

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND QUALITY OF TRANSLATED TERMS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

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ABSTRACT

The intention of the work is to illustrate some points of translation techniques that specialized in mechanical engineering. Also, as technology is quite important currently, the article demonstrates some techniques to translate the terms and phrases which describe mechanical engineering.

KEYWORDS: *Translation Techniques, Direct Translation Techniques, Indirect Translation Techniques, Mechanical Engineering.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important part of society as it represents the entire culture, literature, lifestyle as well as many other parts of the nation. As a consequence, learning and teaching a foreign language are significant in their place. With this reason, currently the government is paying attention to teaching a foreign language. Because when young generation is aware of a foreign language, they would have a great number of opportunities to improve their life. Not only their personal life, but also the whole country will be flourished through learning a foreign language. So, during learning a foreign language, learners get informed about the history, literature, science, tradition, life style of the nation, politics, media and many other parts are taught automatically. With this knowledge, the young learners can exchange the life experiences or learn something else.

Translation is an essential part of learning and teaching a foreign language as it gives the whole meaning to people who are unaware of the language. A translator should know a lot about the language and the nation in order to get correct translation. Because there are many differences and similarities between two countries and their lexicology. There are multiple methods and techniques for translation, particularly when it comes to fields like mechanical engineering, aerospace engineering, agriculture engineering, biomedical engineering, computer engineering, environmental engineering, health and safety engineering, mining and geological engineering, nuclear engineering, and many others. Depending on their nature and range, they all contain specific words and phrases. It takes industry expertise to translate words from English into Uzbek, for example. As a result, the translation process runs into a number of issues. For instance, it is simple to find the translation for some engineering words because they have Uzbek analogues. Additionally, some terminologies are used directly, thus translation is not an issue. For instance, the words for "electricity", " adhesive", "plastic," "temperature," and others are written in Uzbek as "elektr toki", "elim", "plastik" and "harorat" respectively.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Translation is when one transfers the meaning of a text from one language into another. While translator chooses one method for the whole text, there are many ways and techniques that can be used for individual words and phrases. When the translator chooses the right technique, he can convey each linguistic element in most accurate way.

Mostly two types of translation techniques are known. They are:

- 1) Direct translation techniques
- 2) Indirect translation techniques.

As for direct translation techniques, the translation techniques are used to translate documents and best translation can be achieved. Moreover, there are some sub-types of direct translation techniques too.

1. Borrowing – it is where the words are taken from the source text directly and carried into the target language. This way is used when no equivalent is found in target language, for example, food or clothing. Mostly, this shows traditional words like “xontaxta” in Uzbek, “table” in English; “choyxona” in Uzbek, “pub, bar” in English. Furthermore, there is a great deal of words and expressions which were borrowed that have become part of our everyday language. If the words are not common in the target language, definitions are given or the words are written in italics. For instance: Café (French), hamburger (German), kimono (Japanese) and kimchi (Korean). Regarding the scientific and technical terms borrowed through the Russian language taking into account the syllables of the Uzbek language, the terms were pronounced and reflected together with vowel letters: barometir (barometer), iliktir (electricity), metir (meter), termometir (thermometer). The rules regarding the terms borrowed from the Russian language are valid not only in their spelling in the Uzbek language (taking into account that in the Soviet period the Uzbek alphabet was based on the Cyrillic alphabet), but also in the pronunciation the rules of phonetics of the Russian language have been preserved. The following international terms, where the orthography of the Russian language was preserved, can serve as proof: absorption, accumulation, condenser, electrochemistry, gasometer, identification, which were borrowed from the English language.
2. Calque or Loan translation - this is the literal translation of phrases from one language into another, creating a new term in the target language. In other words, this is the literal translation of borrowed words. For example, The English term ‘skyscraper’ is translated as ‘gratte-ciel’ in French; and “osmon o’par” in Uzbek; “небоскреб” in Russian. The most productive affix in the Uzbek language when translating scientific and technical terms is -gich: cooler - sovutgich, ulchagich - meter, melter - erythgich
3. Literal translation – when it is used, each word is translated directly. The target text must be idiomatic and could retain the same word order, meaning and style as the source text. This technique can be only used with languages and cultures that are extremely close to each other. Example: The English ‘I want a glass of water’ would be translated literally as ‘Je veux un verre d’eau’ in French and “Я хочу стакан воды” in Russian, “Men bir stakan suv xohlayman” in Uzbek etc.

