement**:

   Ensuring subject-verb agreement (e.g., "She plays" vs. "They play") and noun-pronoun agreement (e.g., "The team has its own goals") is essential for grammatical accuracy.

4. **Modality**:

   Expressing necessity, possibility, permission, and ability in English often relies on modal verbs (e.g., "can," "should," "must"). Understanding how to use these modals in different contexts ensures proper rendering of the tone and meaning.

5. **Word Order Variations**:

   While English typically uses a rigid sentence structure, there are variations in word order for questions (e.g., "Are you coming?" vs. "You are coming") and negations (e.g., "She does not like it").

6. **Articles and Determiners**:

   English uses definite (the) and indefinite (a, an) articles, as well as various determiners (e.g., "this," "some," "any"). Mastery of when and how to use these is critical for grammatical correctness.

7. **Prepositions**:

   English prepositions (e.g., "on," "at," "by") can be challenging for non-native speakers due to their idiomatic usage and differences across languages. Correct prepositional use can affect the meaning of sentences.

8. **Punctuation**:

   Punctuation marks, such as commas, periods, semicolons, and colons, must be used correctly to ensure clarity and flow. For example, the placement of commas can alter sentence meaning, especially in compound or complex sentences.

Challenges in Rendering English:

- **Ambiguity**: English can be ambiguous in terms of word meaning or sentence structure, so clear rendering requires careful context analysis.

- **Register and Formality**: Matching the formality level of English (e.g., casual vs. formal language) in translation or communication is crucial for appropriateness.

- **Cohesion and Coherence**: Ensuring that the text flows logically and cohesively is a critical aspect of rendering English effectively, especially in longer, more complex pieces.

In short, rendering English requires not just an understanding of individual words, but also a deep grasp of syntax, grammar rules, and cultural nuances. Balancing lexical and grammatical considerations leads to effective and accurate communication.

If there are an infinite number of special terms, since they are associated with an unlimited number of objects and subjects of human scientific and technical activity, then there are usually few general scientific and general technical terms, since there is a limited number of scientific and technical concepts. By their origin, they are already polysemantic and inextricably linked with the general language. The widespread use by specialists of the so-called special general technical vocabulary, which is also one of the specific features of the scientific and technical style, significantly contributes to their mutual understanding. These are words and combinations that do not have the property of a term to identify concepts and objects in a certain area, but are used almost exclusively in this area of communication, selected by a narrow circle of specialists, familiar to them, allowing them not to think about the way of expressing thoughts, but to focus on the essence of the matter. Specialized vocabulary includes all sorts of derivatives from terms, words used to describe connections and relationships between terminologically designated concepts and objects, their properties and features, as well as a number of common words, used, however, in strictly defined combinations and thus specialized. Such vocabulary is usually not recorded in terminological dictionaries, its meanings are not specified by scientific definitions, but it is no less characteristic of the scientific and technical style than terms. This is how these phenomena are described in a variety of cases and by a variety of authors. Compliance

with the rules for using specialized vocabulary poses special challenges for the translator when creating the translation text. Common vocabulary includes words of the general language that are most often found in scientific texts. Of course, scientific and technical materials use not only terminological and specialized vocabulary. They contain a large number of common words used in any functional style. In any scientific text, such words predominate and form the basis of the presentation. The general characteristics of the lexical composition of a scientific text include the following features: words are used either in their main direct or terminological meanings, but not in expressive-figurative ones. As an exception, lexical elements more typical of a colloquial style are found in scientific and technical materials, when translating which the translator has to face the need to select expressive-stylistic options. The study of the theoretical premises and initial concepts of the research conducted in this chapter allowed us to draw the following conclusions.

CHAPTER 1 CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ The vocabulary of scientific speech consists of three main layers: commonly used words, general scientific words and terms.

- ✓ A large number of special terms are used in scientific and technical texts. In addition to terms, the scientific style uses general scientific and commonly used words.

- ✓ Specialists widely use special vocabulary. Special vocabulary includes all kinds of derivatives from terms, words used to describe connections and relationships between terminologically designated concepts and objects, their properties and features, as well as a number of common words used, however, in strictly defined combinations and thus specialized.

- ✓ Scientific and technical literature has several gradations. Scientific and technical texts differ from each other not only in the field of science or technology to which they relate, but also in the degree of their specialization.

Thus, the requirements for English-language scientific and technical translation in Ukrainian discourse constitute an independent theoretical and practical problem, the solution of which requires deep analysis and study. Scientific and technical translations, due to the special requirements imposed on them, require significant attention to achieving equivalence and adequacy of translation from English into Ukrainian. In translation, there are a number of special methods aimed at creating an adequate translation. Thus, two methods of translation are distinguished: direct translation and indirect (indirect) translation. First of all, we note that in general terms it is possible to outline two translation paths that a translator follows: Direct or literal translation and indirect (indirect) translation. Indeed, there may be a case when a message in the source language is perfectly translated into a message in the target language, since it is based either on parallel categories or on parallel concepts. But it may also happen that the translator notices a "gap" in the target language that must be filled by equivalent means, so that the overall impression of the two messages is the same. It may also happen that, due to structural or metalinguistic differences, some stylistic effects cannot be conveyed in the target language without changing the order of elements or even lexical units to some extent. It is clear that in the second case it is

necessary to resort to more sophisticated methods that may at first glance cause surprise, but the course of which can be followed for the purpose of strict control over the achievement of equivalence.

The rendering of texts between English and Ukrainian demands a deep understanding of lexical and grammatical intricacies. By addressing these aspects thoughtfully, translators can achieve high-quality, culturally appropriate translations. Further research into specific genres and contexts can enhance our understanding of effective rendering practices.

CHAPTER 2. ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN RENDERING WHILE FUTURE TRANSLATORS LANGUAGE PROFESSIONAL AND ESP TRAINING

The translation of English-language scientific and technical discourse into Ukrainian presents unique challenges and opportunities, particularly in terms of lexical and grammatical aspects. This task is critical in facilitating the exchange of knowledge and ideas in a rapidly globalizing world. By examining key lexical and grammatical issues, as well as the strategies used to address them, we can better understand the intricacies involved in this vital field. Moreover, the preparation of future translators, language professionals, and practitioners of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) must address these challenges to ensure competence and efficiency in professional settings.

Lexical Aspects

One of the most significant lexical challenges is the precise nature of terminology in scientific and technical texts. Many terms in English lack direct equivalents in Ukrainian, necessitating creative and contextually appropriate solutions. Translators often rely on transliteration, borrowing, and calquing to render these terms accurately. For example, the English term "algorithm" is typically transliterated as "алгоритм" in Ukrainian. Similarly, phrases like "machine learning" may be calqued as "машинне навчання."

The emergence of neologisms and abbreviations in English poses additional challenges. Rapid advancements in fields such as artificial intelligence and biotechnology result in the continuous creation of new terms, such as "blockchain" or "bioinformatics." Translators must decide whether to adopt these terms directly or create Ukrainian equivalents that maintain scientific accuracy while ensuring comprehensibility.

Polysemy—where a single word has multiple meanings—is another lexical obstacle. For example, the English word "operation" can refer to a mathematical function, a surgical procedure, or a military action. In Ukrainian, the translator must choose the correct equivalent based on the specific context.

2.1. English-Ukrainian rendering while language ESP training

Grammatical differences between English and Ukrainian also play a crucial role in translation. One prominent issue is sentence structure. English typically uses a straightforward subject-verb-object structure and shorter sentences, while Ukrainian allows for more flexible and complex syntactical arrangements. Translators must balance faithfulness to the original text with the natural readability of Ukrainian.

Verb forms and tenses present another challenge. English employs a wider variety of tenses than Ukrainian, particularly the continuous and perfect tenses. For instance, the English sentence "Researchers have been studying this phenomenon" might be rendered in Ukrainian as "Дослідники вивчали цей феномен." Here, the Ukrainian translation condenses the English tense system while preserving meaning.

Another grammatical aspect is the frequent use of passive voice in English scientific writing. While passive constructions are common in English to emphasize processes and results, overusing them in Ukrainian can result in awkward phrasing. Translators often convert passive voice into active constructions when appropriate to improve clarity and fluency.

Prepositions, which often lack direct equivalents between English and Ukrainian, also pose difficulties. For instance, the English phrase "dependent on" may be translated as "залежний від" in Ukrainian. Translators must carefully analyze context to select the correct prepositional phrases.

Training Future Translators and ESP Practitioners

Effective training programs for future translators and ESP practitioners must address these lexical and grammatical challenges. Courses should focus on:

- Terminology Management: Building domain-specific glossaries and utilizing databases to handle technical terms effectively.

- Grammatical Competence: Understanding differences in tense usage, sentence structure, and voice between English and Ukrainian.

- Cultural Adaptation: Ensuring translations are culturally appropriate and stylistically aligned with Ukrainian academic and professional norms.

- Practical Application: Encouraging real-world translation practice through internships, collaborations with subject-matter experts, and the use of translation tools like SDL Trados or MemoQ.

Teaching practical skills in translating scientific and technical texts is closely related to developing students' skills in recognizing and using lexical and grammatical material. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the main, core constructions of a scientific and technical text require lexical and grammatical transformations during translation. Thus, a translator transforms linguistic units, i.e. transforms speech units of one language into another, creates a secondary text that complies with the norms of the target language and all the requirements of the genre and style. However, the existence of parallel structures in the Lithuanian and Russian languages does not necessarily mean that they correspond in the system of translation relations between them. Therefore, in order to overcome the difficulties associated with translating various combinations, it is important, on the one hand, to develop a special translation competence that allows an individual to act using linguistic means, and on the other hand, to create conditions for developing skills and abilities, finding and correlating communicatively equivalent means of these languages, taking into account the specific features of a specific act of communication, as well as knowledge of the principles, methods and techniques that create such skills. This is facilitated by educational and methodological developments, sets of exercises aimed at reinforcing grammatical structures, correct translation of stable constructions, finding semantic errors and correcting violations, working with vocabulary. One of the most important tasks of translation is the embodiment of translation equivalence. Its implementation largely depends on the competence of the translator, whose professional development begins in higher education institutions. In translation competence, one of the main issues is the selection and assessment of knowledge and skills. It is necessary to distinguish between competence and the implementation of competence. Competence is a conscious and intuitive knowledge of the language system. Implementation is the ability to apply this knowledge in translation. The implementation of language competence is associated with psychological and socio-cultural aspects. It requires

communicative competence that corresponds to the needs of using a foreign language by learners, motivation, interests and creative communicative strategies. There are no people with the same communicative competence, since the thinking process is different for different people even in the same situations. It is noteworthy that the study of any language does not yet correspond to production. Most foreign language learners understand hundreds, and maybe thousands of words, understand the semantic structures of sentences, but do not know how to apply them in either written or oral speech. There is also no dependence between oral and written speech - many write well, but speak poorly and vice versa. The communicative nature of language is a problem that requires in-depth research. It is for this reason that teaching translation into a foreign language should be based on the development of communicative competence. the forming ability to compare and analyze the text, apply mandatory changes in the text of the translation. In works on translation, much attention is paid to the comparative method of studying languages, which not only allows solving methodological problems, but is also especially important for the development of both the theory of language and translation. This method, based on contrast, allows us to identify in languages even phenomena that are imperceptible to a researcher working within the framework of one language. Here, we should distinguish between comparative linguistics research and the use of the comparative method for translations. Comparative linguistics analyzes the systems of two languages, their similarities and differences (phonetic, grammatical, vocabulary composition, etc.), while translation theory analyzes the problems of semantic correspondence of linguistic units, that is, the correspondence of their content and meaning. Among the known types of interlingual comparisons, linguistic comparisons occupy a dominant position. They also form the basis of translation comparisons. At the same time, it should be noted that there are significant differences between linguistic and translation comparisons. In the linguistic approach, language units are compared as complex systems of meanings with all their meanings, not only the relationships between words of two or more languages are established and described, but also between sets of words, lexical fields, and interlingual lexical patterns are determined based on a comparison of

lexical systems in synchronic and diachronic aspects. In translation studies, language units are usually compared in specific contexts of the original and translation, and therefore the material for translation studies is language units, as a rule, in one meaning with all the shades accompanying it. In translation comparisons, the researcher is interested not in the variety of meanings of language units, but in the comparison of their single uses in the entire volume of information transmitted by them. In essence, in any case of translation comparison, the study of language units realized in speech, that is, in certain texts, takes place. Therefore, in the assimilation of linguistic norms of the native and foreign language by the student, in the definition of translation units, modern approaches to teaching foreign languages are of particular importance. One of the main ones is the development of special teaching aids of a practical nature, focusing on a special area and on the formation and development of translation skills. . At the Faculty of Philology, Psychology and Pedagogy of the National University Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic, the appropriate conditions for effective training and formation of a competent specialist have been created for future translators studying in the specialty "Philology". But it should be recognized that when teaching students technical translation, teachers in the classroom are faced with a lack of educational material and the need to create teaching aids focused on industry translation. In a qualified diploma work, some features of the translation of scientific and technical texts from English into Ukrainian in the Ukrainian discourse are analyzed and some translation methods are shown. As practice shows, inaccuracies in the translated text are due to an incorrect assessment of text functions. A word as a unit of language in a certain text is connected by relationships with other words in the text. These dependencies are systemic, so the translator deals not so much with individual words as with a system of dependencies between words. One of the most difficult problems for a novice translator is the identification and definition of such units. In this case, students face the problem of translation, especially of various types of constructions. One of the most common in scientific and technical texts is a construction with derivative prepositions. Bilingual dictionaries do not always note this polysemy, so the choice of one or another option often depends on the

competence of the translator, on the skills acquired in practical classes. In this regard, in the process of educational translation, it is important to master the core constructions of a scientific and technical text. In order to facilitate the work of not only the teacher, but also the students, methodological manuals, a system of special exercises and assignments for independent work are needed, with the help of which a comparative equality of substantive, semantic, stylistic and functional-communicative information in the original and translation is achieved. The choice of conceptual and semantic categories of a scientific text as a training unit of translation develops in future translators the skills of recognizing and using lexical and grammatical material. In the process of translation, speech units of the text can undergo great changes, seemingly infinitely diverse. But practice shows that technical texts have certain stereotypes that fit into schemes. Therefore, a set of exercises aimed at reinforcing grammatical structures, the ability to use interchangeable options, working with vocabulary and editing helps overcome the difficulties associated with translating these structures. What does a technical translator need to know? Such a specialist needs more than just impeccable command of a foreign language. They also need significant knowledge in a certain area to which the technical text being translated belongs. A complete understanding of the topic and area makes it possible for a specialist to correctly translate the documentation. It is not easy to become a professional specialist in this area. It is necessary to obtain several higher educations in order to become a competent and sought-after technical translator. Rules for translating technical materials: □ Minimize the use of the "author's style" as much as possible - the text is devoid of the translator's opinion;

- ✓ Clear and concise presentation of the material;
- ✓ Minimal distortion of meaning;
- ✓ Exclusion of the use of emotional expressions;
- ✓ Compliance with the structure and design of the material.

