LEXICAL MEANINGS AND TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TERMS

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Annotation: This article deals with the issues and methods of teaching professional translation of scientific and technical documentation to engineering students from a linguistic point of view. The peculiarity of technical translation of scientific documentation is an excessive number of specialized terms, service and introductory words, frequent use of abbreviations, lexical neologisms, and realities. Prepositions and compound conjunctions (e.g. in order that, provided that, as though, etc.) play a significant role in scientific and technical documentation, creating logical links between the individual elements of sentences. In addition, adverbs are often used in scientific and technical articles, which are integral to the development of logical reasoning.

Keywords: Terms, translation, meaning, scientific and technical terms, translator, foreign language, target language and etc…

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы и методы обучения профессиональному переводу научно-технической документации студентов инженерных специальностей с лингвистической точки зрения. Особенностью технического перевода научной документации является большое количество специализированных терминов, служебных и вводных слов, частое использование сокращений, лексических неологизмов и реалий. Предлоги и составные союзы (например, in order that, provided that, as though и др.) играют важную роль в научно-технических текстах, создавая логические связи между отдельными элементами предложений. Кроме того, в научно-технических статьях часто используются наречия, которые являются неотъемлемой частью развития логического рассуждения.

Ключевые слова: термины, перевод, значение, научно-технические термины, переводчик, иностранный язык, язык перевода и др.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada muhandislik yo‘nalishidagi talabalarni ilmiy-texnik hujjatlarni professional tarjima qilishga o‘rgatish masalalari va usullari tilshunoslik nuqtai nazaridan ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ilmiy hujjatlarning texnik tarjimasiga xos xususiyatlardan biri — ko‘plab ixtisoslashgan atamalar, xizmat va kirish so‘zlarining ko‘p ishlatilishi, qisqartmalar, leksik neologizmlar va realiyalardir. Ilmiy va texnik matnlarda predloglar va qo‘shma bog‘lovchilar (in order that, provided that, as though va h.k.) muhim rol o‘ynaydi, ular gapning turli qismlari o‘rtasida mantiqiy bog‘lanishni ta’minlaydi. Shuningdek, ilmiy va texnik

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maqolalarda narechiyalar ko‘p ishlatiladi, ular mantiqiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: atamalar, tarjima, ma’no, ilmiy va texnik atamalar, tarjimon, xorijiy til, maqsadli til va boshqalar.

Introduction

Translation is the accurate reproduction of the original source in another language while preserving the unity of content and style. Technical translation is considered to be less difficult than fictional translation, since the technical translator does not need to look for equivalents of various metaphors and other stylistic means inherent in the fictional and journalistic style. The difficulty of technical translation lies elsewhere. The basis of technical translation is a formal-logical style which is characterized by accuracy, emotionless and impersonal transfer of information.

Technical translation must be as close to the source material as possible. A slight deviation from the meaning can lead to undesirable consequences (for example, inaccurate translation of instructions for operating technical equipment can lead to an accident on the site). Therefore, unlike fictional translation, technical translation does not allow inaccuracies and deviations from the source material. In technical translation, every word and definition is translated accurately, avoiding ambiguity of understanding. Technical translation is saturated with various highly specialized terms.

The grammar of technical translation is characterised by the use of specific and firmly established grammatical rules, e.g. indefinite-personal and impersonal constructions, passive voice and indefinite verb forms. Logical selections are represented using inversion. Whatever the complexity of the information in the translated document: descriptions of technological processes, calculations of any parameters, the principles of operation of equipment and its operation, etc., the translator is required to understand the meaning of the text, and then skillfully and accurately convey it in the target language. Thus, technical translation is a special type of translation, the quality of which depends primarily on the personality of the translator. If you need to quickly read simple technical documentation, it is sufficient to use computer translators. For in-depth study of scientific literature, translation should be done by a professional who speaks a foreign language and has technical knowledge in a particular field, such as electrical power, thermal power, etc. The purpose of technical translation training is to teach how to convey any technical information very accurately and clearly in another language. No interpretation, no ambiguity, no distortion of meaning is allowed.

