

ЭКЗОТИЗМЫ В ЛЕКСИКО-ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ СОСТАВЕ ЯЗЫКА

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Резюме

Использование интернациональных терминов в языке прессы связано больше всего с их лексико-семантической нормализованностью и с целью получения новой информации. Итак, в язык прессы могут входить термины, которые ненормализуются и которые могут нормализоваться.

EKZOTICISMS IN THE LEXICAL AND TERMINOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF THE LANGUAGE

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Summary

The usage of international terms in the press language is related mostly to their lexico-semantic normality and with the aim of getting new information. Thus there can be entered the terms that can be and can't be normalized in the press language.

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Azərbaycan dili kafedrasının 16 noyabr tarixli 2021-ci il tarixli iclasın 03 saylı protokolu

Daxil olma tarixi 19 noyabr 2021-ci il

UOT: 811

TEXT AS AN OBJECT OF TRANSLATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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Annotation: *There are a huge number of definitions of the concept of "text". Here is one of them that reflect the essence of the text intended for translation. A text is an internally organized sequence of segments of a written work or recorded or spoken speech, relatively complete in its content and structure.*

Before starting work, the translator must use text analysis to determine which type of text to translate. Similarly, when evaluating a translation, first of all, it is necessary to get a clear idea of what type of text the original belongs to, in order to avoid the risk of evaluating the translation by incorrect criteria. There are a number of attempts to develop a typology of texts that would allow us to draw conclusions about the principles of translation or about the choice of special translation methods. This shows the understanding that the methods of translation are determined not only by the circle of readers and the special purpose of the translation.

Key words: text, construction industry, translation, translation problems, types of texts

Açar sözlər: mətn, tikinti sənayesi, tərcümə, tərcümə problemləri, mətn növləri

Ключевые слова: текст, строительная отрасль, перевод, задачи перевода, типы текстов

Studies of translation problems take into account the fundamental difference between pragmatic and artistic translation. In pragmatic texts, language is primarily a means of communication, a means of transmitting information, whereas in texts of fiction or poetry, it serves as a means of artistic embodiment, a carrier of the aesthetic significance of the work. Pragmatic texts have a lot in common, it is definitely necessary to take into account whether

the translation and evaluation of the translation of a specification of goods, a legal document or a philosophical study is carried out.

On the other hand, in literary translation, along with general factors, there are numerous differentiating factors: the translation of a stylistically polished essay is determined by different laws than the translation of a lyric poem. When translating plays, the requirements that are generally not taken into account in other types of so-called literary translation are put forward to the fore.

According to V. N. Komissarov, there are three types of texts:

1) technical texts and texts of natural sciences, characterized by the fact that in them knowledge of the subject is more important than knowledge of the language, which, in turn, should primarily extend to knowledge of special terms;

2) philosophical texts in which, in addition to knowledge of special terminology, the translator is required to be able to follow the author's train of thought;

3) literary texts in which, in addition to the content, the artistic form is also subject to identification, which must be recreated in the language of translation.

The general characteristic of the first group of texts is the presence of special terms and special phraseology. The most important requirement for the adequacy of translation is the requirement for the translator to choose the most inconspicuous syntactic constructions of written speech that do not distract from the content. When the style of the author of the statement is insignificant, then only the subject of the message is taken into account, and not the way of presentation. Especially important, however, is the reference to the need to possess a differentiated special phraseology, without which any translated text should be considered of insufficient quality, since it will seem unnatural or, at least, unprofessional to the reader of the translated text.

A common characteristic of the second group of texts (socio-political) is the mixture of elements of scientific (the use of terminology) and artistic language (the use of rhetorical figures, metaphors, etc.). Socio-political texts are either pragmatic, in cases where the transmission of information is in the foreground, or literary and artistic texts, when a certain aesthetic effect is achieved through the artistic means of the language, which, of course, should be preserved in translation. This group should not be considered an independent type of text, but an intermediate form, which is a consequence of the ubiquitous interweaving of various types of texts.

The third group of text-literary texts characterized, are in stylistic terms, by a variety of lexical (dialect, professional, archaic, exotic) and syntactic language means, as well as by the intensive use of elements of colloquial speech. The translation method must correspond to the type of text, so that the classification of the text is carried out by assigning a specific text to a particular type to which a particular translation method is applicable. At the same time, the main goal is to preserve the most essential elements that determine the type of text when translating.

L. K. Latyshev also distinguishes three types of texts: pragmatic (content-oriented); texts focused on appeal and artistic (form-oriented) texts.

A message-oriented text conveys information in a specific language form. However, its design has a special, more or less obvious purpose. In such texts, it is relevant, first of all, to achieve an extra linguistic (communicative) effect, which is subject to a clear appeal to the listener or reader of the text.

L. K. Latyshev notes that the type of text determines the choice of method and the degree of importance of what is to be preserved in translation, and the type of text (a subspecies of the text type) determines which intra-linguistic patterns should first of all be taken into account by the translator.