When translating technical documentation, it is ineffective to use machine translation. The program can only partially convey the essence of the material, without preserving its general structure and purpose. This project should be

implemented by an experienced and qualified specialist. A specialist in this field carries out complex translations of scientific and technical material. This procedure is often carried out using a glossary. In the absence of a glossary, it is necessary to resort to the use of specialized dictionaries. It is important to remember - every word in technical material is important. In the modern world, due to the trends of internationalization and globalization, the importance of effective intercultural communication is increasingly growing. Among the variety of skills of effective intercultural communication, the following skills necessary in the field of business communication can be singled out: - the ability to properly organize the translation process, which includes setting the purpose of the translation, compiling the necessary list of terms, consulting with the customer and specialists, and, if necessary, consulting with representatives of another culture, writing the translation and editing it; - the ability to express thoughts clearly, distinctly, briefly; - the ability to independently find the necessary information about the cultural characteristics of different countries and cultures; - the ability to adapt the text of a document, letter or technical instruction depending on the culture of the country or group of people for whom this document, instruction or letter is written; - the ability to write in a style that can be easily translated into another language, while avoiding problems associated with inadequate understanding of cultural characteristics; - the ability to work in a multicultural team, when communication with other team members occurs using various means of telecommunication. Professional training of a translator continues throughout life. The better the translator, the less visible he is in the text, and in oral translation he is an invisible man altogether. There is an ever-increasing need for qualified translators with both general cultural and specialized knowledge. The choice of translation training methods is determined by the need to bring the learning process as close to reality as possible, which is why such training methods as a combination of group and individual work, implementation of real projects, and others are used. Knowledge and use of generally accepted terminology when translating a specialty allows you to make the text of a document as informative and as neutral as possible in terms of cultural differences. Interpreters usually work at negotiations, conferences, exhibitions,

seminars, film screenings, etc. As a rule, two main types of oral translation can be used in such cases: consecutive and simultaneous. Usually, interpreters specialize in one of them, since each method of translation requires special linguistic and psychological training. For consecutive interpreters, it is important to have a "retention memory", which allows them to remember the meaning of fairly long statements while simultaneously thinking about the translation. It is also important to be able to notice and quickly record in writing the most difficult moments, as well as numbers, dates, names, and titles. For this purpose, a special translator's shorthand is used. In addition to excellent knowledge of the language, the translator must also have a number of qualities that are necessary for him - initiative, the ability to work with people, stress resistance, the ability to quickly respond to changes in the situation, a flexible approach to the situation, efficiency, the ability to quickly learn, the ability to instantly analyze the situation. Simultaneous translation is a more modern, progressive and complex method of translation. The peculiarity of such translation is the ability to listen, remember and translate what is said simultaneously, lagging behind the speaker by only a few words. A simultaneous interpreter requires high concentration, the ability to analyze and filter the entire flow of information from the opposite side. The work of a simultaneous interpreter also requires certain personal and strong-willed qualities, broad erudition, tact, communication skills, as well as instant reaction and sometimes a sense of humor. A professional interpreter must know the specifics of interaction with partners, clients and audiences based on modern technical means of communication; requirements for the design of business cards and their use during business contacts; ethical and psychological rules for organizing and holding international conferences, seminars, symposia, informal meetings, business etiquette. An interpreter must be able to use psychological and ethical norms of interaction in a team at different levels; observe the rules for meeting and receiving guests, organizing their business and cultural programs, their personal time, farewell etiquette, maintaining and strengthening existing contacts. As a specialist in intercultural communication, he must also be able to apply knowledge of characteristic stereotypes presented in situations of interethnic and international

communication and business negotiations of representatives of different faiths and cultures, ways to overcome typical conflicts during negotiations and achieve mutual understanding and consensus. The specifics of this translation model, the requirements for the developed translation strategy and for the translator themselves are determined by the subject of the translator's professional activity. In this case, the object and subject of this activity is a professionally oriented text. The translator, participating in intercultural communication, must take into account all the historical, social, cultural and situational factors that influenced the creation of a foreign-language text and which he must take into account when translating this text into the target language. Such an approach to text analysis is possible from a discursive position, which determines the appropriateness of using the concepts of "discourse" and "discourse analysis" when preparing students for the work of a translator. The discursive approach allows us to single out a special discourse as an independent one, the basic component of which is a professionally oriented text. Training is carried out on the material of texts typical of real professional activity, which determines the use in training of subtypes and genres of special discourse that are most often encountered in the work of a translator. The analysis of a professionally oriented text from a discursive position requires the translator not only to involve and analyze the socio-cultural features of communication in the country of the sender of the foreign-language text and in the country of the recipient of the translation text, but also the features of communication in the professional environment in which the translator works. In the integrative model of training in accordance with the activity-based approach, translation competence should be formed in the process of performing professional tasks. This approach to training translators is based on the sequence of actions of the translator as a member of a certain professional group, carrying out his activities in a certain communicative situation. The professionally oriented stage of translation training has the goal of forming students' motivation to perform professional activities of a translator and preparing for the upcoming translation.

The stated goal determines a number of tasks of this stage:

- ✓ improving the level of intercultural communicative competence;
- ✓ professional orientation and creating students' motivation to perform professional activities of a translator;
- ✓ preparation for the translation of a professionally oriented text.

At the first stage of training, the professional competence of a translator is formed in classes on general scientific, general professional and partially specialized disciplines - "Practical Grammar", "Practice of Oral and Written Speech". At the analytical stage, students are taught the translation understanding of foreign-language discourse, which largely determines its subsequent successful translation into the target language. The appropriate level of understanding and interpretation of foreign-language discourse is achieved through translation analysis of the text from discursive positions and 15 information and reference search on the topic under consideration. At the second stage, students also get acquainted with the theoretical foundations of translation studies and aspects of their future professional activities, studying the following disciplines: "Practical Translation Course", "Fundamentals of Translation. At the synthesis stage of training, students learn to create a translation text based on an understood foreign-language text. Within this stage, students receive practical knowledge in the field of translation of professionally oriented texts. On this basis, students learn to create a translation text, preserving all the main information and taking into account the features of the original text, to overcome, with the help of translation techniques, the differences between the pragmatic, subject, socio-cultural potentials of the sender of a foreign text and the recipient of the translation text as representatives of a certain professional sphere of communication. Training at this stage is carried out on the basis of general scientific and highly specialized discourse. By this time, students have sufficiently deep subject knowledge, and are able to carry out information and reference search. The professional competence of a translator at the synthesis stage of training is formed in classes on specialization disciplines. At the final corrective stage, students learn to correct the translation made, check its compliance with the developed strategy and customer requirements and submit the translation on time.

At this stage, specialists are trained as part of industrial translation practice. The study of English for professional use is called ESP (English for Specific Purposes). The concept of ESP is to develop in students those language skills that are needed in a specific professional field. The learning process is aimed at developing students' specific language and speech skills that are needed directly in their professional activities.

☐ The training materials are compiled by linguists together with professionals in a specific professional field.

The ESP teaching method is more focused on working with language in the context of a specific professional task (language in context) than on separate traditional work with grammar and vocabulary. Advantages of learning using ESP methods The ESP teaching concept has a number of significant advantages for students:

Adaptation of the learning process to specific goals and needs of students

An important stage of the ESP course is determining the needs of students, as well as the language and speech functions that students need in their professional activities. To determine them, such types of analysis as TNA (Training Needs Analysis) and LNA (Learning Needs Analysis) can be used. The concept of ESP language teaching will allow you to achieve fast and effective progress in mastering the English language, improve communication skills in specific situations. In addition, ESP training requires from the teacher not only linguistic skills, but also skills in the professional field of students, so it is important that specialists in a specific professional field take part in the development of ESP courses.

For successful teaching of translation from English through ESP language teaching, it is important:

1. Determine in which specific speech situations it is planned to use English: communicating on the phone with customers, reading professional articles or writing them, participating in video conferences or webinars, conducting negotiations, etc.

2. Make a list of frequently used or potentially necessary terms and expressions in your native language, mark those that the student knows and does not know.

3. Determine which translation skill in English is needed more than others; translation of texts, writing articles or letters, oral translation. Successful mastery of English requires regular practice in real situations related to the chosen specialization, as well as communication with native speakers. ESP English language training allows specialists from various professional fields to quickly and effectively obtain tools for work, where proficiency in English is one of the key skills. Targeted work on the language skills necessary for students makes the learning process understandable and highly effective. To improve the quality and eliminate errors in the translation of technical texts, it is necessary to collect information on cultural and extralinguistic factors, pay special attention to the choice of translation strategy when working on a particular text. To fully study the problem, first of all, it is necessary to consider the very concept of "technical translation". This term is used when exchanging special technical information between people who speak different languages. The concept of technical translation means the translation of technical and scientific texts, materials with a scientific and technical focus that contain scientific and technical terminology. Examples of such technical texts are: scientific articles on technical issues, technical documentation for mechanical engineering equipment, user manuals for complex technical products, etc. Many researchers, comparing technical translation with the translation of technical or scientific texts, find both similarities and differences. Technical translation of texts conveys a close meaning of the original. Any deviations from the original can only be justified by the features of the language into which the translation is carried out or the requirements of the translation style. Technical translation is based on the formal-logical style. This style is characterized by accuracy, impersonality and unemotionality. However, these characteristics cannot fully reflect all the requirements for the scientific style that must be observed when translating technical texts. Thus, we can conclude that the translation of scientific texts is associated with science in all its theoretical manifestations, and the translation of technical texts is associated with how scientific knowledge is used for practical purposes. The written form is more convenient and reliable for detecting the slightest informational inaccuracies and

logical violations that are irrelevant in everyday communication, but in scientific communication can lead to the most serious distortions of the truth. When translating technical texts and documentation, not a single semantic nuance should be missed in the translated text, since this can lead to a distortion of the meaning of the original, which can be catastrophic, especially for scientific texts. The main feature of translating technical texts is that this type of translation of information focuses the translator on knowledge of specialized terminology. A translator who translates technical and scientific texts must perfectly know the terminology of the field of science to which the translated text belongs. The correct translation of a term is a very complex task, but, despite this, terms have greater semantic certainty and independence than words of colloquial speech. Translation of terminology is a very labor-intensive task. The translator must exclude the use of foreign words when translating technical texts into their native language. The peculiarity of terms in translation is the clarity of semantic boundaries. Terms have greater independence in relation to the context than ordinary words in the text. General vocabulary words are often unemotional, while terms in the sphere of use are unambiguous and lack expression. Terms belong to specialized vocabulary, that is, these are words or phrases that name concepts or objects related to various spheres of human labor activity. Another peculiarity not so much of technical translation, but of the direction itself, as a whole, is the constant development, the emergence of new technologies, and, consequently, many new terms and abbreviations. The translator must take this aspect into account in their work and be able to select the appropriate equivalent in the target language. Technical texts contain numbers, the translator designates them in accordance with the system of ensuring the uniformity of measurements. Translators refer to national and international standards in the original language. All phrases are constructed in an impersonal form. Technical texts contain a large number of terms. Technical texts are more specific and less informative. These texts are based on basic knowledge and knowledge of the surrounding world. In terms of syntactic structure, foreign texts of technical content are distinguished by their structural complexity. They are rich in participial, infinitive and gerundial phrases, as well as some other purely bookish

constructions, which sometimes complicate the understanding of the text and pose additional tasks for the translator. A technical text is a text that has characteristics of both scientific and technical styles, as well as technical terms. When translating technical texts, translators must take this feature into account. Translation of technical literature is considered to be a rather troublesome and painstaking task, which, in addition to a significant amount of work, requires professional knowledge in a particular industry. The exact meaning of the text should not be distorted, and in addition, it is important to maintain the style of the original. It is necessary to take into account that the translator is required to have an adequate understanding of the topic and meaning of the translated text. The translator must convey the meaning of the terms as accurately as possible. He may be required to adapt the translated materials linguistically and semantically. A professional translator in this area knows all the complexities of technical translation. He can competently take into account each of its features, as well as use the entire range of translation tools. As a result, this ensures maximum compliance and accuracy of the finished document. In conclusion, I would like to say that a technical translator must constantly learn and improve his skills. Since this area is one of the fastest growing in the modern world. Consequently, there are many new terms and expressions, as well as work processes, that a technical translation specialist should be familiar with.

2.2. English-Ukrainian rendering while professional translators' training

Beyond lexical and grammatical issues, translators must also account for cultural and stylistic differences between English and Ukrainian scientific writing. English scientific texts often prioritize brevity and directness, while Ukrainian academic discourse may favor more elaborate and formal constructions. Adapting the tone and style of the source text to align with Ukrainian conventions is essential for producing translations that are both accurate and culturally appropriate.

Tools and Strategies

Modern translation tools and resources are invaluable in addressing these challenges. Lexical databases, domain-specific glossaries, and CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) tools help ensure consistency and precision. Additionally, collaboration with subject-matter experts can provide insights into complex technical terminology and concepts. Key methods for training professional English-Ukrainian translators, drawing from established translation pedagogy and industry best practices.

