

THE NOTION OF TERMINOLOGY, ITS IMPORTANCE AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS IN THE EXAMPLE OF SOME INTERESTING TERMS

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Abstract: This article is about the main understanding of the field of terminology, its crucialty in translation within some shiny examples.

Keywords: translation, literal, monosemantic, systematic, compound, calque, borrowing, transposition, modulation, reformation, adaptation, compensation.

INTRODUCTION

While there are many languages in the world, every nation owns their specific words and terms. Some of them can be translated into the next, but some cannot due to no existing of the alternative version. However, some words have their other deep meanings. In order to understand clearly, the field of terminology assists translators to transform the words, sentences in a clear way. With the accurate definitions, translation is likely to be a way more accurate.

According to Oxford Dictionary, 'terminology' refers to the body of terms used with a particular technical application in a subject of study, profession, etc. It refers to the words used in a specific field (legal, medical, technical, etc.) These terms can be collected in glossaries and termbases, for example. Entries can contain additional information such as definitions, notes, usage examples, images, grammatical information (part of speech, gender, number), usage information such as preferred, forbidden and deprecated terms, synonyms, geographical preferences, etc.

Why is terminology important?

Today, a large proportion of documents is written in specialized language, a big part of which involves terminology. Undoubtedly, terminology helps us to fully understand specific topics. Well-defined terminology can help people across various industries communicate more efficiently. Good terminology work reduces ambiguity and increases clarity, which makes it an important factor in quality.

The communication of specialized knowledge and information, whether monolingual or multilingual, is linked to the development and dissemination of terminological resources and to terminology management. Terminology management is

also crucial. For example, translators use terminology to make their translations more precise and consistent.

Main peculiarities of terms:

- Systematic;
- Monosemantic;
- No emotional colour;
- Stylistically neutral.

Structurally:

- Simple, e.g: engine, gear
- Compound, e.g: steering wheel
- Word, e.g: earth fault

Methods of translating terms.

Direct Translation techniques-these translation techniques are used when the concepts and structure of the source language can be used in the target language.

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is where words or expressions are taken directly from the source text and carried over into the target language. This technique is often used when there is no alternative version of that word in target language.

Examples: café (French), hamburger (German), kimono (Japanese), kimchi (Korean)

2. Calque (loan translation)-this is the literal translation of a phrase from one language into another, coining a new term in the target language.

Examples: The English term 'skyscraper' is translated as 'gratteciel' in French.

3. Literal translation-each word is translated directly.

Example: The English 'I want a glass of water' would be translated literally as 'Je veux un verre d'eau' in French.

Indirect Translation Techniques involve:

- Transposition;
- Modulation;
- Reformulation;
- Adaptation;
- Compensation;
- Reduction;
- Expansion;

Translations of some interesting terms.

aerophobia - fear of fresh air

selenophobia - fear of the moon

pedophobia - fear of children

ombrophobia - fear of rain

koinonophobia - fear of rooms full of people

domatophobia - fear of houses
cyberphobia - fear of computers
cibophobia - fear of foods
catoptrophobia - fear of mirrors
chionophobia - fear of snow
chromophobia - fear of colors
bibliophobia - fear of books
anthophobia - fear of flowers
decidophobia - fear of making decisions
ergophobia - fear of work
venustraphobia - fear of beautiful women

Conclusion

To conclude, there are special appropriate words and terms in each field and those can be learnt in the sphere of terminology. There are also some significant methods that are necessary during the translation. Being good at one field and having sufficient knowledge about its terms is corporate.

References:

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