

Characteristic Features of Technical Translation

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Abstract: 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. However, there are appearing several errors in translation process of technical texts that need to be corrected by thoroughly studying the nature of technical language of source and target languages. The actuality of this work 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 translation, translation errors, lexis, grammar, stylistics, logical side of translation, emotional side of translation, terminology, terms, types of terms, prepositions, conjunctions, synonyms, adverbs, abbreviations, adequate translation.

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. However, there are appearing several errors in translation process of technical texts that need to be corrected by thoroughly studying the nature of technical language of source and target languages. Translation is an activity that involves variable re-expression, recoding the text generated in one language into text in another language, carried out by a translator who creatively chooses an option depending on the variable resources of the language, the type of translation, translation tasks, text type and under the influence of one's own personality; translation is also the result of the activity described above [1, 7].

Research in the field of scientific and technical translation is an important and urgent task aimed at achieving adequate translation versions, contributing to the solution of many applied problems and accelerating the exchange of information in the field of the latest achievements of science and technology among specialists and scientists from different countries.

High-quality translation of technical documentation involves great responsibility, since the type of translation has certain specifics. This specificity lies in the fact that technical texts are created

for description of certain technological processes, as a result of which the inaccuracy in translation of this technical documentation often leads to very bad consequences. That is why it is important that technical translation of documents conveys as possible the meaning of the original as accurately. Translation of various technical literature, even the most complex, should ultimately be understandable and, naturally, have semantic authenticity.

The object of study of this work is technical texts that are of interest in terms of identifying the lexical and stylistic features of translation errors when translating technical texts.

The subject of the study is the vocabulary of texts on scientific and technical topics and the manifestation of its features in the practice of translation.

The actuality of the work 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.

The purpose of the study is to highlight the lexical and stylistic features of technical texts and study the influence of these features on the practice of translation.

Achieving this goal is facilitated by solving the following tasks:

- study the main features of the style of scientific and technical literature;
- highlight the lexical features of the style of scientific and technical literature;
- consider the features (difficulties) of translation.

Materials and Methods

Translation is a process caused by social necessity and the result of transmitting information (content), expressed in written and oral text in one language, through equivalent (adequate) text in another language [4, 11].

This article examines scientific and technical translation. To do this, let us turn to the concept of scientific and technical style.

Scientific and technical style represents the information space of the functioning of scientific and technical texts; it is global information and functional field in which numerous scientific and technical speech genres operate.

It is not secret that technology in its most varied manifestations is an indispensable attribute of human's everyday life. With the advent of another technical innovation in the world, designed to make our lives better, more comfortable and brighter, there arises the need for high-quality technical translation of all accompanying documentation. Based on this, a translator of a technical text must improve constantly his lexical resource, moreover, understand the terms, know their meaning, since the main difference between technical translation and translation of ordinary text is the presence of specific terms that are rarely used in letters, articles and other general-purpose materials.

Terms should provide a clear and precise indication of real objects and phenomena, and establish an unambiguous understanding by specialists of the information being transmitted. First of all, in translation of technical literature the term must be precise, that is to have a strictly defined meaning, which can be revealed through a logical definition that eliminates the place of the concept designated by the term in the system of concepts of a given field of science or technology. For the same reasons, the term must be unambiguous and in this sense independent of the context. In other words, it must have its exact meaning, indicated by its definition, in all cases of its use in any text, so that the user of the term does not have to decide each time in which of the possible meanings it is used here.

Based on all abovementioned arguments about the translation of technical texts, it seems appropriate to consider in detail the lexical and stylistic features of technical texts.

Results

The style of modern English technical literature is based on the norms of written language with certain specific characteristics, namely:

a) **Lexis.** A large number of special terms and words of non-Anglo-Saxon origin are used. Words are selected with great care to convey ideas as accurately as possible. Functional words (prepositions and conjunctions) and words that provide logical connections between individual elements of statements (adverbs) have a large share. Particular importance is given to the study of abbreviations as a special type of nominative signs

b) **Grammar.** Only grammatical norms that are firmly established in written speech are used. Passive, impersonal and vaguely personal constructions are widespread. For the most part, we use complex and compound sentences where nouns, adjectives and non-finite forms of the verb are predominate. Logical emphasis is often achieved by departing from fixed word order (inversion).

c) **Stylistics.** The main task of technical literature is to convey certain information to readers as clearly and accurately as possible. This is achieved by a logically sound presentation of factual material, without the use of emotionally charged words, expressions and grammatical structures. This method of presentation can be called formal-logical [4, 46].

