

TRANSLATION OF TERMS: UNIQUE CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract:In the globalized world ,as each field is rapidly developing,each of them has its own special term.Somtimes the words used in one field are completely different in another field and they are used only in that field.Some terms are two or we can see in all three areas,but eachof them has a special meaning is enough.The terms are also neologisms,scientific and technical development,economic and financial development ,information technologies are important tools in every day life as a result of the creation of many innovative developments updated from year to year. The Article emphasizes the importance of cross cultural differences in differnt methods of translation of terms and specialized knowledge in translation. Also,new terms introduced by globalization and new technologies and their translation problems are covered. Accurate and correct translation of terms is necessary for ensuring communication and cooperation in linguistics,but also in other various fields.

Keywords:Terminology, translations options and techniques,strategy and methodology,definitions of translations,diferences.

Introduction. The term “termin is derived from the Latin word “terminus,” which means “boundary.” Although it has been used since ancient times, it began to develop officially in scientific research and academic fields in the 19th century. Terms are specific words related to fields such as science, education, medicine, agriculture, law, art, and culture. The issues of terminology have always been one of the pressing matters in linguistics. In the last two centuries, rapid developments in science and technology have significantly expanded the scope of specialized terminology. Therefore, it has become increasingly important to define or explain more terms to facilitate communication and prevent misunderstandings between specialists and the general public. Accordingly, the volume of technical and scientific, that is, specialized translations is constantly increasing. Today, translations

are not only being carried out more frequently than before, but also the study of translation is on the rise. As a result, higher quality standards are now expected. As a field of study, terminology is relatively young, tracing back to the work of Wüster in the 1930s, with its practice established by the ISO standard 1087 in 1975, which set forth a vocabulary for terminology and terminology work. We can also see scholars' perspectives on terms in their theories. For example, A. Reformatzki concludes that terms are special words when defining them. A.V. Kalinin refers to words used in specific sciences and professions as special lexical items and divides them into two groups:

1. Special lexicon primarily includes terms.
2. In addition to terms, professionalisms also belong to the lexicon .

He continues his thoughts by stating that the difference between terms and professionalisms is as follows: a term is the expression of a completely official, accepted, and legalized concept in a specific science, industry, agriculture, or technology, while professionalism is a semi-official word often spread in a particular profession or specialty that does not necessarily have a strict scientific description of the concept. Sager (2,3) gives three definitions of Terminology:

1. The set of practice and methods used for the collection, description and presentation.
2. A theory, i.e. the set of premises, arguments and conclusions required for explaining the relationships between concepts and terms which are fundamental for a coherent activity under
3. A vocabulary of a special subject field.

“Presentation” of terms (definition) refers to visually representing terms in structures expressing terminological relations (equivalence, generic hierarchy, part-whole hierarchy and complex or associative relational structures). Definition - i.e. theory - is the basis for definitions and , where the third definition - i.e. the set of practices and methods. Clearly, definition is not appropriate for a professional translator: theory and theory-building would simply take up too much time, although he may use its principles as (heuristic) discovery procedures. i.e. a guidance in the

direction of translation solutions. Definition, the vocabulary, is the resource that the translator consults when translating, or that he may supplement, or perhaps, correct, on the basis of issues that he has to resolve while translating. The translator is not concerned with a systematic and complete mapping of a special vocabulary. Definition, the set of practices and methods, fits best in the actual practice of a professional translator, but recourse to Terminology in definition (theory) can be of great help for the solution of terminology-related translation issues. Types of Terminology Generally, the following two types of Terminology may be distinguished. 1) Theory-oriented Terminology The term Theory-oriented Terminology is, as far as I know, not an existing term. In Thelen (2012: 132), I suggested it as the natural counterpart of the term Translation-oriented Terminology (see below). By Theory-oriented Terminology I understand “[...] the type of terminology work done by terminologists who are essentially concerned with the relation between terms and concepts, concept formation, term formation and standardisation” (2012: 132, see also Thelen 2008). This pertains to all three definitions of terminology, but in particular to definitions. 2) For definition the terminologist applies a well defined set of practices and methods so as to contribute to the special vocabulary of a given domain (Terminology definition. 3). Another term for Theory oriented Terminology is systematic Terminology. Theory-oriented Terminology is specifically for and by terminologists: their objective is in the first place to contribute to Terminology (all definitions). Translation oriented Terminology The term Translation-oriented Terminology is used in various sources (2010:49; 2010:127). It refers to the type of Terminology carried out by translators for use in translations. By Translation-oriented Terminology I understand “[...] the kind of terminology work done by translators, either monolingually (in order to analyse the meaning of term in the source language and /or the meaning of an equivalent term in the target language) or bilingually or multilingually (in order to compare the result of the monolingual analyses to see if there is equivalence between them), but always with a view to translation, where effectiveness and efficiency of the translation process and speed are most important. (2012:132)

