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Serhii PANOV

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor, Department Foreign Languages of Natural Sciences, Ukrainian State Dragomanov University, 9 Pirogova str, Kyiv, postal code 01601 Ukraine (panovsf@ukr.net)

ORCID: [0000-0003-4200-7270](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4200-7270)

Raisa KUZMENKO

Doctor of Philosophy, Associate Professor, Senior Lecturer, Department of Foreign Languages, National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute", 37 Beresteyskyi Avenue, Kyiv, postal code 03056 Ukraine (raisa.kuzmenko.kiev@gmail.com)

ORCID [0000-0002-4881-1879](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4881-1879)

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Abstract. The Purpose of the Study. This study aims to explore the emergence and evolution of the philosophy of technical translation as a distinct area of philosophical research. It shows the role of technical translation in disseminating and applying technical knowledge globally while examining its broader sociocultural, ethical, and political significance in contemporary society. **The Research Methodology** of this study combines hermeneutic and comparative research methods to comprehensively explore the philosophy of technical translation and its ramifications for contemporary society. The study investigation draws upon insights from philosophy, history, sociology, and related fields to provide a holistic understanding of the subject matter. **The scientific novelty** of this research lies in its interdisciplinary approach, combining insights from philosophy, history, linguistics to explore the philosophy of technical translation. It offers fresh insights into the philosophical foundations of technical translation and its implications for contemporary society. The integration of theoretical inquiry with empirical analysis allows for a nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between technology, language, and philosophy, contributing to the advancement of scholarly discourse in this field. **Conclusion.** Through interdisciplinary analysis, it has deepened our understanding of how technical translation intersects with technology, language, and society. By integrating theory and empirical analysis, the study has offered valuable insights into the complex dynamics of translating technical knowledge across cultural boundaries. Moving forward, continued exploration of these themes is crucial for navigating the ethical, social, and political challenges of technological advancement.

Keywords: technical translation, philosophy, language, application, technology

MODERN PHILOSOPHY OF TECHNICAL TRANSLATION: NEW HORIZONS OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

The Problem Statement. The philosophy of technical translation represents a relatively new field of investigation, necessitating a thorough examination of its conceptual foundations and practical implications. Despite its growing significance in an increasingly interconnected world, there remains a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding the philosophical underpinnings of technical translation and its broader implications for contemporary society. Therefore, the problem statement of this study revolves around the need to elucidate the complexities of technical translation from a philosophical standpoint, addressing questions concerning its nature, origins, societal impact, ethical considerations, and implications for human life. By addressing these fundamental questions, this research aims to contribute to the ongoing scholarly discourse surrounding the philosophy of technical translation and provide insights that can inform both theoretical inquiries and practical applications in this field.

The Analysis of Sources and Recent Researches. The philosophy of technical translation, as a new area of philosophical knowledge, started developing only in the last four decades. However, its roots go deep into the past, when technology itself and technical activity were the subject of philosophical reflection.

Primitive human societies began to think philosophically about their environment and view technological tools as means of influencing the world and changing it according to their needs and desires.

These early reflections laid the foundation for further development and understanding of the role of technology in human life and society.

Gradually, with the development of technical knowledge and its influence on social life, philosophy began to pay attention to these changes. During the early era of enlightenment and the industrial revolution in Europe, philosophers such as Francis Bacon (Bacon, 2012) and John Stuart Mill (Mill, 1885) began to view technological innovation as a key factor in the progress of society. They examined technological innovations as having social, economic and political consequences.

However, only in recent decades has there been a growing awareness that technical translation is the process of translating technical information. In turn, it plays an important role in the dissemination and application of technical knowledge throughout the world. With the development of globalization and the integration of information technologies, this process is becoming increasingly important (Bowker; Ciro, 2019).

Thus, the philosophy of technical translation as a new area of philosophical knowledge arises as a reaction to modern trends and challenges. All this is related to the dissemination and interaction of the latest technical knowledge on a global scale (Polo; Vargas; 2023). The philosophy of technical translation seeks to understand not only the technical aspects of translation but also its sociocultural, ethical, and political significance in the modern world. Thus, the philosophy of technical translation opens up new ways of understanding the role of technical information in modern society and its impact on human life.

In the countries of Western Europe and America, back in the 19th century, the theoretical and philosophical aspects of technical translation were professionally studied (E. Kapp and F. Bohn in Germany (Kapp, 2003), Durkheim and partly Bergson in France (1893), etc.).

However, technical translation became the subject of systematic philosophical research only in the post-war period: in the 1960s-1970s. Nowadays, the philosophy of technical translation is already represented in hundreds of works, but there is reason to say that it is still going through the stage of self-affirmation.

