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The Effects of IT in Teaching Future Translators

Muminova Durdonakhon Shukhratovna
English Applied Translation Department, Translation Faculty, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages

ABSTRACT
This article considers the analysis of the use of modern information technologies by professional translators. The article also analyzes the main problems associated with translation that can be solved using modern machine translation systems. The relevance of the work lies in the fact that currently a specialist translator must have competencies in the field of using information and communication technologies.

KEYWORDS: professional translator, information technology, machine translation, specialist translator, engineering technology, high-tech education, high-tech technologies, terminological sources, online dictionaries.

Today, the education of a translator depends on high learning technologies, and in the first place is not IT, engineering technologies or equipment, but what is now commonly called humanitarian technologies. In the long list of humanitarian technologies related to translation activities, the first place is occupied by the ability to work with information, since in the modern information society the quality and reliability of information transfer depends on the translator.

The translator must: possess technologies for searching and processing information necessary for translation; have a good understanding of the difference between different types of texts and types of documents, as well as be able to write such documents independently. This aspect of a translator's skills is based on serious analytical work. The information palette of the world has become more complex, and its perception has become deeper and more subtle; in this regard, the translator must be able to convey the nuances of the message: shades of emotions, implicit information that lies under the "appearance" of words.

All of the above fits into the concept of humanitarian technologies. In second place in the structure of high-tech training for a translator is the mastery of high-tech engineering technologies. The world of high technology is able to provide the translator with support that will improve the quality and increase the quantity of products he produces. Moreover, the translator must continuously improve and update these tools of his work.

In the 21st century, one cannot ignore the enormous influence of information technology on all levels of society and the field of science, including translation activities. In this regard, great hopes are placed on computer technology, which in the near future will greatly alleviate the plight of translators [1].

Currently, there are several classifications of modern information technologies used in the translation process. We offer a classification based on the following components:

- Hardware – scanner, card reader;
- Information and reference database – terminological sources, online dictionaries, reference books;
- Machine translate;
- Software for data formatting, application programs for storing, archiving and retrieving translations.

Today cloud technologies are developing very quickly. Cloud-based translation memory systems are more convenient and easier to use than traditional desktop systems. Translators can choose from a wide range of professional cloud products. The characteristics of cloud-based translation memory systems are game-changing for freelance translators and small and medium-sized businesses providing translation services.

Cloud systems have a number of advantages compared to analog products for a desktop computer:

- Possibility for several translators to work on one project and text;
- Ability to work on any device, anywhere;
- Such programs are constantly being improved;
- The latest versions of the programs meet the requirements of translators - ease of use, accessibility, efficiency;
- Many cloud systems are free, you can work with them after registration;
- Automatic software product updates.

Cloud information technologies used in translation activities are very popular, of which three main classes can be distinguished:

- CAT systems (Computer Aided/Assisted Translation);
- Trados Studio Professional;
- MT (Machine Translation).

The most popular are CAT systems (Computer Aided/Assisted Translation), which appeared almost 30 years ago and are constantly being improved. The technology of CAT systems is based on translation memory, which makes it possible to achieve uniformity of terms in large projects. Words, phrases and even entire sentences that the translator has previously processed are stored in the system, and during subsequent translations there is no need to waste time checking the same terms. These databases can be used together with customers or fellow translators to quickly make changes to the translation, correct inaccuracies, and harmonize terminology and style.

It is especially effective to use CAT systems in financial, legal and technical activities, since they have a high frequency of

repetition of texts. However, despite the fact that CAT systems greatly simplify the work of translators, some work may require additional technology called machine translation [2].

An important resource is translation memory, which stores previously created translations of phrases or phrases, allowing you to use various filters for loading and unloading various files. In some programs you can find the use of a fuzzy matching algorithm or "fuzzy matching", which allows the translator to work with slang or vulgarisms.

