

**ON SOME KEY ISSUES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC
TERMINOLOGY INTO UZBEK**

Isarov Omon*; Khayrullaev Obidjon**

*Lecturer,

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,
Samarkand, UZBEKISTAN

**Master Degree Student,

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Email id: isarovomon@mail.ru

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00291.X

ABSTRACT

The paper highlights and elucidates the indispensable issues of scientific terminological systems and some general problems pertinent to the translation of English scientific terminology into Uzbek. Furthermore, the critical-analytical overview of terminological dictionaries and practical solutions have also been analyzed and proposed in terms of translation practice.

KEYWORDS: *Terminology, Translation, Scientific, System, Dictionary, Problem, Solution.*

INTRODUCTION

The achievements or sensational scientific discoveries made in a country in the field of science and technology are not confined to only that region, but are studied and inculcated by representatives of other nations across borders. In this case, language and translation emerge as a primary tool. In other words, any translation, especially a translation of English scientific literature, is also necessitated by the exchange of information, understanding and influencing reality. In other words, science arises from the need to meet people's vital needs.

In our country, this issue has risen to the state level since the early years of independence, and today it is considered the main criterion for the development of science and education. One thing is crystal clear - a radical overhaul of the existing system of training in the field of science is needed. Without enabling young people to enjoy the achievements of modern science and create conditions for them to become highly qualified professionals, we will not be able to radically change the national economy and industrial production of our republic.

This means that we are at a stage where the development of society is somehow or at any rate directly dependent on language, especially translation. This is because in the process of translation, on the basis of which the exchange of information, mutual cooperation, and communication takes place, or a certain concept that does not exist in the Uzbek people is named (or coined) and begins to be applied.

The translation of scientific literature belongs to the field of the boundary between linguistics and science-technology.

Due to the rapid development of science and the expansion of scientific and technical information, the practical significance of scientific translation has also increased. The lack of works on the translation of scientific literature and textbooks on scientific translation, including the need to create specific features of English and Uzbek (i.e., taking into account the grammatical, stylistic, lexical laws of English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English languages), and also imposes the task of finding

solutions to existing key issues in front of translation theory and practice (the science and craft of translatology).

Academician V.V.Vinogradov said: “The problem of terminology belongs to the general theory of linguistics. Everything related to the study of the concept of the term brings linguistics closer not only to the various fields of scientific knowledge, but also to the practice of production, the various fields of professional labor. In any case, it is here that the development of language, its lexical system, is linked to the material and spiritual history of the people. The history of terminology in a particular field of science, culture, production activity - at the same time, it is a story about the development of knowledge about nature and society. It is clear that the history of any science inevitably includes the history of concepts and terms in this field” [Виноградов В.В. Вступительное слово. – Вопросы терминологии (Материалы терминологического совещания), Издательство АН, 1961, - Р. 6-7.].

Translation of scientific literature from English is one of the main and important sources for the formation and enrichment of scientific terminology of the Uzbek language. This is because in the process of translation, the problem of expressing scientific concepts that do not exist in the Uzbek people is solved: either the term is borrowed, or a new term is created, or a word that exists in the Uzbek language is attached a scientific meaning. This signifies that the solution to the problem in some way depends directly on the interpreter. Especially at a time when relevant English-Uzbek scientific dictionaries have not yet been compiled, the responsibility of the translator in this regard will increase. Because the term used in translations can accurately express a certain meaning, if it is formed on the basis of morpho-grammatical laws of the Uzbek language, it is the attainment not only of the translator, but also of the whole terminological system. However, if the term used in the translation misrepresents the concept, and it is not explained in accordance with the morpho-grammatical laws of the Uzbek language, it is the highest example of oppression of consumers of the term. This is because the issue of correcting a wrong term that was once put into circulation by someone is sometimes so confusing that, in the end, correcting a mistake is not easily carried out.

From what has been said, it can be concluded that the role of translators and editors in the emergence of any terminological system is enormous. The same can be said about the scientific terminological systems of the English and Uzbek languages.

According to our available data, the translation of scientific literature (textbooks, manuals, reference books, etc.) into Uzbek began mainly in the 30s. Until now, information about science and technology has been published in newspapers and magazines or in science collections.

