

**" THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION AND SOME USEFUL STRATEGIES IN
TRANSLATING ENGLISH MEDICAL TERMS INTO UZBEK"**

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Annotation: *This article highlights the problems of translating medical terms from English to Uzbek. In addition, effective strategies that can assist in translating medical terms from one language to another are discussed.*

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Translation is the process of converting text or speech from one language into another while retaining its original meaning, style, and intent. It involves interpreting content in the source language and accurately conveying it in the target language, ensuring effective communication across linguistic barriers.

The difficulty in translating lies in the conservative nature of the term. Terms often comprise multiple words, each of which undergoes its own transformation during translation. Translation (interlanguage) transformations refer to changes used to transition from original units to translated units in the indicated sense. It should be noted that absolute language freedom for the translator is unacceptable because the transfer of the original meaning should get closer to the original form. Thus, a combination of transformational and denotative approaches to text translation is the best way to optimize an adequate translation.

The transformational approach focuses on capturing the deeper meaning, nuances, cultural connotations, and emotions embedded in the source text. Translators employing this approach may adapt the text creatively, rephrase, or restructure sentences to convey the underlying meaning effectively in the target language. This approach aims to preserve the message and intent of the original text while adjusting it to fit the linguistic and cultural context of the target audience.

Denotative Approach emphasizes a more literal translation that focuses on the surface-level meaning of the source text. Translators using this approach prioritize accuracy and fidelity to the original wording and syntax, aiming to mirror the content as closely as possible in the target language. This approach is beneficial for technical, legal, or scientific texts where precision and exactness are crucial. By integrating both approaches, translators can retain the essence and cultural nuances of the source text

while ensuring clarity, accuracy, and readability in the translation. This hybrid approach allows for flexibility in adapting the text creatively where needed while maintaining fidelity to the original message. It helps to bridge the gap between linguistic differences and cultural nuances, leading to a more nuanced and comprehensive translation.

An adequate translation is one that effectively conveys the meaning, style, tone, and intent of the original text in a way that is culturally appropriate and linguistically accurate in the target language. There are some key characteristics of an adequate translation:

1. Accuracy: An adequate translation maintains fidelity to the original text by accurately conveying the information, ideas, and nuances present in the source language.

2. Clarity: The translated text should be clear and easily understandable to the target audience, avoiding ambiguity or confusion in conveying the intended message.

3. Coherence: The translated content should be coherent and logically structured, maintaining a smooth flow of ideas and ensuring that the text reads naturally in the target language.

4. Cultural Sensitivity: An adequate translation considers the cultural context of both the source and target languages, ensuring that cultural references, idioms, and expressions are appropriately adapted for the target audience.

5. Linguistic Appropriateness: The translation should use language that is suitable for the target audience in terms of register, tone, style, and vocabulary, taking into account factors like age, education level, and regional variations.

6. Maintaining Style: The translator should strive to capture the style and voice of the original author, preserving their unique writing characteristics and tone in the translated text.

7. Functionality: An adequate translation serves the same communicative purpose as the original text, whether it is to inform, persuade, entertain, or evoke emotions.

Translation entails the simultaneous activation of both languages. Therefore, the typical situation of bilingualism can be defined as static bilingualism, while translation represents dynamic bilingualism. In dynamic bilingualism, not only do two languages come into contact, but two cultures as well. The translator, consequently, serves as the point of contact for not only languages but also two cultures.

Translation is a continuous process that involves not just the contact but the clash of cultures. However, it is not merely the clash of one people's culture with another; it is the clash of objective ways of life. The people, as subjectively perceived and described by the original author, collide with the translator's subjective representations of a foreign culture and its features during the interpretation of the original.

The object of translation is not just an abstract language system but a specific speech work (original text) upon which another speech product is built in a different

language (translation text). Achieving translation equivalence (adequacy of translation) despite differences in the formal and semantic systems of two languages requires the translator's ability to perform numerous and qualitatively diverse interlanguage transformations, commonly known as translation transformations. This ensures that the translation text maximally conveys all the information from the source text in strict accordance with the norms of the language of translation. The clashes between cultures in the translation process are manifested in the theory of interlanguage transformations. All conversions occurring during translation can be classified into two categories: transformations, positive changes that enhance the object's state, and deformations, negative alterations that disfigure, distort, or uglify the original object.

Although the relatively young age of translation theories or translation studies as a science, there is a wealth of literature dedicated to translation transformations. This is not surprising, given that this aspect is a central element, and understanding it is crucial for any translator's work.

Translating medical terms requires precision and accuracy to convey the intended meaning effectively. Various translation techniques can be employed to handle the complexity of medical terminology:

1. **Literal Translation:** This technique involves translating words directly without considering cultural or linguistic differences. It works well for basic terms but may not be suitable for more complex medical terms. For example: Nurse - Hamshira

Blood pressure - Qon bosimi.

2. **Transliteration:** Transliterating medical terms involves converting words from one alphabet to another while maintaining the pronunciation. This technique is useful when dealing with proper nouns or specific terms.

For example: Diabet - Diabet

Anemia – Anemiya.

3. **Cultural Adaptation:** Adapting medical terms to the target language's cultural context helps in ensuring the accuracy and readability of the translation. This technique is crucial for terms that have cultural connotations. For example: Doctor – Tabib, shifokor.

4. **Loan Translations:** Loan translations involve adopting a foreign expression into the target language by translating its components. It is similar to calque but often involves more flexibility in translating individual elements.

1. Example: E-mail - Elektron pochta (Электрон почта)

2. Internet - Internet

5. **Paraphrasing:** Sometimes, complex medical terms require paraphrasing to convey the meaning accurately. This technique involves rephrasing the term in a simpler or clearer way without losing the original intent. For example: X-ray – Rentgen (examination of human health by rentgen machine).

6. Expansion: Expanding abbreviations or acronyms to their full form can aid in clarity and understanding. It is important, especially in medical translations, where abbreviations are common but may not be universally understood. For example: EKG (Electrocardiogram) – Elektrokardiografiya.

7. Use of Synonyms: In cases where a direct translation fails to capture the precise meaning of a medical term, using synonyms or similar terms in the target language can be beneficial.

For example: Heart attack – translated as Yurak xuruji in Uzbek language, instead of yurak hujumi.

8. Contextual Clues: Relying on the surrounding text or information to understand the context of a medical term can help in choosing the most appropriate translation. For example: Ventilation means “nafas olish” in Uzbek language, if we translate this term in medical context. However, in common speech this word is translated as the provision of fresh air to a room, building (xona havosini almashtirish).

9. Calque: A calque involves translating a phrase or expression by borrowing its literal components and creating a new phrase in the target language. The structure is mirrored, but the words are replaced with their equivalents in the target language. Example: Keyboard – Klaviatura. (In this case, the Uzbek term "klaviatura" is a calque, where "klavi" corresponds to "key" and "-atura" is a suffix indicating a device or instrument. The term "klaviatura" is a direct translation of the components of the English term, creating a new expression in Uzbek while maintaining the structural elements of the original concept).

By applying these translation techniques strategically and considering the specific nuances of medical terminology, translators can produce accurate and effective translations in the medical field.

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