Another term for the of Terminology is Ad-hoc Terminology. Translation-oriented Terminology involves, wherever needed and appropriate to solve translations issues, the application of principles of Theory-oriented Terminology (definition) as discovery procedures'' (2002, 194), as well as the application of those practices and methods of Theory-oriented Terminology (definition) to describe, define and register terms that are deemed useful to the process of translating and in a way that is convenient and commensurate to the time given to deliver the translation. In terms of definition of Terminology (the set of practices and methods used for the collection, description and presentation of terms) this means that the translator's objective of applying these practices and methods is to produce and deliver an appropriate translation and to record terms with their definition and context for later use. 3The translator is not concerned with Terminology in definition, theory, although he may make use of its principles for the solution of translation problems related to Terminology.

Research and result. Studying the relationship between terminology and translation requires an understanding that both fields operate at different linguistic and cognitive levels, so they focus on different areas of language learning (1998: 259). In recent years, translation and terminology have been accepted as interrelated disciplines. Regarding translation, Snell-Hornby et al. Since the mid-1980s, it [translation] has been recognized as an independent discipline, or, to put it more correctly, as an interdisciplinary one, as it intersects with many subjects. At the same time, terminology has also become a field of interrelated studies (Sager), this opinion was later confirmed by Cabré: terminology is considered as an independent and interrelated science in itself. It is formed by choosing its own specialty, by choosing topics that cover many aspects of its existence, and by creating its own field of study. As can be seen from the above quotations, translation and terminology share a certain degree of similarity at the theoretical level. In addition, specialized translation has the same research object as terminology, that is, specialized languages. However, from a linguistic point of view, translators are mainly concerned with "password" phenomena, while terminologists are mainly interested in recording "language" facts

(1988: 259). In addition, different methods of translating terms are important because of cross-cultural differences and the importance of specialized knowledge in translation. is considered. Take medical terminology for example. Medical terms are often internationally accepted, but cultural context and specialized knowledge play an important role in their translation into different languages. For example, although the term “diabetes mellitus” is common in English, the translation of this term varies in different languages. In Uzbek it is called “diabetes”.

However, the social and cultural contexts associated with the term, such as disease prevalence, treatment methods, and local traditions, influence how we understand the term. In addition, specialized knowledge is also very important. For example, translators working in the medical field must not only know the terms, but also understand their meaning in medicine and how they are used. Thus, the connection between culture and specialized knowledge is very important in the translation of medical terminology. As another example, we can consider terms in the field of technology or computers. The term “Cloud computing” is widely used in English and translates as “bulut xotira” in Uzbek. However, in order to understand this term, it is necessary to have specialized knowledge in the field of IT, because without having knowledge about cloud computing systems and their working principles, it can be difficult to understand this term correctly. Scholars study the translation process from various perspectives, including philological, linguistic, communicative, and socio-semiotic. Several theories (transformational, denotative, communicative) have been developed to explain how translation develops. These theories provide a wide range of tools that can be used to solve translation problems. Research so far has focused mainly on translation approaches through different translation methods and techniques. However, despite extensive research on translation principles and norms, there is very little research that examines the options translators choose to convey the same textual message. Furthermore, there is much uncertainty about the relationship between translation accuracy and transparency. L.Kyrychuk states: The main goal of any translation is the functional identification between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT), so we believe that it is

