



PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING TECHNICAL TEXTS FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 7 th December 2021 Accepted: 6 th January 2022 Published: 13 th February 2022	This article discusses the features of the translation of technical texts. The relevance of the article lies in the need to improve the quality of translation of technical texts through the collection of information about cultural and extralinguistic factors, the need to improve the quality of translated texts, and eliminate errors in translation.

Keywords: English, feature, technical words, translation

The purpose of this study is to consider and analyze the features of the translation of technical texts that affect the translation process and the choice of a translation strategy.

For a complete study of the problem, first of all, it is necessary to consider the very concept of "technical translation". This term is used when specific technical information is exchanged between people who speak different languages.

The term technical translation refers to the translation of technical and scientific texts. Translation of technical texts is the translation of materials with a scientific and technical orientation, which contain scientific and technical terminology. Examples of technical material are: scientific articles on technical issues, technical documentation for machine-building equipment, manuals for the use of complex technical products.

Many researchers, comparing technical translation with the translation of technical or scientific texts, find both similarities and differences.

Technical translation of texts conveys the close meaning of the original. Any deviations from the original can only be justified by the peculiarities of the Russian language or the requirements of the translation style.

Technical translation is based on the formal-logical style. This style is characterized by precision, impersonality and unemotionality. However, these characteristics cannot fully reflect all the requirements for scientific style that must be observed when translating technical texts.

Scientific style can be characterized by the following factors:

- 1) selection of language means;
- 2) monologue statement;
- 3) preliminary consideration of the statement;
- 4) normalized speech.

To designate these concepts, one should refer to the etymology of the words "technical and scientific". The lexeme "scientific" implies a connection with science. This connection is described in the dictionary and is defined as "knowledge that is obtained in the course of experiments and observations, critically analyzed, systematized and subject to general principles." The lexeme "technical" is associated with technology, which is defined by the Concise Oxford English Dictionary and provides for "the application of scientific knowledge for a practical purpose" [3].

Thus, we can conclude that the translation of scientific texts is associated with science in all its theoretical manifestations, and the translation of technical texts is associated with how scientific knowledge is used for practical purposes.

More demanded is the performance of technical translations in writing, since it is this form that fixes information for a long time, which is what science requires, which reflects the stable ties of the world.

The written form is more convenient and reliable for detecting the slightest informative inaccuracies and logical violations that are irrelevant in everyday communication and in scientific communication can lead to the most serious distortions of the truth. When translating technical texts and documentation, not a single semantic shade should be missed in the translated text, as this can lead to a distortion of the meaning of the original, which can be disastrous, especially for scientific texts.

The main feature of the translation of technical texts is that this type of information translation orients the translator to knowledge of specialized terminology. It doesn't matter what language is used for translation, be it Chinese, English, Spanish, French or German, when translating technical texts, the translator may not have enough of his own knowledge, without knowing the special terminology.

A translator who translates technical and scientific texts must have a perfect knowledge of the terminology of the field of science to which the translated text belongs. The correct translation of the term is a very difficult task, but, despite this, the terms have greater semantic certainty and independence than the words of colloquial speech.

Translation of terminology is a very time-consuming task. The translator must exclude the use of foreign words when translating technical texts. Preference should be given to terms of Russian origin.

The peculiarity of terms in translation is the clarity of semantic boundaries. Terms have more independence in relation to the context than ordinary words in the text.

The words of the general vocabulary are often unemotional, while the terms in the sphere of use are unambiguous and lack expression. Terms refer to special vocabulary. Special vocabulary is words or phrases that name concepts or objects related to various areas of human labor activity [1].

The popularity of literal borrowing compared to semantic is explained by the fact that it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to find Russian equivalents for new English terms. Thus, literal borrowings should be recognized as more frequent: **gas- газ**.

In transformable borrowing, affixes typical of the English language are added to the borrowed word. This phenomenon is widespread in the technical sublanguage. Most often, verbs are subject to such a transformation, for example: apply-қўллаш). Nouns are transformed much less frequently, for example: injector - injector. Adjectives always undergo transformations of this kind, for example: reserves - захира.

The most common and generally accepted terms of a foreign language have equivalents in the language into which the text needs to be translated: **coal- кўмир; oil- нефт; mineral – минерал; source- манба; rock- тош; raw material- хом ашё**.

Terms can have multiple meanings, just like everyday words in conversation. Such terms are homonymous. Their meaning depends on the field of science or technology they are in. For instance:

1. coal- a hard, black substance that is dug from the earth in lumps and used as a fuel, or a single piece of this substance;

2. oil - petroleum (the black oil obtained from under the earth's surface from which petrol comes);

3. mineral – a valuable or useful chemical substance that is formed naturally in the ground.

Another feature not so much of technical translation, but of the direction itself, in general, is the constant development, the emergence of new technologies, and, consequently, many new terms and abbreviations. The translator must take this aspect into account in his work and be able to choose the appropriate equivalent in the target language.

Technical texts contain a large number of terms. Technical texts are more specific and less informative. These texts are based on basic knowledge and knowledge about the world around.

With regard to the syntactic structure, English texts of technical content are distinguished by their constructive complexity. They are rich in participial, infinitive and gerund phrases, as well as some other purely bookish constructions, which sometimes make it difficult to understand the text and pose additional tasks for the translator.

A technical text is a text that has the characteristics of both scientific and technical styles, as well as technical terms. When translating technical texts, translators need to take this feature into account.

It should be noted that technical texts have various auxiliary sign systems. These include, for example, graphs and drawings, diagrams and formulas that are not familiar to most native speakers.

When translating technical texts, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the translator must most accurately convey the author's thought. The text to be translated must be conveyed in a style that is inherent in the technical style in the Uzbek language.

Let's make the following conclusion: when translating technical texts, it is unacceptable for a translator to take into account the colloquial style, various abbreviations or interpretations.

The translation of technical literature is considered to be a rather troublesome and painstaking task, which, in addition to a significant amount of work, requires professional knowledge in a particular industry. The exact meaning of the text should not be distorted, and in addition, it is important to maintain the style of the original.

It should be taken into account that the translator is required to have an adequate understanding of the topic and meaning of the translated text. The translator must most accurately convey the meaning of the terms. It may require linguistic and semantic adaptation of translated materials.

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