The main difference between CAT and Machine Translation is that it is the translator who makes the final decision on the final version of the translation. The use of this technology makes it possible to increase the efficiency of a translator by up to eighty percent. The next class of cloud information technologies used by translators is Trados Studio Professional, which is a unified platform for translation and editing with the ability to manage translation projects and use machine translation, that is, it contains all the necessary tools for a translator's work. We list the main functions of this platform:

- Opportunities for interaction with editors
- Translation quality checking tools
- Automation of management of translation projects and reports
- Supports all file formats
- SDL Open Exchange Portal
- Support
- Terminology search module
- Machine translation module
- Educational resources

One of the main advantages of Trados Studio Professional is the translation memory. To simplify work with new projects, previously translated material is stored in the platform's memory for further use, which is most important when translating materials with a high degree of repetition. Trados stores its own translation database and controls the translated context. Translation memories (TM) are programs that create databases of source and target text segments so that paired segments can be reused. These tools are an invaluable aid for translating any text that has a high degree of repetition of terms and phrases, as is the case with the translation of instructions, computer products and versions of the same document, such as website updates.

Using TM allows you to save time and increase the productivity of a translator. Since TM systems consist of reusable texts, the likelihood of errors being made is minimized, which increases the productivity of the texts being translated and, if such tools are used by a fixed team of translators whose translations constantly feed the TM system's database, team consistency becomes higher and higher. Most translation projects are aimed at finding equivalents for highly specialized terms in subject areas such as law, chemistry, medicine, or economics, where a large amount of industry terminology is used. Finding a more suitable equivalent for a term is a time-consuming task, and translators don't want to repeat all the work every time they start a new translation project. Therefore, a terminology management system (TMS) can be extremely useful in achieving translation tasks related to terminology, term translation storage, searching and updating. Correct use of TMS effectively helps reduce costs, improves translation quality and reduces translation time. Among the most relevant features offered by TMS is active terminology recognition. This feature is similar to a dictionary in that as the translator moves through the text, the terminology recognition component compares the elements in the source text with the contents of the term base, and if a match is found, the corresponding entry is displayed. There are also some additional features associated with a TMS, such as components that allow users to create and manage thesauruses, merge multiple term bases, import term bases or export to other formats, and print the contents of a term bank.

A comparison of the aspects of communication and the characteristics of the types of professional communication of a translator led to the conclusion that the communicative side predominates in translation, the interactive side in business communication, and the perceptual side in personal communication. While studying the features of translation as a specific type of professional communication, we mainly considered it as communication in which the main thing is to accurately convey the message. Therefore, in the process of preparing future translators, we paid attention to two important and, at first glance, contradictory points. On the one hand, the translator plays the role of a means through which a communicative act between people who do not have a common language becomes possible. The same tool, from the point of view of their purpose, is now used by various machine translation programs.

From this we can conclude that the translator should not make changes to the message he is transmitting, and even more so should not try to influence the communicants through translation, since such interference can have serious negative consequences both for the communicants and their business, and and for the translator himself. On the other hand, as G. Andreeva notes, "in any consideration of human communication from the point of view of information theory, only the formal side of the matter is fixed: how information is transmitted, while in the conditions of human communication information is not only transmitted, but also formed, clarified, develops.... The main "additive" in the specific human exchange of information is that here the significance of the information plays a special role for each participant in the communication, because people not only exchange meanings, but also try to come to a common understanding. This is possible only on the condition that the information is not only accepted, but also understood, meaningful.... The whole point is that, even knowing the meanings of the same words, people understand them differently" [1, p.85].

Therefore, the translator turns out to be not a mechanical relay of information, but an interpreter of this information, which obliges him to make changes to the communicants' message. The question of the legality and expediency of these changes is one of the most problematic in the theory and practice of translation. Every time a translator communicates with people belonging to different cultures who have different views, values, preferences, etc. All these factors significantly influence translation and force the translator to resort to various kinds of transformations.

Friendly communication by a translator is an integral part of professional communication, and the latter leaves a significant imprint on the specifics of the former. To have friendly relations in the professional sphere, it is not necessary to be friends in the generally accepted sense of these words; a decent attitude towards colleagues is enough.

Friendly communication provides an opportunity to establish and maintain business acquaintances, which helps the translator to promote his services in the labor market and solve problems that arise in the professional sphere. Therefore, in the process of developing the professional competence of future translators, we stimulated manifestations of sociability, goodwill, contact, the ability and desire to please others, using cooperative and collective-group learning technologies. Thus, taking into account the characteristics and problems of preparing future translators for professional communication, we consider the most appropriate interactive technologies to be cooperative learning and collaboration technologies, discussion technologies, situation modeling and information and communication technologies for general and translation purposes.

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