

# Challenges of the Modern Technical Translation and Maritime Education

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**Abstract.** Thirst for innovation and novelties is an integral part of establishment and development of the modern society, providing sharing of experience via effective communication means.

Lightning-fast development of informational technologies of the XX century totally removed the existed boundaries and multicultural relations between the nations, informational exchange and share of consciousness is a common lifestyle of Euro Atlantic space.

Translation is a major mediator for correct perception of information. In line with the rise of the volume of information, amount of new words, word combinations and/or phrases especially in marine technical fields, is constantly increasing.

Thus, the aim of the presented paper is to detect peculiarities of maritime technical terminology with the purpose of its adequate translation provision and appropriate application within the frame of maritime education and training.

**Keywords:** Maritime education, special terms, multicultural, translation, training, learning, teaching.

The pursuit of innovation is a key factor in human development and the formation of individuals and societies. A relationship is impossible without mutual communication, sharing of information, and experience. The education sector has the most significant role and function to fulfill all these above-mentioned factors. Without unification of the higher education system, the use of a unified assessment (credit) system, and the existence of student exchange programs, it would not be so simple, and at the same time, so developing.

Recent technological innovations, especially in the field of information and communication we are focusing on (computer, internet, etc.), have changed the whole world as much as possible. It can be said that the concept of "distance" has been deleted. Receiving and transmitting information is done in larger quantities, easily, and much faster. New requirements arose and people have new opportunities to realize their private limitless desires and interests.

Through relationships and the exchange of information between multicultural nations, it is possible to share the cultures and worldviews of different nations to understand better each other and establish proper communication. As we can see, communication has played a major role in the development of the human worldview and shaping it today.

This factor is very important in the maritime field, as sailors have the most frequent, intense, and long-lasting relationships with people of different cultures and interests (crew members) while performing their duties on board. Proper knowledge of communication (in our case English) and maritime technical terms, phrases, word combinations in the native language will help to carry out technical translation correctly and the specific information can be perceived and understood not fragmentarily, but can be understood as a whole.

Technical texts must be translated correctly. They must not be translated word by word, only words without context or conversely, completely superficial so-called "free" translation. In such cases, the content of the text changes and becomes ambiguous. It's inadmissible for a sailor, as the performance of his professional work correctly and safety depends on it.

Technical text is completely different from the literature text. It is free from stylistic means of emotional words, but it does not necessarily make the process of translating the text easier. In order to understand properly the scientific and technical text, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the existing field and a proper knowledge of both English terms and corresponding Georgian terminology.

The semantic peculiarity of the language, which is different in different languages, causes certain difficulties in translating not only in literature but also in technical translation.

Due to the peculiarities of the languages, the following difficulties may be seen during translation:

- Vocabulary - which means that no corresponding equivalent can be found in the native language. In our case, we meet such difficulties, especially when translating maritime terminology. (Unfortunately, there is no complete and recognized dictionary of maritime terminology yet, but the project is underway to create an English-Georgian and Georgian-English dictionary of maritime terminology).

- Grammatical - which means the difference or absence of any grammatical form in the native language. (For example, an article that does not have the Georgian language. English grammatical tenses, which in some way do not match with the tenses of the Georgian language.)

- Stylistic - which means differences caused by the influence of national or cultural factors of the language.

We must not forget that language is constantly changing and developing. The changes primarily affect words more than other forms of language.

In order to properly understand and convey an idea, it is necessary not only to find corresponding words, terms or phrases during translation, but they must also be used grammatically and structurally correct. The English language is polysemantic, so the translation of technical texts is complicated, as a maritime field has many specializations according to the profession. Terms have different meanings in everyday English and technical English, so it's necessary to find the difference between them and then translate them correctly.

Some nouns express body parts in general English, but they have completely different meanings as marine terms. They express the parts of the mechanisms or the mechanisms themselves (Tab.1) [1, 2, 3, 4]:

<b>General English (body parts)</b>	<b>Marine terms</b>
arm - მკლავი	arm - სახელური
Back - ზურგი	Back - დეტალის უკანა ნაწილი
Cheek - ლოყა	Cheek - გვერდითი კედელი
Palm - ხელისგული	Palm - ნიჩაბი
Heart - გული	Heart - მთავარი/პირითადი ნაწილი
Head - თავი	Head - (დგუმის) თავი
Eye - თვალი	Eye - თვალაკი (ჩაქუჩის) Eye - მარყუჭი (მისაბმელი თოკის)

The same is with the nouns expressing clothes (Tab.2) [2, 3, 4, 6]:

<b>General English (clothes)</b>	<b>Marine terms</b>
Pocket - ჯიბე	Pocket - ჩაღრმავება
Coat- ქურთუკი/პალტო	Coat- დაფარვა
Sleeve –სახელო	Sleeve –მილისი
cap- კეპი	cap- თავი/სახურავი
Jacket - პიჯაკი	Jacket - ძრავის პერანგი
Skirt - ქვედაბოლო	(piston) skirt - დგუმის კალთობი

These words express things in general English (Tab.3) [2, 5]:

