

The terminologies of automobiles: translation problems

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Abstract: The article studies the main problems of the translation of scientific-technical terminology in context of mechanical engineering and its elimination. It is necessary to work on translation, using various exercises, focused on production of translation skill from native language into English, or on the contrary.

Key words: scientific and technical vocabulary, term, term synonymy, ambiguity, machines and mechanisms.

Automobiles or cars are one of the most amazing discoveries of the 20th century. They are thought to have completely changed modern society. They've had a huge impact on the way people live and work now. Automobiles or any other motor vehicles gave people the opportunity to move and travel faster. Using transport, people easily commute from one town to another to get to work. The history of automobiles started in 1886, when German inventor Karl Benz invented a motorized wagon to replace ordinary, animal-drafted carriages. First modern car was introduced in 1908 by Henry Ford. Today, there are thousands of cars which meet every person's needs, from luxury types to practical and ergonomic ones. Apart from cars, people use public transportation for travel purposes, including trams, buses, mini vans, local trains. There are different opinions on automobiles and their impact. For example, some people think that they have improved our life, but some find them health dangerous and unnecessary. Modern equivalent of cars is the bicycle. First of all, it doesn't have an engine and doesn't need fuel to move. This has made a bicycle the most eco-friendly vehicle. Secondly, bicycles are not noise pollutants and they don't block the roads. Thirdly, riding a bicycle keeps people fit and in good shape. However, there are millions of people who would never abandon cars as they provide comfort and convenience. They don't depend on bad weather conditions, they let the passengers sit back and enjoy the ride, which was impossible in the 19th century when people relied on animals. Some prominent people state that automobiles have improved the quality of life and economy in many countries. For example, with the appearance of cars the rate at which goods and services are transacted significantly increased. Other than that, many jobs, involving road construction, have been created. Social life has also been improved. Thanks to cars, people can visit each other at any time and stay as long as they wish. Public transport has limited hours of work. The economy is said to be improved due to reduced travel time and expenses. The future of car technologies is vague, although there are some advances being developed. The manufacturers work on hybrid and fully autonomous cars at the moment. Hybrid cars use two or more sources to move. Most commonly they are electric vehicles. Autonomous cars are driverless and they already exist in prototype.

The constantly developing world and man are in close interaction and mutual influence. Man actively transforms the surrounding reality. The mediator between a person and the cognized world is the language, which "creates opportunities for streamlining and systematizing in memory a lot of knowledge in order to build a linguistic picture of the world characteristic of each given ethno-cultural collective." In the active life of our republic in the 21st century, the process of colossal global transformations is actively going on, affecting all spheres of industry. One of the leading branches of mechanical engineering in many countries of the world is the automotive industry. The terminology of this industry is becoming more and more in demand and is of paramount importance in the current situation. The most important measures to fundamentally improve the system of education of a foreign language in the republic are considered as the most significant task. Also, by strengthening and developing the material base for students and specialists, the state ensures their introduction into the world achievement of science and technology, organizes their mass education and qualification courses, thereby obtaining effective results. There was a need to change the educational system ESP (English for Specific Purposes) - English for engineering areas at higher levels of educational institutions with new pedagogical progressive technologies. Therefore, the ESP curriculum in mechanical engineering for all education should ensure the continuity, consistency and cyclicity of training, as well as the requirements of analyzing the needs of the rapid growth of the market. The terms associated with the automotive industry, with the technical device of the car, as well as various machines and mechanisms used both at home, for

