



THE ADEQUACY AND VARIABILITY OF THE TRANSLATION OF TERMS IN TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Abstract. *This article describes some of the problems encountered in the translation of scientific and technical terms that are currently relevant and their causes. In fact, not only students, but also specialists face a number of difficulties when translating scientific and technical texts, because it is important to learn the terms of that particular field along with a set of general words in the translation. And it also gives some information about the adequacy in the field of translation and ways of using it in the technical texts. Different views and theories of the equivalence and adequacy concepts are revealed. The problem of technical translation is of great importance nowadays, therefore common difficulties that a translator faces are identified in the article. Moreover, recommendations on technical translation are given.*

Key words: *adequacy, technical texts, variability in translation, difficulties, concept, technical terms, problems of translation, aims.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada hozirgi vaqtda dolzarb bo'lgan ilmiy-texnikaviy atamalarni tarjima qilishda uchraydigan ayrim muammolar va ularning kelib chiqish sabablari bayon etilgan. Darhaqiqat, ilmiy-texnikaviy matnlarni tarjima qilishda nafaqat talabalar, balki mutaxassislar ham bir qator qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi, chunki tarjimada umumiy so'zlar majmuasi bilan birga o'sha sohaga oid atamalarni ham o'rganish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, u tarjima sohasidagi adekvatlik va uni texnik matnlarda qo'llash usullari haqida ma'lumot beradi. Ekvivalentlik va adekvatlik tushunchalarining turlicha qarashlari va nazariyalari ochib berilgan. Texnik tarjima muammosi bugungi kunda katta ahamiyatga ega, shuning uchun maqolada tarjimon duch keladigan umumiy qiyinchiliklar aniqlangan. Bundan tashqari, texnik tarjima bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan*

Kalit so'zlar: *adekvatlik, texnik matnlar, tarjimaning o'zgaruvchanligi, qiyinchiliklar, tushuncha, texnik atamalar, tarjima muammolari, maqsadlar.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье описаны некоторые проблемы, возникающие при переводе научно-технических терминов, актуальных в настоящее время, и их причины. На самом деле не только студенты, но и специалисты сталкиваются с рядом трудностей при переводе научно-технических текстов, поскольку наряду с набором общих слов при переводе*

важно изучать термины именно этой области. А также дает некоторую информацию об адекватности перевода и способах его использования в технических текстах. Выявлены различные взгляды и теории понятий эквивалентности и адекватности. Проблема технического перевода в настоящее время имеет большое значение, поэтому в статье обозначены типичные трудности, с которыми сталкивается переводчик. Также даются рекомендации по техническому переводу.

Ключевые слова: *адекватность, технические тексты, вариативность перевода, трудности, концепция, технические термины, проблемы перевода, цели.*

Translation is one of the oldest occupations of man. To translate means to express correctly. Different warehouses of thinking, different literature, different epochs and different levels of development collide in translation. Currently, the translation of scientific and technical texts play an important role. The translator should strive for the most adequate and equivalent translation, even if he is not a native speaker of the translation language. The main feature of any technical translation from any language to another is the need to translate documents very accurately, to avoid distortion and inaccuracy, and to try to prevent the loss of meaning. Consequently, this process has its own name – ensuring the adequacy of the translation to the source material, where all the features and rules of the language into which the text was translated must be observed. Very often, in contracts for the provision of translation services, this aspect takes place and a lot of attention is paid to it.

What is technical texts?

Technical texts are one of the most frequently encountered forms of writing in modern society. They are a form of didactic language, or writing that is designed to inform or to instruct readers. These texts extend across a broad spectrum, ranging from directly worded emails to detailed manuals designed for highly skilled professionals within specialized fields. Our lives are surrounded by and embedded with technical texts. A technical text aims to educate its audience about a particular topic, with the writing purposed to up-skill or raise a reader's level of knowledge about a subject. This is what makes technical texts different from other forms of didactic language. Unlike poetry, technical texts must be precise and easy to comprehend. They are built with short sentences and brief, purposeful paragraphs. Technical writing also relies on the use of examples, relevant anecdotes, and obvious structural components. These text features help to highlight the research, data, and expert testimony which are commonly used to strengthen technical texts. When it comes to technical language, it refers to the specific terminology and jargon employed in a particular field or discipline. It is the language and shared understandings constructed over time within that field. It is typically dense with meaning and very specific.

Adequacy in translation. The concept of "translation adequacy" a priori cannot have a definite model or rules that could be followed by a translator in the process of work. From a theoretical point of view, the adequacy of the translation



is understood only as the correspondence of the translated document to the source material and, if this correspondence is complete, then the translation of the technical text is considered to be adequate to the source material. However, there is a problem of achieving the adequacy of the translation, because sometimes it is simply impossible to comply with all the norms and rules of the language into which the translation is carried out, and sometimes the customer is interested in the speed and cheapness of the work. Often, it all depends on the customer, on his requirements, which can vary significantly and differ from each other. The task of the translator is to satisfy the needs of the client and try to make the customer turn to this translation agency again, thereby inspiring his confidence. Therefore, before starting work, it is extremely important to determine the goals and objectives of the work, to discuss all the details of the translation being performed, then the translator will be able to do the work efficiently and on time. It is necessary to implement such principles as the accuracy of translation and interpretation of all terminology, preserve the meaning of the macro themes and micro themes, as well as convey the general tone of the document, and then the translator will be able to achieve full adequacy of the technical translation. When redistributing content, the value of one word can be redistributed into several words and vice versa. Perhaps this is a change in the categorical affiliation of words, for example, instead of a substantive, a verb is used, instead of an adjective, an adverb is used. The syntactic structure of the sentence is also transformed, which can be expressed in a complete reformulation. This method includes those cases in which the meaning of the entire passage of the original as a whole is not transferred to the meaning of certain elements of the source text. At this reception, apparently, it is necessary to act as follows:

- to understand the meaning of the original statement;
- to disregard the concrete way of expressing this meaning;
- retell it in your own words, observing all the norms of this functional style.

In many cases, the use of translational transformations is justified and necessary, because often there are scientific and technical texts, parts and even individual sentences of which are not amenable to literal translation, either because of the peculiarities of constructions not characteristic of the Russian language, or due to the presence in the text of certain not convertible turns, expressions or term of the original text.

Conclusion. The basic requirement for the language of technical literature is the precise presentation, description and explanation of the facts. There are differences in translation of the English scientific and technical text. We also found that there is a contradiction between the requirement of an exhaustive transmission of the semantic content of the source text and the requirement of observing the norms of the target language. Thus, the considered techniques help to achieve equivalence and adequacy in translation. But at the same time, the

translator must translate from his native language to the FL or vice versa, only then he will achieve complete equivalence, identity and adequacy.

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