So far, scores of terminological dictionaries have been published in Uzbek lexicography. If the existing dissertations, brochures, books, articles are serious work on the development of theoretical issues of English and Uzbek terminology, the publication of terminological dictionaries is a practical solution to this problem. This is because terminological dictionaries provide a practical solution to basic requirements such as regulation, normalization, and unification of terminological systems.

There are no research works devoted to the study of scientific terminology as a whole integral system or any of its branches within a monographic plan. One of the serious shortcomings of Uzbek terminology is the lack of special guidelines for the translation of English scientific literature into Uzbek. In fact, the theoretical and practical issues of translating English scientific terminology into Uzbek have not yet been studied in a special and monographic way. Science and technology, which are the skeletal and muscular systems of production, are evolving very rapidly, especially nowadays. News in this area, in the first place, is expressed in terms.

Every new point of view in science revolutionizes its scientific terminology. The fields of chemistry, physics, and medicine are particularly good examples of this; the whole terminology of

chemistry, for instance, changes radically every twenty years. The same can be said about the scientific terminology system. Therefore, it should be studied continuously and systematically.

Of course, most of these terms are reflected in the translated works and original literature published in Uzbek. However, in these sources, English scientific terms are expressed in such a variety of ways that as a result, lexical and semantic phenomena such as synonymy, polysemy, homonymy have become very widespread in the scientific terminology of the Uzbek language; writing terms in the voluntary form has flourished, and so on. Such serious errors and shortcomings are due, firstly, to the fact that the theoretical issues of scientific terminology of the Uzbek language are not fully developed, and secondly, the issue of publishing scientific terminological dictionaries is completely ignored. The work on compiling English-Uzbek terminological dictionaries on science does not meet the fundamental and crucial requirements. Therefore, in addition to the scientific study of the terminological system, it is necessary to create a wide range of terminological dictionaries and translation work.

As science develops at lightning speed, its demands on language, linguistics, terminology in particular, increase exponentially. It should be noted that any terminological system is not always able to fully fulfill the tasks assigned to it. Such a linguistic phenomenon is evident in the translation of English scientific terminology into Uzbek, i.e. a number of shortcomings in the scientific terminology of the Uzbek language, and in general, as a result of the lack of research in terms of translation theory and practice, not only English scientific literature but also other foreign scientific terms of are also being translated through Russian, which serves as an intermediate language in the translation process. As a result, the terminology becomes and remains chaotic.

Recently, there has been a debate about which word groups are to be considered as a term. This, in turn, not only demands the creation of a new term in translation theory and practice, the solution of problems such as alternative selection, but also hinders its satisfaction (fulfillment) as a primary obstacle. Thus, the relationship between the meaning of a term and a concept, the connection between concepts, the system of concepts, whether or not certain word groups other than noun can be a term, the history of terminology in this or that field, the emergence and use of certain types of terms in language, at a time when solutions to a number of problems, such as regulation, study, are being developed, translation theory and practice will also have to have their say as an integral part of linguistics.

The considerations highlighted above and the circumstances elucidated, to some extent, determine the urgency of the translation of scientific terminology for today's science and, in particular, linguistics.

REFERENCES:

1. Виноградов В.В. Вступительное слово. – «Вопросы терминологии (Материалы терминологического совещания)», Издательство АН, 1961, -Б. 6-7.
2. Abdullaeva F.B., Rasulova Z.B., Isarov O.R. On the Definition of Technical Terms and Terminological Dictionaries // Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal. – 2019. – Т. 2020. – №. 1. – С. 16.
3. Isarov O.R. The subordinate clause of time in light of functional-semantic category of taxis.
4. Исаров О.Р. Полипропозитив таксис структуралари: модус ва диктум референцияси // вестник каракалпакского государственного университета имени бердаха. – 2012. – т. 15. – №. 1-2. – С. 106-108.
5. Abdullaeva F.B., Isarov O.R. Theoretical and Practical Issues of Technical Terminology // Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal. – 2019. – Т. 2019. – №. 1. – С. 8.

6. Исаров О.Р. Инглиз тилида таксиснинг ифодаланиши таҳлили: Филол. фан. номз. дис. (10.02. 04). – 2009.
7. Исаров О.Р. Таксис категориал ҳолатлари ва таксис ифодаловчи феъл комбинациялари // Естественные и технические науки. – С. 117.
8. Risaliyevich I.O. Comparative study of the conceptions related to the category of taxis - Journal of Critical Reviews, 2020. - P. 159-161.