This article deals with the issues and methods of teaching professional translation of scientific and technical documentation to engineering students from

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a linguistic point of view. The peculiarity of technical translation of scientific documentation is an excessive number of specialized terms, service and introductory words, frequent use of abbreviations, lexical neologisms, and realities. Prepositions and compound conjunctions (e.g. in order that, provided that, as though, etc.) play a significant role in scientific and technical documentation, creating logical links between the individual elements of sentences. In addition, adverbs are often used in scientific and technical articles, which are integral to the development of logical reasoning.

The realities of scientific and technical articles refer to names, brands of equipment and materials. The translation of specialized terms is done with the help of special dictionaries and glossaries. Realia, as a rule, are not translated, but transliterated or given in the text in the original spelling .The optimal translation solution for a phraseological unit is to find identical phraseological units in the target language. If there is no direct correspondence, the original idiom can be translated by searching for similar phraseological units with a similar meaning to the original, but built on a different verbal and figurative basis. It should be remembered that idioms, which often have a similar meaning but a different form in different languages, are uniquely emotionally and associatively colored and are not always interchangeable. Geographical names and well-known proper names are given in Uzbek transcription. The translation process is always strictly within the framework of logical thinking, i.e., he who is able to think logically is more likely to make a correct translation. Logic experts say that in order to understand an unfamiliar term, we must analyze the context. In this analysis, we make various semantic connections and relationships between the unfamiliar term and other words whose meanings are well known. Such cases are very common when translating from a foreign language into one's native language.

Studies of scientific and technical vocabulary provide an extensive list of all possible combinations of eleven words: problem, information, knowledge, method (technique, procedure), experiment, study (investigation, research), data (results, findings), evidence, assumption, hypothesis, theory, which in scientific and technical speech works form a kind of micro-context with different levels of internal organization.

Here are some examples from this work with the word "problem: Basic (chief, main, essential, specific, difficult, complex, etc.) problem; This is a problem dealing (concerned) with (bearing on ..., relating to ...) computer science; The main aspects (the core, the essence) of the problem is the ...; The problem I am studying now involves (presents) certain (considerable, great, etc.) difficulties; This problem as it is outlined now was first advanced (brought up, recognized, put forward, formulated, raised, etc.) by K.; Since then the problem has been referred to in a

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number of investigations ... The problem (of ...) has been briefly described (formulated, etc.) as follows ...; The problem you have just outlined is within the scope of the above theory; The problem demands ...; The problem as we have seen: Much is needed to clarify certain aspects of the problem; It will take time to unreveal the mystery of the problem; It is no easy task to disclose the secrets of the problem and so on.

In general scientific and technical vocabulary another layer of words such as candidate, scenario, world, menu, repertoir, turnkey, onus, strength, feat, history, art, happily, to see, to drive, and others, which together with words with clearly expressed scientific and technical semantics (e.g. problem, information, theory, investigation, etc.) form the lexical environment of terms. These are words of common vocabulary, which sometimes in their "peripheral" or associative meanings end up in scientific and technical texts, function as scientific and technical ones, and thus determine the nature of scientific and technical style.

In the translation aspect, the peculiarity of these words is the difficulty of determining their meanings in the original text, as well as the selection of translational correspondences for them in the target language. Among these words there are often stylistically colored words (mushrooming, bugaboo, Cinderella, beauty, workhorse, evil, iff, heavyweight, exotic, vigorous, wisdom, horizons, "metoo", etc.), whose translation is especially difficult both in revealing their referential and denotative meanings, and in finding an acceptable equivalent. It has been repeatedly emphasized above that stylistically Uzbek scientific and technical text is strictly neutral, and anything that impedes the accuracy and clarity of information transmission must be eliminated from it.

Therefore, any stylistically colored units of the original must be transformed into neutral ones that accurately convey their scientific and technical and informational essence.

