

STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES FOR TRANSLATING ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

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Abstract: *This article focuses on some strategies and techniques for translating architectural terms in simultaneous translation as well as analyzing some terms in Uzbek\English in simultaneous translation. Some strategies such as using visual aids, decoding, providing contextual information, adapting to the audience, collaborating are proposed to deal with taxing challenges.*

Key words: *Decoding, explanatory words, architectural terms, collaborating, architects.*

Simultaneous interpreting is a complex skill in which language comprehension and production take place at the same time in two languages.⁴⁹ In recent years, increased attention has been focused on the people and institutions involved with translation. One of the main research areas that has recently emerged is the investigation of the link between the sociology of professions and the status of translation as an occupation⁵⁰. Translation Studies (TS) has witnessed a move away from the mere consideration of texts as the products of the translation process towards the view of translation as a social practice which involves the cooperation of many agents⁵¹.

Fields like architecture and technology are rapidly evolving. Translators should be up-to-date with latest advancements and innovations in various disciplines to accurately translate terms related to new strategies, techniques. Here are some suggested innovative strategies, techniques and methods so as to provide appropriate translation:

⁴⁹ Memory and language skills in simultaneous interpreters: The role of expertise and language proficiency q Ingrid K. Christoffels \ Annette M.B. de Groot \ Judith F. Kroll Journal of Memory and Language

⁵⁰ Translation profession in Iran: current challenges and future prospects Mohsen Kafi THE TRANSLATOR, 2017

⁵¹ Wolf, M. 2010. "Sociology of Translation." In *Handbook of Translation Studies*, edited by Y. Gambier and L. V. Doorslaer, 337–343. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

First and foremost, using visual aids, diagrams, illustrations, photographs, or 3D models to supplement translated text can help bridge language barriers and provide a clear understanding of architectural elements, styles, and concepts. For instance: source is extracted from “English for construction”



Old-fashion wooden windows



Glass-reinforced windows



52

PVC windows



Modern wooden windows

Secondly, whenever a term has cultural, historical or technical significance, providing contextual information explanatory notes help the target audience grasp the term’s meaning and relevance within its broader context. A source is take from Sharon Heidenreich English for architects and Civil Engineers:

*In every building, there is a relationship between the exterior and the interior. Depending on the type of building, the climate, the surroundings and its purpose, **the***

⁵² Sharon Heidenreich English for Architects and Civil Engineers

shell separating interior and exterior fulfils different functions. Glass enables the architect to create a visual link, a view from the interior to the exterior and visa versa. Solid materials, such as brick or concrete, create a visual barrier between inside and out. Some surfaces can have a repellent character, are intended to emphasize a certain feature or add contrast to a complex arrangement of structures.

Thirdly, if a direct translation does not exist, finding synonyms, or equivalents, antonyms in the target language that capture the essence of the term. Looking up words or phrases that evoke similar concepts or emotions. For instance, non-fired brick can be translated into Uzbek target language as a “pishmagan g’isht” but we translate this terms with providing antonymous translation as “xom g’isht”

Adapting to target audience and context, **fourthly**, taking into consideration the proficiency of the target audience in both architecture and the source language ensure that the translator is not only proficient in both languages but also adaptable and flexible in disciplines. A strong foundation in disciplines is crucial for producing accurate translations. Adapting the translation to resonate with the cultural norms and practices of the target audience while preserving the original concept. Principally, an early visit to conferences before arranged time gives chance to get used to the accent of the speaker as well as provides a overall background of the conferences, to relieve the pressure.

Collaborating with architects, engineers, historians, and other subject-matter experts to ensure accuracy and appropriateness. Their insights can help navigate complex terminology and ensure the translation aligns with the industry’s standards. After translating architectural terms, getting feedback from professionals and non-professionals can reveal whether translations are clear, accurate, and effective in conveying architectural concepts. Striving to maintain the integrity of architectural concepts while adapting them for linguistic and cultural differences should accurately represent the original intent of the architect or designer.

Resources such as creating and maintaining glossaries or databases of architectural terms ensure consistency across projects and help other translators and

professionals in the field. When faced with terms that do not have direct equivalents, analyzing how similar concepts are described in the target language's architectural discourse can assist the most suitable translation based on the context.

Relying on decoding technique is one of the urgent hint during simultaneous translation. **Decoding** is recognizing sound-letter relationships ⁵³. Decoding is the process of translating print into speech by rapidly matching a letter or combination of letters to their sounds and recognizing the patterns that make syllables and words. There is an area in the brain that deals with language processing and does this process automatically. *Surprisingly, decoding technique can be applied to reveal the meaning terms, proverbs as well as sayings from source language into target ones.* For instance, the words such as "broken line, dotted line, curved line, reinforced concrete, high strength concrete, air dried brick. Decoding is a process that involves interpreting and understanding information. While decoding is often associated with the field of linguistic and language processing, it is a concept that can be applied more broadly across various disciplines and contexts. Decoding in language translation is translating text from one language to another involves decoding the meaning and context of the original text and translating it in the target language. There is well-known saying "Actions speak louder than words" that implies what someone does is more significant or revealing than what they say. Translating idiomatic expressions as well as terms can be particularly challenging because they may not have direct equivalents in other languages. A literal translation into Uzbek might be "Harakatlar so'zlardan kuchliroq" However, this direct translation may not capture the full nuance and cultural relevance of the original English phrase in Uzbek. A more contextually and culturally appropriate translation in Uzbek might be "Amallar so'zlardan qadrliroqdir". The Uzbek translation aims to convey the same message as the original English Phrase, emphasizing the importance and impact of actions over mere words. In this example, decoding in translation involved understanding the underlying meaning and cultural

⁵³ Help! My kid won't read chapter books. What do I do? Helen Harper, University of New England\www.conversation.com

context of the original English saying and then translating it into Uzbek in a way that preserves its intended message and impact. Proposed technique refers to the process of interpreting and understanding a text or message that has been translated from one language into another. Translation is not just a matter of substituting words from one language into another. It involves understanding the meaning, context and nuances of both the source and target languages to convey the original message accurately and effectively.

All in all, decoding in translation involves a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural and contextual aspects associated with the text , to accurately and effectively convey the original message across language barriers.

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4. *Sharon Heidenreich English for Architects and Civil Engineers*

5.Help! My kid won't read chapter books. What do I do? Helen Harper, University of New England\www.conversation.com