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PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING COMPUTER TERMS AND THEIR STRATEGIES

The world is growing in technological direction. Our whole life, entertainments, relationships and even personal remembrances are deeply connected with different types of modern technology. Nowadays, nevertheless where you are in the world, it is very common to have a communication with each other. Our relationship with new technologies and computers has achieved new meaning, concept and addictedness to them is increasing day by day. The reason of it is that the computer has become a significant part of the human life. In this context, in order to make the connection between the human and the computer easy, using the computer language (computer terms, lexis, metaphors, jargon and etc.) is considered as an important component in the formation of convenient conditions. The computer language here is computer vocabulary, terms, metaphors, an assistant that helps us to get to know the electronic computing technique closer, use, learn and teach other people to work with computers.

This research work represents the problems of translating computer terms and indicates different types of translation. For any translator it is very important to know the basic and effective methods, ways and strategies in order to have a good qualitative translation. Translating terms are one of the most important things that have a big influence in language development. In order to increase the quality of translation almost all countries have specific laws and regulations for the issue of translation. Nowadays, there are various strategies and methods of translating to increase and assist to the work of translators. However, the availability of these methods and strategies does not mean that all done translation works are ideal. Good translation needs, first of all, a professional translator who is familiar with different specific fields, strategies to use in the process of translation, strong knowledge of two or more languages and etc. So, here in this research work we tried to illustrate main problems that a translator can have during his/her work and give several effective methods of translating computer terms.

Key words: translation, translation problems, translation methods, strategies.

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Компьютерлік терминдерді аудару мәселесі және стратегиялары

Әлем технологиялық бағытта дамып келеді. Біздің бүкіл өміріміз, қарым-қатынасымыз, ойын-сауық, тіпті жеке естеліктер технологиямен байланысты. Бүгінгі күні, қайда болсаңыз да, бір-бірімен байланыста болу оңай. Біздің компьютерлермен қарым-қатынасымыз жаңа мәнге ие болды және олардың тәуелділігі күн сайын өсіп келуде. Себебі, компьютер адам өмірінің маңызды бөлігіне айналды. Осыған байланысты, адамдар мен компьютерлер арасындағы қарым-қатынасты жеңілдету үшін компьютерлік тілдің қолданылуы қолайлы ортаны құрудың маңызды факторы болып табылады. Компьютерлік тіл – бұл компьютерлік сөздік, терминдер, метафоралар, электрондық компьютерлермен байланыс және жұмыс жасауға көмектесу, оны қалай қолдану және басқа қолданушыларға компьютермен жұмыс істеуді үйрету.

Бұл мақалада компьютерлік терминдер мен оларды аударудың әртүрлі мәселелері берілген. Аудармашы жақсы сапалы аударма жасау үшін негізгі және тиімді әдістер мен стратегияларды білуі өте маңызды. Терминдердің аудармасы – тілдің дамуына үлкен әсер ететін ең маңызды

факторлардың бірі. Аударма сапасын жақсарып, дамыту мақсатында дүниенің барлық елдерінде аударма сұрақтары мен мәселелері бойынша арнайы бөлек заңдар мен ережелер бар. Қазіргі уақытта аудармашылардың жұмысын жеңілдету және жемісті ету мақсатында түрлі стратегиялар мен аударма әдіс-тәсілдері қолданылады. Алайда, бұл әдістер мен стратегиялар қолданылғанымен барлық жасалған аударма жұмыстарының орындалуы өте жақсы деңгейде деген мағынаны білдірмейді. Жақсы аударма, ең алдымен, әртүрлі салалармен жіті таныс, кәсіби маман, аударма процесін қолдану стратегиясы, екі немесе одан да көп тілдерді еркін білу және т.б. міндеттер мен талаптарды қажет етеді. Берілген мақалада біз аудару үдерісі барысында орын алатын негізгі сұрақтар мен мәселелерді және компьютерлік терминдерді аударудың бірнеше тиімді әдіс-тәсілдерін мысалдармен көрсеттік.

Түйін сөздер: аударма, аударма әдіс-тәсілдері, стратегиялары, аударма мәселелері.

