

TRANSLATION OF TEXTS RELATED TO POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE: LINGUISTIC ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the linguistic aspects of translating texts related to popular scientific literature. It highlights the importance of understanding linguistic features, such as terminology, syntax, and stylistic elements, to achieve effective translations. Through a comparative analysis of original texts and their translations, the study identifies common challenges and offers strategies for overcoming them, ultimately contributing to better communication of scientific knowledge to a wider audience.

Keywords: Popular scientific literature, Linguistic aspects, Terminology, Syntax, Stylistic elements, Comparative analysis, Communication, Scientific knowledge, Cross-cultural dissemination

Introduction

Popular scientific literature serves as a bridge between complex scientific concepts and the general public. The role of translation in this context is crucial, as it facilitates the dissemination of knowledge across linguistic and cultural boundaries. However, translating popular scientific texts presents unique challenges, particularly concerning linguistic aspects. The intricacies of terminology, the structure of sentences, and the stylistic choices made by authors all influence how effectively the information is communicated. This article aims to explore these linguistic aspects, highlighting their significance in the translation process. The translation process is a creative activity. For inexperienced professionals, it can cause difficulties, since there are original approaches, i.e. going beyond certain limits, leading to the loss of the translation status. In ambiguous cases, translation techniques allow one to act within the framework of the relevant rules. At the same time, a single model (approach) can't reflect all aspects of the phenomenon under study in all its complex interconnections and relationships. Each model carries out the modeled process in a different way; they are not mutually exclusive. On the contrary, there is a lot of overlap, models partially intertwine and only in their totality give an idea of the translation process in all its complexity and diversity [4,514].



Methods

The study employs a qualitative approach, analyzing a selection of popular scientific texts and their translations in various languages. The texts were chosen based on their accessibility and popularity among readers. A comparative analysis was conducted, focusing on key linguistic features, including:

1. Terminology: The use of specialized vocabulary and its adaptation for the target audience.

2. Syntax: The structure of sentences and the complexity of grammatical forms.

3. Stylistic Elements: The author's tone, style, and figurative language.

The analysis involved identifying discrepancies between the original texts and their translations, examining how these discrepancies impact the overall understanding of the scientific content.

Results

The findings reveal several key challenges and considerations in the translation of popular scientific literature:

1. Terminology: One of the primary challenges is the accurate translation of scientific terms. Many specialized terms may not have direct equivalents in the target language, necessitating the use of explanations or adaptations. This can lead to misunderstandings or oversimplifications of complex concepts.

2. Syntax: The structure of sentences in popular scientific literature often varies significantly across languages. For instance, English may favor longer, more complex sentences, while other languages may prefer shorter, more direct constructions. Translators must navigate these differences to maintain clarity and coherence in the translated text.

The syntax of a text significantly influences how information is conveyed and understood. Popular scientific literature often employs a variety of sentence structures, ranging from simple to complex, which can pose challenges during translation.

For example, English often uses longer, more elaborate sentences with multiple clauses to express intricate ideas. In contrast, other languages may favor shorter, more straightforward sentence constructions. Translators must navigate these differences to ensure that the translated text retains clarity and coherence.

Moreover, the complexity of grammatical forms, such as the use of passive voice or conditional statements, can also vary across languages. A direct translation might result in awkward phrasing or a loss of meaning. Therefore, the translator must adapt the syntax to suit

the grammatical conventions of the target language while preserving the original intent of the author.

Stylistic Elements: The tone and style of the original text are essential for engaging the reader. Translators must balance fidelity to the source text with the need to create an appealing and accessible translation. This often involves making stylistic adjustments while ensuring that the scientific integrity of the content is preserved. The stylistic elements of a text, including the author's tone and use of figurative language, play a crucial role in engaging the reader. In popular scientific literature, the author's style is often more conversational and accessible than in traditional scientific writing, making it essential for translators to capture this tone in their translations.

Translators must also consider the use of metaphors, similes, and other figurative language. These elements enhance the readability of the text but can be particularly challenging to translate. A metaphor that works well in one language may not have the same impact in another. Therefore, translators must find equivalent expressions that convey the same meaning and emotional resonance without losing the author's original intent.

Maintaining the author's tone and style is vital for ensuring that the translation feels authentic and engaging to the target audience. This often requires a delicate balance between fidelity to the source text and the need to create a translation that resonates with readers.

Discussion

The translation of popular scientific literature requires a nuanced understanding of linguistic aspects that go beyond mere word-for-word translation. Translators must possess not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep familiarity with the subject matter. This dual expertise enables them to convey complex scientific ideas effectively while considering the target audience's needs and expectations.

Furthermore, collaboration between scientists, authors, and translators can enhance the translation process. By involving subject matter experts, translators can ensure that the translated texts accurately reflect the scientific content, fostering better communication and understanding among readers.

In analyzing the translation process, it is crucial to identify discrepancies between original texts and their translations. These discrepancies can arise from challenges in terminology, syntax, and stylistic choices. For instance, a translation that simplifies scientific terms may make the content more accessible but could also lead to misunderstandings or oversimplifications of complex ideas.

Examining these discrepancies provides valuable insights into how they impact the overall understanding of scientific content. A translation that fails to adequately convey the nuances of the original text may hinder readers' comprehension and appreciation of the subject matter. Conversely, a well-executed translation can enhance understanding and engagement, fostering a deeper connection between the reader and the scientific concepts presented.

Conclusion

Translating texts related to popular scientific literature presents unique linguistic challenges that necessitate careful consideration of terminology, syntax, and stylistic elements. By recognizing and addressing these aspects, translators can enhance the accessibility and clarity of scientific knowledge for diverse audiences. The collaborative approach involving scientists and translators can further improve the quality of translations, ultimately promoting a more informed public discourse on scientific issues.

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