necessary to study different techniques to achieve this goal. We assume that the same message can be expressed in different ways, these ways are more or less compatible with the translator's strategy and should be considered as mechanisms to achieve translation adequacy. is to identify and describe the options and to define the conditions of translation adequacy. Translators' options are examined in terms of the techniques used to achieve equivalence between the textual micro-nests of the original text and the resulting texts/target texts (TT). The choice of translation techniques is determined by the global translation strategy, which is a plan to achieve functional identity between ST and TT. In the process of translation, appropriate techniques are used by translators to use strategies correctly, which requires special methods of finding solutions to translation problems. does. In order to determine the formal, semantic and communicative features of translators' options, we set a special task to study the concepts of translation strategy, translation method, translation technique and translation equivalence, and to determine their importance in ensuring the accuracy and/or transparency of the translation, and as a result, we study the adequacy of the translations. Definitions of translation provide important explanations for our understanding of the nature of this phenomenon. Translation is seen as the parallel delivery of a message between two languages, as code-switching, as an interaction between cultures, or as an exchange of information through two languages. defined as being replaced by textual material (2009,46); as "science, art and craft" (2018,215); as "the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another" (2012, 718); as "using the closest natural equivalent for the SL message, primarily in terms of meaning and secondarily in terms of style" (1988, 730). Doctor Bell (2012) defines translation as "the transfer of meaning from a text in one language to another." riffs. He also claims that translation should be seen as the conversion of an original text in one language into an equivalent text in another language. Robinson (2005) considers translation to be an intellectual activity that requires creative problem solving in textual, social, and cultural contexts. Translation is also seen as a communication act that attempts to convey another act of communication across cultural and linguistic boundaries (HatimMason,1997).

Technically, a translation is expected to be idiomatic, presented in a typical spoken style, and conform to the traditional norms (in terms of form and content) of the recipient language (Larson, 1984). Referring to the process of translation, Mat (2012) suggests the term “translation” and says that this process occurs when two different languages share the same meaning. A brief review of the literature in the field shows that, although the approaches of scholars to translation differ in some details, they are very similar in the following positions: 1) translation is the transfer of ST meaning to TT (Hatim Mason, 1990; Larson, 1984; Bell, 1991); 2) the transfer of translation ST message to TT (1988; 175); 3) translation is to preserve the closest equivalent of the message in the source language in the target language.

The review of the research papers in the field testifies to the terminological diversity on the issue of translation strategy, translation method, and translation technique that makes it sometimes difficult to approach translation cases within a definite paradigm. The terms used across the research works to describe mechanisms of translating are related either to the text, or the context, or the process and often crisscross and overlap even within the same theoretical approach. The problem of differentiation of the notions of translation strategy/method/ technique/procedure has long been a topic of great interest in a wide range of researches carried out by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), Nida (1964), Catford (1965), Seguinot (1989), Lorsch (1991), Chesterman (1997). Hejwowski (1992), Bell (1998), Molina & Albir (2002), Ordurari (2007), Kearn (2009), Owji (2013), Plonska (2014), Tardzenyuy (2016) and others. However, though similar in some positions, the scholars are not quite unanimous in their approaches towards this issue. International Journal Volume 1/2018. In their definitions of translation strategy they highlight the notion of consciousness claiming that it is a conscious plan or a conscious procedure for solving. translation problems (Krings, 1986; Loesch, 1991; cited by Ordudary, 2007). According to Jaaskelainen (1999), a translation strategy should be flexible and sensitive to the translation situation and its “adoption implies a decision influenced by amendments of the translator’s objectives” (Jaaskelainen, 1999: 71). Chesterman (1997) believes that translation strategies are text manipulating, process-oriented,