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Проблемы перевода компьютерных терминов и их стратегии

Мир развивается в технологической ориентации. Вся наша жизнь, отношения, развлечения и даже индивидуальные воспоминания связаны с технологиями. В настоящее время, тем не менее, где бы вы не находитесь, очень легко общаться друг с другом. Наши отношения с компьютерами приобрели новое значение, и их зависимость растет с каждым днем. Причина в том, что компьютер стал важной частью человеческой жизни. В этом контексте, чтобы облегчить связь между человеком и компьютером, использование компьютерного языка считается важным фактором в создании благоприятных условий. Компьютерный язык – это компьютерные термины, метафоры, лексика, помощники, которые помогают нам ближе познакомиться с электронными вычислительными техниками, использовать, учить и научить других людей работать с компьютерами.

Эта исследовательская работа представляет проблемы перевода компьютерных терминов и указывает на различные виды перевода. Для любого переводчика очень важно знать основные и эффективные методы, способы и стратегии, чтобы иметь хороший качественный перевод. Перевод терминов – одна из самых важных вещей, которая оказывает большое влияние на развитие языка. В целях повышения качества перевода почти во всех странах мира существуют отдельные законы и нормативные акты по проблемам перевода. В настоящее время существуют разные стратегии и методы перевода для усиления и содействия работы переводчиков и лингвистов. Однако наличие этих методов и стратегий не означает, что все выполненные переводческие работы являются идеальными. Хороший перевод требует, прежде всего, профессионального переводчика, который знаком с различными конкретными областями, стратегиями использования в процессе перевода, глубокими знаниями двух или более языков и т.д. В этой исследовательской работе мы показали основные проблемы и вопросы, которые могут возникнуть у переводчика во время работы с терминами и привели несколько результативных способов перевода компьютерных терминов.

Ключевые слова: перевод, проблемы перевода, методы перевода, стратегии.

Introduction

The sphere of terminology reveals a lot of noticeable resemblances with information science, a subject of indistinguishable age, which has undergone a parallel process of observing for its identity. Computer terminology is a linguistic phenomenon that has become an object of study for many scholars and researchers, due to its substantial usage not only by software specialists, but also by numerous computer users. The specific language of cyber relationship is characterized by a number of features distinguished because of various criteria. Nevertheless, this form of communication through the Internet is continually updated with new lexical items

and is completely unclear for most users of the global network. For this reason, the issue of translating computer terms is becoming one of the significant problems for translators as well as for linguists. It is very important to find the appropriate equivalent for computer terms in time that are appearing day-by-day.

Nowadays, translators' main task is to select the most suitable method and strategy to have a good result of the translation. Methods as transliteration, transcription, equivalent translation, word-for-word translation and etc. are used widely by Kazakh translators. Mostly, the methods as transliteration and transcription are applied extensively. For example, account-аккаунт, login-логин, computer-

компьютер, printer-принтер, modem- модем and etc. are very common terms for all computer users. While some linguists say that new computer terms should find correct equivalent in the target language, others consider having these up-to-date lexis as an internationally accepted terms for whole computer users. Due to these reasons, this field requires more research work done.

Materials and Methods

At the end of 1930, this subject began to be researched extensively in our neighboring country Russia. For instance, professor G.O. Vinokur was one of the first linguists who studied this topic and published one of the earliest works in this sphere in 1939 which was called as “On Some Phenomena of Word Building in Russian Technical Terminology”. He demonstrated the structure of technical language in the Russian language. Olga Alexandrovna’s work named “Computer Vocabulary: Structure and its Development” is regarded as one of the recent, new studies. The author explains structural-semantic features of a computer-technique language, makes comparative description of the growth and internalization of this type of language. The essential part of the work is dedicated to borrowed words.

By comparison with other science fields, the developing of computer-technology is considered as the main and essential reasoner of having lots of foreign words and internalization of the Russian language. According to the author of the work “with the support of loanwords Russian language’s computer terminology is fulfilling productively. In most cases English loanwords are connected with the Internet in Russian. The least part of borrowed words can be considered as the language of programming. She separates computer loanwords into four main groups. They are as the following types:

- Barbarism;
- Direct loanwords;
- Calque: structural, semantic and phraseological;
- Hybrid loanwords. (Karmyzova, 2010: 23).

