**Scientific translation** is the translation of scientific texts, thus a special knowledge will be required. These texts require a deep knowledge of both the source and target languages, as well as a proper understanding of the subject. Scientific translators are often trained linguists that specialize in fields such as medicine, biology or chemistry. Sometimes they are scientists that have developed a high degree of linguistic knowledge, which they apply to the translation of texts in their field of expertise. Collaboration between linguists and subject specialists is really common in this case. In this article, we will explain you some of the best scientific translation techniques.

**The Features of scientific translation.**

**Q/ Scientific translation is always a challenge. The translator must keep up with the constant changes in this field. Numerate only the Features of scientific translation.**

**Answer:**

1. Be clear and concise.
2. Keep an eye on the mistakes in the original text
3. Play with structure and meaning
4. Be an avid reader
5. Pay attention to numbers and symbols
6. Always proofread your translation
7. Adapt your style to the type of document.

**Strategies of scientific translatio**n

Q2/What are the strategies of scientific translation, and what strategy is the popular in scientific translation?

There are many translation strategies used for rendering of scientific texts. For example, Faber, Hjort-Pedersen and Klinge (1996/1997, cited in KÅ‚os et al. 2007:87) distinguish two divergent approaches.

 **The first strategy is a target language orientation** which aims at producing a translation specifically orientated towards the target audience and based on the reuse and borrowing of the linguistic material from already existent parallel documents. The target text has therefore little in common with the original text.

**The second strategy leans towards a source language orientation** which seeks to translate the text orienting it at the source language community by reproducing and using the semantic and linguistic features of the source text in order to increase its resemblance with this text.

**The second strategy appears to be very popular** in scientific translation, in particular, of the texts related to medicine, biology, biotechnology (KÅ‚os et al. 2007:88) and chemistry. It thus seems that in the situation when the terms lack equivalents in the target language, one of the translation strategies ensuring accurate and precise translation entails the use of “borrowings”.