



## Review Article

### Main translation methods used in technical translation

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#### ANNOTATION:

Technical translation is a specialized type of translation that requires accuracy, terminological consistency, and a clear understanding of scientific and technological concepts. This article examines the main translation methods used in technical translation, including lexical, syntactic, terminological, and communicative approaches. The study also considers the theoretical views of translation scholars such as P. Newmark, B. Maylath, K. St.Amant, B. Hatim, I. Mason, and J. Byrne. Examples of English technical expressions and their Uzbek equivalents are provided to illustrate the application of these methods in practice.

**Keywords:** *Technical Translation, Translation Methods, Lexical Translation, Syntactic Transformation, Terminology, Communicative Translation, Technical Texts.*

Technical translation is an important field of translation studies that deals with the transfer of scientific and technological information from one language into another. Unlike literary translation, technical translation focuses primarily on precision, clarity, and terminological consistency. Technical texts are usually related to fields such as engineering, information technology, electronics, medicine, and industrial production, and therefore require the translator to possess both linguistic competence and subject-specific knowledge.

According to J. Byrne (2012), technical translation is characterized by accuracy, logical structure, and clarity of information rather than stylistic expressiveness. Technical texts are designed to convey practical knowledge, instructions, or scientific explanations. Therefore, the translator must ensure that the translated text preserves the informational value and functional purpose of the original document.

Researchers emphasize that technical texts have specific linguistic characteristics. Z. Shukurova (2022) notes that scientific and technical texts are distinguished by objective style, standardized terminology, and clearly structured sentences.

These features require translators to apply appropriate translation methods in order to maintain the precision and reliability of the information. One of the most frequently used approaches in technical

translation is the lexical translation method. This method focuses on the correct transfer of words and technical terms from the source language into the target language. In many cases, translators rely on established equivalents that already exist in specialized dictionaries or terminological databases. For example, the English word “screwdriver” is translated into Uzbek as “otvertka,” while the technical term “circuit breaker” is translated as “tarmoqli uzgich.” Such direct equivalents ensure consistency and help avoid misunderstandings in technical communication.

However, technical translation cannot always rely on word-for-word equivalents. P. Newmark (2001) argues that translators should sometimes focus on preserving the meaning of an expression rather than translating each word separately. This approach is particularly useful when translating technical instructions or procedures. For instance, the English phrase “to tighten the bolts” may be translated into Uzbek as “muvatlarni mahkam o‘rmoq.” In this case, the translation reflects the practical action described in the original text and remains clear for the target audience.

Another important aspect of technical translation involves syntactic transformations. Technical texts in English often contain long sentences, passive constructions, and complex grammatical structures. When translating such texts into Uzbek, it is

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sometimes necessary to modify the structure of the sentence while preserving its meaning. B. Maylath and K. St. Amant (2019) emphasize that adapting sentence structure to the grammatical norms of the target language is essential for effective technical communication.

For example, the English sentence “The device is operated by pressing the start button” can be translated into Uzbek as “Qurilma ‘start’ tugmasini bosish orqali ishlatiladi.” In this translation, the passive structure is preserved, but the sentence is adapted to the syntactic patterns of the Uzbek language.

In some cases, translators must rearrange the order of sentence elements in order to achieve clarity and readability. For instance, the sentence “Ensure that all connections are secure and tight before operation” may be translated as “Ishga tushirishdan oldin barcha ulanishlarning mustahkam va sivilganligiga ishonch hosil qiling.” This type of syntactic transformation helps maintain the logical structure of the instruction while making it natural for Uzbek readers.

Terminology plays a central role in technical translation. According to Hatim and Mason (2001), specialized terminology reflects the conceptual system of a professional field, and therefore incorrect translation of terms can lead to serious misunderstandings or technical errors. Translators must carefully select standardized equivalents that are widely accepted within the target language.

For example, the English terms “load capacity” and “operating voltage” are translated into Uzbek as “yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyati” and “ishlash kuchlanishi.” These equivalents preserve the precise technical meaning of the original terms.

In situations where an equivalent does not exist in the target language, translators may use transcription or transliteration. This is particularly common in modern technological fields where new terms appear frequently. For example, the English term “byte” is commonly translated as “bayt,” while “megahertz” is rendered as “megagerts.” Sometimes translators also add explanations in order to clarify the meaning of a technical concept. For example, the term “actuator” may be translated as “aktuator (mexanik harakatni boshqaruvchi qurilma).”

Another important approach in technical translation is the communicative translation method, which

focuses on the functional purpose of the text. According to Hatim and Mason, translation should ensure that the target text performs the same communicative function as the original text. This is particularly important in user manuals, safety instructions, and technical documentation.

For instance, the instruction “Ensure compliance with local safety regulations” may be translated into Uzbek as “Mahalliy xavfsizlik qoidalariga rioya qiling.” Similarly, the sentence “Refer to the user manual for detailed instructions” can be translated as “Batafsil ko‘rsatmalar uchun foydalanuvchi qo‘llanmasiga murojaat qiling.” In both cases, the translation clearly conveys the intended instruction and remains understandable for the reader.

According to A.A. Sharopov (2023), technical translation also requires careful analysis of context and audience. Scientific articles and engineering documentation are usually written for specialists and therefore require high terminological precision. In contrast, user manuals and operating instructions are often intended for a broader audience and must be translated in a simpler and more accessible style.

Technical texts frequently include visual elements such as diagrams, figures, and tables. Translators must ensure that references to these elements remain accurate in translation. For example, the instruction “Refer to Figure 3 for wiring connections” may be translated as “Ulanish sxemasi uchun 3-chi rasmga murojaat qiling.” Such translations maintain the connection between the text and the visual material. Safety instructions also demonstrate the importance of accuracy in technical translation. For example, the sentence “Wear protective gloves and goggles at all times” may be translated into Uzbek as “Har doim himoya qo‘lqoplari va ko‘z niqoblarini taqing.” If such instructions are translated incorrectly, it may lead to unsafe working conditions or misuse of equipment.

In addition, modern technical translators often rely on specialized dictionaries, terminology databases, and digital resources in order to ensure consistency and precision in translation. The use of such resources helps translators maintain terminological accuracy and adapt texts to professional standards. Thus, technical translation is a complex and responsible process that requires linguistic competence, subject knowledge, and professional skills.

The effective use of lexical, syntactic, terminological, and communicative translation methods ensures that technical information is transferred accurately and clearly. A qualified translator must analyze the context, understand the

technical concepts, and choose appropriate translation strategies in order to preserve the meaning, structure, and functional purpose of the original text.

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