Philologist, germanist Rybakova Anna in her work named “Structural and semantic features of computer terminology in modern English” researches structural-semantic features, in addition to the ways of computer terms’ formation in the English language. She investigates the peculiarities of computer terms’ word building suffixes and main endings in the English and Russian languages that are used in most cases.

When we consider about the translation studies, the first person who comes to our mind is Peter Newmark, an English translator, professor at the

University of Surrey. He has contributed a lot of work to the sphere of translation and he is an author of many valuable scientific studies and research works. One of his most remarkable works of him is about the processes, methods and strategies of translation. As reported by the author between semantic and communicative translation there always exists continuousness. Any type of translation can be more or less communicative or semantic, or one part of a specific translation can have more communicative side than the semantic one (Newmark, 1991: 10-12).

As translation process demands using many methods and effective strategies, here we have applied various strategies and approaches while doing this research work. Mostly we have compared translated computer terms in Kazakh and Turkish languages from English. As well as this, we tried to illustrate the influence of Russian language to modern Kazakh computer terminology.

Translation Strategies and Translation Problems

First we have to make an explanation to the concepts of the translation strategies and the translation problems. We refer here to the concept used in the study of mastering a second language. The definition of a “translation strategy” can be built by analogy with the concept of the science of communication:

Translation strategies are “a potentially conscious plan for resolving what constitutes a problem for a person in achieving the specific goal of translation” (Hauenschild, 1997: 131).

Krings distinguishes macro-strategy – the ways of solving a number of problems and micro-strategy – ways of solution to a single problem. From the point of view of macro-strategy in the process of translation, the author notes three stages: pre-translational analysis, translation itself and post-translational text processing. Since the Krings research is based on experimental material related to human self-awareness, the first and third stages, according to the testimony of some translators, are non-compulsory.

Krings also claims the differences in the algorithm of translation strategies when translating from a foreign language and into another foreign language. It is worthy to mention that when translating into a foreign language in the case when it is difficult for the translator to find the equivalent, simply because he / she does not fully know the foreign language system, first of all, he / she has to re-express the idea in the original language to facilitate its search is equivalent. When translating from a foreign language, on the contrary, you need to make

a choice from the arsenal of the native language, the system of which the translator is fluent in.

As we know, the word “strategy” is used in many contexts. It is based on certain theories and researchers. The given examples given below are definitions and explanations of it:

- Strategy is a long-term action plan designed to achieve certain goals (Wikipedia Committee).

- A systematic plan, consciously adapted and referred to, to improve academic performance (Reading Curriculum Glossary).

- A strategy is a planned, deliberate, purposeful (having an identifiable result) procedure performed using the appropriate steps to be monitored and modified (Curriculum Learning Literate-Futures Glossary).

- A set of clear mental and behavioral steps.

- It is clear that these studies may be associated with different areas of research. This study mainly deals with translation strategies. Translation strategies have their own characteristics.

In general, the translator adopts a strategy when he/she encounters a problem while translating the text; this means that literally type is not necessary to translate. Bergen mentions that strategies are not obvious and insignificant. Although they thought they did a good translation; they do not understand that the problem still exists. Strategies However, the question arises: what is the problem of translation?

- According to Dr. Miremadi, translation problems fall into two main categories:

- lexical problems;

- syntax problems (Miremadi, 1991: 97).

Lexical problems

In interpreting lexical problems, Miremadi argues that, although words are entities that refer to objects or concepts, a word in one language cannot be replaced by a word in another language when referring to the same concepts or objects.

There are also five subcategories of lexical problems that Miremadi divides:

- direct / denotative meaning;

This kind of explanation demonstrates those words of the text in the source language that can be compared with the words of the text in the target language “without missing images” (for example, mother, father, etc.).

