

**TRANSLATION PECULARITIES OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT TERMS:  
SCHOLARLY ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATING STRATEGIES**

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**Abstract**

The study aims to describe the strategies of electrical equipment terms in translation from English into the Uzbek language. The field of electrical engineering is characterized by the use of specialized terms and concepts. When translating these terms from English to Uzbek, several linguistic and technical challenges arise. This article explores the peculiarities involved in the translation process, focusing on the strategies used to maintain accuracy, clarity, and consistency. Key challenges include differences in technical terminologies, variations in language structure, and the need for contextual understanding. Solutions such as the creation of standardized glossaries and collaboration between linguists and engineers are proposed to improve the translation quality.

**Keywords:** translation of electric equipments, instructions, functional equivalence theory, translation strategy

**Introduction**

Electrical engineering is a rapidly evolving field with a global scope, which necessitates the accurate and consistent translation of technical terms across languages. Translating electrical terms from English to Uzbek requires a comprehensive understanding of both languages, as well as the specific technical context. This article examines the key peculiarities of translating electrical terms, highlighting the main linguistic and cultural challenges, and suggesting solutions to address them.

Translation of electrical equipment requires consistency and clarity. It is important to avoid ambiguity: situations in which the meaning of the text may be misunderstood. This is especially true for contracts, agreements and agreements that express the commercial interests of the parties. A mistake in the contract can lead to its termination. The same applies to errors in the instructions for a particular equipment, because they can lead to a halt in production.

**Methods and materials**

This descriptive study used data taken from the terminology used in recent instructions, manuals and science-books. A comparative analysis was performed between English electrical equipment terms and their corresponding Uzbek

translations. Sources included technical manuals, engineering textbooks, product catalogs, and user guides. A sample of commonly used terms was selected to analyze the effectiveness of different translation strategies. The analysis focused on identifying patterns in translation choices, such as borrowing versus creating new terms, and evaluating their effectiveness in various contexts.

#### Discussions and findings

### 1. Challenges in Translating Electrical Equipment Terms

#### 1.1. Lack of Direct Equivalents

Many English terms used in electrical engineering do not have direct counterparts in the Uzbek language. This lack of direct equivalents forces translators to make choices between borrowing, creating new terms, or using descriptive phrases. For example, "transformer" is often translated directly as "transformator" to maintain familiarity among professionals, while other terms may require more creative solutions.

#### 1.2. Technical Specificity and Precision

Electrical equipment terms are highly specific, and their precise meaning must be maintained in translation. Misinterpretation or mistranslation of these terms can lead to confusion and technical errors. Translators must ensure that the translated terms convey the same level of technical detail as the original English terms, without oversimplifying or overcomplicating the concepts.

#### 1.3. Structural Differences Between English and Uzbek

English is known for its compound nouns, which can easily combine multiple words into a single term (e.g., "power supply unit"). In Uzbek, however, compound nouns are less common, and the same concept might need to be expressed as a phrase, such as "quvvat ta'minoti qurilmasi." This can lead to longer, more descriptive translations that may not be as concise as the original English terms.

### 2. Translation Strategies

#### Standardization of Terms

One effective strategy is the development of standardized glossaries of electrical equipment terms in Uzbek. Such glossaries can help ensure consistent translations across different documents and contexts. For example, once "circuit breaker" is standardized as "avtomat o'chirgich," it should be used consistently by translators and professionals alike.

#### Borrowing and Adaptation

Borrowing is a common technique when a suitable equivalent does not exist in Uzbek. For instance, "generator" is often borrowed and adapted as "generator," allowing professionals to recognize the term without confusion. However, borrowed terms must be adapted to Uzbek phonology and orthography where necessary.

#### Descriptive Translations

When borrowing is not suitable, descriptive translations may be used. This involves explaining the function or purpose of the equipment in the translation. For example, "multimeter" can be translated as "ko‘rsatkichni o‘lchovchi asbob," which literally means "device that measures indicators." Though less concise, it communicates the function of the equipment effectively.

Standardization of Terms

Standardizing technical terms is crucial for ensuring consistency across translations. Developing a standardized glossary of electrical terms in Uzbek can help translators, engineers, and students use the same terminology, reducing confusion. This glossary should be regularly updated to reflect new developments in the field.

Calquing. Calquing (translating phrases literally) is common strategy in technical translation. For example, phrases like "power supply" can be calqued as "quvvat manbai," preserving the original meaning while adapting to Uzbek linguistic norms.