L. K. Latyshev refers to the type of content-oriented texts: press reports and comments,

reports, commercial and business correspondence, product specifications, operating instructions for technical devices, patent descriptions, certificates, official documents, educational and special literature of all types, studies, reports, treatises, special texts of the humanities, natural sciences and technical sciences.

L. K. Latyshev notes that: "In content-oriented texts, the acceptability of the form for the expression of this content is important, first of all, its ability to have the necessary impact, and for form-oriented texts, first of all, the form that takes into account aesthetic and artistic-creative aspects is important. The content-oriented text is analyzed in terms of formal relations defined by semantics, grammar, and stylistics, and is translated into another language taking them into account. A form-oriented text is analyzed primarily from the point of view of the embodiment of its form, determined by aesthetic, stylistic, semantic and grammatical parameters, and translated accordingly."

The content-oriented text, according to the author of this approach, requires the translation to ensure invariance at the level of the content plan. When evaluating, the critic should first make sure that the content and information in the translation text have been fully conveyed. It follows from this most important requirement that the language design of the translation must comply with the laws of the language of translation, in other words, the language design of the translation is focused primarily on the language of translation. Unambiguous orientation to the target language is the second criterion for evaluating texts of this type. The language of translation dominates, because the most important thing here is the information content, and the reader should receive it in the translation in the usual language form.

Note that the text is an internally organized sequence of segments of a written work or recorded or spoken speech, relatively complete in its content and structure.

In the general space of a poly-functional and poly-structural literary language, a special functional variety serving the professional sphere of communication is isolated – and this is already recognized by many specialists. This type of codified literary language is called differently by different researchers: the language of science, a special language, a language for special purposes, a professional language, etc.

The definition of the concept of "special language" requires some preliminary explanations and, first of all, an answer to the question of what specific situations actualizes the use of a functional language. The main one, of course, is the situation of communication, within a special sphere. Special topics, special communication goals encourage specialists to switch to a professional language, which is less related to the national identity of its speakers and should not depend on the socio-economic formation, ideology and worldview.

Another characteristic of a special language is also significant. The researchers believe that the language of the professional sphere of communication, and above all the language of science, is essentially a "manifestation of group speech activity, in contrast to artistic speech, which can be described as a "manifestation of an individual speech act".

Based on the goals and objectives of construction, we will try to create a list of types of texts, the translation of which may be necessary in the field of construction:

1) the organizational part of the construction: contracts, correspondence with contractors and regulatory authorities, minutes of meetings, documentation of the personnel department (job descriptions, summaries, explanatory notes), official notices and orders of the management; feasibility studies;

2) technical part of construction: technical conditions, drawings, rules and descriptions of the order of work, projects of work, instructions for the operation of control and measuring devices, installation of heating, ventilation, air conditioning.

3) material and technical support of construction: purchase orders, descriptions of products and materials, including safety data sheets, inspection reports, inspection and test

plans, defective statements;

4) occupational health, safety and environmental protection: materials for courses and staff training, rules and instructions, safety instructions; environmental impact assessment projects, descriptions of environmental protection measures, correspondence with regulatory authorities.

5) construction as an engineering and technical science: scientific and popular science articles and books, textbooks.

So, a special language of construction is a verbal language with the involvement of not-verbal means (drawings, drawings, diagrams, etc.); a language with a constant, traditional tendency to internationalize it; it performs epistemic, cognitive and communicative functions.

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MƏTN TİKİNTİ SƏNAYESİNDƏ BİR TƏRCÜMƏ OBYEKTİ KİMİ

Sadıqova Aytən Pilağa qızı

Xülasə

Xüsusi tikinti dili, əsasən onu beynəlmiləlləşdirmək üçün daimi, ənənəvi bir tendensiyası olan milli bir dildir. Bu tendensiya, peşə biliyinin (və hər şeydən əvvəl elmin) dövlət, milli, ideoloji və digər sərhədlərinin olmamasının qaçılmaz nəticəsidir.

Dillərin xüsusi məqsədlər üçün beynəlmiləlləşməsi ilk növbədə onların konseptual səviyyədə, əsas anlayışların məzmunu və əhatə dairəsi baxımından uyğunlaşdırılmasını nəzərdə tutur.

ТЕКСТ КАК ОБЪЕКТ ПЕРЕВОДА В СТРОИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

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Резюме

Особый язык построения - это, по сути, национальный язык с постоянной традиционной тенденцией к его интернационализации. Эта тенденция является неизбежным следствием того, что профессиональные знания (и прежде всего наука) не имеют государственных, национальных, идеологических и иных границ.

Интернационализация языков для специальных целей предполагает, прежде всего, их гармонизацию на концептуальном уровне, на уровне содержания и объема базовых концепций.

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“Qrammatika və ingilis dilinin tədrisi” kafedrasının 14 oktyabr 2021 ci il tarixli iclasın 01 sayılı prot.

Daxil olma tarixi 15 oktyabr 2021-ci il