

## Technical Terminology in Translation from English into Georgian

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**ABSTRACT.** In conditions of current globalization it is necessary promptly to translate plenty of material every day. Therefore, with great commitment of linguists and computer programmers, different online dictionaries, computer programs and online translators are developed to help translators. Online translating programs being very popular and convenient today can perform translation more rapidly than any translator, but machines alone cannot completely solve the translation problem. One of the greatest challenges of machine translation is polysemy as well as translation of terminological neologisms. In the present paper the problem of translation of some technical terminology from English into Georgian is considered and certain conclusions are made based on the analysis of some examples. © 2018 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

**Key words:** technical terminology, machine translation, polysemy

In Georgia, translation theory and practice have a long history. The aim of the theory and practice of translation is to make some special translation principles that will enable a translator exactly to transfer the idea of the original in another language though in terms of different cultures it is not so easy. Relations between languages can generally be regarded as two-directional. Translation, as a process, is always uni-directional performed from a Source Language into a Target Language [1]. Georgian language with its structure, grammar, writing and even with some sounds absolutely differs from other languages in the world including English.

According to the Georgian dictionary of the famous Georgian writer and public figure of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani, the

translation implies interpretation [2]. Historical practice of Georgian translation makes the idea of this definition quite clear. Historically, "translation" implied what we call interpretation today [3]. However, according to modern Explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language, "translation is a text transferred from one language in another language" and the verb "translates" means: "transfers (some text) from one language to another" [4].

Today, in conditions of current international relations along with literary translation technical translation is also very important. As is known, it is distinguished from other forms of translation with excessive amount of terminology and their accurate translation is highly important. Translation of

scientific terminology from English into Georgian is connected to several problems. One of the greatest problems is translation of technical neologisms. New objects and processes are continually created in technology. "Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense" [5]. In conditions of great possibilities of modern electronic media, neologisms quickly penetrate the Georgian language, but sometimes in a wrong form.

Another significant problem is the polysemy. As Professor Newmark notes, the word may have different meaning not only in different fields but in the same field [5]. In case of polysemantic words as well as in case of neologisms, the context can play a great role. Georgian and English languages are rich in polysemantic words that causes difficulties for both translators and translating programs.

Economics and business are characterized by great variety of terminology, and translation of economic terminology from English into Georgian is related with number of peculiarities, namely, very often there are not adequate Georgian equivalents. In some cases, they are transferred into Georgian in the same form as in the SL, but with the different meaning. Sometimes they have different grammatical function in English and something different in Georgian.

For example, the Georgian equivalent of the English word "goods" is „საქონელი“ (*saqoneli*). However, in Georgian the word „საქონელი“ (*saqoneli*) is used in two different meanings: 1. Large domestic animals, cattle; 2. Something produced for sale, for exchange [5]. Probably the latter meaning comes from the old time when the cattle was used as the means of exchange, i.e. it had the function of money.

Very often along with a foreign word its Georgian equivalent is also used, for example, in Georgian the English word "deposit" is used as "დეპოზიტი" (*depoziti*) as well as its Georgian translation "ანაბარი" (*anabari*), "შენატანი" (*shenatani*), etc. [6,7].

In conditions of current technological revolution, many technical tools are created to help translators: on-line dictionaries, national corpora, different computer programs. Programmers together with linguists created online translators that greatly facilitate and accelerate the translation process, but they cannot change the human resource. Although these programs provide great assistance to the translators, there are number of problems with respect to translation of long texts and specific terminology. Modern translation programs can process and translate a text, but it is a mechanical process. Artificial intelligence often makes mistakes in selection of appropriate equivalents in translation.

While translating economic terminology, sometimes computer translation program cannot recognize the word and transfers it directly into Latin transcription. For example, none of the online translators available for us today such as "Google Translate", "Lexicon.ge", "Glosbe" was able to provide correct translation for four simple economic terms "consumerism", "arson", "mall", "shoplifting". And the Comprehensive English-Georgian Online Dictionary provides only definition of "consumerism" and "shoplifting" rather than translation.

Recently, a new foreign word "ბრეინსტორმინგი" (*brainstormingi*) appeared in the Georgian language, which is a loan translation of English "brainstorming". However, some journalists, economists, politicians and others are trying to translate it in different ways. In most cases, the following options are available in the media and on the Internet: "გონებრივი იერიში" (*gonebrivi ierishi*), "გონებრივი შტურმი" (*gonebrivi shturmi*) etc. According to Longmann's modern English dictionary, "brainstorming" is: "When a group of people meet in order to develop ideas and think of ways of solving problems" [8]. According to this definition, "brainstorming" can be translated into Georgian as „მსჯელობა“ (*msjeloba*), განსჯა (*gansja*).

Based on our analysis, we can conclude that in educational and scientific literature [9-14] mainly adequate translation of economic terminology is provided, although there are frequent cases of introduction of foreign terminology. The tendency of introduction of foreign terminology in the language is not new, but it should be noted that today an excessive amount of foreign words accumulated in the Georgian language. On the one hand, this is due to the growing international relations, and on the other hand, due to the excessive terminological neologisms. In terms of scientific texts, we cannot avoid introduction of some foreign terminology, but in the cases as the above "brainstorming", it is desirable to find a Georgian equivalent.

As mentioned above, current international relations require promptly to translate plenty of different material every day. Various computer programs, online dictionaries and translators are created to help translators, but the analysis of some examples show that computer programs encounter semantic difficulties while retrieving the necessary terminology from the traditional entries of the vocabularies, especially in terms of polysemantic words. From this point, segmentization and systematization of scientific terminology is necessary. The English-Georgian online dictionaries based on this principle will prevent lexical-semantic errors in translation, improve the quality of machine translation, accelerate the process.

## ლინგვისტიკა

# სპეციალური ტერმინოლოგიის გადმოღების პრობლემა ინგლისურიდან ქართულში

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თანამედროვე გლობალიზაციის პირობებში ყოველდღიურად სულ უფრო და უფრო მეტი თარგმანის შესრულება ხდება საჭირო ოპერატიულად. აქედან გამომდინარე, იქმნება ელექტრონული ლექსიკონები, ელექტრონული პროგრამები მთარგმნელთა დასახმარებლად და ამ პროცესში ჩართული არიან არა მხოლოდ ლინგვისტები და, ზოგადად, ენის სპეციალისტები, არამედ მათემატიკოსები, პროგრამისტები, ინჟინრები. დღესდღეობით მანქანური, ანუ, კომპიუტერული მთარგმნელობითი პროგრამები ძალიან პოპულარული და მოსახერხებელია თარგმანის სწრაფად შესასრულებლად, მაგრამ ვერც კომპიუტერი და ვერც მთარგმნელი ვერ შეძლებს ყველა პრობლემის დამოუკიდებლად გადაჭრას. კომპიუტერულ თარგმანში ერთ-ერთ უდიდეს სირთულეს წარმოადგენს სიტყვის პოლისემიური მნიშვნელობა, აგრეთვე ტერმინოლოგიური ნეოლოგიზმების გადმოღება. წინამდებარე სტატიაში განხილულია სხვადასხვა დარგისათვის დამახასიათებელი სპეციალური

ტერმინოლოგიის გადმოღების პრობლემა ინგლისურიდან ქართულში. კონკრეტული მაგალითების საფუძველზე გამოტანილია გარკვეული დასკვნები.

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*Received September, 2018*