- lexical explanation;

The lexical meaning refers to words or phrases that may be equivalent to the author’s idea, although this may not be the case in this situation; the translator must be aware of the intent beyond words, in order not to misinterpret the author’s message.

- metaphorical expression;

This subcategory relates to problematic issues, such as the translation of idioms, proverbs, and other similar expressions.

Broeik, quoted by Dr. Miremadi (offers the following sentences for translating idiomatic expressions:

- a) The distinction between ordinary expressions and metaphors;

- b) Have access to the translation resources of a single metaphor;

- c) Be aware of the different contexts and their limitations on the use of metaphors;

- d) Proper understanding of the restrictions on the translation and display of the message.

- Semantic voids;

This subcategory includes words and phrases that illustrate concepts that cannot be found in other special communities. It is very difficult to find the exact equivalent in the translation process, although close equivalents can be found.

As Dr. Miremadi said, this is possible in two cases where the subjects are extra-linguistic, such as those phrases that have references in a particular speech society, but not in others, and are subject to intralinguistic factors, such as those concepts that can exist in two linguistic societies, but the structure of their use can be completely different, Dagut agrees, as Dr. Miremadi noted, that this case occurs when the lexicalization systems of common expressions differ from each other.

- Proper names

The last but not last important subcategory in this group of translation strategies is the problem of proper names. Although proper names refer to individuals and can be translated from one language to another, sometimes the specific meaning that they carry and which does not exist in the target speech community can be lost.

Syntactic problems

Syntactic problems are another important category of translation problems; according to Dr. Miremadi, no one can find two different languages that have exact, similar systems of structural organizations (that is, the language structure varies from one language to another).

These differences include:

- verbal classes – languages differ from each other in the internal formation of words of language classification;

- Grammatical relations – this distinction exists between languages in how an integral part of a sentence functions in this sentence;

- Word order;
- Pragmatic aspects;
- Style (Miremadi, 1991, 117).

Given all these problems, it is expected that translators will express the source text message to target language readers; however, according to Dr. Miremadi, there is no absolutely accurate translation between any two languages, and the degree of approximation between the two language systems determines the efficiency of the translation.

In addition, at the beginning of our research, it was important to define the concept of “translation problem”. So far, translation theory and machine translation have defined translation problems as follows:

Translation theory distinguishes between “translation problems” and “translation difficulties”. In Nord, the phenomenon of linguistics is known to be problematic in translation, regardless of the individual translator, for example, ambiguous verbs, prepositions, etc., are translation problems. On the contrary, translation difficulties relate to cases in which an individual translator may have difficulty in solving problematic language phenomena or other problematic conditions in the translation process. Krings, in his studies of the human translation process, applies several “indicators” as criteria for the existence of a translation issue, for instance, corrections made to the text in the second (target) language.

Subsequently, we define between potential and actual translation problems. We can say that a potential problem becomes an urgent problem of translation, when at a certain point in time there is a shortage of information – without considering whether the translator knows about this lack of information or not. The actual problem of translation is based on the existence of an information deficit as an explicit criterion.

In the context of our work, we would like to focus on the actual problems of translation and the question of what strategies human translators use to cope with the information deficit (consciously or unconsciously).

Since there is no definition that is useful for our purpose – neither in translation theory nor machine translation – the concept of “translation problem”, we developed the following criteria that allow us to identify the real translation problem:

It is widely recognized that the translation process can be viewed as a decision-making process (Hauenschild, 1997: 130).

Since only a limited amount of knowledge is available for the human translator as well as for the

machine translation system, the relevance of the missing information is valuable.

Another significant conception is the purpose of the translation. This determines what is important in a particular translation. In short, the general purpose of the translation can be derived from the translation order, which determines all the circumstances related to the translation, for example, the recipient of the translation, the type of text and the function of the translated text. Therefore, the purpose of the translation indicates which of the implicit and explicit information contained in the expression of the source language is important and should be transferred to the target language. Thus, the relevance of information (or missing information) is the basis for deciding which strategy is the most appropriate.

In the first attempt to define, we single out the following types of human translation strategies:

- Reduction strategies:

Missing information is not relevant at this time, and the translator may, for example, use a generalization.

