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TECHNOLOGY IMPROVING SCIENCE

Submission Date: June 09, 2023, Accepted Date: June 14, 2023,

Published Date: June 19, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue06-16>

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ABSTRACT

In modern society life is changing due to vast using innovative technology in all human domains, especially in higher education system. Learning FL is a long, complex process, requires learners to work hard on acquisition linguistic skills (writing, reading, speaking and listening). In such case we have to use information technology in order to better motivate learners learning languages with more interest comparing to traditional methods of teaching. Consequently, in reading comprehension adult learners mostly rely and spend much time on machine translation (GT) to perform tasks such as translating authentic texts on specialty from German into Uzbek which enable them quick accomplishing in that area of learning.

KEYWORDS

German language, Uzbek language, machine translation, written context, specialty.

INTRODUCTION

In acquisition of any languages, learners should have sufficient vocabulary words or terminology which specifies any profession they study. Reading comprehension in German language classes for professions is quite difficult because adult learners cannot understand the known words while

interpreting the text. Furthermore, the learners must know the meaning of the terminology of that field in order to better interpretation of that word occurring in the contexts. We decided to make needs analysis in translating professionally-oriented contexts from German into Uzbek language. We use different

translation methods in order to interpret the whole meaning of the written context.

The view of linguists according to the translation issues. To perceive meaning of whole context is not easy because learners sometimes lack of prior, grammatical and lexical knowledge. With the infiltration of numerous translation tools and free translation websites, electronic dictionaries, online dictionaries or vocabulary glosses those are integrated into language learning software or web pages (Paramaswari Jaganathan, Maryam Hamzah, Ilangko Subramaniam 2014; Laufer, B., & Hill, M. 2000) learners may definite the meaning of text. What's more, Halliday reports that technical language is endowed with many peculiarities regarding to grammar and linguistic structures; lexicon, terminology, style, and syntax. In addition, in the process of translating texts with full of profession-oriented terminology learners often encounter widely use of nominalization. Nominalization is a type of word formation in which a verb or an adjective is used as a noun (Halliday, M.A.K). Nominalization together with pre-modification and compounding all tend to reduce the number of function words and make the text more 'dense' with lexical words (Halliday, M.A.K; Perez Ruiz, L., 2006; Crespo, B., 2011). FL learners have to be sufficiently familiar with the specific terminology, and even more importantly, to have a good knowledge of the specific concepts, processes, situations and phenomena the

specialized language is communicating (Zorita, C.H., Sandoval, A.M., 2016; Robinson, D., 2012). What's more, Bozorgian and Azadmanesh also carried out an experiment on the issues of translation by GT having compared with human mind; as a result, findings revealed that neural machine translation does not handle subject-verb agreement very well while translating English sentences into Persian comparing to human mind translation. Therefore, human mind translation is considered to be more effective and productive than GT and human mind has the ability of thinking and deciding which GT has not. Moreover, Keshavarz linguistically divided errors into four major groups as (a) orthographic errors, (b) phonological errors, (c) lexicosemantic errors, and (d) morphological-syntactic errors. Error analysis for learners is important as it indicates the areas of difficulty in their writing. To translate a text GT machine searches different documentaries to find the best appropriate translation pattern between translated texts by human Keshavarz, M. H. (1999). SMT translates an European language into another European language much better than those pairs of languages which evolve asian languages (Karami, O. 2014). Not only are the scores from automatic machine translation metrics not sufficient and clear to define machine translation quality, but also they are approximate and uncertain. Therefore, they fail in providing enough insight for error analysis (Aiken, M., & Balan, Sh. .2011). Translation is of high importance for

better assimilation of the specialized terminology, as it helps professionally oriented students to interpret scientific and technical texts of the oil and gas sector while reading. Furthermore, terminology of this field is being more required by officials in recent years due to the developments of oil and gas industry in our country. Additionally, learners feel a failure in translating specific vocabulary (technical terminology), which complicates the comprehension of context in the process of reading since they could hardly find L1 translation, and those translated from English into Uzbek, that indicates the lexical deficiency in the field of oil and gas in L1 (Abdinazarov. Kh. 2021)

Interpretation written context in German language

Die Studenten haben jährlich zweimal Ferien, im Winter und im Sommer. Deshalb heiben sie winterferien und Sommerferien. Die Winterferien nennt man Präsidentsferien. Die Winterferien sind kurz. Sie dauern höchstens zwei Wochen. Die Sommerferien sind viel länger. Sie dauern von Anfang juli bis Ende August.

Die Studenten veranstalten ihre Ferien, wie sie wollen. Die Ferien sind für die Erholung gut geeignet. Da fahren viele Studenten zu ihren Eltern und verbringen die Zeit in Ruhe und Geborgenheit.

Talabalar yiliga ikki marta qishki va yozgi ta'tilga ega. Shuning uchun ular qishki ta'til va yozgi ta'til deb ataladi. Qishki ta'tillar prezident bayramlari deb ataladi.

Qishki ta'tillar qisqa. Ular maksimal ikki hafta davom etadi. Yozgi ta'til ancha uzoqroq. Ular iyul oyining boshidan avgust oyining oxirigacha davom etadi. Talabalar ta'tilni o'zlari xohlagan tashkil qiladi. Dam olish kunlari dam olish uchun yaxshi. Ko'pgina talabalar ota-onalari oldiga haydab, vaqtlarini tinchlik va xavfsizlikda o'tkazishadi.

Conclusion. Language varies according to its lexic-semantic, morphologic features. Knowing a word or terminology of any sphere of science provides additional knowledge, information. Furthermore, any speciality has its wide range of vocabulary which we should know for reading comprehension and listening one. We carried out research translating written context from German into Uzbek one by GT platform. The result showed that semi-technical vocabulary words can be translated by GT but technical one is very difficult.

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