



THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSFERRING THE STYLE OF TRANSLATION IN THE TARGET LANGUAGE

Ahunbabaeva N. Kh, Yunusova N. M

Namangan Engineering Technological Institute, Namangan, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The translator must not only translate the terminology, but also the style in which the author originally wrote the document, to create the same effect in the target language. Along with previous subject knowledge, research helps the translator understand the basics of the text. Some of the tools a technical translator might use as well are glossaries, encyclopaedias, and technical dictionaries, most of which may be recently published, as technology evolves quickly. The translator must always keep up to date with new technologies in the field they are translating into as well, by attending conferences or courses, or subscribing to magazines, so that they are using the latest terminology.

Keywords: translator, terminology, originally, document, glossaries, register, scientific, public, aids, experience.

Translators might read the document to understand what they will be translating, and determine the context of the text. In technical translation, the register and tone would then be determined based on the type of text and the context, although generally the tone of technical texts is neutral. The register can be very formal and scientific, or made to be easily understood by the general public.^[1]

A translator might also need to use documentation techniques find resource materials as aids in order to translate the text.

Depending on the translator's experience and nature of the text, the translator might need to assess the degree of difficulty and type of difficulty in a text, such as whether they are able to translate the text properly in a timely manner, or whether there are more specific translation problems that they do not understand.^[2] Often, translators may have an area of expertise, and may be very familiar with certain terminology and texts. However, when a translator cannot learn all of the subject knowledge, it is possible to transfer over knowledge from other subjects that might be similar in nature, or do some research.

Research enables translators to have a “good and solid understanding of the basic principles and technologies”.^[3] in the case of terminological or language issues that the translator cannot solve on their own, the translator may do research or call on the experts of a particular field for more clarification and explanations. This includes working with all types of workers in certain technological and industrial fields, such as engineers, managers, etc. Two types of experts that a translator may consult while translating are the author who wrote the text in the source language and the expert in the target language.^[4] The author can explain the context and what they are trying to say, whereas the expert in the target language may be able to explain the terminology or what the author was trying to convey in the target language. Translation is teamwork rather than strict cooperation between the translator and the experts. However, if the information the experts provided does not resolve problems, for example, if there are terms that are difficult to translate and some that cannot be translated, it may be possible to explain concepts in the target language through examples.^[4]

Translators may bounce back and forth between steps, depending on their time constraints and their experience in translation. For instance they might revise at the same time as they are translating. A translator may also go through their reference materials and research depending on how familiar they are with the type of text. If they need to find the closest matches for clients, they may use translation memories or machine translation software. The translation process also depends on the laws and ethics codes put into place in certain regions, as well as any censorship, which might affect the outcome of the text.^[5]

Revision may depend on the translator's experience or nature of the text. In translation agencies, revisers may be hired to do the revising, but a freelancer may have to revise their own work. In the case of a pharmaceutical text, depending on the laws, it would require revision since the information in the source text could cause potential harm if mistranslated. There also may be certain style guides that the translation agencies may use that must be followed.

Although technical writing and technical translation may be similar in the content they work with, they are different as translators translate what the technical writers produce. The purpose of technical writing is to explain how to do something. Technical translating is similar; however it attempts to communicate how someone else explains how something is done. "The technical translator, like the technical writer, wants to produce a document that is clear and easy to understand".^[5] Translators may also consider controlled language and whether it applies in their target language culture.

Used literature:

1. Byrne, Jody (2006). *Technical Translation: Usability Strategies for Translating Technical Documentation*. Dordrecht: Springer. pp. 3–4.
2. Williams, J; A. Chesterman (2002). *The Map: A Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies*. Manchester: Saint Jerome Publishing. pp. 12–13.
3. Byrne, Jody (2006). *Technical Translation: Usability Strategies for Translating Technical Documentation*. Dordrecht: Springer.
4. Byrne, Jody. *Technical Translation*. The Netherlands: Springer, 2006.
5. Larson, Mildred L., ed., *Translation: Theory and Practice, Tension and Interdependence*. (Binghamton: American Translators Association Scholarly Monographs, 1991).