



## Information Technology Competence as a Component of the Professional Competence of Translator

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<b>Article History</b>	<b>Abstract</b>
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 09 September 2023 Accepted: 24 September 2023	<i>This research paper discusses modern computer translation technologies: the basic principles of electronic dictionaries, automatic and automated translation systems, describes their advantages and disadvantages. The concepts of closed and open software, file formats are presented. Practical recommendations are given for the correct presentation of the results of work in electronic form and the use of the global Internet to improve the quality of translation.</i>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<b>Keyword:</b> <i>Translator, Technology, Development</i>

### 1. Introduction.

At the present stage of development of society, all spheres of human activity are inextricably linked with information technology. The modern economic dictionary defines information technologies as the processes of accumulation, storage, transmission, processing, control of information, based on the use of computer technology, communications and the latest information transformation technologies.

Among specialists, information technology is understood as a wide class of disciplines and areas of activity related to control and data processing technologies, including those using computer technology [1-3].

However, in recent times, information technology is most often understood as computer technology. In particular, information technology deals with the use of computers and software to store, transform, protect, process, transmit and receive information. If we are talking about information technology in this simplified sense, it is also necessary to separately mention communication technologies, since often a computer is not connected to a local and global network. One way or another, regardless of the method or fact of connecting a computer to a local area network, the modern spread of computers has forever changed society, making it qualitatively different, informational. Let us explain such terms as "information society" and "informatization of society".

Over the past 10-15 years, the nature of the work of a translator and the requirements for it have changed significantly. First of all, the changes affected the written translation of scientific, technical, official and business documentation. Today, as a rule, it is no longer enough to simply translate a text using a computer as a typewriter. The customer expects from the

translator that the design of the finished document will match the appearance of the original as closely as possible, and at the same time meet the standards accepted in the country.

## **2. Methods of Research.**

The translation industry of the 21st century is placing new demands on the translator as translation volumes have become larger, deadlines have become tighter, and more and more often you have to work in international teams. A translator has to be a project manager, a computer engineer, a document specialist, a publishing specialist, a research linguist.

Written translation of technical information has always been in demand. But according to statistics, a translator without the use of computer technology can translate no more than 2,000 words per day, which entails a high cost of translation. Automation significantly increases the productivity of the translator, allowing to reduce the price of the final product.

Most of the electronic means is a technology for accelerating and creating alternative versions of the translation text (Internet capabilities); others allow authoritative selection among alternatives (translation drives and all sorts of dictionaries). Translators create and select among alternatives, and various new technologies do not cancel these tasks, they only expand the range of possibilities, allowing you to deal with a larger fragment of reality in less time. The abundance of information in our time makes it easy to create alternative versions of the translation text, which implies a greater focus on the choice of a possible variant of the translation text.

It must be remembered that the main task of an interpreter is to ensure communication between people, and only then work with electronic means. A look at the core element of competence should help to keep the goals in mind and to find the proper place of the element in the system of competences of the translator and the use of information.

Information technology competence implies not just a transition to other tools, but a change in the very approach to translation activity as a translation process. Metaphorically, this can be expressed using the evolution of human movement through the area. The analogy is simple: first, a person learns horse riding to increase speed, this significantly speeds up the speed of movement, but does not allow transporting large loads, we associate this stage with the process of translation activity before the introduction of the concept of information technology competence, i.e. The presence of dictionaries can significantly simplify and speed up the translation process. The use by a translator of various types of electronic dictionaries, text editors with spelling and lexical error checking is similar to the use of transport by a person with a draft principle, i.e. carts, carriages drawn by horses or similar animals. Undoubtedly, such a transition greatly facilitates the translation/movement process itself, but one can speak of a completely high-quality transition only when using cars or trucks or, speaking of translation activities, using shells of electronic dictionaries, their grouping, using translation memory systems.

This comparison is good, because it implies the creation and maintenance of a certain infrastructure: in the case of an analogy, this is the maintenance of a network of highways and gas stations, and in the case of the object of our study, both extensive and intensive development of IT translation tools are implied.

The information technology competence of a translator can be implemented in the information environment, which is the so-called "translator's electronic workplace". In this regard, it seems

to us justified, first of all, to consider the issue of the so-called “translator’s electronic workplace” (“translator’s computer workplace”, “translator’s modern workplace”), which serves as the basis for the implementation of the information technology competence of the translator and the basis for its formation in university.

Important technical aspects of the translator package are portability and multi-platform.