Core Training Components:

Advanced Language Proficiency First, translators need mastery of both languages. This includes:

- Deep understanding of grammar, syntax, and idiomatic expressions
- Cultural knowledge of both Ukrainian and English-speaking contexts
- Regular immersion in both languages through media, literature, and conversation

Translation Theory and Practice

- Comparative analysis of English and Ukrainian linguistic structures
- Study of translation theories like equivalence, domestication vs. foreignization
- Practice with different translation approaches (literal, free, communicative)
- Understanding of register, tone, and style differences between languages

Specialized Domain Knowledge

- Focus on specific fields (legal, medical, technical, literary)
- Building terminology databases for each specialty
- Understanding industry-specific conventions and requirements
- Regular study of developments in chosen specialties

Practical Training Methods:

1. Progressive Translation Exercises Start with simpler texts and gradually increase complexity:

- Short news articles and basic documents

- Technical manuals and specialized texts

- Literary works and creative content

- Sight translation and real-time translation exercises

2. Technology Integration

- Training in CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) tools

- Building and maintaining translation memories

- Using terminology management systems

- Understanding machine translation post-editing

3. Quality Assurance Skills

- Self-revision techniques

- Peer review processes

- Error analysis and correction

- Quality metrics and standards

Technical translation is, first and foremost, an informative translation. The logical conclusion that the purpose of technical translation is to convey technical information is undoubtedly correct. Although technical texts are utilitarian and serve a relatively simple purpose, namely, to convey technical information to the target audience, technical translation as a whole is more than just conveying technical information. In fact, the main task of a technical translator is not simply to convey the necessary technical information to the recipient, but to convey it in a form that facilitates the most effective and appropriate understanding and use of this information. Indeed, this goal completely coincides with the goal that arises when compiling original technical texts, which essentially serve as the basis for technical translation, providing materials for translation activities. Technical translation should be treated, first of all, as a field of activity in the field of technical communication. Technical translation is a communicative service in the field of translation activities that arose as a result of a

certain demand for technical information. m, understandable and provided in a timely manner. Students studying this type of translation need to develop a general understanding that the purpose of technical translation is to convey new technical information to a new audience, rather than simply reproduce the original text as such, preserving its style and language features. Success in mastering translation skills also largely depends on the choice of text material for study. Foreign teaching practice allows us to conclude that it is necessary to use technical texts exclusively from original sources. This type of translation, as a special kind of professionally oriented translation, causes certain difficulties due to the fact that the translator must have extensive background knowledge. Currently, there is a great need for professional translators-specialists in a certain field of knowledge. And although many translation researchers have pointed out the need for different approaches to training translators of literary texts and specialized texts, noting that these types of translation require the use of different strategies, mastery of special techniques, and the presence of subject knowledge, nevertheless, in practice, both professional translators and specialists who speak a foreign language were engaged in the translation of specialized texts. At the same time, translators were often reproached for the lack of subject knowledge, while specialists who knew a foreign language and translated texts in their specialty were reproached for ignorance of translation rules and methods. It was necessary to resolve the issue: to acquaint students of translation faculties with the basic concepts in the field of translation and technology or to train translators of texts in their specialty from students/graduates of universities in non-linguistic specialties? In the first case, there is a risk of fragmentary and eclectic knowledge. It should be added that students who choose the profession of a translator, as a rule, show greater abilities in the humanities, rather than technical disciplines. The statements of translation scholars and the requirements of customers/employers for the professionalism of a translator testify in favor of the second path of education. Many Western schools of translators follow the second path, which accept only people with a higher education and knowledge of two foreign languages. Graduates of such schools then specialize, as a rule, in the field of translation of texts in their main specialty. An analysis of the requirements for hiring a translator showed that companies prefer not universal translators, but translators in

their specialty. Therefore, one of the most pressing tasks is the development of linguistic and methodological foundations for teaching translation of texts in their specialty. A review of the literature that examines the methodological aspects of teaching translation, in our case, translation of scientific and technical texts, showed that this issue is not given enough attention, although many authors point to the need. The listed problems show the fragmentary nature of the resolved issues in the field of translation training. The researchers did not go into the field of comprehensive training of a translator, and in relation to training in translation of scientific and technical texts, such important issues as goals, content, principles of training have not been considered, without which it is impossible to create a system for training students to work as a translator of scientific and technical texts. Professional skills of a translator of texts in the specialty are formed in a comprehensive manner in the process of training in translation itself, and most of the classes are devoted to the study of linguistic correspondences of a foreign and native languages. Of course, professional knowledge and skills are formed in students in the process of training in translation and in their further professional activities. Thus, new trends in modern policy in the field of education and higher education determined the choice of the topic of this study and its relevance. The work confirms that the profession of a translator of scientific and technical texts has its own specifics and requires a specially developed training system. When preparing students for the activities of a translator, this training system will be successful under the following conditions: The goal of training should be the step-by-step formation of the professional competence of a translator (its components: communicative, special, social and personal). Within each stage, modules are developed that include the professional tasks of the translator and the knowledge and skills necessary for their implementation. Such a sequence of stages, professional tasks and the knowledge and skills necessary for their solution represents a model for performing professional actions of a translator of scientific and technical texts. Training should be carried out on the basis of a special discourse, which will allow analyzing and taking into account not only linguistic, but also social, cultural, historical features of a foreign and Russian scientific and technical text. Professional competence of students in the field of their main specialty should serve as a basis for

the formation of professional competence of a translator of scientific and technical texts. An important aspect of the study is the formation of professional competence of a translator of scientific and technical texts, as well as the goals, content, principles and methods of forming professional competence of a translator of scientific and technical texts from English into Ukrainian. It is necessary to determine the professional competence of a translator of scientific and technical texts and its components. Research in the field of educational psychology was of great importance for creating an algorithm for step-by-step training in professional translation of scientific and technical texts, the sequence of formation of professional knowledge and skills. Works in various fields of linguistics were used to study the subject of activity of a translator of scientific and technical texts, development of translation analysis of the text from discursive positions, selection of genres, creation of a typology of genres and organization of language tools in the translation training system. Comparison of the component composition of the training content identified by the researchers and its analysis allowed us to conclude that the following components are most often identified and are of interest for achieving the goals of our study: spheres and situations of communication, social roles; professional knowledge, abilities, actions, professionally important qualities of a specialist's personality; a system of knowledge of national and cultural characteristics and realities of the country of the studied language, types/genres of texts, language material. However, among the components of the training content identified, researchers do not identify such components as the professional environment, external resources that a translator uses when performing his/her work and which, as our analysis has shown, have a significant impact on the activities of a translator of scientific and technical texts, and therefore should be taken into account when determining the content of translation training. As noted, the formation of professional competence of a translator of scientific and technical texts is the goal of the methodology being developed. As the study has shown, the competence of a translator can be demonstrated and, accordingly, formed only in the process of solving professional problems. The analysis of the main stages of the activity of a translator of scientific and technical texts allowed us to make the following conclusion. The basis of a translator's activity is the mastery of

understanding and generating a text as types of speech activity, which is formed in the process of learning a foreign language. However, the acquired skills should be consistently formed and continuously improved throughout the entire course of training in the translation of scientific and technical texts (and possibly in the process of performing professional activities), since, as was established in the process of analyzing the main stages of this activity, the latter require perfect mastery of the types of speech activity for their implementation. In this case, the main attention should be paid to the stage of professional understanding of a foreign text, which serves as a prerequisite for an adequate translation into Ukrainian. Consideration of the type of translation of interest to us from the standpoint of professional activity allowed us to significantly expand the range of tasks solved by the translator. As a result of the analysis, the main stages of the translator's activity were identified. At each of these stages, the translator solves certain problems. In order to teach future translators to solve these problems, it seems advisable to acquaint them with the actions necessary to solve these problems. Based on the above, we analyzed the established (based on research, observations and surveys of translators) tasks of the professional activity of a translator of scientific and technical texts in order to determine those professional actions that serve to solve them. Consideration of the translator's activity from the position of professional activity has determined the need to study the social context against which professional translation of scientific and technical texts is carried out. As the conducted study has shown, the task of the translator of scientific and technical texts is to ensure intercultural communication in the professional scientific and technical sphere. The conducted analysis of the genres of special discourse allowed us to conclude that in order to successfully convey their inherent characteristics in the target language, the translator must have, in addition to the considered professional skills, skills specific to understanding and translating specific genres of special discourse. The main linguistic and stylistic means that serve to implement such features of special discourse as logic, generality, objectivity, abstractness, accuracy, clarity, coherence, brevity. Based on the above, the component composition of the content of training in the translation of scientific and technical texts includes:

- ✓ knowledge (theoretical, procedural, integrative), professional translation skills and professionally important personal qualities of a translator of scientific and technical texts,

- ✓ professional scientific and technical sphere of communication;

- ✓ professional environment of activity of a translator of scientific and technical texts;

- ✓ external resources (means) that a translator uses in his/her activity;

- ✓ communication situations in which genres of special discourse are created and communication situations in which communicative acts relevant to the professional activity of a translator are carried out;

- ✓ special discourse and its genres, most common in the activity of a translator of scientific and technical texts, and specific skills of understanding and translating them;

- ✓ language means used in special Ukrainian discourse.

As noted earlier, when analyzing the professional activity of a translator of scientific and technical texts, the subject of this activity and its subject - the translator - were considered.

In order to develop a system for teaching students to translate scientific and technical texts, principles are identified that determine the process of developing a translator's professional competence. An analysis of English-language sources has shown that a translator who is a specialist in that subject area has more prerequisites for correctly understanding and interpreting a scientific and technical text for the purpose of subsequently translating it into their native language. Subject knowledge in the main specialty also helps to compensate for the lack of linguistic knowledge of graduates. When teaching the translation of scientific and technical texts, this knowledge should be activated, and students should be taught to use it to understand and translate a foreign text. From the above it follows that the formation of the professional competence of a translator of scientific and technical texts should be based on the professional competence of students in the field of the main specialty. The analysis made it possible to determine the knowledge in the main profession that can be relied

on when training a translator of scientific and technical texts. Such formed or forming knowledge and skills include:

- ✓ subject knowledge in a certain field of science and technology;.
- ✓ communicative competence in English and Ukrainian;
- ✓ discursive competence in Ukrainian;
- ✓ sociocultural competence;
- ✓ knowledge of information technology
- ✓ ability to interact with specialists in related fields.

CHAPTER II CONCLUSIONS.

The translation of English-language scientific and technical discourse into Ukrainian requires a deep understanding of both languages' lexical and grammatical systems. By carefully addressing challenges related to terminology, sentence structure, verb forms, and stylistic differences, translators play a vital role in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. The preparation of future translators, language professionals, and ESP practitioners must emphasize these competencies to meet the demands of an increasingly interconnected world. As scientific progress continues to accelerate, the importance of accurate and effective translation will only grow, underscoring the need for ongoing research and training in this field**.** The study of lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian reveals crucial insights into the challenges and strategies involved in translating specialized content. The process of transferring scientific knowledge from English to Ukrainian involves not only the linguistic transformation of terms but also the adaptation of syntactic structures to maintain clarity and precision. The lexical challenges, such as the need to find accurate equivalents for technical terms and concepts, are closely linked to the flexibility and evolution of the Ukrainian language in response to scientific progress. Additionally, the grammatical aspects require attention to ensure that the structure of the original text is preserved while conforming to Ukrainian syntactic norms. Through careful analysis of both lexical and grammatical considerations, translators can ensure that scientific and technical discourse remains intelligible and faithful to the original message. Thus, the ability to render complex scientific ideas accurately and coherently in Ukrainian is vital for the effective dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of research in various fields.

CONCLUSIONS

Master Qualification Paper "Lexical and Grammatical Aspects of Rendering English-Language Scientific and Technical Discourse in Ukrainian" gave possibility to explore the linguistic challenges and strategies involved in translating English-language scientific and technical content into Ukrainian. It made possible to examine how the lexical and grammatical structures of both languages interact, and how translators navigate the complexities of these interactions to ensure clarity, precision, and readability.

Lexical Aspects: One of the primary concerns in translating scientific and technical discourse is finding equivalent terms in Ukrainian for technical concepts and terminology. English is often rich in specialized vocabulary, which may not always have a direct equivalent in Ukrainian. This can require the translator to either create new terms, adapt existing ones, or borrow terms directly from English, often using Ukrainian orthography. The paper emphasizes the importance of consistency in term usage, as scientific and technical discourse demands high precision. The choice of whether to borrow, adapt, or create terms can influence the accessibility and comprehensibility of the translation for the Ukrainian-speaking audience. Furthermore, the use of false cognates—words that look similar in both languages but carry different meanings—can lead to translation errors and misinterpretations, making careful attention to lexical choice critical.

Grammatical Aspects: In addition to lexical challenges, it is discussed the grammatical differences between English and Ukrainian. These differences can significantly affect the structure and flow of the translation. For instance, Ukrainian uses a more complex system of inflections for nouns, adjectives, and verbs, whereas English relies more heavily on word order. This difference often requires reorganization of sentences when translating from English into Ukrainian to maintain grammatical accuracy and clarity. The syntactical structure of scientific and technical English—often characterized by long, complex sentences with multiple clauses— poses further challenges, as Ukrainian tends to prefer shorter, more straightforward sentence constructions. The translator must carefully adjust sentence length and structure to preserve meaning without losing readability.

Cultural and Stylistic Considerations: Scientific and technical writing in both English and Ukrainian has its own set of conventions and expectations. It is highlighted how cultural differences affect the style of scientific writing. For instance, English-language scientific writing often values directness and clarity, while Ukrainian may use more formal or elaborate phrasing. Translators must balance these stylistic norms, ensuring the translated text adheres to Ukrainian conventions while retaining the concise, factual nature of the original.

Translation Strategies: it is provided a detailed analysis of various strategies employed in scientific and technical translation. One such strategy is the use of literal translations of phrases or structures from English into Ukrainian. While this technique can be effective in certain cases, it may lead to awkward phrasing or misunderstandings if not applied carefully. Another approach discussed is the use of paraphrasing, where the translator reformulates sentences to better fit the linguistic norms of Ukrainian while preserving the original meaning.

Technological Advances: it is also touched upon the role of technology in modern translation. With the advent of machine translation and computer-assisted translation tools, there is an increased reliance on automated systems to aid in the translation of scientific and technical texts. However, the paper cautions that while these tools can speed up the process, they cannot yet replace the nuanced understanding of a human translator, especially when dealing with complex or specialized terminology.

In conclusion, the paper underscores the importance of understanding both the lexical and grammatical intricacies of both the source and target languages when translating scientific and technical texts. It emphasizes that a successful translation is not just about linguistic accuracy but also about cultural sensitivity, clarity, and adherence to the conventions of the target language. Through a combination of lexical precision, grammatical adaptation, and strategic translation techniques, translators can effectively render English-language scientific and technical discourse into Ukrainian, facilitating the exchange of knowledge across linguistic boundaries.

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ADDITIONAL REFERENCE LIST

Books:

1. Swales, John M.

   Genre Analysis: English in Academic and Research Settings
   This book provides insights into the structure and language of academic and technical texts. It focuses on rhetorical patterns and lexical-grammatical features.

2. Halliday, M.A.K., & Martin, J.R.

   Writing Science: Literacy and Discursive Power
   This text explores how scientific discourse is structured, highlighting grammatical and lexical choices that contribute to clarity and precision.

3. Hyland, Ken

   Academic Discourse: English in a Global Context
   Offers a detailed analysis of academic discourse, including lexical bundles, collocations, and grammatical structures.

4. Gopen, George D., & Swan, Judith A.

   The Science of Scientific Writing (article)

   o Explains how language choices affect clarity and effectiveness in scientific writing, focusing on grammar and syntax.

Articles and Papers:

1. Hyland, Ken (2004)

   Disciplinary Discourses: Social Interactions in Academic Writing
   Examines the role of lexical and grammatical choices in constructing disciplinary knowledge.

2. Biber, Douglas, et al. (2004)

   o *Lexical Bundles in University Teaching and Textbooks*

   o Analyzes recurring lexical patterns in academic texts and their grammatical implications.

3. Conrad, Susan (1996)

   Investigating Academic Texts with Corpus-Based Techniques

A study on how corpus analysis can identify lexical and grammatical features in technical discourse.

Style Guides and Resources:

1. Day, Robert A., & Gastel, Barbara

    How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper

    Practical advice on vocabulary, grammar, and clarity for scientific writing.

2. American Psychological Association (APA) Manual

    Offers guidelines for formal academic writing, including lexical and grammatical norms.

3. Chicago Manual of Style

    Provides detailed rules for grammar and style in technical and scientific writing.