- Strategies to achieve:

Missing information is relevant at this time, and the translator is trying to get more information. Both types of strategies are under the complex influence of standard assumptions.

In order to accelerate the natural and professional continuation of translating righteous meanings from one particular language to another, the translator must master certain skills, which are called translation strategies (Hauenschild, 1997: 134).

Bergen quotes Chesterman’s list of some common characteristics of translation strategies:

- a) Translation strategies are applied to the process;
- b) they include text manipulations;
- c) they are goal oriented;
- d) they are problem oriented;
- e) they are applied consciously;
- f) they are subjective.

Most theorists recognize that translators use strategies when faced with a problem, and literal translation is inconvenient. Various researchers have studied and described various translation strategies from different perspectives. This section of the thesis is devoted to the differences between these theories. Its goal is to illustrate what translation strategies exist and when and why they are used by professional translators.

Strategies of Translating Computer Terms

Theorists and scientists define and describe various types of strategies, since they relate differently to aspects of a translational act.

Different theorists and scientists define and describe different types of strategies, since they have various points of view on aspects of the translation act. There are three categories of translation strategies according to Bergen:

1. Strategies for understanding;
2. Production strategies;
3. Transfer strategies (Koller, 1979: 82).

G. Toury identifies three types of translation strategies – preliminary, initial and operational standards. Preliminary standards are the factors that determine the choice of text for the translation and the strategy of the community translation. They consist of answers to the following questions: what is the policy for translating into the target language; what is the difference between translation, imitation and adaptation; which authors, genres, schools, historical epochs are especially popular in the culture of the language of translation.

Source norms are the choice of a translator as to whether to follow him in translation into linguistic or literary norms.

Operational standards are specific decisions made by the translator during the translation process: additions, omissions, and other language preferences of the translator. They are subdivided into two subgroups: 1) matrix norms, which are determined by the method of distribution of the text material, the completeness of the translation and the resulting changes in segmentation resulting from significant omissions; 2) textual and linguistic norms related to the choice of material in the design of the translation text.

Mandatory shifts (mandatory, forced shifts, mandatory, forced shifts) is a change in the translation text relative to the source text taken by the translator, for example, to make the translation text more accessible to the target audience. According to Y. Nida, the methods of dynamic equivalent motion can be considered as a special case of mandatory displacement.

Omission is one of the universal translation methods, which is to eliminate unnecessary or irrelevant information. According to M. Baker, an omission is used if it does not play a decisive role in the development of a text, but only distracts the reader's attention with too long explanations (Baker 1992: 46). Omitting words, phrases, and sentences is the most direct way to simplify text. Skipping and adding are the two most common strategies for adapting text in the source language to the functions of text in the target language. They serve stylistic and strategic goals. The omission helps to smooth out differences in the languages of different language groups (for

example, Spanish and English). Omission is more commonly used when translating from Spanish to English, since some grammatical forms (for example, possessive pronouns) are less commonly used in English. The most common are lexical omissions. For example, the names of brands, small towns, individual institutions and abbreviated names, specifically for this language, the forms of circulation, are omitted. The reasons for the lexical omission is that the difference in the general knowledge of the cultures of the first and second languages. Brand names, historical and cultural realities may be important in the source language, but not so important in the target language. Sometimes the idiom is absolutely omitted because it does not have a close match between the target language or for stylistic reasons. A pass is often viewed as a defect, indicating the incompetence of the translator, as it leads to partial semantic losses. Missed reality can: 1) demonstrate the poetic function of character characteristics, for example, the name of a drink or brand of clothing can carry hidden information about the social and property situation; 2) to make a certain atmosphere, to give a national flavor; 3) have information about the lifestyle, habits and customs of the country in the source language. However, sometimes omission is considered a natural and convenient way to solve the problem of translating and eliminating untranslatable text elements, such as metalinguistic references, content elements that are too specific for a given context or culture. For example, the Spaniards always mention in their speech about the saints and God, which may not be suitable for representatives of other cultures, respectively, these elements of the content of the original utterance are not taken into account in the translation process. Omission is considered as an adequate translation strategy in the following cases: 1) if this content element is unacceptable to the audience of the target language; 2) if the presence of this element will have a negative effect; 3) if its use produces in the target language opposite effect to the one expected by the author of the original text, for example, will give exoticism instead of recognizability, ambiguity instead of obviousness; 4) if the element contains already known or unnecessary information (Konetskaya, 1984: 17).