personal use, and in production, are constantly encountered in our lives. Knowledge of these terms today is becoming mandatory not only for specialists, but also for ordinary people who have personal cars or agricultural machinery. At present, cars and agricultural machinery of foreign manufacturers are the most popular. It is not surprising that the flow of technical documentation, various recommendations for the repair and maintenance of a car and other mechanical and electrical technical devices, written in English, is also growing. Unfortunately, at present, the features of the translation of English technical terms have not been studied enough. There are not enough special dictionaries and glossaries of such terminology, and in translated technical documents related to the maintenance of cars and agricultural machinery, annoying errors and inaccuracies are found that can lead to very serious troubles and even tragedies. The study of transport terminology is not a new topic, the mentioned layer of vocabulary has already been the object of research by individual authors: L.I. Voskresenskaya [1980] studied the semantic structure of English technical (automobile) terms. Research by N.P. Tomasevich [1984] was devoted to the terminological vocabulary of the English automotive sublanguage and its interaction with other lexical layers. V.G. Zakharova [1985] considered the terminology of the automotive industry in the Russian and Belarusian languages, namely the system of term formation of the category "processes, methods of action". L.I. Lesnichaya [1998] studied the semantics of the syntactic structures of compound terms using the material of the terminology of the automotive industry in modern French. Yu.A. Chuntomova [2004] studied English transport terminology. I.E. Korotaeva [2004] analyzed the lexical-semantic field "Transport" in American English. I.N. Pozdnysheva [2007] carried out a comparative analysis of automotive term systems in English, French and Russian. To analyze the main problems of translating automotive vocabulary, a textbook by A.V. Gninenko "The automobile as we see it". It is known that automotive vocabulary arose at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries during the period of powerful development of technology and general industrialization. In English, the term "automobile" was first borrowed as an adjective from French in 1883. And only by 1889 a noun appeared, denoting "self-propelled vehicle." It is believed that the first car following him was the French Panard-Levassor, created in 1889. Then, within a few years, several large automobile companies such as Ford, Peugeot, FIAT, Renault, General Motors (GM). The term is traditionally understood as a word (phrase), meaning the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. For example: engine - *dvigatel* (engineering, av.), valve - *klapan* (engineering), oil pump – *maslenoy filtr* (transp.), Chassis - *chassis* (av.). One of the difficulties in translating a term in automotive texts from English into Russian lies in the ambiguity of the term, so finding the correct translation of the term corresponding to this particular text is possible only when you are well versed in the essence of the material being translated. The same term can be applied in various fields of science and technology, but its translation will depend on the area in which it is applied. So, for example, the term valve (valve) means an electronic lamp, a faucet in heat engineering, a valve in motor building, instrument making, and hydraulics Different authors interpret the concept of "term" in different ways. M.M. Glushko states that "a term is a word or phrase for expressing concepts and denoting objects, which, due to the presence of a strict and precise definition, has clear semantic boundaries and therefore is unambiguous within the corresponding classification system" [2, p. 79]. A.A. Reformed defines the terms "as unambiguous words, devoid of expressiveness" [6, p. 204]. S.V. Grinev characterizes the term "as a nominative special lexical unit (word or phrase) of a special language, adopted for the exact name of special concepts" [3, p. 22]. The study was based on the definition of Barkhudarov L.S., where the term is traditionally understood as a word (phrase), meaning the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. [1, c. 6] When translating automotive texts, there are four main problems: 1) Synonymy of the term; For example, a gearbox in English can mean the words *korobka peredach*, transmission; *datchik* - pickoff; pickup; sensor; transducer, detecting element, sensing element. 2). The ambiguity of the term: for example, "nut" – *gayka*, mufta, coupling; "Pulley" - *rolik*, *shkif*; "lead (n)" - conductor, power wire, output (batteries), thread lift, thread pitch; "joint" - *stik*, *shov*, *sharnir*, *prokladka*; "strainer" – *natejnoye ustroystvo*, filter (at the intake end of the suction hose); "sensor" - *sensor*, *datchik*. 3) Choice of term translation method The most common translation methods for terms are as follows: - The best translation methods are to identify in the target language the equivalent of the source language term. This method can be applied in where the countries in which the original language and the target language are common have reached the same scientific, technical or social level, or have passed that level at some point in their history. Another feature of these terms is that usually equivalent terms of different languages already existed in both languages at the time of translation (*heater* - *obogrevatel*, *flywheel*

