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KNOWLEDGE OF TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: This article highlights the knowledge of technical terminology as a component of a special component of the translation competence, forms the fundamental basis for understanding the technical essence of the term, its competent translation, ensures the adoption of the correct translation decision by technical translators. Qualified technical translation is impossible without knowledge of technical/special terms.

Key words: technical translation, technical translator, knowledge of technical terminology, types of technical terms, translation of technical terminology.

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Introduction

Technical terminology - words or phrases denoting specific or abstract concepts of a particular field of technology (tools, devices, mechanisms, parts, work operations, units of measurement, etc.) [1]. The process of knowledge of technical terminology by students-translators is inextricably linked with the study of issues of difficulties and errors in the translation of technical terminology, terms in scientific texts, types of technical terms, abbreviations in technical texts, methods of translation of technical terms, the formation and maintenance of educational terminology dictionary. Consider these important questions for students. Difficulties and errors in the translation of technical terminology. Terminology (special/technical) is one of the most difficult. It includes technical and scientific terms.

Materials and Methods

The complexity of the translator's work in the field of technical translation is determined by many factors, in particular [2]:

– the large number of technical terms - neither the translator nor the technical specialist can know all the terms;

– technical terms are rapidly developing together with the development of science and technology; the release of industry-specific dictionaries or dictionaries

of technical terms that reflect new terms, always lags behind for several years;

– the problem of unification of terms is not solved; the terms of the narrow professional field are understandable only to a small circle of translators;

– there is a problem of variability of technical terms. Morozov M.M. in the manual "Technique of translation of scientific and technical literature from English into Russian" says about this problem: "...the vast majority of...terms...not special words, but special meanings, which even in the technique are not fixed and shimmer with many options"[3]. The scientist advises "to approach the term not as a self-sufficient semantic unit, but as an eternally changeable element of the context". The above factors are not exhaustive, and the problems associated with the translation of technical/special terms deserve special, close attention of scientists, practitioners, researchers. Let's consider some causes and sources of errors. One of the main reasons for mistakes made by a translator in the translation of special terms is a lack of understanding of the scientific or technical essence of the subject of translation in General and the term in particular. Hence the wrong choice of term, leading to a distortion of meaning. Examples:

1. Combination of "seal line" translator translated as "sealing the line", although the context we are talking about frequency seal lines of communication, "multiplexing".

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2. In the translation of the sentence "Tolerance on the length of the roller should not exceed 5 mm" from the specification "Allowance for the shaft length must not exceed 5 mm" the translator finds a misunderstanding in this context of the technical essence of the term "tolerance". Here we are talking about the allowable deviation from the calculated length of the roller, not the allowance, and the translation should be as follows "A tolerance in the shaft length shall not exceed 5 mm". The source of errors in the translation of special terms is the complete dissimilarity of terms. For example, the translator translated the term "editing" (in the context of video editing) as "mounting" instead of the correct "edit mode". Another reason for the errors is the use of non-standard terms in the Russian language. So, the term "ring chain" has been translated as "ring through the line" instead of the correct "test the line". It should also be noted that it is difficult to translate terms when the translator does not find the term he needs in any of his dictionaries.

Thus, the key to success in the translation of terms is the translator's understanding of the technical essence of the concept and term. Of course, we also need translation practice, which forms the skill of translating terms. On the terms of scientific texts. The professional activity of a technical translator is unthinkable without the translation of a scientific text. What is a scientific text? So, scientists Bure N.A., Fast, M.V., Vishnyakov S.A. [4] characterize the scientific text as logical, accurate, rigorous and informative. Scientists note that certain lexical and grammatical means, special structural schemes, logical organization of text material, terminology are used in the scientific text. Researcher Rozhdestvensky Y.V. considers the scientific text in terms of the composition of lexical units and presents it as a set of categories: terms, words of literary language, scientific terminology and General scientific vocabulary [5]. The common thing that unites scientists in the descriptions of the scientific text is terminology. In scientific texts - monographs, scientific publications, educational materials, reports on research work we find terms. These are the following classes: philosophical terms, scientific terms, technical terms, measuring terms, nomenclature names, team terms, art terms, prognostic terms. Highlighting the universal classes of terms, the scientist warns that when translating terms, along with the use of terminology and information dictionaries, it is necessary to take into account the present, the present, because the meaning of the terms may change. According to the author, the above universal classes of terms are not exhaustive and will be supplemented.