In the following we will illustrate the strategies of translating computer terms from English into the Turkish and Kazakh languages.

An experienced translator in order to reach great results has to use various techniques of translation. Because of this, there are several types of translation that make its process easy and qualitative. In 1950s when the field of Translation Studies was not so widely

spread, two French scholars Jean Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet published linguistic aspects of translation. Conforming to them, there are two main types of translation: direct and oblique translation (Vinay, Darbelnet 2000: 81). These two kinds of translation are implemented by seven types of procedures. First three procedures belong to direct translation:

Computer	компьютер
Scanner	сканер
Printer	принтер
Modem	модем
Algorithm	алгоритм
Virus	вирус

and etc. the method of transliteration also can be used in the place of “borrowed words”. Because as we have mentioned before, in transliteration only the type of alphabet changes. As it is illustrated in the examples above, neither meaning changes nor the way of pronouncing.

The term calque itself has been taken from French word “Calque” with transliteration method of translation. It is “a special kind of borrowing” where the target language borrows a phrase from the source language by translating literally the original expression (Vinay, Darbelnet, 2000: 85). Calque – the way of forming new words by using another language’s lexical-semantic and lexical-syntactic models. The outcome creates either, a lexical calque, which conserves the syntactic structure of the target language, but at the same time introduces a new mode of expression; or a structural calque, which introduces a new construction into the language. The words like: *copy* «көшірме», *continue* «жалғастыру», *data* «деректер», *cover page* «мұқабә бет», *bold button* «жуандау батырмасы» and etc. were included into our language with this kind of translation process. Since borrowing and calque are strongly connected, it is sometimes difficult to draw an absolute border between these two translation procedures. For example, the translation “Андройд үшін қосымша” (applications for Android) borrows both the structure and lexis, which makes it a combination of these categories.

Kazakh has a long history of borrowing expressions from Indo-European languages in a wide variety of semantic areas, including business, sport, technology, as well as numerous other domains.

Borrowed words – the most common type of translation, involving source language’s word to target language without any change. Nowadays, it is frequently caused by new technologies entering rapidly the neighboring real world. For example, the most basic terms that came from English to the Kazakh language are:

Although borrowings and calques are relatively straightforward solutions to various problematic situations experienced in the translation process, they should be used carefully. It seems that a lot of translators are tendentious to think that words and word phrases borrowed from English sound perfectly right to our speakers, which is not always true. Expressions like “abdüksiyon” (abduction/*dışaçekim*) or “revise etmek” (to revise/*yenilemek*) sound awkward, despite the fact that both of these words have become popular words used in common contexts. More natural equivalents for these expressions, at least in most common contexts, are “okeylemek” (*onaylamak*) and “versiyon” (*uyarlama*), respectively.

According to Jean Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet word-by-word or literal translation – the type of translation which is widely used among the languages of one group or family, and works most efficiently when they also share the same culture. Otherwise, because of the fact that one form of a language is not always suitable for the second language form, there is a high possibility of having unreliable translation. The important factor of making a good translation with this type of translation procedure is having the right words to express the idea of the source language: this method should be used in case of structural and metalinguistic conditions of two languages and meanings fully coincide with each other. According to these scientists literal translation cannot be used in the following situations:

- If the word’s meaning is different;
- If the word has not got any meaning;
- If structural conditions are impossible;

If metalinguistic conditions are not suitable and, if it coincides with other language level (Vinay, Darbelnet, 2000: 87).

However, there are a lot of terms which were translated into Kazakh with the method of literal translation. For example, бос жады (free memory), безендіру қалыбы (design template), табу және қалпына келтіру (detect and repair), сандық қолтаңба (digital signature), желі дыбысы (dial tone), сандық куәлік (digital ID), талқылау тақтасы (discussion board) and etc.