Translation is regarded as communication between translators and original texts. Thus, the seven principles would facilitate discourse translation and discourse translation of electrical equipment instructions as well. Compared to word, phrase and sentence translation, discourse translation is the ultimate target of translating, and the translation of word, phrase and sentence serves discourse translation. To achieve functional equivalence in discourse translation, this section will probe into two discourse features by citing some examples of the translation of electrical equipment instructions.

Table 1: Common Electrical Equipment Terms.

English Term	Uzbek Translation	Translation Approach	Notes
Transformer	Transformator	Borrowing	Widely accepted by professionals
Circuit Breaker	Avtomat o‘chirgich	Standardization	Literal translation; describes function
Power Supply Unit	Quvvat ta‘minoti qurilmasi	Descriptive	Adapted to fit Uzbek language structure
Multimeter	Ko‘rsatkichni o‘lchovchi asbob	Descriptive	Explanation of function
Generator	Generator	Borrowing	Retained English term with adaptation

English Term	Uzbek Translation	Translation Approach	Notes
Switchgear	Elektr taqsimlash qurilmasi	Descriptive	Adapted to explain purpose
Inductor	Induktor	Borrowing	Directly borrowed with phonetic adjustment
Relay	Rele	Borrowing	Accepted in both English and Uzbek

The first table describes the application of number of strategies in translation terminology. There are three stages in finding equivalent from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL): finding context from corpora, searching possible translation whether the product in form of literal or creation translation (new words) and deciding the closest equivalent. The second is to formulate the strategy used in translating terminology. The strategy in the process shows that translation by a more general word.

**Qualitative findings**

**Borrowing:** Generally effective for terms widely recognized in the global engineering community (e.g., "generator"), ensuring consistency across languages.

**Descriptive Translations:** Provide more context but can be cumbersome. Suitable for educational contexts where clarity is prioritized over brevity.

3.3. Table 3: Electrical Components

English Term	Uzbek Translation	Translation Approach	Notes
Resistor	Rezistor	Borrowing	Widely understood and accepted
Capacitor	Sig'im	Literal Translation	Describes the concept of storing charge
Diode	Diod	Borrowing	Retained English spelling with slight adjustment
Transistor	Tranzistor	Borrowing	Adapted, well-known among professionals
LED (Light Emitting Diode)	Yorug'lik chiqaruvchi diod	Descriptive	Explains the function of the component

English Term	Uzbek Translation	Translation Approach	Notes
Fuse	Elektr xavfsizlantiruvchi	Functional Equivalent	Uzbek term implies protection, similar to function

The tables above illustrate various translation strategies, highlighting the need to adapt approaches based on the context and usage of the term. For example, "switchgear" does not have a straightforward equivalent in Uzbek, so a descriptive translation ("elektr taqsimlash qurilmasi") is used to clarify its purpose. On the other hand, terms like "transformer" and "generator" are borrowed and easily integrated into the Uzbek language, demonstrating how borrowing can facilitate communication.

**Qualitative findings:**

**Borrowing with Adaptation:** Ensures that the translation is phonologically suitable for Uzbek, retaining technical terms' recognition and usability.

**Descriptive Terms:** Effective in cases where the equipment's function needs to be highlighted, though at the cost of brevity.

**Functional Equivalents:** Useful for explaining what the equipment does, but may diverge slightly from the original term's brevity. The term "Elektr xavfsizlantiruvchi" for "fuse" is a functional equivalent, emphasizing protection.

**Literal Translations and Descriptions:** These can be practical for learners, though not always preferred by professionals due to their length.

**3. Collaboration Between Linguists and Engineers**

Successful translation of technical terms requires collaboration between linguists and electrical engineers. Engineers provide insight into the technical aspects of the terms, while linguists ensure that the translations are linguistically accurate and culturally appropriate. This collaboration can also help in creating new terms that are easily understandable for both professionals and non-experts.

**Conclusion**

The translation of electrical equipment terms from English to Uzbek is a complex task that requires balancing technical accuracy with linguistic clarity. Challenges such as the lack of direct equivalents and differences in language structure can be addressed through strategies like standardization, borrowing, and descriptive translations. The use of standardized glossaries and collaboration between linguists and engineers will further improve the quality of translations, ensuring effective communication in the field of electrical engineering. Continued research and development in this area are essential to meet the growing demand for accurate technical translations.

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