

THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN THE SCIENTIFIC TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada birlamchi ilmiy manbalarni tarjima qilishda ilmiy mazmun, terminologik aniqlik va uslubiy xususiyatlarni to'liq hamda adekvat ifodalash masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Ilmiy matnlarning asosiy xususiyatlari sifatida aniqlik, mantiqiy izchillik, obyektivlik, informativlik, ixchamlilik va terminologik izchillik ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ilmiy leksikaning abstraktligi hamda terminlarning yuqori darajadagi konseptual yuklamasi tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolar, xususan, ko'pma'nolilik va omonimiyani aniqlash hamda kontekstga muvofiq tarjima ekvivalentini tanlash nuqtayi nazaridan yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: *ilmiy matnlar, ilmiy uslub, ko'p ma'nolilik, mavhum so'zlar, bir ma'noli*

Abstract. This article examines the translation of primary scientific sources with particular emphasis on the accurate and complete transfer of scientific meaning, terminology, and stylistic characteristics. It identifies the principal features of scientific discourse, including precision, logical coherence, objectivity, informativeness, conciseness, and terminological consistency. Particular attention is given to the abstract and concept-oriented nature of scientific vocabulary and to translation difficulties arising from **polysemy and homonymy**, especially when commonly used lexical units acquire specialized meanings in scientific contexts.

Key words: *scientific texts, scientific style, polysemy, abstract words, unambiguous*

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности перевода первичных научных источников с особым вниманием к точной и полной передаче научного содержания, терминологии и стилистических характеристик оригинала. Выделяются основные признаки научного дискурса, включая точность, логическую последовательность, объективность, информативность, лаконичность и терминологическую последовательность. Особое внимание уделяется абстрактному и понятийно ориентированному характеру научной лексики, а также переводческим трудностям, обусловленным **полисемией и омонимией**, особенно в случаях

приобретения общеупотребительными лексическими единицами специализированных значений в научном контексте.

Ключевые слова: научные тексты, научный стиль, многозначность, абстрактные слова, однозначность

When translating primary scientific sources, the main objective is to ensure the utmost accuracy and completeness in conveying the original meaning, terminology, and style, as they serve as the foundation for further research. The world of academic and scientific writing is one of precision and unambiguity. It is dominated by abstract vocabulary and terminology which consist of 15–20% of the total text. This is no coincidence: science operates with concepts, generalizations, and laws that demand precisely such language. Words in scientific texts are used predominantly in their direct denotative meaning, which rules out the ambiguity and emotional connotations typical of literary or journalistic styles. However, this apparent simplicity conceals profound translation difficulties such as problems of *polysemy* and *homonymy* in everyday vocabulary [Алексеева И.С, 2001:28].

The words that have common, everyday meanings can acquire a highly specialized, often terminological meaning in a scientific context. For example, everyday words such as “*apron-uyum*”, “*fan-yotqiziq*” or “*flat-tekislik*” in a geological scientific texts will refer to a specific part rather than a household object. A translator should recognize this shift in meaning, otherwise, there is a risk of distorting the sense. The “*lobe-ko‘chki tili*” in anatomy is metaphorical term that, despite its figurative nature, function as unambiguous scientific concepts. The predominance of abstract words like “*deposit-kon*”, “*grade-nav, miqdor*”, “*concentration-sof mahsulot*” require precise rendering, and their equivalents can vary greatly from language to language. A translator must have a deep understanding of the concept behind each term in order to find the most accurate equivalent.

When translating primary scientific sources, one of the principal objectives is to **preserve the functional, stylistic and communicative characteristics of the scientific discourse** in the target language. The scientific translation should not be regarded as a mechanical transfer of linguistic units from one language into another; rather, it requires the **reproduction of the source text’s logical structure, terminological precision, informational density, and objective mode of presentation**. The scientific style is characterized by a set of interrelated

linguistic and communicative features that ensure the accurate and effective transmission of specialized information:

1) Logical coherence: The information should be presented in a systematically organized manner, with explicit and consistent relationships between concepts, arguments, evidence, and conclusions. The conclusions must logically derive from the preceding analysis and factual data; **2) Clarity and comprehensibility:** Scientific information should be expressed in a precise and readily interpretable form. Ambiguous, obscure, or unnecessarily complicated formulations should be avoided when they may impede the comprehension of the scientific content; **3) Semantic and terminological precision:** The translator should select linguistic units that correspond accurately to the intended scientific concepts. Particular attention should be given to the consistent use of established terminology, since inappropriate synonymic variation or contextually inadequate equivalents may alter the conceptual meaning of the source text; **4) Informativeness:** Scientific discourse is characterized by a high degree of information density. Linguistic resources should therefore be employed economically while retaining all information that is essential for the interpretation of the scientific message; **5) Objectivity and impersonality:** Scientific texts generally prioritize factual information, evidence, and verifiable results over subjective evaluation. Consequently, the use of emotionally expressive, evaluative, or personal formulations should be minimized where they are inconsistent with the conventions of the target scientific discourse; **6) Conciseness and linguistic economy:** Scientific communication tends to avoid unnecessary repetition, redundancy, and stylistic embellishment. The translator should reproduce the informational content of the source text using concise and functionally appropriate linguistic structures; **7) Standardization of linguistic expression:** Scientific texts predominantly employ standardized lexical, grammatical, and syntactic constructions. Colloquial, dialectal, emotionally marked, and contextually inappropriate expressions should generally be excluded unless their presence is specifically motivated by the source context; **8) Terminological consistency:** A scientific concept should normally be represented by a stable and contextually appropriate equivalent throughout the text. Consistency is particularly important in specialized translation because terminological variation may lead to conceptual ambiguity or misinterpretation; **9) Structural coherence:** The organization of paragraphs, definitions, classifications, descriptions, arguments, and conclusions should be maintained as far as possible in the target text. Any structural modification should be justified

by differences between the source and target languages and should not compromise the logical development of the scientific argument[Бобырева Н.Н, 2012:27-28]. For example:

Original	Conversational style	Scientific style
<i>The process of creation, transportation and deposition of sediments.</i>	<i>Hosil bo'lish jarayoni, ko'chirilib o'tishi va cho'kindilar cho'kishi.</i>	<i>Cho'kindilar hosil bo'lish jarayoni, uchirilib olib kelinishi(shamol ta'sirida) va yotqiziqalar hosil bo'lishi.</i>

Thus, **the translation of scientific texts requires not only linguistic accuracy but also conformity to the cognitive, terminological, and stylistic conventions of scientific discourse in the target language.** The translator's task is to ensure that the translated text conveys the original scientific concepts, relationships, and evidential structure while remaining natural, precise, objective, and professionally acceptable to the target readership.

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