Literal translation, or word for word translation, relies on the direct transmission of a text from source language into a grammatical and meaningful text in target language. Using this procedure, the translators focus predominantly on observing to the linguistic rules of the target language. Despite seemingly limited scope of applications, this procedure is among preferred ways of translating in those functional contexts where more emphasis is laid on keeping the accurate meaning of the original text than competing stylistic elegance, which is often the case with legal translation.

In the case when a literal translation is not suitable for transmitting the righteous idea of a text, Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet suggest using oblique translation procedures that can be used to achieve a better result. There are four procedures of this type:

- Transposing;
- Modulation;
- Equivalence;
- Adaptation.

Since the term transposition is used in many other areas, it is also considered one of the important translation terms. Words or terms translated using this type of translation change their grammatical forms without changing the meaning. It can be used in an interlanguage manner, that is, within a particular language. For example, “She said that she would get promoted” could be transferred to “She said about her promotion.” Transposition is divided into two groups:

Obligatory: Paper jam – қағаз тұрып қалуы;

Optinal: Internet Call – Интернет арқылы байланылу/ Интернет қоңырау.

Vinay and Darbelnet suggested transposition as the translators’ actively used structural procedure (Vinay, Darbelnet, 2000: 94)

Modulation is transferring a particular word or sentence of SL with another element of TL without changing the meaning. For example, It is difficult to send – Жеткізу оңай емес. The literal translation will be illustrated as Жібери қиын, however

the translator uses other words to make the expression more suitable for readers. Modulation includes changing the form of the message through a change in prospect. A variation of this kind may be required in contexts where a literal or transposed translation still sounds unidiomatic or awkward in the TL, despite being a grammatically correct utterance. Some scholars also call this translation process as an examination of good professional translators. (Vinay, Darbelnet, 2000: 246).

Equivalence translation is transferring one situation with different stylistic and structural way. This type especially is very effective for translating idioms and proverbs. For example, one of the most common word-phrase for computer-internet users is Surfing the Internet. The word-for-word meaning is to surf on the internet, however as we cannot surf on the net like in real life, the main meaning is to use the Internet. This type is also known as reformulation, produces an equivalent text in the target language by using completely different stylistic and structural methods. While a translator uses this type of translation he chooses the expressions which are suitable and close to the culture of TL.

Vinay and Darbelnet’s last translation procedure is called adaptation. Adaptation is used because of two language users’ cultural difference. The main reason of having this type of translation is to have accessible translated words where a reader could understand the word without any difficulty. There is a big possibility of misunderstanding because of the culture difference. In this way, when SL items are translated into TL, translators should take into mind the easiness, suitable and common for the culture of TL speakers. The term Backbone in computer science is translated as негіз, магистральді even if the literal meaning is different. However, in Turkish language it is translated as omurga which is made with the method calque.

Conclusion

Since computers become an internal part of most job and life itself disciplines across the world, translating written works and terms related to them becomes a necessity. Nonetheless, the accelerated expansion process of computer technology and terms constitute a challenge to the field of translation to keep up with its progress. It is one of the fastest technologies in terms of development; there are new terms and concepts introduced every day. It is also a challenge to the users of this technology to identify and cope up with these terms.

Concepts and terms, whether in technology or any other discipline, constitute a dilemma to translators as they are, mostly, culturally connected to the source language, which may find no equivalence in the target language. Sometimes they are related to fields and concepts that do not exist in the target language, which form another barrier to have them rendered in the target language. However, as consumers, not producers, of computer technology, Kazakh translators and Kazakh people in general, face a problem in rendering terms of such

terminology like in many other foreign countries. In addition to the cultural aspect, computer terms are technically connected to the source language. Most of what is written about this type of technology is in English or other languages. Further, the Kazakh contribution to this sphere is so rare and of no great value, which forms another challenge for translators; the challenge of having the translated terms made popular and acceptable among the Kazakh users of computer technology at both academic and technical levels.

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