Online Resources:

1. Purdue OWL (Online Writing Lab)

    Offers detailed guides on writing scientific and technical texts, including grammar and style.

2. British Council Learn English Academic

    Focuses on lexical and grammatical elements of English for academic and technical purposes.

3. Science Writing Resource Center (e.g., university-based guides like MIT, Stanford)

    Provides insights into the use of language in scientific contexts.

INTERNATIONAL INTERPRETERS ASSOCIATIONS:

AIIC – International Association of Conference Interpreters – AIIC has brought together over 3,000 conference interpreters from all over the world (more than 100 countries) since it was founded in 1953. All its members adhere to a strict code of ethics and standards. Becoming a member requires candidates to have done at least 150 days' work as a conference interpreter and have at least 3 sponsors (senior active members of AIIC) who can support their application.

AITC – International Association of Conference Translators – AITC's main aim is, on the one hand, to represent the interests of its members (around 450) and also to ensure they provide high quality work. This organisation reunites translators, précis-writers, revisers and editors and offers three types of membership: active member (a translator must possess a minimum of 300 days' professional experience working for international organisations or international conferences, including100 days' experience gained during the two years prior to applying for membership), candidate member (at least 100 days' professional experience working for international organisations or international conferences – limited to 3 years) and associate member.

ATIDA – Arabic Translation and Intercultural Dialogue Association – An association dedicated to translators who work from and into Arabic. Apart from providing its members with an e-portal to meet their needs, it also organises training courses and workshops.

ATN / APTS – Arab Professional Translators Society – Also dedicated to Arab language professionals, this non-profit association facilitates communication between freelancers, agencies and clients. The members also have access to forums, magazines and a comprehensive terminology bank. Anyone can register as a member (online), but in order to become a certified member, one needs to pass the association's certification exam.

CEATL – European Council of Associations of Literary Translators – An international not-for-profit association created in 1993 with the purpose to bring together literary translators' associations from different European countries. Its 34 member associations from 28 European countries (approximately 10,000 authors) can exchange views and information.

CETL – Centre européen de traduction littéraire (European Centre for Literary Translation) – The main purpose of this organisation is to offer post-graduate training in literary translation. Seminars and workshops are led by the best professionals in the field.

EAFT – European Association for Terminology – EAFT is a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to the field of terminology in Europe. It promotes multilingualism while providing a European platform to raise awareness of

terminological activities. It liaises and cooperates with other relevant organisations, associations and institutions.

ELIA – European Language Industry Association – A not-for-profit organisation which aims to represent and promote the interests of the language industry in Europe by developing relationships with related bodies from all over the world. Its members have access to a forum where they can keep in touch and exchange information.

ESIST – European Association for Studies in Screen Translation – This association is dedicated to higher education teachers, practitioners, academics and students in the field of audio-visual translation. Its aim is to facilitate the exchange of information and to promote professional standards in field.

EUATC – European Union of Associations of Translation Companies – This organisation reunites national associations of translation companies across Europe. It promotes the highest standards of quality and business practice, while providing translation companies with a united voice.

EULITA – European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association – EULITA brings together members of professional associations of legal interpreters and translators from the EU member states. Its main aim is to ensure access to justice across languages and cultures. It promotes quality in legal interpreting and translation, sustains the establishment of registers of qualified legal interpreters and translators, while also closely cooperating with academic institutions in the field of training and research.

GALA – Globalization and Localization Association – World's biggest non-profit organisation for the language industry, GALA provides resources for many companies around the world. Its mission is to support its members by sharing knowledge and actively promoting the language services industry.

IAPTI – International Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters – This association reunites translators and interpreters and serves to promote ethical practices in the language industry, as well as specialisation and professional development for its members.

IATIS – International Association for Translation & Intercultural Studies – A world-wide forum, home to members from a variety of regions and backgrounds, where they can talk about translations and more.

IMIA – International Medical Interpreters Association – Although based in the United States, this organisation is dedicated to professional medical interpreters all around the world. It has more than 2,000 members and is the largest organisation of its kind.

IFT – International Federation of Translators – IFT or better known as FIT (Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs) reunites over 100 associations of translators and interpreters from 55 countries. Its aim is to promote professionalism in the industry.

TAALS – The American Association of Language Specialists – This professional association is dedicated to professionals in the field who work at international level.

To become a member, one has to meet the strict requirements and to adhere to a strict code of professional and ethical standards.

Translators for Peace – As the names suggests, the members of this association (free and open to translators of all nationalities and from anywhere in the world) are dedicated to translate and publish any message against war.

Translators Without Borders – With more than 100 members, TWB is a non-profit association based in France. Initially set up to provide free translations for Doctors Without Borders, it later extended its help to other NGOs. All the translators are native speakers of the language they work into and are chosen according to their qualifications and specialisation.

WASLI – World Association of Sign Language Interpreters – Set up in 2003 by 60 interpreters from 20 countries together with WFD (World Federation of the Deaf General) General Secretary, WASLI welcomes interpreters and interpreter association from all over the world.

Albania

AITA – Albanian Interpreters & Translators Association – Translators and interpreters in Albania can get in touch with the association using their Facebook page. This association aims to promote professional recognition.

Argentina

AATI – Argentine Association of Translators and Interpreters – Member of FIT, AATI is a non-profit organisation with over 200 members in the field of translation and interpreting. It protects and represents the interests of literary, scientific and technical translators and interpreters.

AATT – Argentine Association of Technical-Scientific Translators – This NGO is dedicated to professional technical-scientific translators in Argentina whose language combination is English into Spanish. It aims to promote professional ethics, as well as to assist and represent its members.

ADICA – Argentine Association of Conference Interpreters – ADICA has been promoting the highest standards in the field of conference interpreting since its foundation in 1979.

Association of Sworn Translators of the City of Buenos Aires – Colegio de Traductores Públicos de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires – A local association dealing with professional ethics, CPD and professional registration.

CTPSF – Colegio de Traductores de Santa Fe (1º circ.) – A regional association, CTPSF (the Translators Association of the Province of Santa Fe – First District) aims to promote and insure professional ethics and industry standards and represents the interests of its members.

CTPSF – Colegio de Traductores de Santa Fe (2da circ.) – The Association of Translators of the Province of Santa Fe, 2nd District, deals with the legal aspect of the profession and promotes collaboration between the members of the association.

Australia

AALITRA – Australian Association for Literary Translation – If you are from Australia and have an interest in literary translation, this is the organisation for you. It promotes all aspects of this field and keeps its members up to date about relevant conferences and events.

AAHIT – Australian Association of Health Interpreters and Translators – Dedicated to translators and interpreters who work for the Health industry, this association aims to provide professional support to its members by providing regular relevant training and to promote the highest standards of service.

AUSIT – Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators – As the name suggests, the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators is a professional body for translators and interpreters in Australia, with more than 750 members across Australia. It is affiliated with FIT. Its members adhere to a strict Code of Ethics and follow continuous professional development.

Austria

ACCI – Austrian Association of Certified Court Interpreters. – Founded over 75 years ago, this non-profit association serves the interests of sworn and certified translators in Austria. It maintains contact with all the relevant Austrian authorities and appoints the examiners that are in charge of the certification exam for sworn and certified court interpreters. It has around 600 members and is part of FIT/IFT.

Austrian Interpreters and Translators Association – The association's goals are to represent the interests of its members and to educate the public about the importance of qualified translators and interpreters

Belgium

ATLB – Association des Traducteurs Littéraires de Belgique – This association is open to literary translators in Belgium and offers three types of membership: full member (you need to have translated at least a literary work from or into French and to have been granted copyright), associate member (you need to have translated at least a literary work into or from any langauge and to have been granted copyright) or trainee member (anyone who wishes to become a literary translator but does not yet meet the criteria to become a full or associate member – this memebership type is limited to 3 years).

BQTA – Belgian Quality Translation Association – Belgian Quality Translation Association – is the Belgian association of translation companies, a non-profit organisation founded in 1995 to promote and organise networking between translation companies while observing a strict professional code of ethics

CBTI-BKVT – Belgian Chamber of Translators and Interpreters – Founded in 1955, it has received royal association title in 2006. To become a full member, one must: have a master's degree in translation or interpreting, be accredited by an international institution or have a minimum of 3 years' professional experience. Other practitioners can also become Associate Members.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

UPBH – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Bosnia and Herzegovina – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded in 2008 and is made up of three sections: 1. Section for Scientific and Technical Translation; 2. Section for Conference Interpretation; 3. Section for Literary Translation.

Brazil

ABRATES – Brazilian Association of Translators – The Brazilian Association of Translators is an association which represents professional translators and institutions. It aims to promote professional development, the dissemination of information, encourages exchange programs, by supporting conferences and courses and by publishing job opportunities. ABRATES facilitates the exchange of information between professionals in the translation field and entities related to the activity, such as schools, teachers and translation companies, as well as the exchange of information between its members.

ACETESP – Associação Cearense de Tradutores Públicos – A civil entity with temporary headquarters in Fortaleza, The Association of Public Translators aims to: represent its members in court or elsewhere, promote exchanges involving national and international organisations and institution in order to promote dissemination of technological innovation, products, contests and other professional opportunities.

APIC – Associação Profissional de Intépretes de Conferência (Brazil) – Founded in 1971, The Professional Association of Conference interpreters seeks to maintain the highest level of technical skills and professional performance. Among its goals there are the following: to represent and defend the interests of its members, to ensure the quality of professional practice, to establish certain working conditions, to ensure the application of ISO standards and to facilitate communication between different institutions.

ATP-MG – Associação dos Tradutores Públicos de Minas Gerais – Officially recorded in 2009, The Association of Public Translators of Minas Gerais seeks to integrate new and existing members the best way possible, to conduct consumer education campaigns, to create partnerships with associations from other states and to stimulate the creation of new associations. It has offices in 8 cities and provides translations to and from German, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish, French, English, Dutch, Italian and Latin.

ATPRIO – Professional Association of Sworn Public Translators and Commercial Interpreters of the State of Rio de Janeiro – The Professional Association of Sworn Public Translators and Commercial Interpreters of the State of Rio de Janeiro provides translations to and from 6 languages (English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Spanish) in 5 major cities in Brazil.

ATPIESP – Associação Profissional dos Tradutores Públicos e Intérpretes Comerciais, do Estado de São Paulo – The Professional Association of Public Translators and Interpreters of São Paulo – ATPIESP, was founded over 50 years ago and encompasses the majority of translators in the state of Sao Paulo and it advertises each of them in different media outlets. The magnitude of ATPIESP makes it a great channel of communication, by representing its members before authorities, public institutions and companies. It provides translations to and from 22 languages.

SINTRA – Sindicato Nacional dos Tradutores – Officially recognised in 1988, SINTRA, The National Union of Translators encompasses professionals who provide translations to and from 41 languages. The main goals of SINTRA are: to ensure adequate remuneration, to solve disputes between translators and customers and to reach copyright recognition.

Bulgaria

BTU – Bulgarian Translators' Union – BTU is a non-profit organisation of professionals, established in 1974 and registered as an association in 2001 and it is a member of the International Federation of Translators. It is structured into six sections, according to the genre of the translation and provides quality translations to and from 46 languages.

Canada

ACJT – Canadian Association of Legal Translators – The Canadian Association of Legal Translators has been active for over 25 years, and practises translations in the private and public sectors. Members must hold a bachelor's degree in law, work in the field of legal translations and pay a yearly fee.

AILIA – Canadian Language Industry Association – The Canadian Language Industry Association's stated purpose is that of helping the Canadian language industry grow through competitiveness. Membership benefits include support in professional development, information exchange, the right to participate in events and conferences and building market opportunities all throughout Canada. Members include Corporates, Associates, Partners, Individuals and Students.

ATIA – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Alberta (Canada) – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Alberta was born in 1979 and it is the only one of its kind in the entire province. Members include translators of over 30 languages specialised in various fields and they may be freelancers, independent

translators, in-house corporate translators or employees of translation companies. As a member of the Canadian Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters Council (CTTIC), ATIA is also linked to the International Federation of Translators (IFT).

ATIO – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario (Canada) – Having been created in 1920 (under the name of "Association technologique de langue française d'Ottawa"), The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario is the oldest organisation of its kind in Canada. Their stated goal is that of ensuring high quality work in the field of translations and, as other regional associations of translators, it is affiliated with CTTIC (which in turn is affiliated with ATIO). Membership is open for translators, terminologists, conference interpreters, court interpreters and students who are candidates for certification.

ATIM – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Manitoba (Canada) – ATIM was formed in 1980 and it is affiliated with CTTIC. The organisation's objectives are: protecting its members and giving them a collective voice, as well as ensuring that they respect a certain Code of Ethics.

ATINS – Association of Translators and Interpreters of Nova Scotia – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Nova Scotia (ATINS) is an organisation founded in 1990 whose purpose is to give its members the chance to improvement and to offer clients with high quality services. There are two types of membership: associate (for those who haven't passed the certification exam yet) and certified (for those who passed it already).

ATIS – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Saskatchewan – The Association of Translators and Interpreters of Saskatchewan was founded in 1980 and it is affiliated with CTTIC. The membership can be either of the "associate" type or of the "certified" type and the languages they translate to/ from cover a wide range, from French, English, Spanish, and Russian to Chinese and Korean.

AVLIC – The Association of Visual Language Interpreters of Canada – The Association of Visual Language Interpreters of Canada (AVLIC) is a professional association for sign language. It is the only certifying body for ASL-English interpreters in Canada.

CATS – Canadian Association for Translation Studies – The Canadian Association for Translation Studies was created in1987 with the purpose of bringing together translation professionals. The membership is open to academic and professional individuals interested in teaching and researching translation, interpretation, writing and terminology studies.

CTINB – Corporation of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters of New Brunswick – The Corporation of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters of New Brunswick was born in 1970 and two years later it became affiliated with CTTIC. It has two categories of members: "certified" (who have passed the standard certification

exam or the interpretation examination) and "candidate for certification" (who have limited professional experience/ formal studies).

CTTIC – Canadian Translators, Terminologist and Interpreters Council (Conseil des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes du Canada) – CTTIC brings together eleven associations dedicated to language professionals in Canada (approximately 3,500 translators, interpreters and terminologists). It is affiliated with FIT.

GSAT – Concordia University Graduate Students Association in Translation – Graduate Students Association in Translation is an organisation open to students enrolled in French Translation programs. The association's main goal is that of representing its members in the university affairs. Also, GSAT organises the only student conference in translation studies in North America.

Literary Translators' Association of Canada (LTAC) (or, in French, Association des traducteurs et traductrices littéraires du Canada (ATTLC) – Another association dedicated to literary translators, this time reuniting translators all over Canada. Also affiliated with FIT. Most of its members translate from French or English, but many work in other languages too.

NTE – Network of Translators in Education (Canada) – The Network of Translators in Education was created in 1985 and it brings together professionals from various fields (from writing to translations). The network is present in the most important parts of Canada, as well as in the United States of America. There are more than 80 members, mostly focusing on educational sectors, but also on government organisations and agencies, and other sectors.

