Specific Problems in Translating Railway Terms from English to Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

The internationalization of higher education brings particular changes to the learning process at universities. The most prominent of them is the increased use of English as a language of professional discourse. As students should use both their native language and a foreign one there is an essential problem of terminology interference. To solve the problem and to facilitate the professional communication and integration of students in global dimension it is necessary to carry out the work on terminology standardization. The most suitable form for such work is an information thesaurus.

Keywords: Internationalization of higher education; professional discourse; terminology; Bogie; Boiler; Tie; Geep; generator; engine.

Today internationalization is an essential part of higher education. It is described as the process of integrating an international, intercultural and global dimension into the purpose, function or delivery of higher education at the institutional and national levels. The process is aimed both at national and international students. In the case of national students the internationalization is promoted by a lack of educational opportunities in their home countries, while attracting international students is the way to raise additional money or obtain high-level human resources.

The importance of specialized communication is clearly stated in some international certification standards established for engineering education. One of the most important standards for engineering disciplines is established by European Network for Accreditation of Engineering Education (ENAEE). This standard pays special attention to forming such qualities as global and critical thinking, effective communication (both written and oral) and establishing a system of knowledge. For example, according to the standard, engineers should have 'the ability to analyze new and complex engineering products, processes and systems within broader or multidisciplinary contexts interpret the outcomes of such analyses; the ability to conceptualize engineering products, processes and systems; the ability to identify, formulate and solve unfamiliar complex engineering problems; the ability to conduct searches of literature, to consult and critically use databases and other sources of information; critically evaluate data and draw conclusions; the ability to function effectively in national and international contexts, as a member or leader of a team' (ENAEE Standard). All the above-stated indicate that communicative and cognitive competences are among the most important components in the identity of a professional engineer, and they are closely related to each other. One of the methods that can contribute to effective development of such competences is terminological training. This is due to the fact that the cognitive side of a term is represented by the opportunity of conceptualization and building a system of thought. At the same time, the communicative side accounts for knowledge transfer.

For the appropriate use of terminology in university courses, it is necessary to solve

several problems. The terms that are used should have unambiguous correspondence with the notion, (the absence of polysemy and synonymy); the meaning of a term should correspond to the notion expressed by the term; a term should be constituent and concise, have derivational ability and linguistic accuracy. By contrast the increase in polysemy and synonymy, ambiguity in meaning indicate the critical state of terminology. This is the situation that is seen nowadays. The terminological standards have become less obligate and the process of creating terminological units is described as chaotic. This is due to the uncontrolled spread of foreign language information in the Internet and uncontrolled process of borrowing foreign words. The situation is becoming more complicated because of lack of specialized training and knowledge among specialists who create new terms. This leads to the variability of terms when several terms correspond to one notion at the same time and their use is not fixed in standard dictionaries.

Of course, there are all the terms in the railway industry, just as each industry has its own style of wording. These terms are very helpful in the business process in collaboration with foreign companies. The terms have different meanings in general and special translation.

Engine:

- General meaning: a machine for converting thermal energy into mechanical energy or power to produce force and motion.
- *Railway terminology:* term used for any kind of locomotive

Bogie:

- General meaning: a low strongly built cart.
- *Railway terminology:* A swivel-mounted wheel assembly; known as a Truck in North America.

Boiler:

- General meaning: a vessel used for boiling.
- *Railway terminology:* A cylindrical container adjacent to the firebox in which steam is produced to drive a steam locomotive.[31]

Tie:

- General meaning: to fasten, attach, or close by means of a tie.
- *Railway terminology:* A railroad tie/railway tie/crosstie, or railway sleeper is a rectangular support for the rails in railroad tracks.

Gauge:

- General meaning: an instrument that measures and gives a visual display of the amount, level, or contents of something.
- *Railway terminology:* The width between the inner faces of the rails.

Geep:

- General meaning: the hybrid offspring of a goat and a sheep.
- *Railway terminology:* An EMD GP38-2, "General Purpose" (GP) locomotives are often called a "Geep"

Any of the GP ("general-purpose") series of Electro-Motive four-axle diesel locomotives; originally applied only to EMD GP7, GP9, and GP18 models[93]

Generator:

- General meaning: an apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed
- *Railway terminology:* The control switch of a diesel-electric locomotive that opens or closes the circuit between the main generator and the traction motors.

The creation of a thesaurus includes the following steps: delimitation of topic area; selection of wordstock that reflects topics of subject field and preparation of wordlist; creation of classifying schemes of notions in the subject field; alignment of a wordlist and classifying schemes with their mutual updating; building an alphabetic and other parts of a thesaurus; experimental testing and modification; creation of thesaurus updating rules. Such a thesaurus with unified terminology of a particular subject field can become a basis for building professional communication competence among future technical specialists. Modern international educational standards put forward strict requirements for technical universities' graduates. These requirements

demand professional thinking and communication as one of the main components in future engineer. This should be manifested on both national and international level. Terminology training can become a basis for the development of such competences, but there is a need in unification and normalization of terminology.

The internationalization of higher education brings some changes to the learning process at the universities. In particular, while learning specialized vocabulary students become exposed to notions both in native and foreign language. Only knowing the exact equivalents in both languages will make professional communication effective. However, the growing amount of polysemy and synonymy in terms seriously impedes this process. There is a need for standardization work that can be done in the form of information thesaurus.

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