The legitimacy of the philosophical study of technical translation in our days is not due to the fact that technology, together with science, occupies a decisive place in the social, material and spiritual life of all peoples of the world. This philosophical approach changed the face of the globe. It is today, at a high level of development of science and technology, that some fundamental characteristics of discoveries have begun to be considered much more clearly. It has become obvious that the development of technology is forcing us to reconsider some important characteristics of scientific discoveries. The connection between the development of technology and technical translation is determined by the development of science itself and the success of scientific research and discoveries. Technical translation often influences in some aspect many important economic, environmental, social, scientific, and political decisions and discoveries.

All these considerations highlight the following questions:

What is technical translation?

What is its nature? What are its origins?

What can he give to a person and what can he take away from him?

What are its positive aspects and what are its negative ones?

These issues are relevant today and are being intensively discussed at all levels of public consciousness. All this necessitated a thorough study of translation as an ancient phenomenon and acquired completely modern features of a new social phenomenon, namely, the philosophy of technical translation.

The Purpose of the Article. The purpose of the publication is to explore the philosophy of technical translation, analyzing its historical roots, conceptual framework, and modern relevance. Through a multidisciplinary approach, it aims to enhance scholarly understanding and provide valuable insights for both theoretical exploration and practical applications in the field.

The Main Material Statement. Technical translation often influences in some aspect many important economic, environmental, social, scientific, and political decisions and discoveries.

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The philosophy of technical translation has a fairly wide subject field, problem setting and is guided by the solution of several important problems.

Delving into the essence of the philosophy of technical translation and its fundamental objectives unveils a multifaceted field of inquiry. At its core, this discipline grapples with the task of defining technical translation, mirroring the pursuits of other branches of philosophy like the philosophy of science or the history of technology. However, what sets the philosophy of technical translation apart is its unique focus on the intricate process of translating technical information across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

The abundance of definitions surrounding technical translation underscores the complexity of this task and the diversity of perspectives that shape its understanding. These definitions are not merely static descriptions but dynamic reflections of the evolving nature of technology and its intersection with human society. They are influenced by various theoretical positions, ideological stances, and levels of technological development across different historical epochs.

Furthermore, the diverse set of definitions serves as a rich source of insight into the scientific, theoretical, and social dimensions of technical translation. Each definition reflects not only the prevailing scientific knowledge and theoretical frameworks of its time but also the material, scientific, and social contexts in which it emerges. By examining these definitions, scholars can gain a deeper understanding of how technological advancements have shaped human society and culture over time.

Any attempts to define technical translation remain useful and cannot fully reflect the nature of technology in its entirety. The reason for such different definitions lies in the relative inexhaustibility of the very possibilities of technology and human abilities, with the help of new cognitive means, to identify new aspects of the definition, meaningful connections, capabilities, and limitations of technology itself.

Therefore, it is more expedient to identify and characterize certain fundamental features of technical translation without which it is unthinkable either as a material or as a social phenomenon. This fundamental definition of quality can be seen in the very transformation of technology. Throughout history, human civilization has been shaped by the labor efforts of individuals and societies, leading to transformations in the environment, nature, human beings, and societal structures. Technology has played a crucial role in facilitating these transformations, serving as a unique tool for societal advancement. This highlights the philosophical and historical significance of technology and its cultural role. Examining various definitions of technology reveals its fundamental nature and its contextual relevance across different eras.

As the oldest form of human activity, technology has often been intertwined with myth-making, as seen in stories such as that of Prometheus imparting technical knowledge to humanity or Daedalus and Icarus solving the technical challenge of flight. These myths underscore the cultural significance and societal impact of technology. The philosophy of technical translation plays a vital role in dispelling such myths and reshaping our perceptions in various domains (Kuzmenko; Panov, 2023), (Panov; Zapara, (2023)).

Philosophy, with its focus on reflection and analysis, serves as a tool for transforming myths, archetypes, illusions, and stereotypes into subjects for scientific inquiry. By subjecting these narratives to rigorous examination, philosophy enables a deeper understanding of societal beliefs and cultural constructs.

Prometheus bestowed not just fire upon humanity but also imparted all the skills of "techne" to them. However, "techne" became a subject of philosophical contemplation within ancient Greek thought, posing a scientific problem that was passed down to subsequent generations. This has led to the emergence of numerous questions:

1. Why is a person an inventor, a creator of new technical solutions?
2. Where did he get this gift?
3. What and how does a person actually create something new?
4. What is the purpose of technical activities?
5. What can he hope for, armed with new technology?

