

SOME ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS IN TRANSLATING ENGINEERING TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

Mavlyanova Shakhlo Irkinovna*

*Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent,
UZBEKISTAN

Email id: sh.mavlyanova@polito.uz

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00790.X

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to illustrate some issues of translation of engineering terms from English into Uzbek. Moreover, the article shows the types of engineering to overcome the problems of translation. The article gives ideas to lessen the problems of translating.

KEYWORDS: *Engineering, Types Of Engineering, Term, Terminology, Translation Issues.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a main part of society, so it is crucial to learn foreign languages when a person wants to be intelligent. Knowing the language is knowing the people and through learning a foreign language, students can be aware of history, politics, science, literature, and many other parts of life. During translating a passage, it is important to take into consideration the features of the language to have the right meaning. To overcome the translation issues, a translator must know both nations' cultures and science. Some terms are difficult to be translated into another language as they express the culture of the nation or they show the special meaning of any exact subject. Engineering is considered one of them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Terminology is a system of words that belong to the same subject. It is not a list of words. It contains standard words and usually contains non-standard words, as well. The terms may or may not include a definition, illustration, sound, or video. A term can be a single word, but it also can be multiple words (often called a noun cluster). On the one hand, terminology is the language used to describe a specific thing, or the language used within a specific field. The special language used by scientists is an example of scientific terminology. Noun. 1. The doctrine of terms; a theory of terms or appellations; a treatise on terms, a system of specialized terms.

Moreover, terminology is a group of specialized words and respective meanings in a particular field, and also the study of such terms and their use; [1] the latter meaning is also known as terminology science. A *term* is a word, compound word, or multi-word expression that in specific contexts is given specific meanings—these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and everyday language [1.1]. Terminology is a discipline that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain. Terminology differs from lexicography, as it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems, and their labels (*terms*), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings.

Terminology is a discipline that studies the "labeling or designating of concepts" particular to one or more subject fields of human activity. It does this through the research and analysis of terms in context to document and promote consistent usage. Terminology can be limited to one or more languages (for example, "multilingual terminology" and "bilingual terminology"), or may have an interdisciplinarity focus on the use of terms in different fields.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The process of translating engineering words and phrases is one of the most complex parts of translation, which requires the translator to have high translation skills and engineering knowledge. As a result, the translator must have deep knowledge of the engineering field and sufficient translation skills. But many words and phrases are not translated because they do not have a clear equivalent during translation or because they have been entered as borrowed words. There are many types of engineering according to its sphere, since we can encounter a wide variety of problems, we have an equally wide range of engineering disciplines, many of which are highly specialized and designed to solve those problems. In broad terms, engineering can be divided into four main categories – chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. Furthermore, some people differentiate the types of engineering as the following:

Civil Engineering - is a type of engineering that is a professional discipline that deals with the design, construction, and maintenance of the physical and naturally built environment, including social and public works such as roads, bridges, canals, dams, airports, sewage systems, pipelines, structural components of buildings, and railways

Chemical Engineering - is an engineering field that deals with the study of the operation and design of chemical plants as well as methods of improving production. Chemical engineers develop and design chemical manufacturing processes. Chemical engineers apply the principles of chemistry, biology, physics, and math to solve problems that involve the production or use of chemicals, fuel, drugs, food, and many other products.

Mechanical Engineering - this type of engineering studies, design, development, construction, and testing of mechanical and thermal sensors and devices, including tools, engines, and machines. Mechanical engineering careers center on creating technologies to meet a wide range of human needs.

Electrical Engineering - this engineering is one of the newer branches of engineering and dates back to the late 19th century. It is the branch of engineering which is connected with the technology of electricity. Electrical engineers work on a wide range of components, devices and systems, from tiny microchips to huge power station generators. Early experiments with electricity included primitive batteries and static charges. However, the actual design, construction, and manufacturing of useful devices and systems began with the implementation of Michael Faraday's Law of Induction, which essentially states that the voltage in a circuit is proportional to the rate of change in the magnetic field through the circuit. This law applies to the basic principles of the electric generator, the electric motor and the transformer. The advent of the modern age is marked by the introduction of electricity to homes, businesses and industry, all of which were made possible by electrical engineers.[2.1] Some of the most prominent pioneers in electrical engineering include Thomas Edison (his proudly work was the electric light bulb), George Westinghouse (his devotion was alternating current), Nikola Tesla (with her induction motor), Guglielmo Marconi (inventor of the radio) and Philo T. Farnsworth (inventor

of television). These innovators turned ideas and concepts about electricity into practical devices and systems that ushered in the modern age and they have been used for commercial and housing purposes.

Industrial Engineering - sometimes it is called mechanical engineering. Industrial Engineering is concerned with the design, analysis, as well as control of production and service operations, and systems. In the previous years, an industrial engineer worked in a manufacturing plant and was involved with the operating efficiency of workers and machines. For example, industrial engineers may work to streamline an operating room, shorten a roller-coaster line, make assembly lines safer and more efficient, and speed up the delivery of goods.

There are many other types of engineering according to their sphere, like Aerospace Engineering, Agricultural Engineering, Biomedical Engineering,

Computer Hardware Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Health and Safety Engineering, Mining and Geological Engineering, Nuclear engineering and many others. All of them include special words and terms according to their character and the sphere. Translating the terms from English into Uzbek requires knowledge of the sphere. So it gives several problems during the process. Here I would like several terms of engineering, some of them have equivalents in Uzbek, hence, translation can be found easily. Also, some terms are taken without changing and translation is not problematic. For instance, “electricity” in Uzbek “elektr toki”, “mat” - “matros, ko’rpacha (ko’rpacha is an equivalent word)”, “plastic” -

“plastic, yelim”, “temperature” – “temperature, issiqlik” and others.

CONCLUSION

All in all, the concept term is used widely in all spheres of life. The process of establishing the concept of a term is long and diverse. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that this concept is quite complicated. On the other, the concept of “concept” itself is one of the hardest to define and take to mean.

Obviously, it is impossible to formulate a comprehensive overview of all existing definitions of a term. Therefore, it is appropriate to limit the most important ones. In its historical evolution, the concept of “term” was interpreted as:

- “a word that is a name of a strictly defined concept” 3 (Volin and Ushakov 1940);
- “a word that shows strictly defined philosophical, scientific, technical, etc. concept” 4 (Vvedenskij 1955);
- “a word or a collocation that expresses a concept of some special science, technology, art, social life, etc.” 5 (Bazhan (14) 1959-1965);
- “a word or a collocation of special (scientific, technical, etc.) language that is created (received or borrowed) for accurate expression of specific concepts and notations of specific objects” 6 (Akhmanova 1966, 95-96);
- “a specially cultivated word being artificially invented or taken from natural language” 7 (Superanskaja 1976, 74);
- “a word or a collocation being the exact name of a special concept for any field of science, technology, production, social-political life, culture, etc.” 8 (Zhovtobryukh 1984, 70).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. A word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or subject. "*term*". *Merriam-webster dictionary*. Retrieved 2018-06-25.
2. <https://www.livescience.com/47571-electrical-engineering.html>
3. AKHMANOVA, O. S. 1966. Slovarj lingvisticheskikh terminov [Dictionary of linguistic terms]. Moskva: Sovetskaja ehnciklopedija. 607 p.
4. Rajapova, M., & Sheraliyeva, N. (2020). Teaching english through fairytales. *Scientific research results in pandemic conditions (COVID-19)*, 1(06), 186-189.
5. Oripova, K. (2022). INGLIZ TILIDAGI ANTONIMLARNING BADIY MATNDAGI ROLI. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.