<b>General English (things)</b>	<b>Marine terms</b>
<b>Nut</b> – თხილი	<b>Nut</b> – ქანჩი
<b>Cage</b> - გალია	<b>Cage</b> - კორპუსი
Bridge - ხიდი	Bridge - ხიდური (ადილი გემზანზე, საიდანაც გემის მართვა ხორციელდება)
Deck - ვერანდა	Deck - გემზანი
Worm - ჭია	Worm (screw/gear) - ჭიახრახნი
Drum - დოლი	Drum - დოლი (მექანიზმის ცილინდრული ნაწილი)
Log - კუნძი, მორი	Log - გემის/სავახტო ჟურნალი

Sometimes we meet with words having several meanings in the marine field itself (Tab.4) [2, 8]:

Pattern	ნიმუში	დიაგრამა
Degree	გრადუსი	ხარისხი
Figure	ციფრი	ნახაზი
Generate (v), Generation (n)	წარმოქმნა (ორთქლის)	გამომუშავება (დენის)
order	შეკვეთა	ბრძანება
Rating	სიჩქარე	სიმძლავრე
run	მუშაობა	ბრუნვა
term	ტერმინი	ვადა
unit	დანადგარი	ელემენტი
bearing	საკისარი	პელენგი
frame	შპანგოუტი	სადგარი (ძრავის)
Drum	კასრი	დოლი

In the technical texts, there are often cases of "double negation", cases where the particle "not" stands in front of an adjective accompanied by a negative prefix (such as "un"). The sentences of this type are mainly translated without negation, in the affirmative form.

E.g. "Emergency is not uncommon at sea."

"Is not uncommon" translates as "ordinary event" (and not "not unusual").

We should also mention the so-called multifunctional words English language, which are different parts of speech in the sentences without changing their form. Multifunctionality is especially characteristics for the following parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective (Tab.5 and Tab.6) [2, 5, 7] :

Noun	Verb
pump - ტუმბო	pump - ტუმბვა
screw - ხრახნი	screw - ჩახრახნა
work - სამუშაო, საქმე	work - მუშაობა
hammer - ჩაქუჩი	hammer - მიჭედვა
saw - ხერხი	saw - ხერხვა
nail - ლურსმანი (zmna)	nail - ლურსმნის ჩაჭედვა
drill - ბურღი	drill - ბურღვა

Adjective	Noun	Verb	Prepositions
Round - მრგვალი	Round - წრე	Round - დამრგვალება	Round - გარშემო, ირგვლივ

It is much more difficult to translate technical terms which have several corresponding meanings into Georgian, e.g.(Tab.7) [3, 6]:

Switch - გამომრთველი; გადამრთველი; კომპუტატორი (მოწყობილობა ელექტროწრედში დენის მიმართულების შესაცვლელად)
Engine - ძრავი; მექანიზმი; ლოკომოტივი (მანქანა, რომელიც მოძრაობს რკინიგზის ლიანდაგზე);
Oil - ზეთი; შესაპოხი ზეთი; ცხიმი; ნავთობპროდუქტი.

The above-mentioned circumstances may cause certain difficulties in proper comprehension of the text.

Structurally the term can be classified as follows:

- Simple terms such as turbine, resistance, viscosity.
- Complex terms that are formed by combining different terms. for example (Tab.8):

gas + meter	გაზომეტრი
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Some terms define the other terms (Tab.9) [2, 3]:

direct current	მუდმივი დენი
alternating current	ცვლადი დენი
combustion chamber	წვის კამერა
fuel pumps	საწვავის ტუმბო
main engine	მთავარი ძრავა
diesel generator	დიზელ გენერატორი

Some terms that require definition while translating them, in order to give the addressee an accurate idea of the term being translated, for example (Tab.10) [2, 4]:

Switch	კომუტატორი	(მოწყობილობა ელექტროწრედში დენის მიმართულების შესაცვლელად)
Engine	ლოკომოტივი	(მანქანა, რომელიც მოძრაობს რკინიგზის ლიანდაგზე);
Bridge	ხიდური	(ადდილი გემბანზე, საიდანაც გემის მართვა ხორციელდება)

Some terms which are transliterated, don't require definition (Tab.11) [2, 5]:

Compressor	კომპრესორი
Gasmeter	გაზომეტრი

Terms established under the influence of the Russian language, which were derived from calcification and settled in the Georgian language, for example (Tab.12) [2, 5]:

bridge	Мостик	ხიდურა
run aground	сесть на мель	მეჩეჩზე შეჯდომა
Pliers	Плоскогубцы	ბრტყელტუჩა
displacement	წყალწვა	მოცულობითი

The characteristic feature of a term is the clarity of semantic boundaries, it has much more independence in the context than ordinary words.

As it is seen, due to the peculiarities of marine terminology, it is not easy to translate technical text. In order to carry out technical translation correctly, to perceive and understand specific information as a whole and not parts, fragments we must avoid translation word by word. We must also avoid translation of text out of context or superficial translation, as an incorrect translation of terms can completely change the content of the text and lead to fatal consequences. Correct and safe implementation of professional translation depends on this fact. Therefore, when teaching Maritime English, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the technical text, to contextually process the relevant terminology in both English and Georgian, and not to change the information.

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