



SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

The article under discussion deals with the peculiarities of translation of technical texts. The author of the article considers that in today's conditions of updating technologies and industries, a rapidly growing flow of scientific and technical information in foreign languages, there is an urgent need for specialists to possess the skills of rapid search and processing of scientific and technical literature. Knowledge of a foreign language (Russian) equips students, future mechanics, programmers, builders with theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary for effective information search and independent work with authentic scientific and technical texts of different complexity level. All this contributes to the task of training a highly qualified, informed specialist capable of using a foreign language for information support of science and production.

KEY WORDS: translation, technical, text, improve, quality, a foreign language, importance, process, affect, native language, information, extra-linguistic, knowledge, acquire, integral part, students.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the article is to review and analyze the peculiarities of translation of technical texts that affect the translation process and the choice of translation strategy.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the implementation of language policy at the present stage defines new linguistic and methodological approaches to the study and official use of Uzbek, Russian and other languages. The status of the Uzbek language as the State language has been restored in the country, which is helping to expand its social functions in the area of official and business communication. The social role of the Russian language is changing: its scope of application in the conditions of a sovereign Uzbekistan is narrowing, taking demographic, political and social conditions into account, leading to a certain decline in motivation to study it. At the official level of communication, the priority of Uzbek as the State language has been consolidated.

It must be recognized, however, that in the current context of inter-governmental and inter-ethnic relations, the Russian language retains the function of the language of inter-ethnic communication in the territory of the Republic, while in inter-governmental relations Uzbekistan uses Russian as one of the world's languages. The information value of the

Russian language, which currently provides a considerable amount of generally relevant information, especially of a scientific and technical nature, has not diminished [6].

A good command of Russian as well as other languages of the world is one of the conditions for improving the quality of training of highly qualified specialists. This is the key to the achievements of national and world culture, science, literature and art.

In the conditions of the modern language situation, technical higher educational institutions faces an important task - the formation of ability to solve various communicative tasks in certain areas and situations of communication with the language means. The ultimate goal of the language training in a technical higher educational institution is practical mastery of them. Achieving this goal is directly dependent on the use of effective teaching methods, techniques and tools.

Among the various language activities of a technical higher educational institution students in teaching a foreign language (the Russian language), translation from a foreign studied language to students' native one is of paramount importance. The ability to translate correctly and clearly, accurately transmitting the thoughts of the author, is an integral part of the knowledge acquired by the student.



Unfortunately, the vast majority of students enrolled in Year 1 do not know how to translate. From the school bench they are familiar with the so-called "approximate" translation, which is common in secondary schools, in which it is very vague, "in somebody's own words" expressed text content in Russian. This type of activity is not a translation in the literal sense, but only a paraphrase or statement, replete with errors, and sometimes rude mistakes [1].

The purpose of a foreign language (Russian) teaching in a technical university is to provide an absolutely precise and ambiguous translation. It is impossible to imagine an engineer who misunderstands the instruction manual of the equipment. The result in this case can be quite deplorable. This is why acquiring translation skills is especially important for the future engineer.

In order to study the problem properly, the concept of "technical translation" should be considered first. This term is used in exchanging special technical information between people who speak different languages.

The term technical translation means the translation of technical and scientific texts. Translation of technical texts is the translation of materials with scientific and technical orientation, which contain scientific and technical terminology. Examples of materials of technical orientation are: scientific articles on technical issues, technical documentation on engineering equipment, manuals for using complex technical products.

Many researchers, comparing technical translation with translation of technical or scientific texts, find both similarities and differences. Technical translations of texts convey a close sense of the original text. Any deviations from the original can only be justified by the peculiarities of the Russian language or the requirements of the translation style.

The technical translation is based on the formal and logical style. This style is characterized by accuracy, impersonality and unemotional features. However, these characteristics cannot fully reflect all the scientific style requirements that must be met when translating technical texts.

The scientific style can be characterized by the following factors:

- 1) language selection;
- 2) monological statement;
- 3) preliminary reflection on the statement;
- 4) normalized speech.