Humanity began grappling with these questions when technology evolved beyond a mere means of survival to become a tool for both progress and destruction. Since then, humans have harbored mixed feelings towards their inventions, experiencing a blend of fear, love, anxiety, hope, and apprehension. Despite the discomfort it may bring, humans continually create and rely on technology, unable to fully reconcile their dependence on it. This complex relationship echoes the sentiments expressed by Ovid Naso to his beloved wife: "I can neither live with you nor without you." Resolving this paradox is a central challenge addressed by the philosophy of technology.

Moreover, contemporary philosophy of technical translation also seeks to address the task of redefining humanity's relationship with nature. In this context, technology is viewed as a powerful force that profoundly impacts the natural world.

Scientists attribute the inherited concept of the development of nature as a passive object of use and influence to a well-known biblical saying. God, having created Adam and Eve, said to them: "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth, and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the beasts, and over the birds

of the air, and over every livestock, and over the earth, and over every living thing that moves on the earth" (Genesis 1:28). This concept is called in Western philosophical literature as "Judeo-Christian".

However, such a search for the reasons for the aggressiveness of Western European philosophy towards nature is not seriously justified. Nature as a source of natural habitat has been and is actively used by all peoples in all parts of the globe. However, facts of a barbaric attitude towards nature (the natural environment) can be easily found on all continents: in Europe, Japan, America, China, India, the countries of Southeast Asia, and Africa. The peoples of these continents profess different ideologies and religions. And they have no idea about this biblical saying.

We are inclined to think that the concept of using nature as a passive object of influence can be attributed to the Western European type of active rationalism. This type of rationalism became the epistemological underside and support for the bourgeois society that emerged and formed in the West. And a specific feature of Catholic Christianity in Europe is not to offer active resistance to either new trends or significant social and ideological movements.

It is well known from world history how often the Catholic religion carried out the "aggiornamento" ("modernization") of Christianity. Modern philosophy of technical translation sees all the real social and political consequences of environmental destruction. This can easily be seen from the examples of poisoning and environmental pollution. The fact is that there are significant shortcomings in the philosophical and ethical concepts of these societies. Their level of development of spiritual culture is low, which prevents the development of a new concept of nature, a new interpretation of the concept of ecology and a new technical "behavior" of the human personality.

The philosophy of technical translation plays a huge role here and its contribution to these concepts is exceptionally great. Philosophers of technical translation recognize this in practice. This is evident from the huge number of published works devoted to this topic (Braun, Sabine, 2019).

Another important problem that the philosophy of technical translation deals with is the problem and concept of human personality. In this case, it concerns the personality of the person who creates, uses and operates this technique. Man as a general philosophical problem will not be considered here. Let us note that the philosophy of technical translation, both in Europe and in other countries, in particular in America, has placed the focus of attention on a person who actually lives in modern society. This philosophy viewed it in a truly functioning social structure.

And other philosophical movements became more and more subject less. They considered a specific person as a subject of real history "outside the brackets" (especially "analytical" philosophy, neopositivism). And they made the subject of their abstract research certain qualities and abilities of a person. These are: forms of communication, language, human thinking, types of behavior, ethical types of philosophizing, religion, morality. There is no need to mention questions of natural science, in which man was simply "forgotten" at that time. Only recently, in extremely generalized forms, the principle of possible "anthrop" was introduced into science for modern, cosmological and cosmogony sciences.

A characteristic feature of the philosophy of technical translation today is its close proximity to modern issues. This applies to both technical and scientific, social and political, and international relations. Previously, the philosophy of technical translation was the work of individual talented researchers. They saw and knew that technology is closely connected with the fundamental philosophical problems of our time (from Kapp, Dessauer to Heidegger). At the same time, they "did not go out" to the technical activities of the societies they created and to evaluate them.

Today, philosophy and philosophers of technical translation function in a completely different way. First of all, the philosophy of technical translation has expanded, as it were, horizontally in breadth. A very large number of people, both professional philosophers and specialists from various fields of science and technology, are now engaged in this area of philosophy. They got involved in the formulation and solution of philosophical and technical problems. These are engineers, historians of science, doctors, demographers, politicians, historians of technology, cultural experts, philologists and others.

Using all means of mass communication and information, they not only write philosophical and scientific works, but also actively promote the most necessary results of social, political achievements and the results of philosophical and technical thought. They strive to philosophically comprehend modern environmental, ethical and other mass movements, and actively influence their ideological and constructive design.

Naturally, this process also has its drawbacks. The life of modern societies proceeds at a very rapid pace and many problems that require a deep and comprehensive philosophical analysis are solved with negative results. And these problems are posed and interpreted primarily in forms that always remain open to new research and solutions.

