



## Features of Translation of New Terminological Vocabulary

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**Abstract:** This article enlightens the problem of choosing a method for translating new terms. It is of great interest to linguists and translators and occupies an important place in the theory and practice of translation. There is given the meaning and the main features of term. Also there was discussed the points of view of different linguists who highlighted some requirements about the problems that translators face quite often while translating new terms in scientific and technical texts.

**Key words:** an independent layer of the lexicon, the rapid development, translation, requirements, multidimensionality, euphony.

In modern Uzbek literary language construction, terminology is distinguished by its special place and status. There are two worldviews about the role of terminology in the vocabulary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, while according to the second theory it is separated from the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "stand-alone" object, and types of speech (dialect, slang, live conversation). In connection with the rapid development of socio-political, economic, scientific, technical and many other aspects of modern life, a huge number of theories, concepts, phenomena and objects that require a name arise. It is with the help of the term that the results of our knowledge in various fields are fixed in the language. In this regard, the problem of choosing a method for translating new terms is of great interest to linguists and translators and occupies an important place in the theory and practice of translation.

Many researchers dealt with this issue, such as J.P. Wine and J. Darbelne [1], M. V. Kvitko [2], V. M. Leychik [3], I. A. Myakisheva [4], V. D. Tabanakova, A. A. Reformatsky [7], and many other domestic and foreign linguists. Many techniques for translating terms are proposed, but all of them are of a general nature due to the novelty of the emerging terms and the factors influencing their translation. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the requirements put forward to the terms, and the factors that influence the choice of one or another method of translation. So, having studied certain trends in the language, we can assume which version of the translation will be the most successful, and which will not function at all.

First of all, let's find out what is meant by the word "term". Currently, there is no generally accepted definition of the word "term" due to the multidimensionality of this phenomenon. Nevertheless, most scholars agree that a term is a synthetic form of expression that verbally denotes a specific or abstract concept related to a particular field of knowledge or activity.

The main features of the term include: existence of a definition; correspondence of the term to the reflected concept; greater information richness; a tendency towards unambiguity; stylistic neutrality and lack of expression; systematic.

In addition to these main features, a number of scientists, in particular, linguist K. A. Myakisheva, also highlighted a number of features and requirements due to the specifics of the functioning of the term, such as:

- implementation (generally accepted, generally understood);
- variation stability (reproducibility);
- euphony (the requirement of euphony) [4, p. 114].

According to compliance or non-compliance with these requirements, in this work it was determined how successful the choice of one or another method of translating terms is. It should be noted that the linguistic form of the term "does not differ from the linguistic form of the word" [4, p. 144], i.e. any term has a morphological, derivational and syntactic structure, and its form can be lexically motivated. For example, in terms of "production" and "construction", the suffix '-tion' – denotes a process.

The linguist R. F. Pronina [5] identifies a morphological classification of terms, according to which all terms are divided into:

- simple (fashion, style);
- complex (lookbook - a photo session with the key items of the new collection, which are used as part of the finished image; Crossbody - bag of medium size with a long strap for wearing on the shoulder. It can be of different shapes - square, rectangular, round, and from different materials - leather, velvet, plastic, fabric [6])
- terms-phrases/multi-component terms (The Big Four is a collective name for the four fashion capitals in which Fashion Weeks are held - Paris, Milan, London and New York; Haute Couture; Computer assisted sewing machine [6].)

A large number of classifications according to various criteria indicates that a huge number of terms function in the language of scientific literature. However, their number is constantly replenished with new terms that require not only classification, but also translation.

So, the translation of new terms is a problem that translators face quite often, especially when translating scientific and technical texts. A specialist, translating such texts, should take into account the peculiarities of the translation of terms.

The most optimal approach to the translation of terms is to identify in the language into which the translation is carried out, the equivalent of the original language. This method is relevant when both languages belong to countries that have reached the same level of industrial and economic development. However, if the selection of an equivalent is not possible, the translator turns to other methods of translation.

A number of scientists, such as E. F. Skorokhodko, V. N. Komissarov, O. V. Dovbysh, A. L. Burak, J.-P. Wine, J. Darbelne and many others distinguish two main types of translation: direct (literal) and indirect (indirect) translation [1, p. 158]. Indirect translation is used in cases where some elements cannot be conveyed in the target language without changing the order of these elements or without changing the lexical units themselves. Within the framework of indirect translation, such methods of translation as transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation are distinguished. Literal translation is used in the presence of structural parallelism and includes some methods of translation, such as borrowing, tracing and, accordingly, literal translation.

However, the done work allows us to conclude that, in addition to the already mentioned requirements for the translation of terms, there are a number of other requirements, conditions and factors that undoubtedly have a great influence both on the choice of a certain method of translating a term and on its functioning in the language translation. Among them should be highlighted:

1. a tendency to contraction or compression. This trend is mainly observed in multi-component terms, the structure of which is sometimes too cumbersome.

## 2. the influence of extralinguistic factors.

Due to the fact that the terms under consideration denote styles and trends that are objects of sale, the choice of one or another method of translation may be based on the desire to have the desired effect on the buyer.

➤ the tendency to create "universals".

The creation of universals, such as, for example, "avant-garde" or "design", may be explained by the desire to simplify the process of interlingual communication.

Thus, as a result of the study, it was found that the choice of a translation method is influenced not only by the requirements for the term, in particular, implementation, variational stability and the requirement of euphony, but also by certain language tendencies, for example, the desire for compression and reduction, as well as a number of extra-linguistic factors, such as the influence of technologically more developed countries and their language on the target language, psychological factors and the tendency to create "universals" to facilitate intercultural communication. Therefore, not always each of the above requirements for terms is observed when translating new terms.

Scientists offer a large number of translation methods. In the course of the work, it was found that when translating simple and complex terms, the most used is the direct method of translation, in particular, borrowing. Sometimes the translation of terms is not carried out at all. The reason for the lack of translation, perhaps, should be sought among extralinguistic factors. However, multicomponent terms are translated from English into other language in a more complex way. Here you can find the use of an indirect (collateral) method of translation. Sometimes translators even resort to combining direct and indirect translation methods.

From all of the above, we can conclude that in order to choose the most optimal way of translating terms, it is necessary to take into account not only the standard requirements put forward to the term, but the influence of certain linguistic trends and extralinguistic factors. We should state that the study of the problem of translating new terminological vocabulary is at an early stage due to the scientific novelty of the concepts under consideration and requires further consideration. Nevertheless, even at the initial stage of studying this problem, it is already possible to draw conclusions and trace certain patterns.

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