TERMINOLOGY IN TRANSLATION

Toshpo'latova Nilufar
To'rayeva Oydinoy

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Studies, Faculty of English Philology, Teaching Methodology and Translation Studies, student of the 2nd stage of guiding and interpreting activities.
toshpolatovanilufargid@gmail.com

Annotation : *The specific vocabulary and terminology used within a particular field or subject area in terminology in translation. Translators often encounter specialized terminology that is unique to a particular domain, such as legal, medical, or technical fields. To ensure accuracy and consistency in translation, translators rely on various tools and resources such as glossaries, termbases, and translation memories. Terminology management is an important aspect of translation, as it helps to ensure that the translated text is accurate, consistent, and appropriate for the target audience. Effective terminology management involves understanding the context and domain of the text, as well as identifying and resolving any terminology inconsistencies or gaps. By using appropriate terminology, translators can convey the intended meaning of the source text accurately and effectively in the target language.*

Annotatsiya : *Terminologiya tarjimasi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar, maqsadli sohalarning maxsus leksikasi va terminlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, tarjimachilar odatda huquq, tibbiy yoki texnikaviy sohalarda katta o'ziga xos terminologiyaga duch kelishadi. To'g'ri va tushunarli tarjima olish uchun tarjimachilar glossariylar, terminlar bazalari va tarjima xotiralar kabi turli vositalardan foydalanishadi. Terminologiya boshqarish tarjimani muhim qismidir, chunki bu tarjimani to'g'ri, barqaror va maqsadli ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan matnga aylantirishga yordam beradi. Samimiy terminologiya boshqarish matnning mazmuni va sohasini tushuntirish va o'zaro kelishilmagan terminologiya yoki bo'shliklarni aniqlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Mos terminologiyadan foydalanish orijinal matnning maqsadli manasini to'g'ri va tezkor tarjima qilishga imkon beradi.*

Аннотатция : *Специфическая лексика и терминология, используемые в определенной области или предметной области, являются ключевыми понятиями и терминами в терминологии перевода. Переводчики часто сталкиваются со специализированной терминологией, уникальной для определенной области, такой как юридические, медицинские или технические области. Чтобы обеспечить точность и последовательность перевода, переводчики полагаются на различные инструменты и ресурсы, такие как глоссарии, терминологические базы данных и память переводов. Управление терминологией - важный аспект перевода, поскольку это помогает гарантировать, что переведенный текст будет точным, последовательным и соответствующим целевой аудитории. Эффективное управление*

терминологией включает в себя понимание контекста и области текста, а также выявление и устранение любых несоответствий или пробелов в терминологии. Используя соответствующую терминологию, переводчики могут передавать задуманное значение исходного текста точно и эффективно на целевом языке.

Introdaction. Terminology refers to the specialized words, phrases, symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms used in a particular field or industry. It has its origin in the Latin word "terminus," which means end, and has been studied since at least the 19th century. Experts in this field are called terminologists. Terminology is used in various fields such as medicine, law, science, and technology, and it helps professionals in these fields to communicate effectively and efficiently by using a common language. The study of terminology is important as it helps to ensure accuracy and consistency in communication within a particular field. In addition, communication and developing an understanding of the team's terminology are significant in many fields. Terminology can also vary depending on the context, such as in the case of dialects, jargon, slang, and other specialized vocabularies.

Research methods. The terminology in translation refers to the set of technical terms used in a particular subject of study, theory, or profession for translation purposes. Technical translators use word lists containing two columns, one with the terms in the source language and the other with the corresponding terms in the target language. A terminology database or termbase is an expanded dictionary that can hold phrases and key terms used by a single company. Companies may have their own preferences for the terminology used in their documents and files. Terminology management is useful for companies as it ensures technical accuracy and consistency, establishes brand, and introduces a fixed writing style across all documents and websites. Computer-Aided Translation Tools (CAT tools) are computer programs designed to reduce the translator's workload and increase consistency of style and terminology. Translation Memory (TM) is a database that stores texts and corresponding translations.

