

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО
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ЮЖНО - КАЗАХСТАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ
М.АУЗЕВА

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ут - толибин" Махмуда Гиждувони, "Табакоти Акбаршохий" Мухаммада Мукима Хироти, "Тазкирайи Мукимхоний" Мухаммада Юсуфа Мунши, "Равзат ус - сафойи Носирий" Ризокулихона Хидоята, "Ахлоки Мухсиний" Хусейна Воиз Кошифи, "Зубдат ул хикоёт", "Шархи далойил ал - хайрот" Мухаммада Бориса, "Юсуф и Зулейха" Джами, "Шах и ниший" Бадриддина Хилолий, "Хафт пайкар" Низами.

Изучая переводы поэта, можно ощутить их суть в качестве произведений, призывающих человечество к духовной бдительности, трезвости ума. На сегодняшний день, когда высочайшая духовность поднята на уровень государственной политики, переводы Агахи имеют огромную значимость. Приведенные в них мысли, наставления, изречения словно предназначены для нас, для настоящего времени: "Можно не иметь имущества, но нельзя обходиться без ума, чем владеть большим имуществом, лучше иметь большой ум. Умом можно достичь материального благосостояния, однако ум за деньги не купишь. Знай, что ум - это такое богатство, которое никому не отнять. Оно не горит в огне и в воде не тонет".

Подобно другим произведениям Агахи, в его переводах также всесторонне определяется сущность человеческой жизни. Указываются пути постижения прекрасного, предупреждаются возможные ошибки заблуждения. Это, воистину, наше великое духовное богатство.

Мухаммад Ризо Эрнйезбек оглы Агахи оставил существенный след в литературе Востока. Он внес огромный вклад в развитие поэзии, переводной литературы, историографии Востока. Литературное наследие Агахи представляет собой бесценное достояние человечества.

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Kodirova Rano Tukhtaevna, Umarova Feruza Nigmatovna-
Tashknet institute of irrigation and agricultural Mechanization engineers. Seniyor teacher 's.

MACHINE TRANSLATIONS IN HI-TECH ENVIRONMENTS .

Аннотация:

Key words: Machine translations, Human translations, Example-based translations, fast format translations

В данной статье авторы рассматривают вопросы, связанные с компьютерном переводе

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Machine translation, mostly mentioned as by acronym MT (for it not to be confused with computer-aided translation, machine-aided human translation- MAHT or interactive translation) is a sub-field of computational linguistics that investigates the use of computer programme to conduct simultaneous, consecutive or written translations. On a basic, level MT provides good substitution of words in one natural language for words in another, therefore can not be considered to be a good translation technique, as recognition of the target language and its whole parts or structures is highly needed. Machine translation is not so effective translating text or speech, so any web page offering this service in parallel provides human-translation services, this time costing some more money partly because there is human being behind that and partly because this is more reliable translation method. But in some countries MT is very effectively used within the limits of formulaic language where MT software is fully enhanced to conduct the translations, such as official documents, statements, presidential decrees. All these mentioned papers can be more easily and effectively translated by MT within shortest time frames possible, be it text or speech translations, since the language is formulaic or systematic. Improved output quality can also be achieved with the help of human translator, so MT proves useful in a way assisting human translators.

But what exactly is a machine translator?

Since the advent of the 21st century, there have been a lot of developments and new technologies have been introduced which have made life more convenient and simple. A machine translator is such a small yet useful device. Machine translation, which is also known as Computer Aided Translation, is basically the use of software programs which have been specifically designed to translate both verbal and written texts from one language to another.

In the face of rapid globalization, such services have become invaluable for people and you just cannot think of any disadvantages of machine translation.

Nevertheless, like everything has its pros and cons, so does machine translation. Let's go over the advantages of machine translation:

- When time is a crucial factor, machine translation can save the day. You don't have to spend hours poring over dictionaries to translate the words. Instead, the software can translate the content quickly and provide a quality output to the user in no time at all.

- The next benefit of machine translation is that it is comparatively cheap. Initially, it might look like a unnecessary investment but in the long run it is a very small cost considering the return it provides. This is because if you use the expertise of a professional translator, he will charge you on a per page basis which is going to be extremely costly while this will be cheap.

