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Issue Article

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TRANSLATING AUTHENTIC CONTEXTS VIA GOOGLE PLATFORM

Abstract: *In teaching and learning foreign languages at present time, is prosperous. In particular, due to vast changes in technology, there are increasing number of platforms which offer translation opportunities in different languages for learners in the world. However, translating through electronic platforms are not always effective because those platforms are constructed according to technology languages such as (Java Script, CSS, PHP and HTML). Additionally, electronic platforms are fast to translate and help learners find synonyms of words they research and need in web sites. That's why, researchers and non-linguists often use electronic platforms such as google-translator.*

Key words: *foreign language, electronic platform, translation, Russian language.*
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Introduction

In learning Russian language, engineering students are always busy with translation technical and semi-technical words in Russian language even if this takes a lot of time and energy from them. Khasan Abdinazarov (2021) stated that learning FL for oil and gas engineering, specialist terminology acquisition is essential as it involves learners improving their profession in worldwide cooperation. Besides that, the students with petroleum engineering profile often accomplish tasks by using electronic platforms such google-translator in order to find L1 translation very fast especially, by using apps in the mobile phones. Meanwhile, they sometimes feel difficulty of finding relevant translation in Uzbek language via MT (Machine translation) such as google-translate platform. That platform is not yet fully enriched with oil and gas terminology in Uzbek language as they translate some profession-oriented words and combinations. Furthermore, google-translator platforms are helpful to find synonymous of the words we need. We carried out a research on the issues of how well that platform work in translating sentences from Russian into Uzbek language, especially, regarding to terminology in the field of oil and gas. Forty students were very active in responding to the questions which were organized by linguists.

Views of linguists about Translation Platforms

In modernized era, while reading technical contexts, the engineering students are too eager to apply to the active function of machine translation in order to accomplish tasks such as translating contexts from Russian Language into Uzbek due to be fast in short-time. According to the statement of Mundt and Groves [3] while GT is approaching the grammatical level of certain competence of learners in English, it lacks the human ability to satisfy the norms of a discourse community in features that go beyond the sentence level. Additionally, Josefsson [4] claimed that while he was conducting a research on the issues of google-translation, having interviewed with 46 Swedish students, the result was that a good deal of learners complained its inaccuracies in translation from English into Swedish. Bahri and Mahadi [5] also made an interview with 17 Malaysian students on the issues of GT and the collected data showed that machine translation (GT) as a useful tool in translation because it is inexpensive, and offer a wide range of languages. What's more, one of the advantages of GT,

it has technical ability to translate a written and spoken message into target language; consequently, it is gaining more and more momentum because businessmen in trade need fast and high-quality in translation of documents in written and spoken contexts. Lee, Seowon (2004 stated that learners face difficulty in comprehending meanings of words. Moreover, one of the issues of Russian language learners in translation is to perceive sementicity of terminology and define the meaning of authentic context, which means representation of ideas, actions, objects that leads to definition of meaning and is central to all linguistic concerns.

Linguists (Laufer, B., & Hill, M. (2000); Roby, W. B. (1999); Halliday, M.A.K., 1989a) stated that infiltration of numerous translation tools and free translation websites, electronic dictionaries, online dictionaries or vocabulary glosses those are integrated into language learning software or web pages learners may definite the meaning of text. As a consequence, technical language is endowed with many peculiarities regarding to grammar and linguistic structures; lexicon, terminology, style, and syntax.

Halliday, M.A.K., (1989a), Halliday, M.A.K., (1989b), Crespo, B., (2011), Zorita, C.H., Sandoval, A.M., (2016) revealed that in the process of translating texts with full of technical terminology learners often encounter widely use of nominalization. Nominalization is a type of word formation in which a verb or an adjective is used as a noun, nominalization together with pre-modification and compounding all tend to reduce the number of function words and make the text more ‘dense’ with lexical words.