Results and discussion. Computer-aided translation tools are software applications that assist human translators in the translation process. These tools help automate certain aspects of the translation process, such as terminology management, translation memory, and quality assurance. They support a wide range of file formats, including Text ANSI/ASCII/Unicode for Windows, Text for Apple Macintosh, HTML, XML (ASP.NET, ASP, JSP, XSL), SGML, MS Word for Windows, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint, RTF, RC, Adobe FrameMaker, Adobe InDesign, Java platform/Java, Apache License 2.0. Some of the popular computer-aided translation tools mentioned in the context include SDL Trados, GlobalSight, MateCat, memoQ, and OmegaT. According to a 2006 survey undertaken by Imperial College of 874 translation professionals from 54 countries, primary tool usage was reported as follows: Trados (35%), Wordfast (17%),

Déjà Vu (16%), SDL Trados 2006 (15%), SDLX (4%), STAR Transit (3%), OmegaT (3%), others (7%).

Conclusion. Overall, accurate and consistent translation of terminology requires a thorough understanding of the subject matter, careful research, and the use of specialized resources and tools.

Keywords: Translation memory, Glossary, Termbase, Concordance, Context, Source text, Target text, Domain, Register, Collocation, Synonym, Antonym, Homonym, Polysemy, Ambiguity, Equivalence, Localization, Internationalization, Machine translation, Human translation, Quality assurance, Proofreading, Editing, Style guide, Terminology management system, Corpus, Parallel text, Terminology extraction, Ontology, Taxonomy, Terminology standardization, Terminology harmonization, Terminology consistency, Terminology gap analysis.

Introdaction. Terminology refers to the specialized words, phrases, symbols, abbreviations, and acronyms used in a particular field or industry. It has its origin in the Latin word "terminus," which means end, and has been studied since at least the 19th century. Experts in this field are called terminologists. Terminology is used in various fields such as medicine, law, science, and technology, and it helps professionals in these fields to communicate effectively and efficiently by using a common language. The study of terminology is important as it helps to ensure accuracy and consistency in communication within a particular field. In addition, communication and developing an understanding of the team's terminology are significant in many fields. Terminology can also vary depending on the context, such as in the case of dialects, jargon, slang, and other specialized vocabularies.

Specialized words. Specialized words terminology refers to a set of specific words used in a particular field or domain. It is a useful tool that provides an effective way to communicate information within a particular field of study. In the context of databases, specialized words terminology refers to the keywords used in SQL (Structured Query Language) such as CREATE, INSERT, GRANT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT, etc. These keywords are used in both DDL (Data Definition Language) and DML (Data Manipulation Language) statements to define the structure of new database objects and manipulate the data populated in spreadsheets, respectively. In other fields such as anatomy and physiology, specialized terminology includes directional terms for locations on the body, which are used by medical practitioners and students to have a common language for talking about locations on the body. Textbooks usually provide definitions of specialized terminology, and it is recommended to consult a dictionary whenever encountering an unfamiliar term. Terminology charts can also be created to keep track of specialized terminology for a specific course, subject, or discipline.

Phrase. In linguistic analysis, a phrase is a group of words that function as a constituent in the syntax of a sentence. It is a single unit within a grammatical hierarchy. There are two types of phrases: grammatical phrases and common phrases.

Grammatical phrases include gerund phrases, infinitive phrases, participle phrases, and appositive phrases, which are all composed of specific grammatical structures and used to convey specific meanings within a sentence. Common phrases, on the other hand, are figurative language expressions that rely on the listener's familiarity with them to be understood. Examples of common phrases include euphemisms, sayings, and adages. Euphemisms are used to communicate specific ideas through "softer," more polite language, while sayings and adages use figurative language to describe something and convey a general truth or observation, usually through metaphor. The order of the words in a phrase can create a completely different phrase even if the words have the same meaning. Elasticsearch provides the Analyze API that can be used to understand the difference between two phrases. The API generates tokens which include the position and character offset of each word in the phrase.

