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## TRANSLATION OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

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When you stop and think about it, everything in life is translation. We translate our feelings into actions. When we put anything into words, we translate our thoughts. Every physical action is a translation from one state to another. Translating from one language into another is only the most obvious form of an activity which is perhaps the most common of all human activities. This maybe the reason people usually take translation for granted, as something that does not require any special effort, and at the same time, why translation is so challenging and full of possibilities.

There is nothing easy or simple about translation, even as there is nothing easy or simple about any human activity. It only looks easy because you are used to doing it. Anyone who is good at a certain activity can make it appear easy, even though, when we pause to think, we realize there is nothing easy about it.

Translation in the formal sense deals with human language, the most common yet the most complex and hallowed of human functions. Language is what makes us who we are. Language can work miracles. Language can kill, and language can heal. Transmitting meaning from one language to another brings people together, helps them share each other's culture, benefit from each other's experience, and makes them aware of how much they all have in common.

Modern linguistics manifests an increased interest to the study of particular sublanguages serving specific fields of professional activity. The attention of linguists to languages for special purposes is primarily due to the growing number of terms in various sciences. The spread of terminological vocabulary in everyday speech outside communicative situations related to professional activities is a distinguishing feature of our time. In current conditions, the use of terms is no longer the prerogative of specialists in a specific field. This trend is also valid in relation to the vocabulary of technical discourse, since technical terminology is regularly used in a variety of contexts and it is continuously developing in the conditions of modern technical progress. The article considers the structural and semantic features of the English terminology used in technical texts and ways of translation English terminology into Russian. The study of terminology peculiarities is based on the material of technical literature due to its extensive use in modern life and production. Furthermore, the growth of production, science and technology is an important source of new terms, not yet recorded in the dictionaries. New terms appear to create significant difficulties if you need to translate them into another language.

The relevance of the issue under consideration is related to the rapid development of various areas of scientific and technical knowledge, which is accompanied by new notions formation, followed by their naming and coining the so-called term. Today, there are many dictionaries in specific fields of science and

technology, containing tens of thousands of words, but none of them is able to provide a translation of all the terminological units existing and newly coined within this branch.

Modern Internet resources allow you to perform a fairly complex translation by means of empirical identification, i.e. by searching for matching pairs of terms in different languages. For example, one can search for matching of German and English versions of a certain term with corresponding notion thus formulating the corresponding Russian equivalent, by means of perceiving the meaning of the term through pictures found in various search bases. These translation operations are usually carried out at the end of the first viewing of the text, take a long time and do not always lead to the desired result. Therefore, again and again, the translator has to turn to the study of the peculiarities of term translation which existed earlier or have appeared recently in connection with new lexical units coining.

Before proceeding to the study of term translation issues in scientific and technical texts, we are to consider the definition and linguistic nature of the term. According to O.S. Akhmanova, the term is a word or a word combination of a specific language, coined (accepted, borrowed, etc.) for the exact expression of specific notions and denotation of specific objects [1. P. 474]. S.V. Grinev gives a similar definition. According to the researcher, the term is a nominative specific lexical unit (a word or a phrase) belonging to a specific language and giving an exact specific concept name [2. P. 33]. The aforementioned definitions indicate that the terms are to be unambiguously identified and understood in the context.

According to this requirement, there are two types of terms: 1) general scientific and general technical terms, 2) specific (nomenclature) terms. The former ones serve to denote the general concepts of science and technology, while the latter are part of a certain terminology. As explained by T.M. Dementieva, terminology representing a set of terms is an autonomous part of any national language that is closely related to professional activity. Terms in any branch of science, technology and production form their own systems that have conceptual connections with professional knowledge and express these connections by means of the language [3. P. 61]. If in a common language (beyond the terminology) a word can be multivalent, then, getting into a certain terminology, it acquires unambiguity [6, p. 208].

Thus, the term does not need a context, as an ordinary word, so it 1) is part of a specific terminology that serves as context, 2) can be used in isolation, for example, in the texts of registries or orders in engineering, 3) for this reason it should to be monosemantic not in the language in general, but within the limits of the terminology. Summarizing the available research data, we have identified the following properties inherent to the terms: monosemy, specific meaning; belonging to a certain terminological system; lack of expression.

In lexicological studies, the branch terminological subsystems development issues are of key importance. In the 30s of the twentieth century, terminology studies, a new applied science discipline, the research object of which are terms and terminological systems, emerged from linguistics [4. P. 17]. Everything connected with the notion "term" brings linguistics nearer not only to different fields of scientific knowledge, but also to different fields of professional work. Terminology vocabulary is growing extremely quickly. The significance and proportion of this lexical layer in the general vocabulary are increasing all the time. The terms of specific terminosystems are unified not according to linguistic features, but features external

to the language. They represent not a simple family of words, but a system of words or phrases organized in a certain way [5. P. 28].

The most important problem in achieving translation equivalence of scientific and technical texts is the reproduction of the original content of the text using the terminological system of the target language. The difference in the terminological systems of the source language and target language is the cause of the greatest difficulties in translating scientific and technical texts. Hence there is need to study the term systems and find ways to translate partially equivalent and non-equivalent vocabulary. The problem of exploring terminology is one of the key issues in the study of scientific and technical texts. A term or a phrase denotes a concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. Identification of differences in the concept system expressed by the terms of the source language and the target language is an important step on the way of term system interlanguage harmonization, providing a solution to the problems of term translation in the fields of their functioning [1. P. 8].

So, terms are units of linguistic and professional knowledge that ensure the intercultural communication effectiveness. For this reason, equivalent translation of terminology is of great significance in the translation of scientific and technical texts [6. P. 138].

Without a specific understanding of the term it is impossible to understand the message of the idea described by the author of the text. However, if a term and its specific semantic meaning are more common for the Russian language, then the term in the English technical literature can have a rather multifaceted value: from the specific translation to the translation, requiring scientific literacy of the interpreter. Thus, the best technical translation of the English text into Russian is mainly determined by the general polytechnic training of the interpreter, the knowledge of the interpreter's area of expertise. First and foremost, one needs to remember that the translated technical terminology in a specialized text is full of various difficulties we mentioned above. In conclusion it should be noted that for the adequate translation of the authentic scientific and technical texts, containing a large number of special terminology requires accuracy and unambiguous understanding that can provide interpreters with the high level of linguistic and professional skills.

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