

**THE TYPOLOGY OF TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN THE TEXTS OF GEOLOGY
FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK***L.A.Rikhsieva**Uzbekistan State World Languages University***Introduction**

Translation plays a huge role in the cultural development of humanity. Thanks to translation, the population of one country becomes acquainted with the life, way of life, history, literature, and scientific achievements of other countries. Translation makes information accessible and unites people. Translation is a new edition of the existing text. Translation theory is considered one of the important disciplines, therefore many studies have been conducted and are still being conducted to solve the problems encountered in translation. Among them are the scientific works of Uzbek translators G.Salomov, I.Gafurov, O.Muminov, N.Kambarov, G.Rakhimov, Russian and English scientists Z.G.Proshina, N.N.Bobyreva, N.K. Yashina, J.C.Catford, Peter Newmark. The scientific translation plays a crucial role in the dissemination of knowledge across linguistic boundaries. In the field of geology, where terminology is highly specialized and context-sensitive, the accurate transfer of meaning is essential. Translation from English into Uzbek presents unique challenges due to typological differences between the two languages, terminological gaps, and underdeveloped lexicographic resources in Uzbek. This paper explores the typology of translation problems encountered in English-Uzbek geological texts, aiming to classify the nature of these problems and suggest practical solutions for professional translators. The previous studies have provided general frameworks for understanding translation problems, but there is a lack of detailed research focused specifically on Uzbek and the geological subdomain. This study seeks to fill that gap by analyzing authentic texts and identifying recurring problem types encountered during translation.

Methods

The analysis focused on identifying and categorizing translation problems in terms of typology: structural incongruities, terminological non-equivalence and stylistic deviations. Each instance of difficulty was classified according to translation theory frameworks and annotated using the parameters of linguistic equivalence (formal vs. dynamic), functional fidelity, and pragmatic relevance.

Results

The analysis revealed five major types of translation problems:

Terminological non-equivalence: Approximately 27% of English geological terms lacked direct Uzbek equivalents. Translators often resorted to transcription, transliteration, or calquing and sometimes this kind of approach lead to translation unit problem is "false friends of the

translator," which causes confusion and difficulties as a result of transferring the sounds of words from the original language to the target language. **Structural incongruities:** English's fixed SVO word order contrasted with Uzbek's SOV structure led to frequent syntactic restructuring. For instance, participial constructions such as "eroded sediments carried by rivers" required clause splitting in Uzbek for clarity. **Stylistic deviations:** Scientific objectivity, typically expressed through passive constructions in English was sometimes rendered using active voice in Uzbek, leading to stylistic inconsistencies and reduced academic tone. According to G. Salomov, one of the shortcomings of translation is the lack of understanding of the style of the work, the inability to find a suitable way of expression in one's own language, stylistic indifference or stylistic weakness. According to N.K. Yashina, a translation that adheres to the rules of the literary language, clearly expresses the author's thought, uses appropriate terminology, and preserves the style is considered adequate. In the scientific style, there are stylistic norms that require the use of passive constructions, terms, and if these are lost in translation, the scientific reliability is damaged. The inability to preserve scientific style in translation is not used as a source by other scientists and specialists and hinders scientific exchange and the development of knowledge. These findings were consistent across all text types, though the frequency of certain issues (e.g., terminological gaps) was higher in older translated materials.

Discussion

The typological nature of the Uzbek and English languages significantly contributes to the translation challenges observed. The morphological richness of Uzbek often allows for nuanced expression, yet this flexibility requires translators to exercise precision in term selection and syntactic arrangement. The lack of standardized geological terminology in Uzbek is a critical concern, echoing previous findings by prominent Uzbek translators who emphasized the need for terminographic development.

The prevalence of lexical-semantic mismatches highlights the importance of context-aware translation strategies, particularly the differentiation between polysemous terms and false friends. Stylistic fidelity, especially the maintenance of scientific register, is essential for preserving the integrity of the source text. To address these challenges, the study recommends the following:

Development of bilingual geological term banks;

Translator training with a focus on functional-pragmatic equivalence;

Establishment of editorial standards for scientific translation in Uzbek.

Conclusion

The translation of geological texts from English into Uzbek presents a complex interplay of linguistic, terminological, and stylistic challenges. By identifying and classifying these problems typologically, this study provides a foundation for improved translator training, lexicographic planning, and quality assurance in scientific translation. Future research should



expand the corpus size and include translator feedback to enhance the applicability of these findings.

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