Nunavut Interpreter / Translator Society – The Nunavut Interpreter / Translator Society was created in 1994 and it is an affiliate of the Canadian Translators and Interpreters Council. The society brings together certified members, associate members and corporate members, all of whom specialise in English-Inuktitut, Inuktitut-English, French-Inuktitut and Inuktitut-French translations/ interpretations.

OTTIAQ – Ordre des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes agréés du Québec (Canada) – The history of OTTIAQ (Ordre des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes agréés du Québec) dates as far as 1940 and it currently has over 2,000 members. They only accept certified translators, but they do feature a mentorship program (on-the-job mentorship, mentorship for self-employed individuals or co-op mentorship).

STIBC – Society of Translators and Interpreters of British Colombia (Canada) – The Society of Translators and Interpreters of British Columbia was born in 1981 and it is an affiliate of CTTIC. Its aims are: ensuring the quality of the translation services (through a Code of Ethics all its members observe) and protecting the rights of the translations professionals who are members of the association. Membership is of 3 types: Founding Members, Certified Members (around 300 in number) and Associate Members (around 300 in number). The certified members cover an impressive number

of 80 language combinations. Anyone who applies is first enrolled as an Associate member, and then they can apply for certification.

Chile

COTICH – Chilean Association of Translators and Interpreters – The Chilean Association of Translators and Interpreters was created in 1991 to give translation professionals protection for their interests. There are three honorary members, and there is also a large number of active members.

China

Hong Kong Translation Society – The Hong Kong Translation Society was incorporated in 1971 and in 1991 it became a registered charitable organisation. Its purpose is providing with opportunities to exchange information. Also, they have a scholarship meant to recognise academic merits in the field of translation studies.

TAC – Translators Association of China – Born in 1982, The Translators Association of China is the only organisation of its kind in the country. Thus, it functions both at an academic level and at the level of a trade association. Membership is of 3 types: group, corporate/ institutional and individual members. Only individual membership is open to translators, interpreters and terminologists outside of China who already belong to a FIT association.

Colombia

ACTI – Asociación Colombiana de Traductores e Intérpretes – The Colombian Association of Interpreters and Translators is a professional, non-profit organisation founded in 1998, with a small number of select members (under 100). To apply for membership, they require: an undergraduate degree, minimum 5 years of experience in translations and professional training. Members fall into one of 3 categories: founding members, associate and junior members. ACTI seeks to ensure professionalism in translation and interpretation and to represent members before third parties.

CCT – Colegio Colombiano de Traductores – The purpose of CCT – The Colombian Association of Translators, is to unionise and defend the interests of translators in Colombia. It has 34 members which provide translations from and to English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and German.

Costa Rica

ANTIO – Asociación National de Traductores e Intérpretes Oficiales – ANTIO (National Association of Official Translators and Interpreters) is open to anyone working as an official translator and interpreter who can prove their qualification and abide by ANTIO's Code of Ethics.

Croatia

Croatian Literary Translators' Association – The DHKP, Croatian Literary Translators' Association, was first registered in court in 1953 and in 1994 was admitted under the European Council of Translators and Interpreters. Today, it has more than 220 members which provide translations to and from almost 30 different languages. Each potential member is evaluated by the association according to previous education and published translations.

HDZTP – Croatian Association of Scientific and Technical Translators – The Croatian Association of Scientific and Technical Translators was born in 1957. It includes over 300 members who are native speakers of the target language into which they translate. They are all professionals of the fields into which they translate, ensuring the quality of their work this way.

Cyprus

PanUTI – Pancyprian Union of Graduate Translators and Interpreters – The Pancyprian Union of Graduate Translators and Interpreters is a professional, ethical and non-profit organisation which has over 100 members in 6 different countries. It aims to promote professionalism in translation and interpreting in Cyprus, further education for its members and to uphold the interests of its members.

Czech Republic

JTP – Union of Interpreters and Translators – Founded in 1990, the Union of Interpreters and Translators is an independent, open and voluntary organisation of professional interpreters and translators and is a member of the International Federation of Translators. JTP is committed to elevating the prestige of the profession and the quality of translation and interpretation. Its members provide translations to and from 61 different languages.

The Translators's Guild – The Czech Literary Translators' Guild is open to belle lettres translators, as well as to translation theorists, scholars or critics. The association's role is both protecting the rights of the members and ensuring the quality of their services. Also, the Guild annually organises a series of seminars, workshops and participates in the organisation of national literary awards.

Denmark

Association of Danish Authorized Translators – The members of The Association of Danish Authorized Translators and Interpreters are all certified by the Danish Government. Also, they are specialised in a wide variety of fields, from technical translations, to marketing translations, subtitling and financial translations.

DT – Danish Association of State-Authorised Translators and Interpreters – The members of the Danish Authorised Translators and Interpreters have received master's degree in translation studies and they have specialised in a specific field of translations, thus making their services suitable for the business community and for the public sector as well.

Danish Authors' Society – Founded in 1894, the Danish Authors' Society nowadays comprises over 1,300 members (authors, translators and interpreters). They are all organised in 5 groups: poetry, fiction, non-fiction, children's literature and translations.

Ecuador

ATIEC – Ecuadorian Association of Translators and Interpreters – The first association of its kind in Ecuador, ATIEC was created in 2007 with the purpose to bring together translation and interpreting professionals, either Ecuadorian or foreign professionals working in Ecuador. Its members are professionals locally or internationally accreditated in several language pairs.

Egypt

EGYTA – Egyptian Translators Association – EGYTA is the Egyptian Translators' Association and it works towards creating the conditions that safeguard the interests of the translators. Applying members must be graduates of any language discipline.

ETLA – Egyptian Translators and Linguists' Association – The goal of the Egyptian Translators and Linguists' Association is to create an assembly of qualified translators and to provide estimate values for the work they do. The basic requirements for membership are: to hold a degree in a language discipline, to have significant work experience in the field or to pass the test approved by the Association.

Estonia

ETTL – Estonian Association of Interpreters and Translators – The Estonian Association of Interpreters and Translators was created in 1992 and it is a non-profit organisation which aims at promoting Estonian translation services in and outside of the country, as well as at protecting the rights of the Estonian member translators and interpreters. Members translate to and from 23 languages, including Russian, Swedish, Czech, Norwegian, Dutch, Bulgarian, Arabic and Latin.

Finland

SKTL – Finnish Association of Translators and Interpreters – The Finnish Association of Translators and Interpreters was founded in 1955 and it currently has around 1,900 members, also itself a member of FIT and of EULITA. All of the members are translation/ interpretation professionals and researchers.

France

AAE-ESIT – Association des Anciens Élèves de l'École Supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs – This non-profit association reunites more than 900 members, translators and interpreters working in more than 40 language pairs, including French Sign Language. In order to qualify as a member, a candidate must have a three-year Master's Degree awarded by the École Supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs

(ESIT, Graduate School of Translation and Interpreting, Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris III)

AFILS – Aassociation française des interprètes et traducteurs en langue des signes – The French Association of Translators and Interpreters in Sign Language first started out in 1970. Any interpreter or translation graduate can apply to become a member of AFILS and they benefit from periodical meetings, seminars and from being listed as a member of the association.

APROTRAD – Association professionnelle des métiers de la traduction – Born in 1993, APROTRAD currently comprises today over 50 members (translators, interpreters, translation companies and representatives of other related professions). It is affiliated with Grand maillage (network of professionals in Central France), with EFIP (European Forum of Independent Professionals) and with CAPIL (Coordination of the Associations Representing Freelance Professionals).

ATAA – Association des Traducteurs / Adaptateurs de l'Audiovisuel – The Association of Audiovisual Translators / Interpreters was created in 2006. It provides professional writing, dubbing, subtitles and deaf subtitles and voice-overs from nearly 200 members. Membership is open to all professional translators and interpreters who pay a periodical fee. The association aims to promote dialogue and communication, to bring together translators and interpreters and defend their interests and to work towards the recognition of the profession.

ATIA – Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters in Aquitaine – The Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters in Aquitaine has two main goals: to protect translation-related professionals and to ensure good communication between customers and professionals.

ATLAS – Assises de la Traduction Littéraire en Arles – ATLAS is a cultural association with the goal of promoting translated literature as a creative activity and to link interested people and scholars. Members receive regular reviews and newsletters, have the opportunity to attend various seminars, symposiums and trainings.

ATLF – The French Literary Translators' Association – ATLF was born in 1973, as a separate entity emerging from the French Society of Translators (SFT), with the purpose to specifically defend the rights of literary translators. In order to become a member, one needs to have translated at least a creative piece of work.You can also join as probationary/interim member if you are a student or have not yet been published as a translator.

CETIECAP – Compagnie des Experts Traducteurs et Interprètes en Exercice près la Cour d'Appel de Paris – The Company of Expert Translators and Interpreters Working in Paris Court of Appeal provides translations from and to 55 languages and aims to promote mutual support between its members, to ensure communication between the

company and third parties and to defend the interests of its members by all legal means, among others.

Chambre des Experts-Traducteurs et Traducteurs Jurés de l'Est – Chambre des Experts-Traducteurs et Traducteurs Jurés de l'Est (Translators' Association site based in the East of France) is a non-profit organisation created in 1930. Its members are either experts or sworn-in translators and they are approved by the Court of Appeal in Nancy, Colmar and Metz or by the County Court in their specific jurisdictions.

CRETA – Chambre Régionale des Experts Traducteurs Assermentés d'Alsace – CRETA is a professional association whose members are sworn in at the Court of Appeal of Colmar. Its main aim is putting in contact potential clients with individual professionals.

SFT – The French Association of Translators – Any professional translator (who is paid for their work – in-house and self-employed language service providers as well as literary translators) may apply for membership in the French Association of Translators. They benefit from participating in periodical seminars and trainings provided by international partners, from being part of a tightly knit community of translators and from legal protection.

UNETICA – Union Nationale des Experts Traducteurs Interprètes près les Cours d'Appel (National Union of Expert Translators and Interpreters for Courts of Appeal) – UNETICA is a national association that brings together experts translators and interpreters of the Courts of Appeal in France. It offers its members information, training and assistance, representing their interests at national and local levels. UNETICA is a member of FIT.

Germany

ADÜ Nord – Assoziierte Dolmetscher und Übersetzer in Norddeutschland e.V. – With approximately 350 members, this association of translators and interpreters based in Northern Germany works with more than 50 languages in various fields. Membership is subject to strict requirements (university degree in interpreting/translation, examination recognised by the state or acceptance by an admission committee).

ATICOM – Fachverband der Berufsübersetzer und Berufsdolmetscher e.V – The Association for Professional Translators and Interpreters provides translation to and from 32 different languages and in 27 different major fields. The association liaises with other professional organisations outside Germany and represents the interests of its members. Applicants for membership must hold a university diploma in translation or a related field and test as a certified interpreter or translator, or they can be taken in under Student membership.

BDÜ – Bundesverband der Dolmetscher und Übersetzer e.V. – The Federal Association of Interpreters and Translators is the largest association of its kind in Germany, with over 7,000 members. Membership is open to all freelance interpreters,

in-house translators and even students, but they have to prove their proficiency in the languages in which they translate and in the field of expertise.

DGÜD – Deutschen Gesellschaft für Übersetzungs- und Dolmetschwissenschaft – The German Society for Translation and Interpreting – DGUD is a scientific society which aims to promote young scientists in the translation and interpreting fields. Membership applications are all processed by the membership board, and applicants must have appropriate academic qualifications and follow them up with a written request.

QSD – Qualitätssprachendienste Deutschlands – Qualitätssprachendienste Deutschlands was founded in 1993 and its main goals are ensuring the quality of the translation services, as well as shaping young professionals in the field. Because it is one of the most important translation associations in Europe, membership offers a wide range of advantages: from creating a network to constant improvement through seminars and conferences.

VDÜ – Verband deutschsprachiger Übersetzer literarischer und wissenschaftlicher Werke e.V. – The VDÜ has been representing the interests of literary translators since 1954 and has been providing its members with information, training , advice and support. The association is also a member of FIT and CEATL. To become a member of the VdÜ you need to have had a literary translation published. If you do not meet the criteria, but you are interested (whether you are a student or workin a related profession), you may apply for candidate status. While you'd enjoy the same rights and obligations as full members, you will not have the right to vote and you will not be included in the Directory of translators. Also, candidate status is limited to 2 years.

VKD – Verband der Konferenzdolmetscher im BDÜ e.V. – VKD is a professional association dedicated to conference interpreters and its main purpose is ensuring the quality of the interpretation services.

VÜD – Verband der Übersetzer und Dolmetscher e.V. – The Association of Translators and Interpreters was established in 1990 and unites almost 160 professionally experienced members. Since 1994, VÜD is a member of the International Association of Translators (FIT). Members must meet specific criteria for admission and are on a strict ethical and professional code. Translations are provided from and to over 35 different languages

Greece

PEM – Panhellenic Association of Translators – The Panhellenic Association of Translators was founded in 1963 in Thessaloniki and is the oldest professional association in the field of Greek translation and a member of the International Federation of Translators (FIT). Membership requires either a university diploma in translation or a connected discipline, translation experience in a EU body or more than 4 years of work experience as a translator.

Hungary

MEGY – Magyar Muforditók Egyesülete – The Hungarian Translators' Association is made up of more than 150 certified members. Those who wish to apply for membership must submit their CV, along with a list of publications and at least one recommendation letter from a recognised translator and they must pay a yearly fee. The association was established in 2007 and it is the first of its kind in Hungary. It aims to change the labour market of translators in Hungary, connect professionals in the field and offer legal assistance when necessary.

AHTI – Association of Hungarian Translators and Interpreters – Members of the Association of Hungarian Translators and Interpreters either have a University Degree in the languages of their expertise or have gained knowledge by living in the respective country. Besides proving proficiency in their languages of choice, membership candidates have to have the recommendation of two members of the association.

India

ITA – Indian Translators Association – Indian Translators Association is a non-profit organisation for translators and interpreters recognised by FIT (Federation Internationale des Traducteurs). Currently, the association is comprised of 100 members and its main goal is ensuring regional and national organisation of seminars and workshops for professionals.

Indonesia

HPI – Himpunan Penerjemah Indonesia – The Association of Indonesian Translators and Interpreters offers translations to and from over 40 languages. Established in 1974, it was initially dedicated to literary translators, but later it has grown to include all translators and interpreters. It is a member of FIT. There are three membership types: Junior member (no special requirements), Full member (has translated at least 100 pages or is a sworn translator or has worked for a minimum of 1 year in the field; for interpreters a minimum of 40 hours is required) and Honorary member.

Iraq

Iraqi Translators Association – The Iraqi Translators Association, with its headquarters in Baghdad, has been registered with the Ministry of Education and Research since 1982 and joined the International Federation of Translators (FIT) in 1990. Nearly 15,000 members are registered in the association and any new member must hold a diploma in a translation-related field from a University recognised by the Ministry of Education. The association is currently seeking to issue a law in order to protect its members' interests.

