

## Specific Features of Technical Translation

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### Abstract:

This scientific article depicts the main aspects of technical translation. The methods of translation and the main four stages of translation are focused in this article. The translations of special terms are analyzed; the common errors that translators face and the ways they can deal are described.

**Keywords:** technical translation, methods of translation, translation stages, special terms, errors in translation.

### Introduction

With the advancement of science and technology, as well as the rising complexity of the flow of technical information, the demand for professional scientific and technical translation has grown, signaling the need for new methods to its research. Because the type of translation has a special specificity, qualitative translation of technical documentation assumes great responsibility. This uniqueness stems from the fact that technical documents are written to describe specific technological processes, and as a result, inaccuracy, which might include the translation of technical documentation, frequently has disastrous consequences. As a result, it's critical that technical document translations accurately represent the original's content. Even the most complex technical literatures are translated.

Translation of technical and specialized material is known as technical translation. It's one of the most difficult sorts of translation and requires a special approach. The technical translation is not a free translation; it excludes emotional remarks and judgments. Maintaining the original document's style is essential for a high-quality technical translation. The following characteristics are common to all scientific and technical documents: clear and succinct presentation, rigorous adherence to technical terminology, a clear logical order of information, unambiguousness and concreteness in interpreting facts [3, p. 23]. Technical translation necessitates the translator's expertise of the subject matter and flexibility in words. This is due to varying interpretations of the same terms applied to each of the groups.

You must be an expert in the topic in which the material to be translated is concerned, with the necessary education or experience in the sector. Translators should be permitted to use specialized terminology. The translator must not only comprehend the material but also accurately state it in accordance with document requirements. As a result, solid command of both the original text language and the target language is required [1, p. 15].

### General concept of technical translation

Technical translation is commonly thought to be a "translation" of technical literature. However, the term "technical" text has a broad definition. Scientific popular writing can influence not only technical aspects, but also scientific, economic, political, and other factors. The mutual penetration

of a special terminology—from one area of knowledge to another—is an important element of scientific and technological advancement. This means that while translating technical literature and documentation on communication systems, for example, sectoral and explanatory dictionaries for telecommunications, radio electronics, microelectronics, engineering, and so on must be used simultaneously.

A similar issue is being presented in the process of technical translation of the new terminology. The new terminology poses a particularly serious problem in areas where our gap is measured in years rather than decades [4].

The two types of translation methods are automated (using a computer) and manual. As a result of its development, a huge number of applications — "translators" — and websites, as well as precursors, attempt to use machine tools for technical text translation. However, this experience is not always considered a success. It is possible to use the services of an electronic translator to solve problems with translating a specific term, but no matter how huge the dictionaries are, it is impossible to make all of them. The machine can also appropriately translate the phrase if it does not require context for understanding. There may be inconsistencies in the details, which can be highly important in technical translation, especially for documents or instructions, where even misusing the preposition might cause the source text's meaning to be distorted.

When it comes to translating meaningful text or words into context using a machine, the quality of the received translation frequently falls short. One of the fundamental and practically inescapable flaws of the "electronic translator" is its failure to transfer associative sequences and poor analysis of phrase context.

Because hit cannot discern the portable meanings of words or choose a suitable translation from numerous acceptable ones based on regular indicators, it provides a literal translation. As a result, errors occur, altering the meaning of the text to varying degrees.

Another method of translation is a compromise: the material is first translated by computers, and then obvious errors are fixed "manually." But the primary issue with electronic technical translation is not that the program distorts the meaning in some places (this can easily be eradicated) — it is that it hopelessly kills the style and internal links of the text, which cannot be recovered [3, p. 102–104]. Literal translation refers to the transition from the source language to the translation language that results in the formation of a proper and idiomatic document, with the translator observing only the language's mandatory standards. Direct and indirect translations are the two types of translation. Messages in different languages are frequently perfectly translated because they are based on parallel categories or concepts. There may be "gaps" in the translation process (due to grammatical or lexical irregularities) that must be filled using equivalent techniques in order for the translation to be same. However, due to structural or linguistic differences, some stylistic effects cannot always be represented in the target language without modifying the order to some extent.

