



LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF IT TERMS (IT TERMINLARI TARJIMASINING LEKSIK VA GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI)

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Abstract. Translating IT terms requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as familiarity with IT concepts and terminology. Balancing lexical accuracy with grammatical correctness ensures that the translated text effectively communicates technical information to its audience in the target language. In this model of article, we will see how these features are learned, what kind of issues we can overcome, and both grammatical and lexical features are discussed. By mastering both lexical and grammatical features of translating IT terminologies, translators can effectively bridge language barriers in the dynamic and ever-evolving landscape of technology.

Key words: IT terminology, dynamic, transliteration, transcription, kalka translation, interpretive translation, neologisms, syntactic and structural, HTML, ADC, ASP, gender and number agreement.

Introduction. The term is etymologically derived from the word "name" in Uzbek, while its English translation "termin" is derived from the Latin word "terminus" which means border and with it deals with the science of terminology. The specific characteristics of the terms are as follows: 1) the terms have a systematic nature; 2) in terminological field they are usually mono semantic; 3) terms usually do not express any emotion; 4) terms are stylistically neutral. In order to know the concept of a term and its translation, we need to know its morphological structure and lexical specificity that differs from a common word. It should be noted that terminology in the field of IT is a branch of linguistics, especially translation studies, and this requires great skill and responsibility for translators and linguists.

Materials and Methods

When it comes to translation, we think it is good to dwell on translation and its types. When translating a term from one language to another, we may face the following difficulties:

a) Non-existence of a word that expresses the meaning of that term in the language being translated.

b) The term being translated does not have the same meaning. This problem can be solved only by the method of translation based on the context. To overcome these



problems and make the term translation process easier, we offer the following translation methods:

1) Transliteration in this method, the term is translated in the way it is in the original language: browser- browser, chat-chat, download-download.

2) Transcription is the method of translation through sound forms, i.e. by pronouncing it exactly as it is said in the language being translated: file- fayl, database- databeyz, online- onlayn.

3) Kalka translation. This type of translation is considered one of the most convenient methods for a translator. It is a direct translation of a term in one language that completely preserves the semantics of the term in another language. do. For example:

Tom-Roof-Крыша

Brick-G'isht-Кирпич

4) Interpretive translation method. Annotated translation method is to translate a term existing in one language into another language by annotating the same term in case an alternative option is not found. By giving some extra illustrations, we will give some definition of the same word. [3, 302]

Grammatical differences between two languages can be of various types, depending on the languages, their relationship and distance. The major differences between two languages are related to different gender, number, derivational systems, tenses etc. [1, 12] A comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammatical systems of two languages is essential before translator's venture to take up the job of translating. Some English grammatical forms and structures have no corresponding counterparts in Ukrainian, others have only partial equivalents. Very often these grammatical changes are mixed so that they have lexico-grammatical character. [2, 384]

When comparing the grammatical categories and forms of the English and Ukrainian languages we identify the following differences: a) the absence of the categories in one of the compared languages; b) partial correspondence and c) complete correspondence. The necessity of grammatical transformations arises only in the two first cases. When comparing English with Ukrainian we should mention that Ukrainian does not have such grammatical phenomena as article, gerund and absolute nominative constructions. [4, 105] Partial conformity and unconformity in meaning and usage of corresponding forms and constructions also demand grammatical transformations. We can refer to this case the partial unconformity of the category of number, partial unconformity in the forms of passive constructions,



partial unconformity of the form of infinitive and gerund and some other differences in expressing the modality of the clause and so on. [5, 210]

The following types of grammatical transformations are distinguished: substitution, transposition, omission (ellipsis) and supplementation. Substitution is considered to be the most popular type of grammatical translation transformations in computer texts. In the process of translation, the translator may change grammatical and lexical units. However, lexical and grammatical substitution usually is interdependent. [8, 144]

The substitution of parts of speech is a common and most important type of replacements. Every word function in the language as a member of a certain grammatical clause, that is, as a distinct part of speech. But the SL and TL do not necessarily have correlated words belonging to the same grammatical class. In such cases substitutions are necessary. **Substitution** is one of the grammatical relations among the parts of the sentences. In substitution, an item (or items) is replaced by another item (or items) [5, 210]. We make use of substitution while translating a sentence because of several reasons: absence of similar construction in the Ukrainian language, unconformity in usage of corresponding forms and constructions and some lexical reasons, which include different word usage and different norms of combinability in English and Ukrainian and the absence of the part of speech with corresponding meaning.

Reason and Discussion

There are some lexical features in translating IT terminologies. Namely, they are included borrowing new words from other languages, neologisms. In this case translators should know they translate as a new term, or adapt them to the target languages, or retain them as loanwords. The world of IT terminology is full of abbreviations like HTML, ADC, ASP. To avoid confusion translator must give correct definition and explanation. As It can be informed grammar deals with certain syntactic and structural features, when it comes to IT terminologies, they involve some differences between languages. Translators must ensure that the translated text follows the grammatical rules of the target language while preserving the intended meaning of the source text. It is evident that word order in languages is different, It also affects translation of IT terms so that a good translator have to restructure sentences to maintain clarity and readability in the target language. There is also another key point that gender and number agreement which may require adjustments when translating IT terms. For example, in languages with gendered nouns, translators may need to choose gender- neutral terms or adapt the sentence structure



accordingly. While translating IT texts, we should also consider tense and aspect especially dealing with instructions, documentations or code snippets. Because the choice of tense and aspect can affect the clarity and accuracy of the translation.

Conclusion. It is known that we live in the era of globalization, and the demand and need to learn modern computer terms is increasing more and more. In general, the lexical and grammatical features of their translation cover a wide range of topics. But to summarize, lexical features are distinguished by the introduction of a number of new words, and grammatical features are distinguished by mutual grammatical compatibility, for example, the order of words in a sentence, the adaptation of gender categories and of course with the help of subject-verb agreement.

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