Ireland

ITIA – The Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association – The Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association was created in 1986 and it is the only professional association of its kind in Ireland. There are 6 types of membership: Honorary, Professional (awarded based on qualifications and experience), Associate, Student,

Corporate and Institutional (which are approved by the membership secretary). Its members are involved in various fields of specialisation (such as literary, technical, medical, conference interpretation, community interpretation and so on).

Israel

ITA – Israel Translators Association – The Israel Translators Association is the country's only professional organisation, which brings together translators and language professionals. They provide translations to and from 173 different languages. A member can hold one of three different types of membership: regular, senior (for those aged over 60) and student membership.

Italy

AIDAC – Italian Association of Audiovisual Script Translators and Adaptors – The AIDAC is unique in Italy, and since 1976 it brings together all adaptors of audiovisual motion pictures. Currently it unites more than 150 members and welcomes any new applicants, who have to submit an official request for membership.

AITI – Italian Association of Translators and Interpreters – A non-profit organisation, the Italian Association of Translators and interpreters was founded in 1950, being among the first of its kind, and brings together over 800 members. Admission is based on qualification documents and professional experience and must pass a sustainability test that simulates regular working conditions. AITI is a founding member of the International Federation of Translators (FIT). Applicants are accepted as ordinary members after passing an examination. Its members provide translations to and from over 140 languages.

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Friuli-Venezia Giulia

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Sicilia

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Lazio

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Liguria

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Lombardia

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Marche

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Piemonte-Valle d'Aosta

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Toscana

Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti sezione Veneto Trentino Alto Adige

ASSITIG – Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti Giudiziari – The Italian Association of Legal Interpreters and Translators – AssITIG was first formed in Syracuse in 2010. The main purpose of the association is to promote professionalism among translators, and to provide fair representation in the justice system of those who are unable to speak and understand Italian. AssITIG members are bound by a code of ethics and professional responsibility. Members fall into one of the following

categories: ordinary members (legal translators, court interpreters, transcriptions), practitioners supporting members and honorary members. Different requirements are implemented for the different categories, but members require a language certificate, work experience and/or a university degree.

ANIMU – Associazione Nazionale degli Interpreti di Lingua dei Segni Italiana – Founded in 1987, the National Association of Italian Sign Language Interpreters is an official member of the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreters (EFSLI) since 1996. To become a member ANIMU, each applicant must take a test with a committee appointed by the association, and must hold a high school diploma and certificates of sign language courses.

ANITI – Associazione Nazionale Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti – Formerly known as S.N.I.T.I, Associazione Nazionale Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti (The National Italian Association of Translators and Interpreters) was created in 1956 and its main purpose is that of protecting translation and interpretation professionals and ensuring the promotion of legislative regulations for them. The association not only encourages its members to constantly improve themselves, but also offers a work placement trainee programme for young aspiring professionals.

ANTIMI – Associazione Nazionale dei Traduttori e degli Interpreti del Ministero dell'Interno – The National Association of Translators and Interpreters of the Ministry of Interior is a non-profit organisation that has existed since 2002 which aims to protect the personnel working in fields related to language in the Civil Administration of the Ministry. All applicants must submit their application through the National Secretariat.

ASSOINTERPRETI – Italian Association of Conference Interpreters – This body reunites professional simultaneous and consecutive interpreters from Italy. All its members must have undergone specialist training and they all abide by the association's code of good practice.

C.I.L.I.S – Cooperativa Interpreti di Lingua dei Segni Italiana – CILIS (The Italian Sign Language Interpreters' Co-operative) is a national organisation formed exclusively by interpreters for the deaf. The Cooperative aims to provide courses of sign language to school employees, members benefit from trainings, seminars and courses delivered in collaboration with ANIMU.

STRADE – Sindacato dei traduttori editoriali – STRADE (Editorial Translators' Union) is a non-profit organisation founded in early 2012 and is a member of CEATL (Conseil Européen des Associations de Traducteurs Littéraires). Members of STRADE fall into one of two categories: ordinary members (any translator who works under the rules of copyright) or associates (those who do not have the necessary requirements to be admitted as members). Both associates and ordinary members pay a yearly fee, which differs for each category.

LDÜ-UPT – Landesverband der Übersetzer – Unione provinciale traduttori – The Regional Association of Translators (LDU) was founded in Bolzano in 1991 and is

dedicated to language professionals residing in South Tyrol. The association aims to provide education in the language sector and ensure better working conditions for members by promoting solidarity. Membership in the association requires a relevant university degree; those who do not qualify have the option of being admitted as junior members of the association. The association provides translation from 8 languages (English, Italian, German, French, Spanish, Greek, Russian and Dutch).

Japan

JAT – Japan Association of Translators – The Japan Association of Translators was born in May 1985 with the purpose of helping individual translators gain knowledge, find out more information and create a professional network. In 2001, the association was incorporated as a non-profit organisation and it currently has over 540 members from all around the world. Membership is open only to individuals who provide translation/ interpretation services in the English and in the Japanese languages.

JTF – Japan Translation Federation – The Japan Translation Federation was created in 1981 and in September 1990 it was authorised by the Japanese Government as a public-interest corporation. Membership is of 3 types: Corporate, Supporting and Individual.

Korea

Korean Society of Translators – This non-profit organisation is a member of FIT. There are five types of membership, each with specific requirements. Members also pay a yearly fee and have to follow a Code of Ethics.

Lithuania

Lithuanian Association of Literary Translators – The Lithuanian Association of Literary Translators was created in 2004 and it currently has over 100 members. Membership is open to Lithuanian translators specialised in literature and humanities and who have published at least 2 books, at least 2 plays produced by theatre companies or at least 6 works of poetry. Associate membership is open to novice translators who have published one book, one play or a significant number of translations in periodicals.

 Mexico

ATIMAC – Asociación de Traductores e Intérpretes de Monterrey – Monterrey Translators & Interpreters Association was created in 1982 and its goal is to ensure the improvement and status of its members. Membership is open to Mexican citizens who can provide 2 recommendation letters from clients or members of the ATIMAC.

OMT – Organización Mexicana de Traductores – With its headquarters in Guadalajara, the Mexican Organisation of Translators was first established in 1992 with the purpose of promoting and supporting professional translators and interpreters. The organisation benefits from international recognition, through its different memberships; among them is the International Federation of Translators (FIT).

Applicants are required to have a certificate of studies in the language field, training and experience as a translator; members pay a yearly fee.

Moldova

Asociatia Traducatorilor Profesionisti din Moldova – Association of Professional Translators of Moldova – The Association of Professional Translators of Moldova (ATP) is an organisation founded in 1998, with the role to promote the highest quality language services in the Republic of Moldova.

Morocco

ATAJ – Association des Traducteurs Agréés près les Juridictions – The Association of Court Translators is an association accredited by the Ministry of Justice as required by law. There are three types of memberships: active members (approved court translators), honorary members (people who have made significant impact in the field of translations) and associate members (individuals or organisations who work in or are related to the field of translations).

 Netherlands

NBTG – Dutch Association of Sign Language Interpreters – The Dutch Association of Sign Language Interpreters (NBTG) represents the interests of sign language interpreters in the Netherlands and aims to further professional development for its members. The objectives of NBTG are: promoting the quality of sign language interpreters, increasing training opportunities for interpreters, increasing knowledge about the function of the sign language interpreter and promoting the social recognition of sign language interpreters as professionals.

NGTV – Nederlands Genootschap van Tolken en Vertalers – Dutch Association of Interpreters and Translators – With almost 1,500 members, the Dutch Association of Interpreters and Translators is the largest professional network of translators in the Netherlands and has specialists in virtually all languages and disciplines. Membership is open to individuals who work as a translator and interpreter, as a main or secondary profession, who meet the quality standards set by the association and who undertake the rules. There are two types of membership: full members and candidate members; those who apply for full membership must meet one of the following criteria: a bachelor in translation or interpretation, at least 2 years of work experience or to be a member of an international organisation of translators.

SIGV – Court Interpreters and Legal Translators – The SIGV Court Interpreters and Legal Translators are the only interpreters and translators in the Netherlands especially trained to perform this kind of work. The main goal of the organisation is to further the interests of its members and to promote their services. Court interpreters offer services in 28 languages and legal translators in 13. Membership is only open to people with a diploma from the Institute of Court Interpreters and Translators (SIGV).

VSenV – Dutch Association of Writers and Translators – The history of the Dutch Association of Writers and Translators goes back to 1905 when it as first created as an association limited to the literary field. Later on, in 1998, it was reorganised, including The Network of Screenwriters and the Freelancers Association. Its members are writers (novelists, screenwriters, poets, etc.) and literary translators.

VZV – Dutch Association of Freelance Professional Translators – The Association of Freelance Professional Translators (VZV) was created in 1990 with the purpose of protecting the interests of the Dutch freelance translators. Candidates for membership have to prove they are proficient in their language of choice, as well as in their field of specialisation. Membership offers a wide range of benefits, including online support and periodical meetings.

New Zealand

NZSTI – New Zealand Society of Translators and Interpreters – NZSTI is a national association which represents the rights of the professional translators and interpreters and promotes continuous learning and high quality services. Membership is of 6 types: Ordinary Membership (for the ones that are most highly qualified), Affiliate Membership (usually, those who have taken part-time training translation courses), Observer Membership (for those who show interest in the association, but do not meet the requirements to fully join it), Fellow Membership, Retired Membership and Honorary Membership (all three offered by the NZSTI National Council).

Norway

NAVIO – The Norwegian Audiovisual Translators Association – The Norwegian Audiovisual Translators Association started out in 1997 with 31 members. The purpose of the association is to bring together translators working in audiovisual media, to attend to members' economic interests and to work for the recognition of that social group. Anyone who works with translation in audiovisual media can become a member of the association.

NFF – The Norwegian Non-fiction Writers and Translators Association – The Norwegian Non-fiction Writers and Translators Association is an organisation which aims at representing and protecting the rights of its approximately 5,400 members (authors and translators of non-fiction literature). NFF also offers scholarships for the same category of professionals. Membership is open to those who have published at least 100 pages of non-fiction literature.

NO – Norwegian Association of Literary Translators – The Norwegian Association of Literary Translators is a very active organisation that not only promotes and protects the rights of the Norwegian translators, but also organises seminars and workshops (both for its members and for the open public). Each year, NO awards the Bastian prizes for translations. In November 2011, the association had 308 members who translated to and from Norwegian in 48 languages. Membership is open to all literary

translators of the Norwegian and Sami languages living either in Norway or abroad. To apply, candidates must submit 2 published translations (fiction, drama or poetry) along with the originals.

The Association of Government Authorized Translators in Norway – The Association of Government Authorized Translators in Norway (STF) was founded in 1913 and all members have passed a very rigurous written test from/into Norwegian in order to be recognised by the Norwegian government and to be able to stamp their translations as certified. Some of themembers are also interpreters (conference or court). STF is also a member of FIT.

Peru

ATPP – Peruvian Association of Professional Translators – The Peruvian Association of Professional Translators was created in 1992 to promote the benefits of both the translators and their clients. ATPP is affiliated with the American Translators Association and with the International Federation of Translators. Membership is open only to translators who have professed for more than 10 years.

CTP – Colegio de Traductores del Perú – The Translators' Association of Peru (also member of FIT and ATA) is an autonomous institution of law established in 1996 which brings together individuals who hold a diploma in translation or interpretation. It is committed to upgrading and refining their colleges in order to encourage professional growth and research. Members are either ordinary, honorary or decorated members. The association currently has over 550 ordinary members, 7 honorary members and over 30 members awarded with St Jerome's medal (for people with over 20 years' experience in the field).

Poland

STP – Polish Society of Literary Translators – The Association of Polish Translators and Interpreters (APTI) is the oldest organisation of this kind in Poland and the only one open to linguists in all fields (technical and literary translators, interpreters etc.). Those who do not qualify for membership can join the Young Translators and Interpreters' Club.

TEPIS – Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators – The Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators was founded in 1990 and it has 2 main goals: to represent the rights of the Polish translators and to ensure continuing education for them. Up to the moment, the association has organised 27 national seminars and 6 international ones, at which approximately 650 papers were delivered. It includes around 1,000 members (mostly sworn translators who work with a large number of languages) and it is itself a member of IFT.

Portugal

APTRAD – Portuguese Association of Translators and Interpreters – Founded in early 2015 by a group of freelance translators (two of whom I had the honour to meet in

person), this association has a great and aptly chosen motto: *Interpreting the present to translate the future*.

If you are a translator or interpreter working with Portuguese, this is a great choice. The admission criteria for members are:

- Undergraduate or Master's degree in Translation or Interpreting or

- Undergraduate or Master's degree in a different area + 2 years' experience in the field of translation or interpreting or

- 5 years' experience in the field of translation or interpreting

APT – Portuguese Association of Translators – The Portuguese Association of Translators was founded in 1998 and currently it is a member of the CEATL (the European Council of Associations of Literary Translators) and of the AIETI (the Iberic Association of Translation and Interpretation Studies).

ATILGP – Associação de Tradutores e Intérpretes de Língua Gestual Portuguesa – The Association of Translators and Sign Language Interpreters in English is a non-profit organisation founded in 2007. The purpose of the association is to create the connection between the deaf, media and society.

Romania

Asociatia Traducatorilor din România (ATR) – Romanian Translators Association – ATR is an association dedicated to professional translators and interpreters in Romania. It is member FIT and has as purpose to promote high standards in the profession. Translators and interpreters (part-time or full-time), as well as higher education teachers who teach translation and interpreting can become full members, while students can opt to become junior members (limited to 3 years).

UNTAR – Uniunea Nationala a Traducatorilor Autorizati din Romania – UNTAR is a non-governmental organisation aiming to become a professional organisation of the authorised Romanian translators and interpreters. Other activities of the organisation include advocating for the rights of the translators, for the recognition of the authorised translation profession as a stand-alone profession and organising conferences and debates related to Translation Studies. Membership is open to all Romanian translators authorised by the Romanian Government. Translators who have not been officially authorised may apply for Associate Membership as long as they can prove their status with a Romanian University Diploma or with other International Diplomas.

Serbia

UKPS/ALTS – Association of Literary Translators of Serbia – The Association of Literary Translators of Serbia reunites over 350 members. The admission criteria are strict, most members having a relevant degree and many of them an MA or even PhD in languages and working as university professors.

Slovakia

JTP – Union of Interpreters and Translators – Created in 1990, the Union of Interpreters and Translators (JTP) is both a representative of the Slovak translators and interpreters and an advocate of continuing education. They provide their members with numerous sources of information, both in printed and electronic forms (journals, dictionaries, newsletters, etc.)

