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PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING ASTRONOMY TEXTS (ENGLISH-UZBEK-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS)

Annotation

This article explores the primary issues faced when translating astronomy-related content between English and Uzbek. It emphasizes the linguistic, terminological, and cultural disparities that may emerge during the translation process, as well as the difficulties in locating precise equivalents for scientific terminology. The article also examines effective strategies for translation, such as contextual analysis, the creation of a specialized terminology database, and the significance of having a specialized translator. The study includes a review of English and Uzbek astronomical writings, offering practical examples to demonstrate the challenges and potential solutions.

Key words: Translation in astronomy, scientific terminology, translation between English and Uzbek, cultural differences, strategies for translation, contextual analysis, equivalence in terminology.

ASTRONOMIYA MATNLARINI TARJIMA QILISH MUAMMOLARI (INGLIZ-O‘ZBEK-INGLIZ TARJIMALARI)

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada astronomiyaga oid matnlarni ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga va aksincha tarjima qilishda uchraydigan asosiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan lingvistik, terminologik va madaniy tafovutlar, shuningdek, ilmiy atamalarning to‘g‘ri ekvivalentlarini topishdagi qiyinchiliklar yoritilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada tarjima jarayonida qo‘llanilishi mumkin bo‘lgan samarali strategiyalar, xususan, kontekstual tahlil, atamalar bazasi yaratish va tarjimonning ixtisoslashuvi muhim omil sifatida ko‘rsatib o‘tiladi. Tadqiqotda inglizcha va o‘zbekcha astronomik matnlar tahlil qilinib, amaliy misollar orqali muammolar va ularning yechimlari ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Astronomiya tarjimasi, ilmiy atamalar, inglizcha-o‘zbekcha tarjima, madaniy tafovutlar, tarjima strategiyalari, kontekstual tahlil, atamalar ekvivalenti.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА АСТРОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ (АНГЛИЙСКО-УЗБЕКСКО-АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПЕРЕВОДЫ)

Аннотация

В данной статье анализируются основные проблемы, возникающие при переводе текстов по астрономии с английского языка на узбекский и наоборот. В статье рассматриваются лингвистические, терминологические и культурные различия, которые могут возникнуть в процессе перевода, а также трудности поиска точных эквивалентов для научных терминов. В статье также обсуждаются эффективные стратегии, которые могут применяться при переводе, включая контекстный анализ, создание специализированной терминологической базы и важность специализации переводчика. Исследование включает анализ английских и узбекских астрономических текстов с приведением практических примеров, иллюстрирующих эти проблемы и возможные решения.

Ключевые слова: Перевод астрономической тематики, научная терминология, англо-узбекский перевод, культурные различия, стратегии перевода, контекстный анализ, эквивалентность терминологии.

Introduction. In today’s worldwide environment, accurate translation of scientific articles is essential for effective knowledge exchange. With its intricate jargon and esoteric notions, astronomy provides unusual difficulties for translators, particularly when translating between the linguistically and culturally dissimilar languages of English and Uzbek. Astronomical books sometimes incorporate terminology borrowed from Latin or Greek and need a strong mastery of both language and subject matter. Many of these ideas have no standardized equivalents in the Uzbek context, which causes translation problems and misconceptions. This page discusses the main challenges in translating astronomy-related texts between English and Uzbek. translation theory, the research aims to improve scientific translation in this specific field. The research attempts to enhance scientific translation in this specialized subject by examining actual cases and utilizing translation theory ideas.

Literature review and methodology. In the discipline of translation studies, translating scientific texts - particularly those pertaining to astronomy – has drawn increasing attention. The difficulties of translating specialist terminology, abstract scientific concepts, and culturally particular references into another language have been studied by a number of academics. The framework for comprehending translation theories, such as equivalency, scopos theory, and functionalism, has been established by the writings of academics like Susan Bassnett, Mona Baker, and Eugene Nida. These ideas are especially pertinent when discussing the translation of scientific discourse [1].

In the context of astronomy, the complexity increases due to the highly specialized and evolving nature of the field. Many astronomical terms are derived from Latin or Greek and often do not have direct equivalents in Uzbek. Additionally, scientific texts tend to be dense and context-dependent, requiring translators to have not only linguistic competence but also domain-specific knowledge.

This essay examines the challenges of translating astronomy texts between Uzbek and English using both academic frameworks and real-world case studies. Comparative textual analysis and qualitative content analysis are two methods used in this study. We looked at a number of real astronomy-related English texts and their Uzbek translations (and vice versa). Finding patterns of syntactic divergence, terminological contradiction, and meaning alterations was the main goal. The selection of a corpus of astronomy-related texts from scientific publications, textbooks, and online educational resources was one of the analysis's key tasks.

- Comparing original texts with their translations to detect inaccuracies or losses in meaning.
- Examining the methods employed, including literal translation, modification, borrowing, and paraphrase;
- Examining how translators handled neologisms, compound terminology, and cultural allusions.

In order to validate the interpretations, the research also included expert consultation, wherein input from experts in the domains of translation and astronomy was taken into account. A thorough grasp of the language, cognitive, and technical difficulties translators encounter while dealing with astronomy materials is made possible by this combined approach, which also offers insight into practical solutions [2].