- maxovik) - A new term in the target language can be created by giving a new meaning to an existing word or phrase in this language under the influence of the original language term. This method of translation can be called semantic convergence. 4) Translation of abbreviations. For example, A / C - air conditioning system; EGR - exhaust gas recirculation; NVH - noise, vibration, uneven movement; Rpm - number of revolutions per minute. The classification of terms also varies among different authors. In the study, the classification presented by Leichik V.M. was taken. The terms were classified into single-word (single-component) and multi-word (multi-component). In turn, one-word ones are divided into a) simple or non-derivative (single-root) wheel - koleso, fuel - toplivo, clutch - steplenie; b) derivatives formed from single-root words and affixes ventilation – Sistema ventilyatsi, heater – obogrevatel, cylinder – cylindr; c) complex, having at least two roots crankshaft kalenchatiy val, gearbox – korobka peredach, automobile - avtomobil. The translation of terms and scientific and technical vocabulary, like any other language unit, is the disclosure of the semantic content of these units in the original language and its transfer to the target language by means of the latter. Since the language systems of the English and Russian languages are relatively similar, in some cases, when the English and Russian sentences differ little structurally and the textual meanings of the vocabulary do not cause difficulties, the translation is carried out in a direct meaning, the text of the translation uses correspondences that "suggest" by themselves: for example, An amplifier is a device designed for increasing power - usilitel yavlyaetsa ustroystvom, prednaznachenniy dlya povisheniya moshnosti. However, in most cases, due to structural discrepancies, as well as due to the lexical and syntactic difficulties of the original text, the translator has to deal with the lexical and grammatical analysis of "separate places" of the source text, the definition of the textual meanings of language units and the search for adequate correspondences to them in the target language, in these cases, "direct translation" is impossible and the translator turns to various kinds of transformations. With regard to the translation of scientific and technical terms and general technical words that differ from the words of a common language in that they do not express all concepts, but only those that relate to science, engineering, technology, these provisions on lexical transformation characteristic of the general theory of translation, manifest themselves somewhat limitedly. Multi-word terms consist of defined and defining elements, united by semantic and syntactic links. The former, as a rule, express generic concepts, the latter perform a number of functions for differentiating a generic concept into a number of specific ones and indicate various features of the component being determined (purpose, design, shape, color, material basis, location relative to other objects, belonging to various objects or branches of engineering and technology, the nature of functioning, quality indicators, etc.). Disclosing the meaning of a terminological phrase in which the connection between the components is framed by grammatical means (prepositions or inflection of the genitive case with "s") is not particularly difficult: correction for displacement (correction for displacement), braking with parachute (parachute braking), Kepler's law (Kepler's law), return-to-zero recording (recording with a return to zero), etc. The prepositions for, with, to and inflection "-s" indicate with sufficient accuracy the specific meaning of these phrases. However, phrases, the components of which are adjacent to each other and combined without grammatical formalization, can be interpreted differently. Let us first consider the so-called binary (two-component) phrases that allow ambiguous interpretations. Thus, the term treatment of water (organized according to the above model) has one meaning: water treatment; at the same time, water treatment, which consists of the same two components, can be interpreted in two ways: (1) water treatment - as in the first case, and (2) water treatment. The first components of a terminological phrase of this type are usually definitive units (adjective, participle, noun), which enter into a wide variety of semantic relationships. Revealing the nature of these relations, determined by the semantic structure of the components included in the term, is the initial information for the translator in the search for equivalent translation correspondence.

The components of the term are from right to left: unit - block, generator - generator (shaper), voltage - naprejeniyе, error - oshibka; the connection between the components is linear; translated correspondences are tracing paper; and in structure - a "mirror image" of the original term. To determine the meanings of these words, we used general technical, as well as special dictionaries for flexible automated production, 3. Remote control system - Remote control system (a system that controls at a distance). 5. Large-scale integration circuit computer - Computer on LSI (large integrated circuits). The main component being defined (computer) is defined by the binary term integration circuit and large scale components. Since it is clear from the context that this multicomponent term refers to the terminological system of this field of technology. From the context, we guess that "materials handling" and storage equipment' is a single concept, since in the text this phrase

occurs repeatedly and in this form, and sometimes with the word “system” instead of “equipment”. It is also easy to conclude from the text that this is some kind of device that is related to some materials and their storage. The context further suggests that materials are parts, blanks, production waste, tools, etc. The meaning is almost already revealed. It remains for us to synthesize the Russian equivalent. It turns out: "a device for managing the delivery of materials, tools, their storage, as well as waste disposal." But we are almost convinced that such a cumbersome term cannot exist. Therefore, we take a special dictionary and look through the dictionary nests of the words "equipment" and "system". In the "system" slot, we come across the line "material(s) handling system (MHS)" and experience some kind of joy at the same time (we were very lucky - it might not have been there. So, opposite the English term, we read: "automated service system" with an explanation: "moving and storing parts, tools, waste, coolant, etc." But the term is a Russian term for the scientific and technical industry, which is in its infancy and has not yet found either wide understanding or general recognition. Without an extra-linguistic "hint" and without the help of the latest dictionaries, we could not have found it. Neither in structure nor in the meaning of its constituent components does it resemble the original term. Such a "globally" transformed and accurate translation is a great success of the first translator who created this term, which, of course, contributed to its consolidation in the reference literature.

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