goal-oriented, problem-centered, consciously applied and inter-subjective. As far as their classifications are concerned, strategies are conceived as global (referring to the whole text) and local (referring to operating text fragments). They are also differentiated as procedural (referring to stages of translation) and textual (referring to different forms of textual manipulation) (Molina & Albir, 2002; Lorsch, 1991, 2005); as product-related and process-related (Jaaskelainen, 2005); as domestication and foreignization (Jaaskelainen, 2005). Chesterman (1997) suggests the classification that includes syntactic, semantic and pragmatic strategies. Bergen differentiates between comprehension strategies, transfer strategies and production strategies (sited in Zohre Owji, 2013). Sanjun Sun (2012) claims that the two prototypical translation strategies are literal translation that focuses on the level of words and free translation that reads/sounds natural in the target language. Thus, the term “translation strategy” should be used to refer to a global, or general, or pre-translation decision a translator makes before engaging in translation of any text. Such a general decision can be formulated in terms of faithful, foreignized, ST-oriented, literal or transparent, oblique, free, natural, domesticated, target recipient-oriented translation (Tardzenyuy, 2016). Translation strategy, as an action plan, guides a translator through the translating process and affects the way of finding a suitable solution to translation challenges whereas the solution is materialized by using a particular technique. The other terms, “translation method”, “translation technique” and “translation procedure” are used to denote all the ensuing translator’s moves predetermined by the general decision and they are, in fact, the operational measures employed by him/her in the course of actual translation. Molina and Albir (2002) believe that translation strategy and translation technique should occupy different places in problem solving, that is a strategy is a part of the process while a technique affects the result. The authors define a translation technique as the result of a choice made by a translator whose validity depends on various questions related to the context, the purpose of translation, audience expectations, etc. (2002, 508). A translation method is determined by the translator's objective, i.e., a global strategy that affects the whole text. Depending upon the objective a translator may adopt

either the interpretative-communicative method (sense rendering), or literal method (linguistic trans-codification), or method of free translation (modification of communicative categories), or philological method (academic or critical translation) (Molina, 2002: 508). A translation technique can be defined as a specific way of handling micro-units in the course of actual translation which is determined by the global conscious plan (strategy/method). A translation technique should be seen as a micro method for operationalizing the translation strategy (2016, 49). In other words, a translation method is employed in the relation to the whole text whereas a translation technique is used to render the meaning of text fragments. The techniques can be verified in a particular context and thus, they are valued as justified, unjustified or erroneous in terms of their functions (2002, 509). It seems evident that the translation strategy and method should be consonant with the translation techniques applied in the process of translation. These types of translation solutions (strategies/methods/techniques) inevitably involve the notion of equivalence, since any translator's approach towards problem solving results in materializing a certain category of translation equivalence that may or may not lead to translation adequacy. Hence, on this stage of our research we set out the task of clarifying the notions of equivalent, equivalent translation and adequate translation. The translation of terms is a unique process that includes features such as specificity, context-dependence, alternatives, domain knowledge, and variability. The translator must ensure the accuracy and quality of the information by taking into account these features and translating the terms correctly and accurately. Thus, the translation of terms requires not only knowledge of the language, but also special field knowledge, which ensures a quality translation process.

The translation of terms, especially in specialized fields such as legal, technical, medical, or scientific domains, poses a variety of unique challenges that have been extensively studied in translation science. Here are some key results derived from recent research and practical studies in the field:

1. Terminological equivalence and gaps: One of the primary challenges in translation involves the issue of “terminological equivalence”. Research has shown

that not all terms have direct equivalents in the target language, which can lead to significant translation issues (Baker, 2018). For example, some languages lack terms for culturally specific concepts, while others may have multiple words that convey nuanced meanings. This results in “semantic gaps”, where the translator must decide whether to find a close match, adapt the term, or create a new word entirely.

Scientific Outcome: - A study of French-English translation in the legal domain (Katan, 2009) concluded that strategies like “calque” (loan translation) or “adaptation” (adjusting a concept to fit the cultural context) are common solutions for bridging terminological gaps. However, the choice of strategy often depends on the context, as legal terms have strict requirements for accuracy.

2. Cultural and Contextual Influences: Translation of terms is not only a linguistic challenge but also a cultural one. In many cases, terminology is deeply rooted in the culture and context of the source language. For instance, terms like “savoir-faire” (French) or “déjà vu” have cultural meanings that are difficult to convey accurately in English without explanation or adaptation.

