

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION TERMS IN THE SPHERE OF GEOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Abstract. This scientific research describes the problems encountered in the translation of terms and texts related to the field. This article reflects problems such as usage of various fields, polysemy and differences from typological aspect point views that are relevant for some translators when translating geological terms.

Key words: geological terms, translation, polysemy, comparative typology, difficulties, terminology system

Nowadays the new scientific research in linguistics has displayed that there are no intangible meaning in terminology system. Translating geological terms from English into Uzbek is not a simple word-for-word process. It requires deep subject knowledge, awareness of both linguistic systems, familiarity with scientific traditions, and often, creativity in forming or adapting terms.

Translators can often face to controversial problems of term which can lead to wrong translation in process. One of the controversial problem of using the geological terms in different spheres such as in the fields of medicine, physics, chemistry, biology, zoology, geography, linguistics, economics, finance, construction, art and fashion: **ablation**—*ablyasiya*, **absorption**—*absorbsiya*, **coagulation**—*koagulyasiya*, **deflation**—*deflyasiya*, **inversion**—*inversiya*, **jargon or jargon**—*jargon*. The term of English which is meaning of a pit formed on a mountain slope as a result of the rupture and displacement of rocks **circus/cirque**—*amfiteatr* is used differently in the context of circus, while in Uzbek, it is applied distinctively in the field of theater. It was observed that the term **cleavage** is used in the fields of biology and medicine in English, but the term **klivaj** used in geology in Uzbek is not recorded in the fields of biology and medicine, and instead (in embryology) the words **parchalanish** and **maydalanish** are widely used. It was noted that the term **defile**, which entered the English language from the French language and means narrow passages between high mountains, hills, lakes in geology, is also used in geography, and in the Uzbek language, the term **defile** is used in geography. Also, in the English language, the term **yielding**, which means fluid coming out of drilling wells, springs, and mines at a certain time, is widely used not only in geology but also in engineering and construction.

According to the semantic structure, it helps to distinguish polysemous (polysemy) terms that have two or more meanings within one terminological system from unambiguous terms [2, 45-46]. For example, when the word **coal-toshko'mir** is used as a term in the branches of the geological field, in the process of translation, it is defined as a **rock** in petrography, a **mineral** in mining. The term **weathering-nurash** (*eroziya*) the destruction of rocks by wind-blown mineral particles, is used in petrography and as a polysemous term in mining, as well as in the military sphere in

the sense of degasation, that is, damage from chemically harmful and explosive substances. A characteristic feature of such terms, that is, polysemy, requires context in the translation process.

The researchers engaged in comparative typology have distinguished the types of world languages according to the order of elements in sentences. For example, languages were divided into Turkic languages according to the order of SOV-subject, object, predicate, into Indo-European languages according to the order of SVO-subject, predicate, object, into languages of African peoples according to the order of OVS-object, predicate, subject, and this made it possible to determine whether the languages are related to each other or not. It is precisely among languages close in this typological aspect that the translation process is easy, and among languages far from each other, translation is problematic[1,32]. For example, since the sentence in geological sentences in English is very close to the sentence in Russian in terms of the sequence of parts, and both belong to Indo-European languages, translating from English to Russian will not cause much trouble for the translator.

Original: *Landforms provide an empirical description of the earth's surface features*[3].

Translation into Russian: *Рельефы дают эмпирическое описание особенностей земной поверхности*. While the isomorphic feature (SVO) in the typological aspect in these two languages, that is, the similarity of the sequence of sentence parts in sentences, does not create difficulties in the translation process, in the process of translating a sentence from the same original into Uzbek (SOV), it does not allow maintaining the sequence of sentence parts and creates relative difficulties for the translator.

Translation into Uzbek: *Yer relyeflari yer yuzasi xususiyatlarning empirik asosdagi tavsifini taqdim etadi*. The difference in the sequence of sentence parts according to such a typological aspect is one of the translation problems when translating geological texts from English to Uzbek.

In conclusion, it can be said that the translation of texts related to a certain field is indeed a problematic activity. The above-mentioned problems, such as the difference in the sequence of sentence parts according to the typological aspect, polysemy, the usage of geological terms in other fields, were revealed in the process of research on the translation of texts related to geology. It is precisely these problems that translators working in the field of geology should take into account in order to achieve a translation product that meets the requirements.

References

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