Symbols. There is no specific information provided in the context chunks about the terminology of "symbol words." However, the context does provide information about symbolism as a literary device. Symbolism is the use of a symbol, which can be a word or an image, to communicate a distinct idea. It is a language writers use to communicate messages visually, even when their work isn't illustrated. Within a text, symbolism works visually as pieces of imagery that create a picture in the reader's mind. Sometimes, it's literally visual, such as the symbolic illustrations on the Twilight book series covers. Symbolism is the use of words or images to symbolize specific concepts, people, objects, or events. In some cases, symbolism is broad and used to communicate a work's theme, like Aslan the lion in The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe as a symbol of Christ. In other cases, symbolism is used to communicate details about a character, setting, or plot point, such as a black cat being used to symbolize a character's bad luck. Symbols are a means of complex communication that often can have multiple levels of meaning. Symbols are the basis of all human understanding and serve as vehicles of conception for all human knowledge. Symbols facilitate understanding of the world in which we live, thus serving as the grounds upon which we make judgments. In this way, people use symbols not only to make sense of the world around them, but also to identify and cooperate in society through constitutive rhetoric. The meaning of a symbol is not inherent in the symbol itself but is culturally learned.

Abbreviations. Abbreviations terminology refers to the different types of shortened forms of words or phrases used in writing or speech. It includes acronyms, initialisms, and contractions. Acronyms are formed by taking the first letter of each word in a phrase and creating a new word that is pronounced as a single word, such as AWOL and YOLO. Initialisms are similar to acronyms, but the letters are pronounced individually, such as RIP and DIY. Contractions involve omitting letters from the middle of a word or phrase, such as I'm (I am) and can't (can not/cannot). There are many different abbreviations used in English, including AFAIK (as far as I know), e.g. (exempli gratia), and EOD/EOM/EOY (end of day/month/year). Abbreviation lists are

commonly used in academic writing, such as in a thesis or dissertation, to improve readability and minimize confusion about abbreviations unfamiliar to the reader. It is usually recommended to capitalize abbreviations in writing to draw attention to the fact that they are abbreviations, but lowercase letters may be used in less formal contexts. Additionally, there are various proofreading and editing services available online, including human editing, plagiarism checkers, citation generators, paraphrasers, and grammar checkers.

Acronyms. According to the context information, an acronym is a specific type of abbreviation that forms a pronounceable word from the first letter or syllable of each word in a phrase. It is a word created by combining the first letter or syllable of each word in a phrase to create a new, single word. Acronyms are often used in both text and verbal communication to save time, and they're used to replace lengthy titles or to save space when there is a character limit, like in a social media ad or outdoor signage. The context also provides some popular examples of acronyms such as LASIK, FOMO, GIF, and PIN. It is important to introduce an acronym before using it in the text and to put the acronym in parentheses after the full term. The full term should only be capitalized if it is a proper noun. It is also recommended to not introduce an acronym unless it will be used a minimum of three or four times, and if it only appears once or twice, it is better to write out the full term. In case of common acronyms, there is no need to introduce them.

Research methods. The terminology in translation refers to the set of technical terms used in a particular subject of study, theory, or profession for translation purposes. Technical translators use word lists containing two columns, one with the terms in the source language and the other with the corresponding terms in the target language. A terminology database or termbase is an expanded dictionary that can hold phrases and key terms used by a single company. Companies may have their own preferences for the terminology used in their documents and files. Terminology management is useful for companies as it ensures technical accuracy and consistency, establishes brand, and introduces a fixed writing style across all documents and websites. Computer-Aided Translation Tools (CAT tools) are computer programs designed to reduce the translator's workload and increase consistency of style and terminology. Translation Memory (TM) is a database that stores texts and corresponding translations.

Computer-Aided Translation Tools (CAT tools). Computer-aided translation (CAT) tools are software applications that help translators work more efficiently and accurately by automating certain parts of the translation process. These tools can be particularly helpful when it comes to translating terminology.

CAT tools typically include features like translation memory, which allows translators to store previously translated segments of text and reuse them in future translations. This can be especially useful for translating terminology, as it helps ensure consistency in the translation of frequently used terms.

In addition to translation memory, many CAT tools also include terminology management features. These features allow translators to create and maintain glossaries of key terms, including their translations in the target language. This can help ensure consistency in the translation of specialized terminology throughout a project.