To denote these concepts, one should refer to the etymology of the words "technical and scientific". The lexeme "scientific" suggests a connection with science. This connection is described in Chambers' dictionary and is defined as "knowledge obtained through experimentation and observation, critically analysed, systematized and subject to general principles". The lexeme "technical" is associated with technology, which is defined in the Brief Oxford

English Dictionary as "the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes" [3].

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

The process of visual- oral translation of a scientific and technical text is a rather complicated didactic process and consists of three phases: 1) cursory viewing in order to catch the main idea of the author; 2) translation of the silent read text using the dictionary; 3) design of the author's thought in his native language.

Successful training in translation of scientific and technical literature implies overcoming a certain number of difficulties, developing certain skills in the student, by means of which these three phases of activity are combined into a single process.

The initial task facing the student during the translation is the perception of the meaning of the text content, which is achieved by viewing the text, rather fast silent reading in a foreign language in order to catch the main idea [2]. Viewing should not be slow, as the time at the lesson is limited, but nevertheless attentive. If there is a heading to the text, it should be translated first, because it is the main element of information. It is not a secret that many students usually do not pay attention to the headline. Incorrect understanding of the text can lead to completely incorrect translations. In order to successfully complete the first task, the student must develop skills of silent reading, finding the main thoughts of the author, and the ability to briefly transmit these thoughts aloud. The student may acquire these skills as a result of continuous training. In this case, another type of work may also be helpful. After viewing an unfamiliar text, instead of briefly paraphrasing the main content, students may ask a few questions that will gradually reveal the main essence of the text.

The next phase is translation in internal speech. The correct display of the general meaning of words, phrases, sentences and the whole text can only be achieved by taking into account all semantic components that are inextricably linked. Here the student faces certain lexical and grammatical difficulties.

It is known that any highly specialized text consists of commonly used words and terms. A part of everyday vocabulary is familiar to students from school practice, and some of the words they have already mastered in the university, but even learning a large number of words is not enough.

The student may meet completely unfamiliar words, and guess their meaning he is not able or he has some doubts. This is where the skills of using a dictionary, both general and special technical, come in handy. Each dictionary is built in a certain system, the main criterion is the strict arrangement of words



in alphabetical order. To find words quickly, it is important for the student to know the location of the letters to open the dictionary on the desired letter and then find the desired word in alphabetical order. But how to choose the desired value in the dictionary, if there are more than one? After all, simple mechanical replacement of foreign words with Russian ones sometimes leads to nonsense. Usually the most common meaning of a word is the first, but not always the first value is necessary. Often an inexperienced student takes the first meaning without thinking either about what part of speech it is or about the correspondence of the meaning. For example, when he opens the dictionary on the word "upward", he reads: "moving", and then it is written: "... or directed upwards" and "upward". Therefore, it is necessary to read all the values and how to cover them in their entirety, summarize them by selecting the average value [5].

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. A translator must take this aspect into account and be able to find 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 of the world around them.

In terms of syntactic structure, Russian texts of technical content are notable for their constructive complexity. They are rich in participial, infinitive and gerundial turns, as well as some other purely book constructions, which sometimes make it difficult to understand the text and pose additional tasks to the translator.

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

It should be noted that technical texts have various supporting signage systems. These include, for example, graphics and drawings, schemes and formulas that are not familiar to more native speakers.

When translating technical texts, it must be taken into account that the translator must convey the author's idea as accurately as possible. The text to be translated should be transmitted in a style that is inherent to the technical style in the Russian language.

CONCLUSION

Let us draw the following conclusion: when translating technical texts, a translator cannot take into account conversational style, various abbreviations or interpretations. Obviously, a technical text is intended for specialists in a particular

field or area of knowledge, who in this case act as recipients.

When translating technical texts, the translator must:

1. Know at least two foreign languages;
2. be erudite in terms and concepts, also in two languages;
3. use different sources of information.

Translation of technical literature is considered to be a rather troublesome and painstaking task, which, apart from a considerable amount of work, requires professional knowledge in a particular industry. The exact meaning of the text should not be distorted, and besides, it is important to maintain the stylistics of the original.

It is necessary to take into consideration that an adequate understanding of the topic and meaning of the text being translated is required from the translator. The translator must convey the meaning of the terms as accurately as possible. He or she may be required to adapt the translation materials in terms of language and meaning.

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