

## TERMINOLOGY IN THE TRANSLATION ASPECT

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**Abstract:** The article examines some features of the translation of the terminology of the computer science sublanguage. The same concept is sometimes denoted by different terms, and the same term is used in different meanings.

**Key words:** polysemy, abbreviation, concept, object, term, methodology, subject, metaphor.

Translation of abbreviated terms is very difficult due to their polysemy and the lack of a precedent for their previous use. For example, PC has a well-known English equivalent Personal computer. However, it also has other equivalents: potential controller - potential regulator; printed circuit - printed circuit, etc. In addition, for foreign-language readers, it is very difficult to perceive and decode the information of an individual author's metaphor, which is often found in popular science literature. Moreover, the role of the translator in transmitting and conveying information to readers increases. "Translation is the only effective means of overcoming language barriers, which, in turn, are the main obstacle to the dissemination of scientific, technical and other knowledge and information that underpin human progress." "Scientific knowledge about the world is fixed in the language of science, or more precisely, in the languages of each of the sciences. The core of the language of any science is the terminology used by the given science, i.e. the set of designations of scientific concepts and categories that the given science operates with. With certain assumptions, it can be stated that the SPC (scientific picture of the world) is fixed in the terminologies of particular sciences that study the world or its individual components from different angles."

In scientific and technical literature, terms are widely used, i.e. words and phrases accepted to denote special concepts in a particular field of science and technology. When translating terms, it should be taken into account that many terms are polysemantic, in other words, they have different meanings not only in different fields of science and technology, but even in the same field. An example of this is the terminology of the sublanguage of computer science. The presence of independently working teams of developers of computing systems of a certain company or architecture led to the independent development of different terminological "dialects" reflecting the same subject area. The same concept is sometimes denoted by different terms, and the same term is used in different meanings. Therefore, when translating texts, it is necessary to comprehend, correctly interpret the term and correctly select the Russian equivalent. For example, transaction can mean "transaction", "request processing", i.e. in dialog systems - receiving portions of data from the user, processing it and issuing a response message. The same term in the same sublanguage can mean "request, change file record". Instead of track density, a term denoting the recording density on a disk storage device, the acronym TPI is used, i.e. the unit of measurement of recording density.

A translation that would satisfy a specialist must comply with the norms of the native language and the style of scientific and technical literature and correctly convey the meaning of the text. To achieve this, it is necessary to master certain knowledge in the field of grammar of a foreign language, acquire an

appropriate stock of specialized vocabulary and learn certain techniques for working with a foreign text, in particular, with specialized terminology.

"In the process of transferring information from one language to another, translators encounter enormous difficulties that are created by terminological units that make up about 90% of the entire text. That is why it is the knowledge of specialized terminology that ensures the quality of the translation. A translator must have knowledge of the formation, development and functioning of the terminology of the field of knowledge whose literature and documentation he transfers from one language to another, of the methods of term formation, the terminological rethinking of general literary words, types of abbreviations, etc.

Translation of abbreviated terms is very difficult due to their ambiguity and the lack of a precedent for their previous use. For example, PC has a well-known English equivalent, Personal computer. However, it also has other equivalents: potential controller; printed circuit; process control; programmable control; propulsive coefficient. And this is not a complete list of homonyms. Only a deep knowledge of the subject can help to correctly understand the term. If abbreviations are used out of context (specifications attached to technical documentation, tables, list of spare parts), then specialist consultations, work with the World Wide Web, extensive comparative work with several identical texts in which such terms may be encountered and decoded by context are required. However, truly professional advice in this regard can be offered by the terminological knowledge bases in the KNT RAS, about which S.D. Shelov writes. and Kryukov Yu.I.: "The Committee of Scientific Terminology in the Field of Fundamental Sciences (CST RAS) has developed an experimental computer terminological knowledge base (CTKB). Its main purpose is to combine a computer terminological data bank with the capabilities of computer representation of knowledge, i.e. to serve as a software product that contains information not only about terms (and ultimately about language units), but also about the concepts and objects that stand behind these language units.

In connection with the inclusion of scientific research results in the general mainstream of cultural development, scientific propaganda and practice, there is a need for the translatability of the language of science into natural language for the purpose of popularization and simplification of understanding. Hence the emergence of figurative vocabulary, comparisons, analogies, and expressive syntax constructions. The tasks facing a translator of scientific and technical literature in conveying these figurative means are different. The greatest difficulties for a translator of scientific and technical literature are caused by the translation of an individual author's metaphor. L.I. Borisova considers the methodology of translating a metaphor using the example: Optical data processing, spatial filtering, optical pattern recognition, optical analog computing, or whatever other phrase you would like to pick has for many years been the bridesmaid but never the bride. Optical data processing is the component that is compared. The bridesmaid but never the bride is an image or figurative means. This is the component with which the object of real reality is compared — optical data processing. The following was chosen as a feature isolated from the image and characterizing the compared object: something not fundamental, not the main thing, i.e. secondary, playing not the main, but a secondary role.

**Conclusion.** Such a translation decision can be made, since the main requirement of technical translation is an accurate and clear transfer of the content of the original, the removal of ambiguities and ambiguities. The meaning of a metaphor can be difficult to perceive even in texts in the native language. For foreign-language readers, perceiving and decoding the information of an individual

author's metaphor is very difficult. Moreover, the role of the translator in transmitting and conveying information to readers increases.

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