Translation is a complex process, consisting of several closely related and transitioning stages:

1. Preparatory stage. To create an understanding of what is being said, to grasp the core idea, the overall meaning of the message, it is necessary to read the entire text or at least a portion of it.
2. Draft translation. After explaining the broad topic of this piece, a semantic analysis is required. The text is then marked; difficult terms, grammatical constructs, lexical turns, and Anglo-American measures (for conversion to metric ones) are all shown. It is recommended that you write out all of the key terms in the text, along with their Russian equivalents, on a separate sheet and use them throughout the translation process. Then one should focus on specific suggestions, breaking them down into elements and links, and seeing how individual words and

sets of words connect. Following the establishment of word connections, it is important to discover the associated values of unfamiliar terms in the dictionary, but not in the order they appear, but depending on the functions they perform in the sentence. To begin, the meanings of the primary elements of the sentence — the subject and the predicate — must be revealed. This is the framework for grouping other (explanatory) words. The title should be translated once the full text has been translated. A rough translation can be done both verbally and in writing.

3. Working translation. Following the rough translation, the original translation's sentence (paragraph) is compared to the source text to ensure that each phrase corresponds to the source text, the terminology used is consistent, and the presentation is logical. The translation's text is stripped of expressions and becomes odd for the Russian language, with stylistic and semantic modifications. A working translation is a comprehensive, stylistically literate translation that accurately conveys the original's content while allowing for some terminological and stylistic mistakes.
4. Final translation. This is the last stage of translation — literary processing and scientific editing. It is required to transmit all of its substance in literary Russian language without looking at the source and relying on appropriately revealed meaning with all of its colors. In this scenario, you can change the sequence of words to make compound phrases simple, and vice versa, to make simple statements complex. Such a translation is complete, stylistically literate, expresses the original's content precisely, and employs specific terminology correctly. [2, p. 20].

Terminology refers to words and phrases denoting specific objects and concepts used by experts in a certain field of science and technology.

As concepts can be employed as words almost solely within this style, and special values can be given to common words. Limits of scientific materials such as coercivity, klystron, and microsin are difficult to meet. The values of dead, ripple, rope, and pocket are also well-known (pocket – pocket, air hole). It is impossible to draw a clear border between daily language phrases and words in the latter instance (outside the context). The systematization of existing English scientific vocabulary is impeded by the fact that the same term might have multiple meanings in different fields of research or even within the same subject, as well as by the emergence of a huge number of new terms.

The biggest disadvantage of paper dictionaries is that they do not keep up with scientific and technological advancements. The phrase should be precise, that is, it should have a well-defined meaning that can be solved with a logical definition. It should be context-independent for the same reasons. In other words, in all circumstances of its usage in any text, the term must have its exact meaning, as stated by its definition, so that the term used should not be decided every time, in which of the possible meanings it is used here.

The majority of words in scientific literature are of Latin and French origin. Instead of saying, use the verbs assert, state, and declare. This is necessary for more precise differentiation of individual processes, as well as for making the scientific literature of a specific language color. In addition, the combination of numerous terms of Latin and Greek origin makes the scientific language more homogeneous in composition.

If the terms are new and do not yet have a counterpart in the language or in dictionaries, it is critical to understand the underlying connections of the word and to examine the term's various meanings in context. The root of the word-term usually has no bearing; however it can be ignored on occasion. The terminology established in the target language, not the requirements of meaning, determines the final choice of the equivalent. Such words are actually folded definitions that broaden the topic while also defining a specific attribute. Based on such fundamental concepts like

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“tension, current strength”, dozens, and sometimes hundreds of word combinations are created [1, p. 64–66].

It is important to make the right choice between two terms, i. e. between word from native and foreign language. In this connection it is necessary to distinguish the following types of borrowing:

1. Justified and useful. They can be substituted with native language words that have already become part of the vocabulary (internationalism). There are partial synonyms in the language, such as articulation and pronunciation, because the latter has a broader meaning.
2. Acceptable in a certain context. They are more concise than the local language's equivalent synonymous means. For example, consonantism — a system of consonants — is a word combination taken from the native language. When one component is used frequently, such borrowing is frequently used.

