

Problems in Translation of Scientific-Technical Texts

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Abstract: This article is devoted to provide general information about the text and its types and translation, as well as brief information about the scientists who worked in this field and their work. Also, the differences of scientific and technical texts from other texts and the problems encountered in the translation of this type of texts are highlighted.

Key words: text, translation, translation problems, scientific and technical texts.

In today's rapidly developing world, in order to compete equally with developed and developing countries in the economic, scientific, medical, science and technical fields, and to study the results of the countries that have achieved excellent results in these fields and apply them to our country, it belongs to the scientific and technical field today. The need and attention to translate texts and to be able to extract the true meaning of these texts in the translation is increasing.

In linguistics, the term "text" is used in a wide range of ways, including examples of spoken speech. Text comprehension is studied within the framework of text linguistics and psycholinguistics. I. R. Galperin, focusing on the features of the text, defines it as follows: "The text is objectified in the form of a written document, consisting of a series of statements connected by various lexical, grammatical and logical links, moral character, pragmatic attitude and, accordingly, literary processing is a written message with a certain characteristic" [1.67].

According to the content and essence of the texts, there are types such as scientific, technical, artistic, informational, lyrical, argumentative, pictorial, legal, narrative.

A technical text is a clear and concise text whose purpose is to provide information on methodologies and processes for the application of scientific knowledge, as well as to facilitate work tools. For example: catalogs, manuals, instructions, etc.

A scientific text is the theories and concepts developed and additionally achieved through the rigorous structure of various scientific studies. They tend to use specialized technical language that is distinct from scientific news. They may combine elements of descriptive, argumentative, or expository text in addition to incorporating specific elements such as presenting experimental results and formulating hypotheses.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

As a field, technical translation has been recognized, studied and developed since 1960. Speaking about this field, let's first pay attention to the various definitions of the concept of "Translation" given in the scientific literature. Translation is a type of literary work that consists in recreating a text from one language into another. Translation is the most important form of international communication. Depending on the nature of the original and restored text, it is divided into artistic translation, scientific translation and other

types. Depending on the way the original is represented, it can have the form of tafsir, translation, and commentary. Translation is available. It was created due to the need for interaction and communication between people belonging to different tribes. This type of spoken language, called Tilmokhlik, is still preserved today. Translation is generally a balance of art and science influenced by theory and practice [2]. Although technical translation is only one of the various types of professional translation, it is the largest group in terms of this result. Currently, more than 90% of professional translation work is performed by technical translators[3]. The topic of the culture of correct translation of the linguistic qualities of languages and how specific cultural characteristics are transferred and communicated in the field of technical translation is important. In fact, mutual understanding of cultural components is as important as linguistic knowledge in technical translation. emphasizes its complex nature. Even if both cultures are working with the same target language, different cultures can show dramatic differences in how communication occurs. One Canadian technical translator and consultant working with Russian colleagues is North American English and Global English has detailed the challenges of working with their languages. Faced with inconsistencies in rhetorical writing strategies, differences in tone, document formatting issues, and conflicting conceptual goals for engineering reports, the author explores cultural practices that can impede proper communication in technical translation. emphasizes beyond the immediate range of linguistic forms[4].

In an era where technology allows for increased convenience and instant communication, the technical translator must understand the role that culture plays in how people interact with and use technology, and how these culturally-bound concepts can affect the messages communicated. Translators may jump back and forth between steps, looking at time constraints and translation experiences. For example, they may revise while translating. The translator may also go through references and research depending on how familiar they are with the type of text[5]. In the process of translation of scientific and technical texts, the following requirements should be followed: translation equivalence, translation accuracy, quality of translation data, logicity of translation and quality of its coverage. In order to have a quality translation of a scientific and technical text, the translator must have the following knowledge and skills:

- Must have knowledge of foreign language theory, phonetics, lexis and grammatical structure of the language;
- Translation of scientific and technical texts to the practice of the skills;
- Linguistic practical knowledge (translation methods, transformation, the ability to replace the equivalent of words, the ability to add words, the ability to describe with terms, etc.);
- In the process of text translation, it is necessary to have extralinguistic knowledge and the ability to use the content of sentences and sentences (it was required to have sufficient information in translating a special scientific-technical text)[6..B.253-259] .

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