- Confidentiality is another matter which makes machine translation favorable. Giving sensitive data to a translator might be risky while with machine translation your information is protected.

- A machine translator usually translates text which is in any language so there is no such major concern while a professional translator specializes in one particular field.

Disadvantages of Machine Translation:

- Accuracy is not offered by the machine translation on a consistent basis. You can get the gist of the draft or documents but machine translation only does word to word translation without comprehending the information which might have to be corrected manually later on.

- Systematic and formal rules are followed by machine translation so it cannot concentrate on a context and solve ambiguity and neither makes use of experience or mental outlook like a human translator can.

These are the primary advantages and disadvantages of using machine translation for a document regardless of language. They can be weighed and the right decision can be made

depending on the information and the quality that is required.

Any translation agency attempting to market its services will tend to highlight its services be in terms of quality or speed. While it may be tempting and simple to compare the speed of translation services since it involves only numbers to evaluate, interpretation and evaluation of quality is rather subjective. Translation software is used to assist the translator and improve the speed of matter he or she can translate within the shortest possible time.

Translation software can offer advantages as well as disadvantages for a translation agency. One needs to have a fair idea of both the pros and the cons to be able to derive the maximum value from translation software.

Some of the important advantages are that translation software helps to reduce repetitive and mundane translation tasks, thus enhancing the translational speed. A database of the translated terminology can be used as an online dictionary. In fact this principle is extensively made use of in the translation memory software. Fuzzy logic based principles help the translation software to come up with appropriate suggestions, which the translator can choose to accept or decline. However, using translational software where the meaning and interpretation is subject to various views is not advisable. ■'

Translation software can help in creating good tools such as those for checking spelling, grammar or those that suggest suitable words based on earlier translation but they cannot totally substitute manual translation. An experienced translation agency is aware of this fact. Another point to be noted is that every good translated piece has to go through a review and correction process. This is better done manually.

Some translation agencies use a combination of human skills and machine based translation.

Alternately, some agencies use a first round of automated machine based translation followed by a cleaning and refining by manual means. While translation software is also much cheaper than having a translator do the work manually, the disadvantages of machine translations are mainly related to the quality of translation. Ambiguous words having more than one meaning, improper sentence construction and wrong grammar can result in poor translation when translation software is used. Unlike human interpretation of the context and likely meaning, the software cannot use the information that is not built into the software logic. Thus tacit knowledge related to culture and usage of a language is not captured. In case there is a mistake in the original document, the translator can raise queries and get them resolved. This is not possible in the case of a software based approach. Machine translations can only be recommended to get the overall picture or meaning of a short note or few words.

The good news is that with advances in technology and increasing need to cross linguistic barriers, more research is being conducted in the field of translation services. As newer software based tools are being created, they can be used to add value to the efforts of human translators. Ultimately, translation software and translators, both go hand in hand. Neither of the pair is indispensable, nor redundant.

Approaches. Machine translation can use a method based on linguistic formats, which means that the words will be translated in linguistic way- the most suitable and at the same time most important words in the target language will replace the ones in the source language. Most of the time it is argued that the success of MT requires the shortcoming of natural language understanding to be overcome first.

Rule-based machine translation involves transfer-based machine translation which in turn is split into interlingual and dictionary-based translations. Interlingual translation is far more based upon source-target-language-independent representation paradigm,

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while in dictionary-based translations MT will use dictionary entries, which means the phrases or words will be translated as they are by a dictionary.

Statistical MT mainly relies on ready texts, such as statistical data where only numbers and some figures just need changing, some documentations, laws and so forth.

Example-based MT was proposed by Makoto Nagao in 1984. It is often characterised by its use of a bilingual corpus as its main knowledge base, at run-time.

To summarize the topics we have discussed so far, we can come to the facts that, MT is inevitable style in the world of translations, in a way that it enhances work, limits time frame the work is completed, despite the facts that there are a lot of

shorcoming regarding random texts, texts new for MT. But MAHT, CL are impetus and of great assistance for human translators in their active duty.

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