All three of the above characteristics are inherent in natural and exact sciences, as well as their applied fields - mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, biology, botany, zoology, geodesy, meteorology, paleontology, medicine, electronics, electrical engineering, plumbing, aviation, agriculture, forestry, mining, defense industry, construction industry, transport industry, chemical industry, mechanism technology.

The main feature of a technical text is its terminology. **Terminology** is the core of a technical text, the last, innermost circle, the leading, most essential feature of the language of science. We can say that the term embodies the main features of a technical text and is extremely consistent with the tasks of scientific communication.

Both **words** that are used almost exclusively within a technical text and **special meanings** of popular words can be used as terms. Such, for example, lexical units as oxide (oxide), semiconductor (semiconductor), constant (constant), etc., are widely used in texts on chemistry and physics. At the same time, in these texts such words as dead (disabled), degeneracy (degeneration), ripple (pulsation), etc., which have well-known commonly used meanings, also appear as terms. Terms should provide a clear and precise indication of real objects and phenomena, and establish an unambiguous understanding by specialists of the information being transmitted. Therefore, special requirements are imposed on this type of words [4, 135].

Due to the complex evolution of the English language, synonymy is widely developed in it, including lexical one: the same concept can be expressed in different words, mainly of Anglo-Saxon or Latin (French) origin. In technical literature, the latter are mostly used. For example, instead of the **verb to say**, the verbs **to assert, to state, to declare, to reply** are used; instead of **to clean – to purify** (both for cleaning). This is necessary for more accurate differentiation of individual processes, as well as giving the language of technical literature a specific linguistic coloring. In addition, the combination of numerous terms of Latin and Greek origin with such words makes the language of technical literature more homogeneous in its lexical composition [5,35].

Technical texts use not only terminological and special vocabulary. They contain a large number of common words used in any functional style. A significant role in technical literature is played by functional words that create logical connections between individual elements of statements. These are **prepositions and conjunctions** (mostly compound) like: *on, upon, in, after, before, besides, instead of, in preference to, apart (aside) from, except (for), in addition (to), together with, owing to, due to, thanks to, according to, because of, by means of, in accordance with, in regard to, in this connection, for the purpose of, in order to, as a result, rather than, provided,*

providing, both... and, either... or, whether... or (not). In addition, in scientific and technical literature **adverbs** like: *however, also, again, now, thus, alternatively, on the other hand* are often used, which are integral elements of the development of logical reasoning. A significant place is devoted to the study of **abbreviations**, as a special type of nominative signs. Of undoubted interest is, in particular, the determination of the status of “*verbalness*” of abbreviated names, which involves considering this category of lexical units from the point of view of their usefulness as verbal signs. In terms of content, the answer to the formulated problem can be obtained as a result of an analysis of some basic onomasiological characteristics of abbreviations.

The deep fundamental differences that exist between different types of abbreviations require a differentiated approach to abbreviated names that differ in the *method of formation, composition, structure, the degree of dependence of the abbreviation on the generating phrase, stylistic coloring, and the function of nomination*.

Among the typical mistakes in the translation of *instruction texts* from English into Russian, it should be noted, first of all, **literal translation**. Moreover, such an error occurs both in transmitting terms and transmitting grammatical structures. Another common mistake in translation is *the violation of the unity of terminology*, as well as *stylistics* of the translation language and logic. However, all these errors are corrected at the stage of post-translation analysis [5, 165].

Conclusion

So, according to the results of the study, the main emphasis is on the **logical**, rather than the **emotional** side of information. We examined the main criteria, as well as one of the specific characteristics that underlie the style of modern English technical literature, namely vocabulary. As the main lexical feature of a technical text, we identified terms, described the essence of the concept of “**term**” and distinguished *two types of terms*: those that are used in scientific and technical texts, as well as those that can be used both in scientific and technical texts, and in colloquial and social –informative texts. In this subsection we also examined their origin and the influence of languages such as French and Latin on English in the process of evolution. We also examined the meanings of special words in a technical text and the meanings of popular words, and studied the dictionary of technical terms by A.D. Schweitzer, and the main function of the terms and their meaning in a technical text is highlighted. We looked at the words that provide a logical connection between the individual elements of statements. We studied abbreviations in technical texts, methods of formation, differences between the composition, structure and degree of significance of the abbreviation.

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