Portability is the ability to transfer either the translator package itself or its settings from one computer to another. It is no secret that today the presence of several simultaneous jobs for a translator is more of a rule than an exception, the vast majority of translators, in addition to their main work activities, are engaged in freelancing, that is, one-time part-time jobs. Based on the knowledge of interface ergonomics obtained by us from various sources, we can state that the unity of the interface - both individual programs and the system as a whole - is an important condition for maintaining high performance. If the packages of an interpreter (and, consequently, the principles of work) at home and at work differ, then it is obvious that the interpreter has to reorganize and tune in to different methods of work each time. Of course, over time, this ceases to be a problem, since the human ability to adapt to certain conditions allows you to level the negative effects of the environment. But, nevertheless, the time to adapt to changing working conditions, which is required at the beginning, can lead to internal discomfort, which will undoubtedly affect performance, both directly and indirectly. That is why the unity of the interface is a very important element of work during the development of a student as a translator.

Interface consistency can be achieved if the translator package is portable, i.e. it can be transferred to electronic media, in this capacity is the usual USB drive or “flash drive”. Carrying your translator package with you, the user on any computer capable of running portable programs gets the same desktop environment. Or the translator must somehow synchronize the settings on different computers, which is currently rather poorly implemented on most platforms. Macintosh systems are an exception here, but they are quite expensive and not widely used in Uzbekistan.

Here we come to the concept of multiplatform. Currently, the Linux platform is gaining more and more popularity. Thus, we are talking about maximum compatibility between translator packages on Windows and Linux platforms. The translator package, which we have been using for several years, is a combination of a shell program for GoldenDict dictionaries with dictionaries accumulated over several years that have proven their effectiveness, and the Omega T automated translation system. Using various technologies, these software products work equally on all three popular platforms, which guarantees the translator maximum freedom of both platform choice and movement.

Thus, the interpreter's desktop environment is of great importance for comfortable and efficient work.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

At the moment, there is a convergence of technologies of linguistic corpora and MT. It has always been a problem for MT to acquire new vocabulary. Now many research groups are doing this, which are trying to extract vocabulary from currently available corpora (in particular, from the Internet, as a huge corpus). If these studies are successful, then MT systems can be expected to develop faster and cover more of the language.

In this regard, it is important to distinguish between two fundamentally different ways of creating automatic translation systems that are currently relevant: rule-based and statistical. The first method involves the creation of complex models of languages, on the basis of which the translation takes place. The second method uses the existing bilingual corpora of translated texts. Its meaning is to "translate approximately the same way as other translators translated similar phrases." In practice, it turns out that this method is quite efficient with a sufficient volume and continuous improvement of the reference corpus. For example, Google's automatic translator is based on this principle (since October 2007, before that, Google used the rule-based translator from SYSTRAN). There are over 200 billion words in their corpus, mostly UN material. Of course, rule-based and statistical methods of automatic translation can be combined to some extent in a particular system.

Multinational corporations and other multilingual organizations (eg the European Union) use MT in conjunction with live translators. The MT produces a rough translation, which is then processed by a human translator. This is called Human Assisted Machine Translation (HAMT). However, sometimes this process can be quite expensive.

Over time, most likely, "pure" MT systems will disappear and computer programs will remain, in which MT will be one of the components - especially in specialized systems. The integrated MT will be available from any computer or even from any device connected to the global network, including TVs, cell phones, and game consoles. Nobody will buy programs for automatic translation for their computers - they will be available from the Internet, if necessary. Automatic translation will become an everyday and important part of life in the global information society. But, as mentioned above, this will not cancel the need for live translators. For the successful implementation of their professional activities, a translator must have information technology competence for the subsequent formation of certain electronic tools, which received the working title "Translator's Package".

#### **4. Conclusion**

We have considered various technologies that may be present at the average translator's place: electronic dictionaries, programs for working with them, concordance programs, parallel text corpora, fully machine translation systems (less often), systems that work with translation memory (more often). Depending on experience, preference or need, the translator may use various combinations of the listed products.

The minimum composition of the Translator's Package must contain a program for working with electronic dictionaries and a system using translation memory technology. Not the last place in the choice of this or that toolkit is played by the price. Undoubtedly, in some areas the capabilities of free software are still inferior to commercially developed products, but they are not indispensable assistants to a translator in the absence of the possibility of buying a commercial product.

The office suite is OpenOffice.org, which has almost all the features of MS Office: it includes a word processor, spreadsheets, vector editor, formula editor, database, etc. In general, it would probably make more sense for a translator to choose it, both in terms of being free and in terms of the ability to export documents to PDF.

The best choice for a program that provides dictionary functionality is a shell program for electronic dictionaries, since only such programs can give the necessary freedom to the translator.

The OmegaT translation memory has a number of significant advantages. OmegaT is a TM (Translation Memory) type program that is free, its source code is available, and you can freely modify and distribute both original and modified copies of the program, subject to the GNU GPL license. The main features of OmegaT include: the ability to run on any operating system that supports Java; using any valid TMX file for the translation reference base; flexible segmentation by offers; search in the project and in translation memory reference databases; search in any directory containing OmegaT supported files; providing fuzzy matches; intellectual project management; glossary support; understandable documentation; translation into many languages.

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