Thus, in the reports on research work methodological terms are used, in educational materials - pedagogical terms. Thus, a technical translator, when translating a scientific text in a certain

subject area, should be ready to translate not only technical terms, but also other terms, in particular, scientific, philosophical, methodological, pedagogical. On the types of technical terms. One of the authoritative researchers who made a great contribution to the study of technical translation is Klimzo B.N. [6]. In his book "the Craft of technical translator. About English, translation and translators of scientific and technical literature" Klimzo B.N. identifies the following types of terms that the translator should pay attention:

- implied terms-copies;
- "clever" two-component terms;
- multi-component terms. Implicit terms-tracing. Terms that are obtained by the method of copying, and essentially implicit (unclear) explains the tendency of English authors to the implications. For example, instantaneous depth - "current depth" instead of "the current depth value"; plastic design - "plastic calculation instead of the calculation taking into account plastic deformations". "Tricky" two-part terms. The terms in which it is necessary in translation to change the order of the first and second components, that is, the definition becomes defined, and Vice versa. For example, blended cements - cement mixture, and not "blended cements", power output - power output, not "output power". Multicomponent terms.

Thus, the final translation will be as follows: "selection of the statistical pressure in front of the measuring diaphragm at a distance equal to one diameter of the pipeline." Another prominent researcher in the study of technical terminology can be considered Nelyubina L.L. [7], which divides technical terms into three groups:

1. Terms denoting the realities of foreign reality, identical to the realities. Understanding and interpretation of terms in this group does not represent difficulties.

2. Terms denoting the realities of foreign reality, absent in the Russian reality, but having generally accepted Russian terminological equivalents. Great importance in the translation of terms of this group acquires a context that allows you to derive the General meaning of the term from the values of its components.

3. Terms denoting the realities of foreign reality, which are absent in the Uzbek reality and have generally accepted Russian terminological equivalents. The translation of these terms presents the greatest difficulty, since a correct translation cannot be made without a thorough, etymological analysis of its components. The above classification of types of technical terms of authoritative researchers in the field of technical terminology is interesting for its author's approach, based on extensive translation practice.

Terms-phrases Golovin B.N. classifies according to the type of their structure: Simple phrases

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consisting of two significant words, one of which is the main and the other dependent: power plant and production capacity. Complex phrases in which dependent words define various aspects of the meaning of the main word: ordering in alloys, the theory of automatic control. The scientist also examines in detail the types of terms-phrases by morphological type of the main word: substantive phrases (the main word - noun), adjectival phrases (the main word - adjective), verbal phrases (the main word - verb). As a result, it should be noted that the approaches of researchers, scientists, practitioners to the definition of terms in General and, in particular, technical terms are different in their internal structure; each of the approaches of researchers, scientists, practitioners deserves close attention and study, especially the attention and study of students - future technical translators. The author draws attention to the meaning of the classification of terms/technical terms for students-translators and working technical translators:

- the study of the classification of terms/technical terms by students-translators deepens and improves the translation training;

- implementation of research on the classification of terms/technical terms forms (enriches) the scientific worldview of technical translators (future technical translators), their translation culture;

- knowledge and use of the classification of terms/technical terms in the work of technical translators ensures that they make the right translation decisions. The reductions technical texts. Abbreviations occupy a special place in technical texts. There are different approaches to their classification. So, the researchers Mkrtychyan G.A., Vecherina E.A., Cheprakova L.A. the article "Scientific and technical term, scientific and technical terminology" [8] divides the abbreviations found in the English scientific and technical texts into abbreviations and acronyms. Abbreviations are formed from the initial letters of the significant words of the phrase.

For example, AC – alternating current (alternating current); ADC - analog-digital conversion (ADC, analog-to-digital conversion). Acronyms are formed from different combinations of letters (from the first letters, from the first few to the last, etc.). For example, laser (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation – options teeth whitening); HERALD (Harbor Echo Ranging and Listening Device - basic hydroacoustic installation). The Guidelines for translators and editors of scientific and technical literature of the all-Union translation center, 1988 [9] provides two types of alphabetic abbreviations:

- a combination of letters and numbers (SQ71 - device SQ-71; 315NCR - device 315NCR); a

combination of letters, numbers and whole words (PhillipsDS 714 - device "Phillips DS-714;

- ArincECC - device "Arinc ESS"). Researcher Smekaev VP [10] divides the reduction of the generally accepted and exceptional. Common (lexical) abbreviations are part of the language together with full terms or phrases and are used both in speech and in written text: radar-acronym – radio detection and ranging - determination of direction and distance using radio waves, PJIC-radar or radar; g-gram; kw-kilowatt. The values of common abbreviations are given in dictionaries. Exclusive (text) abbreviations are used by authors or publishers to avoid repetition of long names. Such abbreviations are explained in the text or in the notes. This technique can be used by translators in technical translation.

