

MAIN FEATURES OF TECHNICAL TEXTS

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Abstract — Translation of technical texts plays a crucial role in facilitating cross-cultural communication and knowledge dissemination in various fields, including engineering, medicine, and information technology. However, the process of translating technical content presents unique challenges, often resulting in errors that impact the accuracy and readability of the translated texts. Understanding the nature of these errors and their underlying stylistic and lexical features is essential for improving translation quality and ensuring effective communication in technical domains. The actuality of this article is due to the increasing importance of translation of scientific and technical literature as a way of exchanging and disseminating information in the global scientific community.

Keywords — translation, technical text, technical translation, translation errors, lexis, grammar, stylistics.

1. INTRODUCTION

The world where we live has been undergone different periods characterized by the level of development of humankind and his capabilities to make life much better for himself. A man learnt how to start a fire, invented a wheel, built a house and left caves, and today he is totally delegating all the tasks to his new invention, called an artificial intelligent (AI) that would complete them on high quality. We have already turned from the era of computers into the AI period of development which means that there are new requirements for the translators in this sphere. Translation serves as a vital bridge for communication across languages and cultures, facilitating the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and information in various domains. Within the realm of technical communication, accurate translation is particularly critical, as errors can have significant consequences ranging from safety hazards to financial losses. Despite advancements in translation technology and methodologies, the translation of technical texts remains a complex and challenging task, often characterized by the occurrence of errors that compromise the quality and effectiveness of the translated content.

2. MAIN PART

Translation arises from societal needs, involving conveying information from one language, whether written or spoken, to another through appropriate equivalents, thereby producing a transfer of content. [4, 11].

This article examines main features of technical texts. To do this, let us turn to the concept of scientific and technical style. English as foreign language learning has developed to be the most frequently used language in the world since the end of the Cold War. It has advanced to be very important for military services for many nations [1, 57]. According to Hardwick (2000) the term translation may relate to many things. That is, it may refer to the general field of translation including the translation's product, text or process. He adds the definition of the term translation associates with different types of translation such as intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic. Defining translation process is a main question that does not have an explicit answer in the field of translation; it is not the basic objective of this paper to explore the definition of translation, but it is significant to relate the definition of translation in this regard, provided that this paper is about an important aspect within the area of technical translation [2, 89].

Results. When translating technical and scientific texts, it is crucial for the translator to possess an extensive grasp of the specialized terminology relevant to the field of science addressed in the text. While translating these terms accurately poses a significant challenge, they exhibit greater semantic precision and autonomy compared to colloquial language [3, 107].

Translating technical terminology is a time-intensive endeavor, necessitating the exclusion of foreign words in favor of terms originating from the target language, preferably of Russian origin. One notable aspect of translating terms is their distinct semantic boundaries, which afford them more autonomy within the context compared to common words.

General vocabulary tends to lack emotional resonance, whereas terms within specific domains are unambiguous and devoid of expressive qualities. These terms belong to specialized vocabulary, denoting concepts or objects within various realms of human activity.

The prevalence of direct borrowing over semantic translation is attributed to the difficulty, and at times impossibility, of finding equivalent Russian terms for new English concepts. Therefore, literal borrowings, such as "gas" becoming "raz," are more common. Transformable borrowing involves adding English affixes to borrowed words, primarily affecting verbs (e.g., "apply")

becoming "қўллаш"), less frequently nouns (e.g., "injector" remaining "injector"), and invariably adjectives (e.g., "reserves" becoming "захира").

Most widely accepted foreign terms have corresponding equivalents in the target language, such as "coal" being translated as "кўмир," "oil" as "нефт," "mineral" as "минерал," "source" as "манба," "rock" as "тош," and "raw material" as "хомуш". Terms may exhibit multiple meanings, akin to everyday words, with their interpretation contingent upon the scientific or technical context they inhabit.

Technical translation is characterized by constant evolution and the introduction of new technologies, resulting in a proliferation of new terms and abbreviations. Translators must remain abreast of these developments and select appropriate equivalents in the target language.

Technical texts abound with specialized terminology, offering specificity at the expense of verbosity. They rely on fundamental knowledge and understanding of the subject matter.

English technical texts exhibit syntactic complexity, featuring participial, infinitive, and gerund phrases, alongside other academic constructions, which may pose comprehension challenges for translators.

A technical text combines elements of scientific and technical styles, incorporating specialized terminology. Translators must navigate this hybrid style when translating such texts.

Technical texts often incorporate auxiliary visual aids like graphs, diagrams, and formulas, which may not be familiar to all readers.

When translating technical texts, it is imperative for the translator to accurately convey the author's intent, maintaining the stylistic conventions of the Uzbek technical language.

Translating technical literature demands meticulous attention to detail, professional expertise in the relevant field, and a commitment to preserving the original text's meaning and style. Linguistic and semantic adaptation may be necessary to ensure fidelity to the source material [5, 165].

3. CONCLUSION

It has been determined that translating technical texts from English to Uzbek poses significant challenges for technical translators due to cultural and stylistic differences within the various dialects of the same language, including distinctions between American and British English. This complexity presents considerable hurdles for translators in this domain. Additionally, it has been observed that technical translators employ diverse translation strategies when tackling specific technical texts, with a primary reliance on macro-strategies over micro-strategies. Hence, there is a need for a systematic approach to teaching technical translation, such as the taxonomy or an analysis of translation methods. This study advocates for further research in the field of technical translation, emphasizing the examination of a larger corpus of technical texts to facilitate informed decision-making by stakeholders.

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