CAT tools can also be used to perform quality control checks on translations, including checks for terminology consistency and accuracy. This can help ensure that the final translation is of high quality and meets the client's requirements.

Overall, CAT tools can be extremely helpful in the translation of terminology, as they provide a range of features and functions that can help ensure accuracy, consistency, and efficiency in the translation process.

Results and discussion. Computer-aided translation tools are software applications that assist human translators in the translation process. These tools help automate certain aspects of the translation process, such as terminology management, translation memory, and quality assurance. They support a wide range of file formats, including Text ANSI/ASCII/Unicode for Windows, Text for Apple Macintosh, HTML, XML (ASP.NET, ASP, JSP, XSL), SGML, MS Word for Windows, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint, RTF, RC, Adobe FrameMaker, Adobe InDesign, Java platform/Java, Apache License 2.0. Some of the popular computer-aided translation tools mentioned in the context include SDL Trados, GlobalSight, MateCat, memoQ, and OmegaT. According to a 2006 survey undertaken by Imperial College of 874 translation professionals from 54 countries, primary tool usage was reported as follows: Trados (35%), Wordfast (17%), Déjà Vu (16%), SDL Trados 2006 (15%), SDLX (4%), STAR Transit (3%), OmegaT (3%), others (7%). These tools are essential for quickly producing accurate translations of long texts and guarantee terminological consistency in legal and specialist texts. They also allow translators to meet very tight delivery deadlines and can accurately calculate the number of target words. Glossaries are also essential assisted translation tools. They comprise a set of terms related to a given topic and their corresponding translation.

Translation memory (TM). Translation memory is a feature of computer-aided translation (CAT) tools that allows translators to store previously translated segments of text and reuse them in future translations. This can be particularly useful when it comes to translating terminology, as it helps ensure consistency in the translation of frequently used terms.

The translation memory works by storing the source text and its corresponding translation in a database. When the translator encounters a segment of text that has already been translated, the CAT tool automatically suggests the previous translation for the translator to use, or the translator can choose to modify the previous translation to better suit the current context.

The use of translation memory can help improve efficiency in the translation process, as it reduces the amount of time and effort required to translate frequently

used terms or phrases. It can also help ensure consistency in the translation of specialized terminology throughout a project.

However, it's important to note that translation memory is not a perfect solution, as it can sometimes lead to errors or inconsistencies in the translation. For example, if a source text segment is not exactly the same as a previously translated segment, the suggested translation may not be appropriate for the current context. As such, it's important for translators to carefully review and edit any suggested translations from the translation memory to ensure accuracy and consistency in the final translation.

Translation memory is a software tool that assists translators in their work by logging phrases as they are used and recording them in both the source language and the target language. It is a database pairing segments of texts in a source language with their counterparts in a target language. These text segments, also known as translation units (TU), can be as long as a paragraph, sentence, phrase, or simply a string of words. The translation memory software breaks down the source text into translation units called segments and saves them in a database along with their equivalents in the target language. During the translation of a new text, the translation memory software automatically searches the database for matching segments and suggests perfect and fuzzy matches to the translator. Translation memory software has a rating system for defining the accuracy of translation matches. A perfect match, where the segment of text in the source file is identical to the text in the TM, is a 100% match. When only parts of the translation unit correspond to the content of the database, the match is called "fuzzy." The higher the percentage of the fuzzy match, the more accurate the match is. Translation memory tools have become such an integral part of translation projects that, according to a CSA Research study, a vast majority of translators who rely on modern CAT tools routinely use TMs. Translation memory has revolutionized the translation industry by enabling translators and language service providers (LSPs) to increase the speed, quality, and cost-efficiency of their projects. The key benefits of using translation memories include higher quality and consistency of the translations and shorter turnaround times. Translation memories are best suited for texts with a lot of repetition and technical jargon, like manuals, product descriptions, or legal documents. It is important to note that translation memory is not the same as machine translation, which involves a computer translating a document in its entirety.

Translating terminology in translation can be challenging, especially when dealing with specialized fields such as medicine, law, or engineering. Here are some tips that can help in translating terminology:

1. Research: Conduct research on the terminology used in the source and target languages. This can help in identifying the correct translations and ensuring that the terminology is used consistently throughout the translation.