Terms in their structure are divided into simple (consisting of one words and usually contained in terminological dictionaries) and complex (consisting of two or more words).

The need to "translate" particular words or phrases; violation of the logical relationship between the components; inability to abstract from specific forms of words and utilize context to clarify their meaning are all common causes of blunders. It's important to stay away from concrete forms of words and learn to use context to clarify their meaning. Except for the words (and expressions) of another foreign language intermingled with the original, no single word of the original should be translated into translation. It's important to remember that old words can acquire qualitatively new meanings. Individual words have no unique meaning outside of context and hence cannot be translated. What is translated, not the words themselves

The following considerations should be made to avoid translation errors: Avoid complex constructs in the translation process (variants of compound and complex subordinate clauses), as they can be replaced with forms of passive voice, which are most common in scientific literature, as well as competent use of reference materials and dictionaries. This method allows you to avoid countless errors and precisely represent the meaning of the original, resulting in a translation that is not only accurate but also competent.

So it's not so much about what's being translated as it is about how and for what. First and foremost, Technical translation is employed for specific purposes, such as the sharing of confidential information, both arriving and outgoing.

The main characteristics of scientific and technical texts are:

- ✓ terminology;
- ✓ basic;
- ✓ interindustry;
- ✓ highly specialized;
- ✓ abbreviations which, when translated, should be deciphered and given in full meaning;
- ✓ use of compound prepositions;
- ✓ use of words of Roman origin;
- ✓ presence of attributive complexes;
- ✓ Deployed syntactic structures.

## Conclusion

There are a number of recommendations for translating technical literature, including the operating handbook that can help enhance translation quality both during the translation process and during post-translation editing.

It is advised that when translating technical texts:

- Rely on logic and context first, then vocabulary, because dictionary definitions can take on multiple implications and shades of meaning depending on the circumstances.
- In order to correctly position the accents, analyze the sentence not only on a syntactic but also on a logical level. This is required to ensure that the logical stress does not move.
- Split long sentences. Long sentences containing complex logical connections make it difficult to perceive and understand.
- Avoid using obvious synonyms. When translating instructions, the most important thing is to maintain terminology unity; therefore substituting synonyms for the same term is a mistake. If a term is repeated in the original text, it should be repeated in the translation as well.
- Recognize abbreviations
- Translate the text using figures, graphs, and tables as needed.
- Finish with the headings.
- Observe the presentation style (do not allow the predicate to be split, the accumulation of passive forms of the verb, participles, genitive and verbal nouns, the pronoun "this," and the preposition "for").
- Own editing to complete the work: meaning is clarified, terms are harmonized, omissions are identified, and the style is polished.

When translating technical literature is not recommended:

- ✓ Literally translate (ie translate a word in a word, copy a syntax, forget about different combinations in two languages and about different controls).
- ✓ Because the original text may contain errors and misprints, the consistency and correctness of the information supplied must be carefully monitored.
- ✓ It is banned to translate technical material as follows:
- ✓ To support the author and explain the author's thought in brackets.
- ✓ In the original, include quotations and the phrase "so-called."
- ✓ To avoid redundancy, synonyms-terms are self-introduced.
- ✓ Disassemble incomprehensible bits.
- ✓ Leave an incomprehensible and haphazardly translated section of the original without consulting a specialist and warning the buyer, emphasizing this passage with color.

In addition, to identify the factors that make up communicative communication in world linguistics, to determine the principles of communicative communication, to create a convenient language learning system, as well as to identify models of interpersonal relationships, a set of linguistic mechanisms. a linguistic entity that has not lost its relevance and relevance over the years. In particular, serious research is emerging on the differentiation of semantic-functional expressions and communicative neuropsycholinguistic features [13;14;15].

A literal translation is one of the most common mistakes made when translating instructions from English to Russian. Furthermore, this error happens in both the transmission of terminology and the transmission of grammatical constructs. Another typical translation error is disregarding terminology unity, as well as the stylistics of the translated language and logic. All of these mistakes, however, are addressed during the post-translational analysis stage.

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