The above examples clearly show that abbreviations are a specific language material, different from the usual lexical units, which will be complicated with the development of science and technology. For future technical translators, it is important to know that when deciphering abbreviations, it should be borne in mind that "decoding", in itself, does not always reveal the true meaning of the abbreviation. It is necessary, according to the author, to take the following actions:

- carefully examine the context;
- pay attention to the fact that at the first use in the text of the translation, the reduction is accompanied by its decoding;
- study the reference materials to the translated text (if any);

- refer to the dictionaries of abbreviations, acronyms, abbreviations, as well as terminological dictionaries (it is desirable to work out several dictionaries). On the methods of translation of technical terms. The quality of the translation of the technical text as a whole depends on the correct choice of the method of translation of the technical term. The growing interest of scientists, practitioners and researchers in the definition of ways to translate terms is due to the desire to find the best ways to translate these complex lexical units. The basis of the work on the identification, definition and description of the method of translation of the technical term is the accumulated theoretical and practical material on a number of branches of science and technology.

Scientists, researchers analyze technical terms different in their structure, subject areas and methods of their translation. The result of hard work of scientists, researchers is very expensive not only for students, but also for the entire translation community - it is necessary to collect bit by bit the material about the methods of translation of technical terms from various sources. This method Leichik V.M. recommends to use, since it does not lead to an increase in the number of new, including borrowed terms, and is convenient for assimilation by specialists. calculus, which is divided into structural

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(for Example, "control torque" - "control torque") and semantic (for Example, "gear box" - "drive box»); borrowing (for Example, "interface" - "interface" in the field of computer technology). This method is welcome if the term "comes" in the target language with a new object, which he calls the original language, direct use of internationalisms (E.g. "technology"); descriptive design (for example, "digital watch" - "clock with digital display"). This method is mainly used for non-equivalent terms. As a result, I would like to note that the knowledge of the methods of translation of terms for students-translators is a reliable basis for successful work with terminology.

Knowledge of the main methods of translation of technical terms provides students with ample opportunities to solve the difficult problem - the problem of translation of technical terms. Knowledge of terminology training terminological dictionaries. The question of knowledge of terminology by future technical translators is one of the main issues in the training of students-translators for future professional activities. Knowledge of terminology means knowledge and competent use of words or phrases that reflect a particular technical concept in the translation [11]. Fundamental in obtaining knowledge of terminology and in the formation of skills in working with terms, according to the author, is the conduct of students personal training terminology dictionary (Glossary).

Conclusion

Maintenance of the educational terminological dictionary (hereinafter - dictionary) requires students to be attentive and diligent attitude. The first steps in the creation and maintenance of the dictionary training should be done under the guidance of a teacher who equips students with the methodology of creating and maintaining a dictionary. Under the methodology of creation and maintenance of the dictionary, the author understands the theoretical part (rules for the selection of terms, rules about what lexical units are considered

terms) and the practical part (the order of entering terms and their meanings into the dictionary, making explanations about terms, examples of using terms, making their personal observations about the use of terms). These components of the methodology of creation and maintenance of the dictionary are not exhaustive. According to the author, the work on the creation of a dictionary by students must be preceded by a lecture on the order of formation and maintenance of the educational terminological dictionary. Training translation students to the conduct of dictionary it is necessary to conduct a serious way. After all, the maintenance of the dictionary by students does not end with the end of the University. The work only begins after graduation, and the dictionary will be updated in the course of practical activities. Thus, the quality of the work of the future translator depends on the careful and systematic approach to the study of terms, the ability to analyze terms, take them into account in the dictionary. Experts in the field of teaching terminology students pay attention to the key points of working with terms. At the same time, the qualitative features of the process of learning the terminology of future specialists are continuity and consistency.

The positive effect of maintaining the dictionary by students-translators is that the future specialist, working with the term in the dictionary, thinks over the term, comprehends the term, makes his comments on the use of the term, and remembers the term. That's significant. Continuously working with the terms entered in the dictionary, analyzing the terms, analyzing the use of terms, students ultimately master the correct use of terms in the translation. As a result, it should be noted that the maintenance of personal educational terminology dictionary forms a solid understanding of students' terminological vocabulary, knowledge of terminological vocabulary, knowledge of ways of its use, and ensures the formation of students-translators sustainable skill of competent translation of terms and terminological phrases.

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