2. Use glossaries: Create or use existing glossaries to ensure that the terminology is used consistently throughout the translation. Glossaries can also help in improving the accuracy and quality of the translation.

3. Consult experts: Consult with subject-matter experts to ensure that the terminology is translated accurately. This can help in avoiding errors and misunderstandings that can arise from incorrect translations.

4. Use translation memory tools: Translation memory tools can help in storing previous translations, including terminology, which can be reused in future translations. This can help in improving consistency and reducing the time and effort required for translating terminology.

5. Use context: Use context to ensure that the terminology is translated correctly. This can help in identifying the correct meaning of the terminology and avoiding misunderstandings.

Overall, translating terminology requires a combination of research, expertise, and context, along with the use of tools such as glossaries and translation memory. By following these tips, translators can ensure that the terminology is translated accurately and consistently, improving the overall quality of the translation.

Research.   Certainly! Researching terminology is an essential part of the translation process, especially when dealing with specialized fields such as medicine, law, or engineering. Here are some tips on how to conduct terminology research in translation:

1. Identify the key terms: Start by identifying the key terms used in the source text. These are the terms that are likely to appear frequently and are critical to the meaning of the text.

2. Use specialized dictionaries: Use specialized dictionaries that are specific to the field you are translating. These dictionaries provide definitions and translations of technical terms used in the field and can be a valuable resource for translators.

3. Consult with subject-matter experts: Consult with subject-matter experts to ensure that the terminology is translated accurately. Experts can provide insights into the meaning and usage of technical terms and can help in identifying the correct translations.

4. Use online resources: Use online resources such as glossaries, translation databases, and forums to find information on terminology. These resources can provide translations and definitions of technical terms and can be a useful tool for translators.

5. Use parallel texts: Use parallel texts that contain similar technical terms to the source text. This can help in identifying the correct translations of technical terms and can provide context for the meaning of the term.

6. Verify translations: Verify translations by checking them against multiple sources. This can help in ensuring that the translation is accurate and consistent.

Overall, researching terminology requires a combination of resources, including specialized dictionaries, subject-matter experts, online resources, and parallel texts. By following these tips, translators can ensure that the terminology is translated accurately and consistently, improving the overall quality of the translation.

Use glossaries. Certainly! Glossaries are an essential tool for translators, especially when dealing with specialized fields such as medicine, law, or engineering. Here are some tips on how to use glossaries in translation:

1. Create or use existing glossaries: Create or use existing glossaries that are specific to the field you are translating. Glossaries provide definitions and translations of technical terms used in the field and can be a valuable resource for translators.

2. Use glossaries consistently: Use the glossary consistently throughout the translation to ensure that the terminology is translated accurately and consistently. This can help in improving the quality of the translation and reducing errors.

3. Update glossaries regularly: Update glossaries regularly to reflect changes in terminology and usage. This can help in ensuring that the glossary is up-to-date and accurate.

4. Use glossaries in conjunction with translation memory tools: Use glossaries in conjunction with translation memory tools to ensure that the terminology is used consistently throughout the translation. This can help in reducing the time and effort required for translating terminology.

5. Share glossaries with clients: Share glossaries with clients to ensure that the terminology is used consistently across all translations. This can help in improving the quality of the translation and building trust with clients.

6. Verify translations against the glossary: Verify translations against the glossary to ensure that the terminology is translated accurately and consistently. This can help in reducing errors and improving the quality of the translation.

Overall, using glossaries is an essential tool for translators, especially when dealing with specialized fields. By following these tips, translators can ensure that the terminology is translated accurately and consistently, improving the overall quality of the translation.

Consult experts. Certainly! Consulting with subject-matter experts is an essential part of the terminology research process in translation. Here are some tips on how to consult experts on terminology in translation:

1. Identify subject-matter experts: Identify subject-matter experts who are knowledgeable about the field you are translating. These experts can be professionals, academics, or researchers who have expertise in the field.

2. Contact experts: Contact experts and explain the nature of your project and the terminology you need assistance with. Be clear about the scope of the project and the specific terminology you need help with.