LIC – Literarne Informacne centrum (Slovakia) – The Centre for Information on Literature was created by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic with the purpose of bringing forward and organising informational support for Slovak writers and translators. Some of the most important duties of this organisation are the promotion of Slovak literature abroad and to provide scholarships and grants for Slovak translators, scholars and linguists who show interest in the Slovak language.

SAPT -The Slovak Association of Translators and Interpreters – SAPT brings together professional translators and interpreters and among their members are interpreters accredited by European institutions and translators working for the highest authorities of the State. Criteria for admission are: a degree of higher education, professional qualifications, recommendations from existing members and compliance with the organisation's code of ethics. The association has over 100 members who provide translations and interpretations to and from 16 different languages.

Slovenia

Association of Sworn Court Interpreters and Legal Translators of Slovenia – Association of Sworn Court Interpreters and Legal Translators of Slovenia was founded in early 2012 and the number of members is steadily growing. Membership is open to all legal translators and interpreters, who can apply by sending their CV demonstrating their citizenship, qualifications and experience (date of being appointed as a legal interpreter) and an application form.

DSKP – Slovenian Association of Literary Translators – Known as the Association of Translators of Slovenia and founded in 1953, the Slovenian Association of Literary Translators aims to maintain the high quality of translations and to ensure communication between translators by organising literary seminars and conferences and by promoting international student exchanges. The society has almost 250 members who provide translations to and from 43 languages.

DZTPS – Association of Scientific and Technical Translators of Slovenia – The Association of Scientific and Technical Translators of Slovenia is a professional union (member of FIT) consisting of approximately 500 members. The number of languages they translate to/ from is very large and it includes Hebrew, Japanese, Nepali, Arabic and the most important European languages. The number of fields in which these translators work is very large as well and they include technical, scientific and legal translations.

South Africa

SATI – South African Translators' Institute – The South African Translators' Institute has been created over 50 years ago and it is the only institution that can offer professional accreditation in South Africa. Membership is open to all professionals dealing with language (translators, interpreters, proofreaders, terminologists, copywriters, etc.) SATI is a reliable source of information for those who want to become translators/ interpreters, and although the profession itself is not yet regulated in South Africa, this institute aims at encouraging high quality services of its members.

Spain

ACEtt – Spanish Literary Translators Association – ACE Translators was established in 1983 with the primary goal of defending the interests and rights, legal, economic or otherwise, of all book translators; a secondary goal is to promote any activities that lead to the improvement of social and professional status of translators. Its members translate to and from 48 languages. Membership requires the translation of at least two books (or equivalent in texts) to Castilian, Catalan, Basque or Galician and pay a membership fee; those who do not qualify, however, may still submit an application which will be reviewed nonetheless.

AGPTI – Asociación Galega de Profesionais da Traducción e da Interpretación – The Galician Association of Professional Translation and Interpretation (AGPTI) aims to establish a platform for professionals in translation and interpretation working in Galicia. The association provides translations to and from 14 languages and membership is of three types: full membership (those who practice translation as a profession), student membership and special membership. Among the goals of the association is to improve working conditions of translators and interpreters.

AICE – Spanish Association of Conference Interpreters – AICE (Association of Conference Interpreters of Spain) is a non-profit professional organisation founded in 1968 specialising in conference interpreting in international events and meetings. They bring together a team of almost 80 professionals working with the major languages in the European Union, as well as others, such as Chinese, Russian and Japanese. AICE offers expertise in various fields, professional ethics and global consulting. In total, they offer services in 23 different languages. Applicants must have professional experience as interpreters and must undertake a trial period, at the end of which their membership status is decided.

APETI – Asociación Profesional Española de Traductores e Intérpretes – Founded in 1954, APETI stands for the Spanish Professional Association of Translators and Interpreters; it is a professional body of translators and interpreters in Spain and it's one of the first of its kind.

ASATI – Asociación Aragonesa de Traductores e Intérpretes – ASATI is a non-profit organisation that aims to bring together all resident translators and interpreters from

Aragon or those who are linked to the area for any reason and to represent them in instances such as legal proceedings. Almost anyone who is linked to the translation and interpretation of languages in the region of Aragon is qualified to become a member. There are two membership categories: professional and senior partners; the members translate to and from 14 languages.

ASETRAD – Asociación Española de Traductores, Correctores e Intérpretes – The Spanish Association of Translators, Copy-editors and Interpreters (Asociación Española de Traductores, Correctores e Intérpretes) was born in 2003 out of the need to protect translation, interpretation and copy-editing professionals. ASETRAD is an active member of FIT and it has organised numerous activities meant to educate and inform its members.

APTIC – Associació Professional de Traductors i Intèrprets de Catalunya – Created in January 2009, the Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters of Catalonia is a non-profit organisation which aims at representing the rights of its members, at facilitating their information, as well as at organising activities for the public. Membership is open to translators and interpreters with an academic background (or to those with proven experience in their field).

ATIJC – Association of Sworn Translators and Interpreters of Catalonia – Founded initially only for people who work in Catalonia, in 1992, the Association of Sworn Translators and Interpreters of Catalonia now admits members from all regions. Translations are provided in and from over 14 languages. The association aims to provide representation, management, promotion and defence of the common interests of professional translators and interpreters, ensuring the ethical practice of the profession, as well as the promotion and encouragement of education, activities and work related to translation and interpretation in the field of administration of justice.

ATRAE – Asociación de Traducción y Adaptación Audiovisual de España – The Spanish Association of Audiovisual Translation and Localisation was created with the purpose of ensuring that the needs and interests of audiovisual translators and localisers are well met, to protect the rights of its members, collectively or individually, and to provide training to professionals and newcomers. Newcomers can join the association either as a full member or an associate member (students, people in professions related to the field) by filing a form and paying a yearly fee. Members benefit from courses, trainings and workshops.

EIZIE – Association of Translators, Correctors and Interpreters of Basque Language – The Association of Translators, Correctors and Interpreters of Basque Language was created in 1987 and it is dedicated to those interested in translating to/from the Basque language. The organisation encourages the information exchange among its members and gives legal advice for them. Membership is open to those who can meet certain professional requirements (translation/ interpretation studies, 2 translated/ published books in Basque and a minimum of 1 year's experience as a full-time translators of the Basque language or a minimum of 50 hours worked as an

interpreter of the same language) or certain linguistic requirements (official certificate or proof that the candidate has translated a minimum of 20 pages from/ to Basque).

XARSATIV – Red de traductores e intérpretes de la Comunidad Valenciana – An independent and non-profit organisation, the Network of Translators and Interpreters in Valencia was founded with the purpose of defending the general interests of translators and interpreters from the Valencian community. Applicants may be accepted in the organisation as a full or associate member; while full members must hold a bachelor's degree in a relevant field or have work experience as a translator/interpreter for at least five years, associate members need only comply with the rules and standards of the organisation. The association offers translation and interpretation in 20 different languages.

Sweden

SELTA – The Swedish-English Literary Translators' Association – The Swedish-English Literary Translators' Association was created in 1982 and it acts both as a pressure group and as an organiser of information sources for Swedish and Finnish-Swedish translators who work with the English language. There are 2 types of membership: Full and Associate and those interested can find out more by e-mailing the association.

SFÖ – The Swedish Association of Professional Translators – Founded in 1990, SFÖ – The Swedish Association of Professional Translators is Sweden's largest organisation for technical and specialised translators, with nearly 30 corporate members and over 1,100 individual members who offer services in almost 50 different languages. Membership in the association is of five types, each with different entry requirements and fees: qualified membership, associate membership, student membership, corporate membership and subscriber membership. Members have access to legal consultancy, can attend the annual SFO conference, feature in the search database and benefit from reduces fees for some resources.

SFF – The Swedish Writers' Union – Born in 1893, the Swedish Writers' Union was initially open to all writers, but later on, in the 1930s translators and non-fiction writers were eliminated from the eligibility list (which led to the creation of other separate associations over the next 2 decades). Ever since, SFF protects the moral and the economic interests of its members. Also, the association aims at promoting culture and opening it for the public.

Switzerland

AETI – Association des Etudiants en Traduction et Interprétation, Genève – The Association of Students in Translation and Interpreting in Geneva represents the interests of nearly 400 students at university and non-university level. One of the main purposes of this association is to promote exchanges between students of different languages, backgrounds, and cultures. Membership is open to all students of Translation and Interpretation and it is voluntary. Its headquarters are in Geneva.

AIT – Association d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs, Genève – The Association of Interpreters and Translators is formed of graduates of the School of Translation and Interpretation of the University of Geneva and it was founded in 1945. It currently has more than 100 professional translators and interpreters as members who offer translations in almost 20 languages.

ASTJ – Association Suisse des Traducteurs-Jurés – An organisation formed only of sworn translators, with official recognition from the state. The Swiss Association of Sworn Translator was established in 1995 with the objective to unite sworn translators and defend their common interests and to encourage hiring of sworn translator in the society. These highly qualified members provide translation to and from 27 languages and abide to a very strict code of ethics.

ASTTI – Swiss Association of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters – Founded in 1966, with over 400 members who speak over 30 languages between them, the Swiss Association of Translators, Terminologists and Interpreters promotes all professional, economic, legal and social interests of its members and encourages ongoing training and professional qualification of its members. To become a member, you first have to choose from one of the membership categories: active member (any translators residing in Switzerland or with Swiss nationality), associate member (trainees and students), passive members (people who are no longer active in the profession but wish to stay in touch), honorary members (those who have distinguished themselves through contributions and services) and supporting members (companies).

CTL – Centre de Traduction Littéraire de l'Université de Lausanne – The Centre for Literary Translation of the University of Lausanne was established in 1989 with the goal of providing a platform for the discussion of theoretical and practical problems of literary translation. Membership is open to literary translators or trainees residing in Switzerland and who have had at least one literary translation published by a recognised publisher. Members offer literary translations to and from over 75 languages or dialects.

INTERPRET – Association Suisse pour l'interprétation Communautaire et la Médiation Culturelle – The Swiss Association for Intercultural Interpretation and Mediation is the national association for interpretation and mediation that tries to bring together and represent all relevant stakeholders. Founded in 1999, it maintains a national centre of excellence in Bern and a qualification spot in Ticino. Members of the association are either individual or collective (companies and institutions). Translations and interpretations are offered in 66 languages and dialects.

VZGDÜ – Verband der Zürcher Gerichtsdolmetscher und -Übersetzer – The Association for Court Interpreters and Translators from Zurich is the first and oldest professional association of its kind in Switzerland. If you are a registered member in the official registry of interpreters of the Supreme Court of Zurich, membership is basically guaranteed after filling in a simple form. Members have many benefits,

including special trainings, legal representation and featuring in the association's searchable database. Translations and interpretations are offered in nearly 100 different languages.

Taiwan

TAAT – Translation & Attestation Association of Taipei – TAAT aimt to act as an intermediary between its members and the government, to support professional development of its members anto to promote translation and interpreting professionals.

Turkey

Association of Translation – A member of the International Federation of Translators (FIT), the Association of Translation accepts members who are active in the field of translation professioanlly: graduates of translation-related studies, interpreters, proofreaders, etc. With over 10 years of experience, the association offers many advantages to its members, including FIT membership, job opportunities and the option to join as a candidate member for students and trainees.

TKTD – Conference Interpreters Association – Conference Interpreters Association was created in 1969 and at first it consisted of 20 members only. Later on, in 1998, their membership broadened and in 2010 the Turkish Ministry of Interior approved of their new name – Conference Interpreters Association of Turkey (which grants the legitimacy of the association). Its members provide simultaneous, bilateral, consecutive and whispered interpretation services into the most important European languages (English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish and French). Membership applications are examined by the Admission Committee (5 members, elected for 3 years by the General Assembly).

Literary Translators Society – CEVBIR (the Literary Translators' Society) first began in 2003 and was officially established as an association in 2006. Each membership application is evaluated by a board and a common decision is made; each member pays an entrance fee and a monthly fee afterwards.

TÜCED – Turkish Translator's Association – The association was established in 1992, under the leadership of Ahmet Varol. The goal of the association is to create liaisons between professionals in the field and strengthen the connection between them. There are 8 different types of membership, each with their own set of requirements and fees.

Ukraine

UTA – Ukrainian Translators Association – Born in 1999, the Ukrainian Translators Association provides legal and technical information for both Ukrainian translators and their clients. In addition to maintaining the high standards offered by its members and to representing their rights, the association also provides official translations/ interpretation certificates. There are 2 types of membership available within the association: Individual Membership and Collective Membership. Also, there are 3

types of membership status: Independent Member (for individuals or collective members who are not professional translators/ interpreters, but who show interest in the association's activities), Associated Member (for those who are professional translators/ interpreters but do not enjoy full membership rights) and Full Member (for individuals or collective members who are professional translators/ interpreters and who have legal accreditation for their activity).

United Kingdom

CIoL – The Chartered Institute of Linguists – Ever since its foundation in 1910, the Chartered Institute of Linguists has gathered more than 6,000 members (Fellows, Associate Members and Members). The Institute protects the rights of professional linguists from all over the world and it is involved in language-related issues at an international level. Membership is open to all linguists regardless of their country of residence and applications can be sent starting with the 1st of September.

ITI – The Institute of Translation and Interpreting – With more than 3,000 members, ITI is a UK association that is aimed at translation and interpreting professionals. Becoming a member is subject to strict admission criteria.

NRPSI – National Register of Public Service Interpreters – Part of the CIoL until 2011, NRPSI is now an independent body dedicated to public service interpreters. All the members listed on the register have passed the DPSI (Diploma in Public Service Interpreting) exam and are fully qualified.

TA -The Translators Association – TA represents literary translators in the UK. It was set up in 1958 and provides its members with expert advice and with the means to protect their interests. It is also part of FIT (International Federation of Translators).

APCI – The Association of Police and Court Interpreters – The purpose of the Association of Police & Court Interpreters is to raise standards in the profession. Its members are freelance interpreters who work within the Criminal Justice System.

The Association of Welsh Translators and Interpreters – The Association of Welsh Translators and Interpreters has around 140 members (translators and interpreters). Their website is in Welsh.

The National Registers of Communication Professionals working with Deaf and Deafblind People – This register is for professionals within the communication industry who work with deaf and deafblind people.

ASLI -Association of Sign Language Interpreters – This organisation, founded in 1987, aims to improve standards within the profession. Its members are sign language interpreters in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

NUPIT- National Union of Professional Interpreters and Translators – NUPIT was created in 2001 and it is part of the Unite the Union, an organisation meant to advocate

for the rights of interpreters and translators. The Union fights for reasonable work conditions and payment for the services of its members. All translators, interpreters and holders of a Diploma in Public Service Interpreting or of a university degree in Translations/ Interpretation are welcome to send their application.

SUBTLE – The Subtitlers' Association – The Subtitlers' Association (SUBTLE), initially related to the e-group Subtitlerbase, was created in 2006 with the purpose of finding solutions to the problems met by the professional subtitlers. Also, the non-profit organisation represents the rights of its members and aims at promoting subtitling as a specialised profession. Joining the association can be done through an online application form and there are 3 types of membership: Professional Member, Student Member and Friend.