Since all the meanings with which these words are used in English scientific and technical texts cannot be presented in dictionaries, even large ones, they are investigated by individual authors. In different contexts and in different syntactic functions, these words can be used to mean:

advanced - promising, modern, new, improved, perfect; advantageous - promising, expedient application - case, application task; specific application - specific case; for (particularly, higher) critical applications - in especially important cases (in cases of extr eme necessity); applications program - application program. analysis - theory, theoretical study; calculation, method of calculation; work, paper, result of work; formula; ... has been the subject of many analyses ... - considered in a number of works; analytic - calculated, theoretical; analytically - theoretically to arrive at (receive); to arrive at an estimate of the error in speed of sound art -

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technique; system; This paper traces the evaluation of the signalling art ... - This paper traces the development of signalling art; Advances in the technological art has made

Advances in technology have led ...; computer art - computing systems; It will prove useful to briefly review the application of these equations in the prior art -before; attraction-dignity; attractive-advantageous, acceptable, promising, valuable beauty-dignity, advantage bugaboo - problem, difficulty; cándidate-option, type; suitable; possible, probable; noteworthy, promising, potential; suitable, expedient (for application); the candidates include ... possible options include ...; candidate material is a suitable material; to be candidate for ... suitable for; challenge (challenger, challenging) - competition, competitor; (new, main, priority) task, problem; difficulty, complexity; requirement; opportunity; interest; challenging - important, prospective, interesting, of interest, relevant, difficult, complex, serious Cinderella - forward-looking, forward-looking comprehensive - thorough, detailed, detailed, complete, comprehensive, perfect (...a comprehensive debugging; a comprehensive evaluation) context: in this context, in this case, under this condition, in this connection, in connection with this; in the context of, in relation to, in relation to, in view of, in view of, in the other hand to drive, to cause, to excite evil (to be a necessary evil) - cannot be avoided without ...; Heat is necessary evil in making semiconductor - in the production of semiconductor devices cannot be avoided without heat treatment existing - known, used at present exotic - rare, unusual, peculiar, atypical, unique, specialized; complicated fascinating - interesting, of interest feasible, feasibility: practicable; practicable, attainable, buildable; (economically) coherent, justifiable; feasibility report: a feasibility study feet - achievement, success happily - mostly; advantageous heavyweight - leading, large, powerful history - development, change, dependence, graph of change (dependence), curve; data; results; practice, experience; use; example; prehistory; research, analysis; state; process; behavior; pattern; characteristic; horizons - new opportunities, perspective; in perspective if - then and only then; the system is locally observable if ... - a system is locally observable if and only if intelligent, intelligence - with data processing facilities, equipped with logical devices, with logic, with (having) advanced logic, programmable, autonomously controlled, (technically sound; logic, logical functions, logical control, computing facilities (capabilities), programmability intrigue, intriguing - possibility, thought of possibility; interesting, promising, enticing; Millimeter-waver shave long intrigued weapons people - . attracted the attention of the military marginal, marginally - small, insignificant, small, limited, some, certain; boundary, critical; conditional, unconditional; a little, not much, little, in a small way, minimally, limited, extremely, substantially menu - (list of)

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options; a choice; a set; a list "me-too" - good copy, from the category of "good copies" (as opposed to the full-fledged original) mushrooming - rapid development, rapid change onus - task (responsibility, duty) outstanding, interesting, advantageous, high value, very important philosophy, philosophical: principle, approach, method, technique, essence, idea, ideology, outlook, opinion, thought, reasoning repertoir, number; variety; program; possibility; set scenario, option; premise, conditions, method, manner, procedure, approach; situation, situation, picture; prognosis see - react, fix. severe - significant, substantial, large, on a large scale, very large, strength - dignity, advantage taboos - limitation; prohibition talent (the microprocessor's talent) - potentiality target - to outline, intend, plan, purpose, guide turnkey - (fully) finished, complete, (complete) package; the company supplies turnkey systems; vigorous (vigorous attempts); vigorous wisdom: expedient; based on a precise calculation workhorse (working horse) - is the main, leading The practical work of the translator is, first and foremost, the process of discovering the meanings of linguistic units in a foreign-language text and searching for translational correspondences to them in the target language.

Discovering the meaning of a linguistic unit, in particular scientific and technical terminology, which we are primarily interested in here, goes through the translator's ability to "translate" the text to be translated, to get a general idea of the system of terminology with which he has to deal, and to carry out (based on his own knowledge and using appropriate reference literature) a structural, semantic and syntactic analysis of the unfamiliar terminological unit.

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