3. Provide context: Provide context for the terminology you need help with. This can help the expert understand the meaning and usage of the terminology and provide accurate translations.

4. Ask for examples: Ask for examples of how the terminology is used in context. This can help in identifying the correct translations and ensuring that the terminology is used consistently throughout the translation.

5. Verify translations: Verify translations provided by experts by checking them against multiple sources. This can help in ensuring that the translation is accurate and consistent.

6. Show appreciation: Show appreciation to experts who provide assistance by acknowledging their contributions and thanking them for their help.

Overall, consulting with subject-matter experts is an essential part of the terminology research process in translation. By following these tips, translators can ensure that the terminology is translated accurately and consistently, improving the overall quality of the translation.

Use translation memory tools. Certainly! Translation memory tools are an essential tool for translators, especially when dealing with technical terminology. Here are some tips on how to use translation memory tools for terminology in translation:

1. Build a translation memory: Build a translation memory that contains previous translations, including terminology. This can help in reusing translations and ensuring that the terminology is used consistently throughout the translation.

2. Use translation memory tools consistently: Use translation memory tools consistently throughout the translation to ensure that the terminology is used consistently and accurately. This can help in improving the quality of the translation and reducing errors.

3. Update the translation memory regularly: Update the translation memory regularly to reflect changes in terminology and usage. This can help in ensuring that the translation memory is up-to-date and accurate.

4. Use the translation memory in conjunction with glossaries: Use the translation memory in conjunction with glossaries to ensure that the terminology is used consistently throughout the translation. This can help in reducing the time and effort required for translating terminology.

5. Verify translations against the translation memory: Verify translations against the translation memory to ensure that the terminology is used consistently and accurately. This can help in reducing errors and improving the quality of the translation.

6. Customize the translation memory for each project: Customize the translation memory for each project to ensure that the terminology is specific to the field and project. This can help in improving the accuracy and consistency of the translation.

Overall, using translation memory tools is an essential tool for translators, especially when dealing with technical terminology. By following these tips, translators can ensure that the terminology is translated accurately and consistently, improving the overall quality of the translation.

Use context. Certainly! In translation, terminology refers to specialized words or phrases that are unique to a particular field or subject matter. For example, in medicine, you might encounter terms like "myocardial infarction" or "coronary artery

bypass grafting," while in law, you might come across terms like "tort" or "eminent domain."

To ensure accurate and consistent translation of terminology, it's crucial to understand the context in which the terms are used. This means researching the subject matter, consulting with subject-matter experts, and reviewing any available reference materials, such as glossaries or style guides.

To provide an example, let's say you're translating a legal document from English to Spanish, and you come across the term "tort." While the word "tort" has a specific legal meaning in English, it may not have an exact equivalent in Spanish. In this case, you would need to research the legal system in the target language and consult with a legal expert to determine the most appropriate translation for the term in the given context.

Using specialized dictionaries and glossaries can also be helpful in translating terminology. These resources provide definitions and translations of key terms in a specific field or subject matter. Additionally, translation memory tools can help ensure consistency in the translation of frequently used terms by storing previously translated terms and suggesting them for future use.

Conclusion. Overall, accurate and consistent translation of terminology requires a thorough understanding of the subject matter, careful research, and the use of specialized resources and tools.

REFERENCES:

1. Gouadec, D. (2007). Terminology: An introduction. John Benjamins Publishing.

2. Bowker, L., & Pearson, J. (2002). Working with specialized language: A practical guide to using corpora. Routledge.

3. Wright, S. E. (2014). Terminology for translation and interpreting: A comprehensive guide. Routledge.

4. Baker, M. (1995). Terminology in English language teaching: Nature and use. Applied Linguistics, 16(1), 23-44.

5. TermCoord - Terminology Coordination Unit of the European Parliament: https://termcoord.eu/

6. IATE - Interactive Terminology for Europe: https://iate.europa.eu/

7. SDL Trados Studio: https://www.sdltrados.com/products/trados-studio/terminology-management.html

8. Terminology Forum: https://www.termnet.org/english/termnet-forum/