Scientific Outcome: - A study in intercultural translation (2016,68) found that translators often have to rely on “cultural mediation”, where the translator acts as an intermediary between cultures, sometimes altering or explaining terms for the target audience to understand the concept fully. In some cases, such as translating marketing materials or media, the term may be entirely restructured or localized to match the target audience’s expectations.

3. Machine Translation and Terminology: Advances in machine translation (MT) have introduced tools that aim to address the issue of term consistency across large datasets. Research has shown that while MT systems like Google Translate and DeepL provide fast translations, they often struggle with domain-specific terminology, especially in legal, medical, or scientific texts. This can result in misinterpretation of key terms or lack of nuanced understanding, which is critical in specialized fields.

Scientific Outcome: A comparative study of human versus machine translation quality (Venuti, 2012) highlighted that MT struggles with polysemy (terms with

multiple meanings) and collocational choices in specialized contexts. While neural machine translation systems are improving, they still need human oversight to ensure that technical terms are correctly translated, particularly in fields that require a high degree of precision, such as medical research or patent law.

4. Neologisms and Term Creation: The creation of new terms (neologisms) to represent concepts that have no direct equivalent in the target language is another area of challenge in translation. Neologisms often arise in scientific fields, especially when new technologies, inventions, or theories are introduced. The translator must decide whether to coin a new term, adapt an existing one, or leave the term untranslated.

Scientific Outcome: - In a study on the translation of scientific literature (Baker, 2018), it was found that one effective solution for translating new scientific terms is the use of “transliteration” (using the original form of the term) or creating “calques” (literal translations). This process was particularly evident in the translation of technical literature on emerging fields such as biotechnology, where terms like “genome sequencing” had no established equivalents in many languages.

5. Legal and Technical Translation: In legal and technical fields, the translation of terms requires a high level of precision, as even slight deviations can have significant consequences. Research on legal translation emphasizes that translators must be well-versed in both the legal systems and linguistic nuances of both the source and target languages.

Scientific Outcome: - A comprehensive study on legal translation (Colina, 2015) found that “legal equivalence” is a crucial goal in legal translation, where the focus is on ensuring that the translated term conveys the same legal rights, duties, and concepts as the original term. Strategies such as “adaptation” and “substitution” are used to overcome differences between legal systems, but these solutions depend on the legal context of both the source and target language jurisdictions.

6. Multilingual Terminology Management: In multilingual translation contexts (e.g., translating for global organizations or scientific research), managing a

consistent use of terms across different languages is a persistent challenge. Researchers have focused on developing systems for “terminology management”, which involves the creation of standardized term databases (terminological glossaries or corpora) that ensure uniformity in translation. Scientific Outcome: - Research on terminology management demonstrates that creating a “terminology database” can reduce discrepancies in term usage and ensure consistency across translations. In this process, translators are guided by a pre-established glossary of terms, which helps avoid the use of incorrect or ambiguous terms, particularly in technical fields.

7. Translators’ Expertise and Problem-Solving: The skill and expertise of the translator play a significant role in overcoming challenges in term translation. Experienced translators tend to rely on a combination of strategies, including “descriptive translation”, “explanation”, and “compensation”, especially when a term has no clear counterpart in the target language.

Scientific Outcome:- In a study on translator competence (Robinson, 2012), it was found that the most successful translations occur when translators have both deep subject knowledge and linguistic expertise. Professional translators are more likely to innovate solutions, such as using “neologisms” or offering “explanatory footnotes”, when translating terms that do not have simple equivalents in the target language.

Conclusion. The translation of terms presents unique challenges that span linguistic, cultural, and technical barriers. The strategies for overcoming these challenges depend heavily on the domain of translation, the context, and the available resources (e.g., terminology databases, machine translation). Effective solutions often combine linguistic expertise, domain knowledge, and creative problem-solving, ensuring that the translated terms maintain accuracy and cultural relevance while facilitating clear communication.

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