

On Translation of Terms

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Abstract: The article deals with issues connected with terminology, translation of terminology, the concept of the terms “*term*” and “*terminology*”.

Keywords: term, terminology, lexical unit, terminological system, transliteration, transcription, descriptive translation, transformational translation.

In recent decades, the integration process and the expansion of business relations, as well as international cooperation, have been developing along with the growth of relations in various professional fields.

In addition to studying the development of the terminological system of different languages, it is important for the linguist to study the problem of translation of texts on a professional topic.

Although the concept of “*term*” exists in all scientific fields, it is difficult to give a clear definition of it, as there is no generally accepted definition of this concept.

We see the definition of the term “*term*” as a specific nominative lexical unit (word or phrase) in many sources. This lexical unit is a member of a clear terminological system that should be distinguished from other nominative units by the fact that it can interact with other words and phrases systematically, require definition, and has a high informative value, accuracy, systemic character, semantic integrity, contextual independence, and it is monosemantic and stylistically neutral. The field of science about the term deals not only with the concept of terminology, but also with concepts such as terminological unit, terminological system and terminology. A terminological unit is a regular and repetitive component of complex terms that has a place in the structure of terms and can express a stable general meaning. Speaking of terminology, it should be noted that for a long time this concept meant a set of terms in general, a set of terms belonging to a particular field of science, a field that studies the function, composition and structure of terms. In the special modern literature, the concept of terminology is used not only in the sense of a set of terms, but also in terms such as the system of terms, the system of terminology and terminological system. We understand the concepts of terminology and terminological system as synonyms which mean a set of terms in a particular field, and we understand the concept of terminology also as a science that studies terms.

The scientific literature [3] describes the following linguistic features of terms: compatibility (compatibility of a terminological concept with the modern scientific meaning of a related object), being monosemantic within a particular terminological system, clarity, brevity, existence of definition, lack of expressiveness, stylistic neutrality, contextual independence and consistency.

Modern linguistics has studied the language of science in sufficient depth. In stylistics, it is valued as a scientific and technical method. One of the distinctive features of this style is the abundance of terms and vocabulary specific to a narrow area of specialization [1]. Terminology deals with their study.

Terminology studies the typology, origin, form, content and function of particular lexical units, as well as its use, regulation and creation.

Today, there are a number of independent research areas in terminology. First of all, it is possible to distinguish theoretical terminology, which studies the laws of use and development of special vocabulary. It is based on practical terminology that develops practical principles and recommendations for overcoming the shortcomings of terms and terminology, describing, evaluating, editing, regulating, creating, translating and using them.

The laws of constructing terms (syntactic, morphological, lexical) vary in different languages. The translator must take these features into account. A term can be a single word, consisting of an only keyword, or a terminological group that contains a keyword or a basis.

If we think about one-word terms, their translation is done in different ways:

1. Transliteration - the expression of the word in the original in the letters of the target language (NATO, UNESCO). The disadvantage of this method is obvious - the literal translation does not reveal the meaning of the word and remains unclear.
2. Transcription - the expression of the word in the original through the phonemes of the language to be translated (matryoshka, player - player). This method is mostly used with proper nouns (Thames, Yorkshire). When using this method, it is necessary to take into account the phonetic features of both languages, such as the reduction of phonemes, the duplication of letters at the end of a word (boss). Consequently, a transcription mechanism will need to be developed for both languages, as misuse of phonemes can radically distort meaning or text [2].
3. Calque - a word-for-word translation from one language to another, that is, each component of a word or idea (morpheme) is translated using the corresponding elements of the target language. This type of translation is used when there is no equivalent of a lexical unit in the target language, and in this case the translation of a word or phrase is generally understandable.

4. Descriptive translation - a detailed description of the meaning of the concept in the source language by additional means. Such a translation can be found in annotated dictionaries.

5. Transformational translation is the translation of semantic components in the original language by modifying them into compounds that create a similar effect in the target language. An example of this is a work of fiction, a polysemous word whose meaning is clear only in context [1].

In addition, it is necessary to use specific methods when translating terms. Calque, transliteration, and descriptive translation are more commonly used. These methods are used not only in a narrow range of vocabulary, but also in a wide range of words in other fields.

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