



FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Abstract

This article discusses the features of the translation of technical texts. The relevance of the article lies in the need to improve the quality of the translation of technical texts through the collection of information about cultural and extra-linguistic factors, the need to improve the quality of translated texts, and the elimination of errors in translation.

Keywords: technical translation, formal-logical style, selection of language means, monologue statement, preliminary consideration of the statement

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to consider and analyze the features of the translation of technical texts that affect the translation process and the choice of a translation strategy.

For a complete study of the problem, first of all, it is necessary to consider the very concept of "technical translation". This term is used when specific technical information is exchanged between people who speak different languages.

The term technical translation refers to the translation of technical and scientific texts. Translation of technical texts is the translation of materials with a scientific and technical orientation, which contain scientific and technical terminology. Examples of technical material are scientific articles on technical issues, technical documentation for machine-building equipment, manuals for the use of complex technical products, etc.

Methodology

Many researchers, comparing the technical translation with the translation of technical or scientific texts, find both similarities and differences.

Technical translation of texts conveys the close meaning of the original. Any deviations from the original can only be justified by the peculiarities of the Russian language or the requirements of the translation style.



Technical translation is based on the formal-logical style. This style is characterized by precision, impersonality, and emotionality. However, these characteristics cannot fully reflect all the requirements for a scientific style that must be observed when translating technical texts.

Scientific style can be characterized by the following factors:

- 1) selection of language means;
- 2) monologue statement;
- 3) preliminary consideration of the statement;
- 4) normalized speech.

To designate these concepts, one should refer to the etymology of the words "technical and scientific". The lexeme "scientific" implies a connection with science. This relationship is described in Chambers' dictionary and is defined as "knowledge that is obtained in the course of experiments and observations, critically analyzed, systematized and subject to general principles." The lexeme "technical" is associated with technology, which is defined by the Concise Oxford English Dictionary and provides for "the application of scientific knowledge for a practical purpose"

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.

More demanded is the performance of technical translations in writing, since it is this form that fixes information for a long time, which is what science requires, which reflects the stable ties of the world.

The written form is more convenient and reliable for detecting the slightest informative inaccuracies and logical violations that are irrelevant in everyday communication and 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, as this can lead to a distortion of the meaning of the original, which can be disastrous, especially for scientific texts.

The main feature of the translation of technical texts is that this type of translation of information orients the translator to the knowledge of specialized terminology. It doesn't matter what language is used for translation, be it Chinese, English, Spanish, French or German, when translating technical texts, the translator may not have enough of his own knowledge, without knowing the special terminology.



A translator who translates technical and scientific texts must have a perfect knowledge of the terminology of the field of science to which the translated text belongs. The correct translation of the term is a very difficult task, but, despite this, the terms have greater semantic certainty and independence than the words of colloquial speech.

Translation of terminology is a very time-consuming task. The translator must exclude the use of foreign words when translating technical texts. Preference should be given to terms of Russian origin. For example, instead of the word "industry" the word "industry" should be used, instead of the word "agriculture" - agriculture, full resistance - instead of "impedance".

The peculiarity of terms in translation is the clarity of semantic boundaries. Terms have more independence in relation to the context than ordinary words in the text. The words of the general vocabulary are often unemotional, while the terms in the sphere of use are unambiguous and lack expression. Terms refer to special vocabulary. Special vocabulary is words or phrases that name concepts or objects related to various areas of human labor activity

According to the method of borrowing within the framework of special vocabulary, several subgroups are distinguished:

- literal borrowing;
- abbreviations;
- semantic borrowing;
- mixed borrowing;
- transformable borrowing.

With literal borrowing, the semantic, phonetic, and grammatical structure of the word is copied, for example, bolt (bolt), and a convector (convector).

Quite often, abbreviations of English words are literally borrowed: PVC (PVC - short for polyvinyl chloride).

In the case of semantic borrowing, only the meaning of the word is taken, that is, there is simply a translation of the word. In this case, the secondary meaning of the word is usually borrowed: calculus, account (numeration), object, object (object), building plaster, plaster (plaster), wax (wax). It should be noted that among the borrowings of this subgroup, not individual words predominate, but phrases: storm, sewage (rainwater), wedge brick (ringtone).

The popularity of literal borrowing compared to semantic borrowing is explained by the fact that it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to find Russian equivalents for new English terms. Thus, literal borrowings should be recognized as more



frequent: educator - educator; bulldozer - bulldozer. With mixed borrowing, elements of tracing and transliteration, or transcription, are visible, for example, cable crane (cableway).

In transformable borrowing, affixes typical of the Russian language are added to the borrowed word. This phenomenon is widespread in the technical sublanguage. Most often, verbs are subject to such a transformation, for example: to ventilate - to ventilate). Nouns are transformed much less frequently, for example, injector - injector. Adjectives always undergo transformations of this kind, for example: fundamental - fundamental.

The most common and generally accepted terms of a foreign language have equivalents in the language into which the text needs to be translated. Here's an example:

- equipment - technique, equipment;
- frequency - frequency;
- transceiver - transceiver;
- satellite
- subscriber - subscriber;
- modulator - modulator;
- network - network.

Terms can have multiple meanings, just like everyday words in conversation. Such terms are homonymous. Their meaning depends on the field of science or technology they are in. For example:

- 1) exchange - metabolism (medical), a foreign exchange rate (business), telephone exchange (communication);
- 2) switch - liquidation upon delivery of some securities and simultaneous conclusion of transactions on others (exchanges), tail tuft (biol.), switch (connection);
- 3) rate - utility tax (jurisprudence), stiffness coefficient (author), speed (communication).

Another feature not so much of technical translation, but of the direction itself, in general, 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 his work and be able to choose the appropriate equivalent in the target language.



There are numbers in technical texts, the translator designates them in accordance with the State System for Ensuring the Uniformity of Measurements. Translators refer to national and international standards in the original language. All phrases are built in an impersonal form. Chevrons replace quotes.

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 about the world around.

With regard to the syntactic structure, English texts of technical content are distinguished by their constructive complexity. They are rich in participial, infinitive and gerund phrases, as well as some other purely book constructions, which sometimes make it difficult to understand the text and pose additional tasks for the translator.

A technical text is a text that has the characteristics of both scientific and technical styles, as well as technical terms. When translating technical texts, translators need to take this feature into account.

It should be noted that technical texts have various auxiliary sign systems. These include, for example, graphs and drawings, diagrams, and formulas that are not familiar to most native speakers.

When translating technical texts, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the translator must most accurately convey the author's thoughts. The text to be translated must be rendered in a style that is inherent in the technical style of Russian.

Let's make the following conclusion: when translating technical texts, it is unacceptable for a translator to take into account the colloquial style, various abbreviations or interpretations.

Obviously, the technical text is intended for specialists in a particular field or field of knowledge, who in this case act as recipients.

When translating technical texts, the translator must:

- know at least two foreign languages;
- be erudite in terms and concepts, also in two languages;
- use different sources of information.

Conclusion

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 should be taken into account that the translator is required to have an adequate understanding of the topic and meaning of the translated text. The translator must most accurately convey the meaning of the terms. It may require linguistic and semantic adaptation of translated materials.

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