Semi-technical vocabulary translating via google-translator

1) Мама не работала. Она говорила, что ее работа – это муж и сын. Каждое утро она вставала раньше всех, готовила завтрак. И каждое утро отец говорил маме: «До свидания, моя родная!» И Генка видел, как мама рада слышать эти слова. Они вместе с отцом выходили из дома, вместе шли по улице, как два мужчины. И Генке нравилось идти рядом с сильным, спокойным отцом.

2) А вечером он вместе с мамой ждал отца. Он очень хотел открыть дверь отцу, но видел, что мама хочет этого еще больше, поэтому всегда смотрел, как отец входит и говорит маме: «Здравствуй, моя родная!» И потом они вместе сидели и слушали рассказы отца о работе, о том, как много и долго нужно иногда работать. А Генка рассказывал о новом фильме, о школе. Это была счастливая, дружная семья.

3) Однажды летом я зашёл в сад. У меня была интересная книга. Я сел на скамейку и начал читать. Я читал до вечера. В саду уже никого не было. Я боялся, что сад закроется, встал и быстро пошёл к выходу. Вдруг я услышал, что кто-то плачет. Я повернул налево и увидел небольшой белый дом. Около стены дома стоял мальчик и громко плакал. Ему было 7–8 лет.

Technical words translating via google-translator

1.Кривошип 14 при помощи шатуна 15 приводит в колебательное движение балансирную раму. При опускании рамы оттяжной ролик натягивает канат и поднимает буровой снаряд над забоем. При подъеме рамы канат опускается, снаряд падает, и при ударе долота о породу последняя разрушается. По мере углубления скважины канат удлиняют, сматывая его с барабана. Цилиндричность скважины обеспечивается поворотом долота в результате раскручивания каната под нагрузкой (во время припадём бурового наряда) и скручивания его при снятии нагрузки (во время удара долота о породу).

2. В процессе разбуривания трещиноватых и вязких пород возможно заклинивание долота. Для освобождения долота в буровом снаряде применяют штангу-ножницы, изготовленные в виде двух удлиненных колец, соединенных друг с другом подобно звеньям цепи.

3. Процесс бурения будет тем эффективнее, чем меньшее сопротивление долоту бурового снаряда оказывает накапливающаяся на забое скважины выбуренная порода, перемешанная с пластовой жидкостью. При отсутствии или недостаточном притоке пластовой жидкости в скважину с устья периодически доливают воду.

Равномерное распределение частиц выбуренной породы в воде достигается периодическим расхаживанием (приподъемом и опусканием) бурового снаряда. По мере накопления на забое разрушеной породы (шлама) возникает необходимость в очистке скважины.

While we made a research analysis on the issues of translating technical and semi-technical words occurred in the above-mentioned contexts, we observed and found that engineering students could translate simple words which we use for everyday life. However, the students had difficulties in finding equivalents of terminology from Russian language into Uzbek.

Conclusion.

In translating technical terminology from Russian language into Uzbek, especially technical contexts is not easy and it may takes long and complex process. However, it showed that GT (google-translator platform) has a lot of lexical deficiency especially, in the area of oil and gas field which not yet enriched in Uzbek. Adult learners, professor-teachers, researchers, employees/officials often prefer

electronic dictionaries comparing to paper-based. What's more, we sometimes find technical terminology in both electronic and paper based dictionaries. While translating we may encounter with the issues concerning lexico-semantic, syntactic in GT in Uzbek. In reading comprehension learners are engaged in performing translation activities such as translating authentic contexts from Russian into Uzbek in order to understand the meaning of the context. Today, information technology is advanced due to capability of human mind, and all learners are interested in using mobile phones with internet access and apps. Therefore, they prefer employing machine translation (GT) in reading activities because it is fast and offers a word with multiple meanings, enable learners to choose appropriate word for translation but learners sometimes find errors in translation such as morphologicalsyntactic errors, lexicosemantic errors, and even orthographic errors.

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