United States

ALTA – American Literary Translators Association – Created in 1978, the American Literary Translators Association is, up to the date, the only professional association in the United States dedicated exclusively to literary translations. Besides a series of publications, ALTA also presents The National Translation Award and the Lucien Stryk Asian Translation Prize and awards Travel Fellowships for beginner translators. Membership offers a wide range of benefits (including, but not limited to, sources of information) and it is open to all those interested in literary translations.

ASL – American Sign Language Interpreter Network – ASL Interpreter Network was created in 2001 and it aims to provide nationally accredited sign language interpreters with a wide range of work settings. In addition to their interpretation services, the agency mentors pre-qualified interpreters.

ATA – American Translators Association – This association has an impressive number of 11,000 members from more than 90 countries (including translators, interpreters, project managers, teachers and universities). A member of FIT, the American Translators Association provides its members with a wide range of sources of information and continuous learning. In addition to that, ATA offers a certification program for translations from/ into English. Translation certificates into English include Arabic-English, German-English, Japanese-English, Russian-English and other combinations. Translation certificates from English include Chinese, Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, Hungarian and so on.

AAIT – Atlanta Association of Interpreters and Translators – AAIT is the Georgia branch of ATA and the wide range of translation/ interpretation services it provides are offered by nationally and internationally accredited professionals. There are 3 types of membership: Student Membership, Regular Membership and Corporate Membership and applications can be sent online.

AATIA – Austin Area Translators and Interpreters Association – AATIA was created in 1985 and it is linked to ATA by a series of accreditation workshops. Membership

benefits can be obtained by sending an application for an Associate Membership, an Active Membership or for a Business Membership.

CATI – Carolina Association of Translators & Interpreters – The Carolina Association of Translators and Interpreters is the local chapter of the ATA. There are 5 types of membership: Individual, Individual + a family member who lives at the same address, Corporate, Institutional and Student. Candidates should submit their application between the 1st of July and the 1st of November.

CHICATA – Chicago Area Translators and Interpreters Association – Created in 1987, CHICATA is an independent professional organisation for translators and interpreters. Since its foundation, the association has brought together more than 170 members who work in more than 50 languages and 120 language combinations. Membership is open to individuals only (freelance or in-house).

EPITA – El Paso Interpreters and Translators Association – El Paso Interpreters and Translators Association's goals are both protecting and educating its members. Important topics covered by the mini-workshops organised by the association include: taxes, payment, Code of Ethics, cultural differences and skill-gaining for consecutive and simultaneous interpreters.

HITA – Hawaii Interpreters & Translators' Association – HITA is a professional association for translators/ interpreters residing in Hawaii. Its members translate into/ from Cantonese Chinese, Chiu Chow Chinese, Mandarin Chinese, Shangainese Chinese, Ilocano Filipino, Tagalog Filipino, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swatow (South Eastern) and Vietnamese.

HITA – Houston Interpreters and Translators Association – The Houston Interpreters and Translators Association is an affiliate (not a chapter) of ATA and which shares its same values. There are 3 types of membership available: Individual, Corporate and Institutional and applications can be sent online.

IITA – Iowa Interpreters and Translators Association – The Iowa Interpreters and Translators Association is a non-profit organisation affiliated with ATA. Also, it is an organisational member of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators and of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. Membership is of 5 types: Active (full-time translation/ interpretation professionals resident in Iowa), Associate (for those who do not meet all the requirements to become Active Members), Corresponding (for those who are not Iowa residents), Student (for those enrolled in full-time or part-time translation/ interpretation studies) and Honorary.

MATI – Midwest Association of Translators & Interpreters – The Midwest Association of Translators and Interpreters was created in 2003 as a chapter of ATA. There are 4 types of membership: Individual, Institutional, Student and Corporate.

MITA – Metroplex Interpreters and Translators Association – MITA is an association whose main goals are creating a network of translations professionals and providing

them with reliable sources of information. Candidates should keep in mind that there is no onsite registration and that pre-registration is required.

NATI – Nebraska Association of Translators and Interpreters – Incorporated in 1999, the association had only 8 members in its first days. Nowadays, the number has gone up to 200 members who speak a wide variety of languages and dialects and are specialised in a large number of fields. Due to its affiliation with ATA (starting with November 2011), this association provides its members with the news and materials available to ATA members. Those interested in membership can send their applications online.

NITA – Nevada Interpreters and Translators Association – Starting with 2004, the founding group of the NITA has been active and, in 2008 the official foundation of the association took place. The Nevada Interpreters and Translators Association is affiliated with ATA and shares the same goals: informing and protecting the members, as well as providing them with continuous learning opportunities.

NMTIA – New Mexico Translators and Interpreters Association – NMTIA is a professional association which provides its members with various sources of information (newsletters, workshops, seminars, etc.) It is affiliated with ATA and those interested in becoming members can contact the association either via mail or via e-mail.

TAPIT – Tennessee Association of Professional Interpreters and Translators – The Tennessee Association of Professional Interpreters and Translators is a professional organisation that brings together interpreters and translators of spoken, written and signed languages. For those who find themselves in financial struggle, the association offers scholarships that cover the costs of attending their trainings and seminars. There are 4 types of membership (Student, Individual, Corporate and Institutional) and those interested in applying can send their forms either online or via US mail.

UTIA – Utah Translators and Interpreters Association – Affiliated with ATA, the Utah Translators and Interpreters Association's goal is ensuring the high quality of the translation and interpretation services. In order to apply, you must submit an online form and specify your chosen type of subscription (Student, Individual or Corporate).

UMTIA – Upper Midwest Translators and Interpreters Association – As a chapter of the American Translators Association since 2004, UMTIA shares the same goals as its umbrella association. There are 4 membership levels (Individual, Institutional, Corporate or Individual Lifetime) and in order to apply, you can submit an online form.

ATA ID – Interpreters Division of the American Translators Association# – The Interpreters Division was created in 1998 and currently there are 16 Divisions within the American Translators Association, each gathering members interested in a specific professional field.

ATA MD – Medical Division of the American Translators Association – As the name suggests, the Medical Division of the American Translators Association reunites medical translators and interpreters working in 65 languages. The purpose of this division (third biggest among ATA divisions) is to promote cooperation and exchange of information among its members.

ATA TCD – American Translators Association Translation Companies Division – The American Translators Association Translation Companies Division aims at providing information for those interested in the management of a translation company. Both ATA members and non-members can apply online for membership.

CAPI – Colorado Association of Professional Interpreters – CAPI was created in 2001 and it is a non-profit organisation whose main goal is meeting the needs of the interpreters. Anyone can apply for membership via an online registration form.

CAT – Center for Art in Translation – The Center for Art in Translation is a non-profit organisation with the stated purpose of making international literature accessible to English readers through translations. Up to the moment, they have organised 3 programs: Two Lines Press (focusing on works that have not yet been translated into English), Two Voices (bilingual reading) and Poetry Inside Out (creation and translation of poetry). To get involved, you can either apply for one of their job openings or for one of their volunteering opportunities.

CCIA – The California Court Interpreters Association – Created in 1971, CCIA currently has more than 800 members, translating into and from approximately 70 languages, Those interested or involved in court interpreting are eligible for membership. To apply, you must submit an online form.

CCIO – Community and Court Interpreters of the Ohio Valley – The Community and Court Interpreters of the Ohio Valley was born in 1997 and it is nowadays organised in 3 groups, according to the geographical region: North, Central and Southwest. Membership is open to everyone interested in community, court and medical interpretation and applications can be sent online on their website.

CHIA – California Healthcare Interpreting Association – Originally named "California Healthcare Interpreters Association" in 1996 when it was first created, the association changed its name in 2003 to its current one. Members include interpreters, physicians, healthcare companies and language agencies.

CTA – Colorado Translators Association – CTA is a 100% volunteer-run non-profit organisation with more than 150 members. Membership is open to all professional linguists and language service company who adhere to the ATA Bylaws and Code of Professional Conduct and Business Practice. The application process starts with an online registration form.

DVTA – Delaware Valley Translators Association – DVTA is a non-profit organisation associated with ATA ever since the 1960s. Membership is open to active translators/ interpreters, institutions and corporations, as well as to those who show

professional interest in the field of translations/ interpretations. Also, members have to be residents of Delaware, South-eastern Pennsylvania or Central/ Southern New Jersey.

ATIF – Florida Chapter of ATA – The association was established in 2009 and is open to individuals active in the translation and interpreting field. There are two categories of membership: active members (they must have one of the following: a bachelor's or higher academic degree or certificate relevant to the T&I profession; ATA Certified or State Court Certified Interpreter; US Federal Court Certified Interpreter or NAJIT certification; membership in a member organisation of FIT ; active member of AICC (The International Association of Conference Interpreters) or TAALS (The American Association of Language Specialists) and have at least 3 years' experience) for whom Florida residency is required or associate members (open to any individual interested in the goals and objectives of ATIF; Florida residency is not required).

MICATA – Mid-America Chapter of ATA – Entirely run by volunteers, this chapter of ATA has members located throughout the U.S. Midwest and around the world. You can join as an individual, family or corporate/institutional. Email MICATA for more information regarding membership.

MING – Medical Interpreter Network of Georgia – MING is an association that shelters and promotes high quality medical interpretation services in Georgia. Those interested in applying can do it online, on their official website.

MiTiN – Michigan Translators/Interpreters Network – MiTiN was officially established in 1995 and it currently includes more than 130 members who translate or interpret into/ from 34 languages. Membership applications can be sent online.

NAJIT – The National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators – This association was created in 1978 and it promotes high quality court and legal translation and interpretation services. There are 5 membership categories (Active, Associate, Corporate, Corporate Sponsor, Organizational and Student) and the application form can be submitted online.

NCATA – National Capital Area Chapter of ATA – One of the oldest chapters of ATA, this group reunites professional translators, interpreters, language services companies, and language-related institutions. ATA membership is not required for membership in NCATA. The association also hosts ATA certification examinations twice a year.

NCIHC – National Council on Interpreting in Health Care – The National Council on Interpreting in Health Care's foundation started in 1994 and nowadays it works at both a local and national level. There are 2 membership categories: organisational and individual and for both of them the application should be sent online.

NETA – New England Translators Association – With more than 150 members, NETA works in all the major European languages, as well as in some of the most

important Asian languages. Membership form is to be sent online (on the official website).

NOTA – Northeast Ohio Translators Association – First created in 1977, NOTA started to be recognised as the second permanent ATA chapter in 1979. The association assists both translators and clients into acquiring useful information. Besides the Student, Regular, Corporate/ Institutional Memberships, NOTA also offers International Membership (a membership category not often encountered).

NOTIS – Northwest Translators and Interpreters Society – NOTIS was formed in 1988 and it is a chapter of the American Translators Association. The four categories of membership available provide with a large number of benefits and the application form is to be sent online, via the official website.

NYCT – New York Circle of Translators – Originally a small circle of friends in 1979, the New York Circle of Translators has grown into a non-profit organisation with several hundreds of members. There are 7 classes of membership: Student, Individual, Corporate, Patron (which includes the benefits of the Individual Membership and special mention in the Membership Directory), Corporate Patron, Lifetime and Honorary Lifetime. Applications can be sent online.

RID – Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf – RID was incorporated in 1972 and it is a national membership organisation. Besides advocating for high quality services, the association brings forward a series of scholarships for outstanding members.

SEMIA – South Eastern Medical Interpreters Association – The South Eastern Medical Interpreters Association is a forum for medical interpreters where they can exchange useful information.

TTIG – The Translators & Interpreters Guild – TTIG, formed in 1991 by a group of translators, is a volunteer-run organisation which stands up for the rights of its members, as well as promoting high quality services. Membership is open to individual translators (either freelance or in-house).

WITS – Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society – A volunteer-run organisation, the Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society was established in 1988. The society promotes high quality continuing education and good information of the public regarding the court interpreter/ translator profession. Those interested in the organisation can submit their application online, on their official website.

Uruguay

CTPU Colegio de Traductores Públicos del Uruguay (The Uruguayan Sworn Translators Association) – CTPU is a translation association in Uruguay, affiliated with FIT.

Venezuela

AVINC – Venezuelan Association of Conference Interpreters – AVINC was created in 1980 and one year later it was registered as a non-profit organisation. Members have to prove both their experience and their language skills, and up to the moment, the AVINC members have worked all over the world.

CONALTI – Colegio Nacional de Licenciados en Traducción e Interpretación – Born in 1980, A.C. CONALTI is the oldest association of its kind in Venezuela and it is also a member of FIT. Its members translate into/ from 19 languages and membership admissions are made through an application form which has to be sent via email.

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS FOR TECHNICAL TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES

1. **CAT** - Computer-Assisted Translation
2. **MT** - Machine Translation
3. **TMs** - Translation Memories
4. **ST** - Source Text
5. **TT** - Target Text
6. **TB** - Terminology Base
7. **SA** - Source Analysis
8. **TA** - Target Audience
9. **FQA** - Functional Quality Assurance
10. **LQA** - Linguistic Quality Assurance
11. **TBM** - Translation Business Model
12. **PE** - Post-Editing
13. **TTT** - Translation Tools Training
14. **NMT** - Neural Machine Translation
15. **MTPE** - Machine Translation Post-Editing
16. **SDL** - SDL Trados (Translation Software)
17. **QA** - Quality Assurance
18. **TMX** - Translation Memory eXchange (File format)
19. **QAQC** - Quality Assurance/Quality Control
20. **F2F** - Face-to-Face (in context of meetings or interviews)

These abbreviations are used widely within the translation and localization industry.

SUMMARY

The object of the Master's work is Lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian

The source of factual material is the foreign literature written by researchers and professionals in language studies from far beyond.

The purpose of the Master's thesis is to investigate the main aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian based on advanced foreign research results.

The purpose, tasks of the research and the specificity of the title explains by topicality of the research using different methodology (comparison; analyses and synergy; unifying, context comparison) - to distinguish key ides of rendering approach in Ukrainian; investigation methodology and innovative technologies.

The practical significance of the work includes the opportunity to apply study results into practical training in ESP and professional language learning, it will help future translators better understand the insights of interpreting, and while teaching Academic English course to PhD students.

The scientific novelty of the work research is in a new approach in teaching rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian and careful study the lexical and grammatical aspects applying profound foreign practice.

The Master Paper is performed in the English language. First part outlines main approaches of rendering, studies the key principles rendering usage while teaching and interpreting. The comparison between both languages English and Ukrainian rendering is done, and the influence on language training quality, was fulfilled.

Part II studies the opportunities of quality language training at Higher Educational establishments considering further problem development. Kew ideas and main aspects of innovative approaches in rendering is based on practical experience gained during entrepreneurships and combine international advanced experience are

offered. Training rendering in foreign languages different approaches at the system of higher education were studied; Lexical and grammatical aspects of rendering English-language scientific and technical discourse in Ukrainian were investigated.