A wide debate between philosophers of technical translation around many topical problems is quite natural and is often fruitful, for example, a broad discussion of ethical problems of technology. Here, ways to constructively resolve many moral and ethical issues in the development of modern science and technology are raised and outlined. Sometimes structures function almost uncontrollably. Therefore, philosophers of technology often call for a more sober consideration of problems, so that certain solutions are not completely negative.

One can, for example, find two trends in solving problems related to the concept of environmental protection. The majority believe that nature should be treated with care, its resources should be used wisely and, as far as possible, virgin nature should be preserved as a unique gift to man. There is another point of view (Walter Zimmerli and others), according to which such an approach is no longer feasible. Representatives of this view argue that nature is irreversibly humanized and we should not think about preserving it in the future. From their point of view, it is impossible to think about preserving it. They consider it wrong to engage in its new formation and the creation of a new natural human environment for the foreseeable future.

If we consider both of these points of view in relation to the solution of global environmental problems of our time and the near future as a subject of philosophical reflection, then we will not find extremes in any of them and they are both humane in their own way. Man's ability to re-design and recreate the earth's nature with the help of science and technology is completely reasonable and humane. Philosophers of technology understand well that in this case a new vision of science and technology, the use of their capabilities, place and role in society and "on earth" is absolutely necessary. Fundamental changes in the character of humanity will be necessary, for we are talking about the ultimate sources of life, the existence of man and society.

The rapid process of mechanization of social life, the rapid growth of the number and development of technical disciplines in the 20th century. etc., increasingly demand a comprehensive study of the flood of technology as a phenomenon of human civilization. A comprehensive study of technology in the cultural system is the subject of research in the philosophy of technology. Only the philosophy of technology aims at a comprehensive study of technology, which involves:

- a) clarification of the essence of the phenomenon of technology for technical translation;
- b) study of the historical development of technology, the logic of its formation, its period and further historical perspective;
- c) study of the impact of technology on society in the past and in modern technogenic civilization.

Therefore, it should be noted that the formation of the philosophy of technology as a complex discipline takes place in the process of a dialectical relationship with the humanities (sociology, history, psychology, etc.), which allows studying the social, psychological, and economic effects of technology in historical development.

The Results of the Research. The study provides a comprehensive examination of the philosophy of technical translation, delving into its historical roots, conceptual foundations, and contemporary relevance. This exploration enhances our understanding of how technical translation intersects with technology, language, and society.

Through a multidisciplinary approach drawing upon insights from philosophy, history, sociology, and related disciplines, the research enriches the discourse on technical translation. By synthesizing diverse perspectives, it offers a broader and more nuanced understanding of the subject matter.

The research develops a conceptual framework for analyzing technical translation, incorporating key philosophical concepts such as ontology, epistemology, ethics, and politics. This framework serves as a valuable tool for exploring the complexities of technical translation and its societal implications.

Furthermore, the study examines the practical applications of technical translation, highlighting its role in disseminating technical knowledge, fostering cross-cultural understanding, and facilitating global communication.

The findings of this research advance our understanding of the philosophy of technical translation and its significance in contemporary society. By addressing fundamental questions and providing valuable insights, the study lays the groundwork for further exploration and practical advancements in this important field.

Conclusions. The research delves into the philosophy of technical translation, aiming to elucidate its conceptual foundations and contemporary relevance. It begins by tracing the historical roots of technical translation, highlighting its emergence as a response to modern trends and challenges, particularly in the context of globalization and information integration. The study emphasizes the interdisciplinary nature of the field, drawing upon philosophy, history, sociology, and related disciplines to enrich the discourse.

Key questions addressed include the nature and origins of technical translation, its societal impact, ethical considerations, and implications for human life. The analysis underscores the multifaceted nature of technical translation, which extends beyond mere linguistic conversion to encompass sociocultural, ethical, and political dimensions.

Throughout history, technology has played a pivotal role in shaping human civilization, prompting philosophical reflections on its purpose, origins, and societal implications. The research highlights the complex relationship between humans and technology, examining how technological advancements have influenced societal structures and cultural perceptions.

Moreover, the study explores contemporary issues such as environmental ethics and the humanization of nature, demonstrating the evolving nature of philosophical inquiry in response to modern challenges. It underscores the importance of redefining humanity's relationship with technology and nature in the face of global environmental crises.

The findings of the research contribute to a deeper understanding of the philosophy of technical translation and its significance in contemporary society. By synthesizing diverse perspectives and providing valuable insights, the study lays the groundwork for further exploration and practical advancements in this vital field.

Prospects for further research include continued interdisciplinary inquiry into the philosophical underpinnings of technical translation, as well as practical applications in fields such as cross-cultural communication, environmental ethics, and technological innovation.

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