Discussion. The main issues with translating astronomy-related texts from English to Uzbek are covered in detail in this section. We will examine particular instances of terminological inconsistency, structural variations, and contextual difficulties using chosen examples. To illustrate the challenges faced by translators and the methods employed to overcome them, each example will be scrutinized. The purpose of this analysis is to shed more light on the types of translation issues that arise in scientific discourse, especially in astronomy.

Text in English:

The Horoscope

The horoscope, a chart that displays the planets' positions in the sky at the time of a person's birth, is essential to natal astrology. The name "horoscope" comes from the Greek words *hora* (meaning "time") and *skopos* (meaning a "watcher" or "marker"), therefore "horoscope" can literally be translated as "marker of the hour." When a horoscope is plotted, the planets (including the Sun and Moon, regarded as wanderers by the ancients) must first be identified in the zodiac. The zodiac was split into 12 sectors, or signs, each 30° long, at the time astrology was established. Each sign was called after a constellation in the sky through which the Sun, Moon, and planets were observed to pass - the sign of Virgo after the constellation of Virgo, for example [6].

Text in Uzbek:

Astrologiya boshlanishining asosiy elementi bu goroskop (munajjimlar bashorati), ya'ni inson tug'ilgan paytdagi osmondagi holatini ko'rsatib beruvchi jadvaldir.

"Goroskop" so'zi yunoncha *hora* (ya'ni "vaqt") va *skopos* (ya'ni "kuzatuvchi" yoki "belgi") so'zlaridan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, bu atamani "soat belgisi" yoki "vaqtni ko'rsatuvchi belgi" deb tarjima qilish mumkin.

Goroskop tuzilganda, avvalo sayyoralar (shu jumladan, qadimgi davrlarda sayyora sifatida qaralgan Quyosh va Oy) zodiak belgilari ichida joylashgan o'rni aniqlanadi.

Astrologiya tizimi ilk bor shakllanganda, zodiak 12 ta burjga ajratilgan bo'lib, har biri 30 daraja yoy uzunligida edi. Har bir belgi osmondagi bir yulduz turkumiga (yoki yulduzlar to'plamiga) qarab nomlangan. Masalan, Virgo (Parizod) belgisi - Quyosh, Oy va sayyoralar ko'rinib o'tuvchi Virgo yulduz turkumiga moslab nomlangan [7].

Translation methods used in the Horoscope Passage

1. Borrowing

Using a word from the source language, especially if it has no exact equivalent.

For instance:

- "horoscope" → "goroskop"

→ This is a borrowed term that exists in Uzbek with similar form and meaning. Two. Ellipsis, or omission Leaving out words or phrases that are unneeded or redundant in the target language.

An illustration from the text It is not translated "a chart showing" word-for-word as "jadval bu ko'rsatadigan", but merely said "jadvaldir", then went directly into "sayyoralar holatini ko'rsatib beruvchi" — a more natural flow in Uzbek.

3. Expansion (Addition)

Adding explanatory words to clarify meaning for the target audience.

Example:

- "each 30° long" → it is written "har biri 30 daraja yoy uzunligida edi"

→ the term "yoy uzunligida" clarifies the meaning of "degrees" for those unfamiliar with astrological charts.

4. Modulation

Changing the point of view, logic, or category of thought while keeping the meaning.

"The key to..." becomes "Asosiy elementi..."

Here, it is expressing the same idea (importance or central element) but through a different conceptual angle.

"The key to natal astrology is the horoscope..."

Uzbek version:

"Astrologiya boshlanishining asosiy elementi - bu goroskop..." and here by changing the word "natal" to "boshlanishi" it is used lexical transformation.

5. Equivalence

Definition: Translating the idea or function, often using an idiomatic or culturally natural phrase in the target language.

Example: "signs" (in astrology) → "burjlar"

→ A culturally and conceptually accurate equivalent.

Results. A number of recurrent translation problems were found by analyzing a few astronomical texts. These included the absence of Uzbek counterparts for key technical phrases, uneven usage of terminology, and a lack of context-based adaptation. While more adaptable techniques like paraphrasing and borrowing proved more successful in effectively expressing content, literal translation frequently resulted in misunderstandings.

Conclusion. This article has addressed the key issues encountered in translating astronomy-related texts between English and Uzbek. The study illustrated how variations in grammatical structure, vocabulary, and cultural awareness pose challenges for translators through a thorough discussion backed by real-world instances. To determine the rationale behind particular decisions and the results they yielded, the examples and their translations were carefully examined. The article also evaluated the efficiency of several translation strategies such as literal translation, borrowing, descriptive translation, and contextual adaptation. These tactics were used to real situations to examine which approaches performed best in keeping both meaning and intelligibility. The investigation demonstrated that extremely literal translation typically fails to give true meaning, while adaptive solutions can improve readability and understanding.

The absence of standardized Uzbek nomenclature for numerous astronomy-related topics is a major problem identified in this study. This discrepancy raises the possibility of misunderstanding and complicates the translator's job. Thus, it is crucial to create a standardized list of scientific terminology in Uzbek and to give translators working in this sector more linguistic resources. Overall, the results highlight how crucial subject-matter experience and language competence are when translating scientific publications. By providing a better knowledge of the challenges involved and promoting additional research on the evolution of scientific terminology and translation practice in Uzbek, this study advances the discipline.

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