The next translation technique is Indirect Translation technique in which indirect or oblique translation techniques are used when the two languages and cultures are further apart. These techniques change structural and conceptual elements in order to preserve the meaning. It has got also some subdivisions as followings:

1. **Transposition - which** involves a shift from one grammatical category to another and it preserves the meaning. Frequently, this translation technique is between languages with different grammatical structures. Examples: The French sentence, ‘Je l’ai vu avant la rentrée’ can be translated into English as ‘I saw her before school started.’ This changes the noun ‘la rentrée’ into a verb however it doesn’t happen in the translation period of Uzbek, “Men uni mktab boshlanishidan avval ko’rgan edim”.
2. **Modulation** - involves a change of perspective, adjusting that has been written in order to show and express the same idea and preserve the meaning. This translates the text in a way that conforms to the natural patterns of the target language.
3. **Equivalence or sometimes called as Reformulation – it is** similar to modulation which allows you to preserve the meaning of an expression, name or proverb by finding a target language equivalent.
4. **Adaptation** - also known as cultural substitution or cultural elements of the language are replaced with an equivalent cultural element of the target language. This makes the text more familiar and easier to understand, especially with units of measurement.
5. **Compensation** - compensates for being unable to translate a nuance or phrase in one specific place by expressing the information at another point in the document. While the English language only has one way of saying ‘you’, French has both ‘tu’ (informal) and ‘vous’ (formal), in Uzbek “siz” “sen” (“siz” is used to show a person both in singular or plural. When it is used in singular it expresses the respect for the listener). By making specific word choices elsewhere in the text, the translator can compensate for the loss of nuance.
6. **Reduction - when** reduction is being used, the translator chooses to remove any words forming the original text which are considered redundant in the target language.
7. **Expansion – it is the** opposite of reduction; this is when words are added in order to preserve and keep meaning. This can be due to differences in sentence structure, grammar or terminology.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Choosing the right techniques for the best translation is a bit complex action as it requires great knowledge and good decision from the translator. so, the right style of translation technique varies on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the text type, target reader and end purpose of translation.

To translate terms and words of mechanical engineering, translator is accepted to have the knowledge of the foreign language and mechanics as well. However, many words and expressions are not translated from one language into another so it is sometimes helpful for the translator. But in this case translator should give definitions for the given new word. Here transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation translation techniques are better to use

according to their features. The best of all is giving the definition as it is more reliable to express the meaning of the mechanical item. For instance:

1. Air handler – An air handler, or air handling unit (often abbreviated to AHU), is a device used to regulate and circulate air as part of a heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system. [1.1]
2. Air compressor – is a device that converts power (using an electric motor, diesel or gasoline engine, etc.) into potential energy stored in pressurized air (i.e., compressed air). By one of several methods, an air compressor forces more and more air into a storage tank, increasing the pressure. When tank pressure reaches its engineered upper limit the air compressor shuts off. The compressed air, then, is held in the tank until called into use. [2.1]
3. Air conditioner – Air conditioning (often referred to as AC, A/C, or air con) is the process of removing heat and moisture from the interior of an occupied space, to improve the comfort of occupants. Air conditioning can be used in both domestic and commercial environments. [3.1]

Many other words and expressions can be given in this way and these definitions are given according to their functions.

Some techniques are very important to translate mechanical engineering lexicology, here are some of them: experience, clarifying the text, choosing a specialization, having a clear knowledge and style, computer assistant translation and one should be a good writer, not only a good translator in order to have meaningful context.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, engineering is a significant field where translation is required extensively. Technical papers as well as documents need to be clear and precise in translations that preserve the initial meaning of terms. In the engineering industry, translation will be required in many positions and situations. Some examples for it: technical drawings, operating manuals, different plans, technical patents, technical reports, engineering specifications, safety manuals and academic work regarding the topic. It must be specified that it is quite essential for the translator to master perfectly the engineering terminology and to have extensive knowledge about the topic. Of course, there are a lot of techniques that will make the life of the translator much easier. We have had discussion a few of them in this research.

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