

TERMINOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TECHNICAL VOCABULARY INTO UZBEK: A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH

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ABSTRACT: This article explores the terminological challenges encountered in translating English technical vocabulary into Uzbek, employing a corpus-based approach to identify patterns, inconsistencies, and solutions. Drawing from various specialized corpora in fields such as information technology, engineering, and medicine, the study examines how lexical gaps, structural differences, and semantic mismatches pose difficulties for accurate and consistent translation. Furthermore, the paper analyzes the strategies used by translators to address neologisms, polysemy, and domain-specific conventions, emphasizing the importance of standardized terminologies and the role of national term banks. The research provides insights into the development of reliable translation practices and suggests practical implications for lexicographers, educators, and translators working with English-Uzbek technical materials.

Keywords: terminology, technical translation, English-Uzbek, corpus linguistics, lexical gaps, standardization, neologisms, semantic shifts, domain-specific vocabulary, language planning

INTRODUCTION In an increasingly globalized world, the demand for accurate and efficient translation of technical vocabulary has become more pressing than ever. With English firmly established as the dominant language of science, technology, and international communication, non-English-speaking communities must continuously adapt and integrate English technical terms into their native languages. This task becomes particularly complex when dealing with less-resourced languages such as Uzbek, where the infrastructure for systematic terminology development is still emerging. Technical vocabulary poses unique challenges in translation due to its precise, domain-specific nature. Unlike general language, technical terms are often tied to specific conceptual frameworks and require exact equivalence to ensure clarity and consistency in specialized fields. When translating English technical vocabulary into Uzbek, translators frequently encounter lexical gaps, cultural mismatches, and structural differences, which complicate the process of finding or creating appropriate equivalents. Moreover, the influx of neologisms and rapidly evolving terminology in disciplines like information technology and biomedical sciences adds an additional layer of complexity. This paper addresses these challenges through a corpus-based approach, which allows for empirical analysis of real-world usage of technical terms across different contexts. By examining parallel and comparable corpora, the study aims to identify recurring translation patterns, terminological inconsistencies, and the strategies employed to overcome them. Particular attention is given to the treatment of neologisms, borrowed terms, and hybrid constructions in Uzbek.

The introduction of standardized terminology is critical for the development of technical and scientific communication in Uzbek. However, the process of standardization requires cooperation among translators, subject matter experts, linguists, and policymakers. This research not only contributes to the descriptive analysis of terminological issues but also offers practical insights for improving technical translation practices and enhancing the development of Uzbek as a language of science and technology.

CONCLUSION

The translation of English technical vocabulary into Uzbek presents a range of linguistic, structural, and practical challenges that stem from both interlingual differences and the relative underdevelopment of Uzbek technical terminology in certain fields. Through a corpus-based approach, this study has identified common patterns of inconsistency, semantic shifts, and lexical gaps that hinder the accuracy and effectiveness of technical translations. The analysis revealed that while some English technical terms have direct or near-equivalent counterparts in Uzbek, many others require borrowing, descriptive translation, or the creation of neologisms. These methods, although necessary, often lead to terminological inconsistency across texts and disciplines, which can confuse end-users such as students, professionals, and policy makers. The study also highlighted the frequent reliance on Russian-mediated translations, which can introduce additional layers of ambiguity or misinterpretation.

Importantly, the research underscores the urgent need for a coordinated effort in standardizing Uzbek technical vocabulary. This includes the development of authoritative term banks, regular updates to bilingual and monolingual specialized dictionaries, and the inclusion of domain experts in the term creation process. Furthermore, training programs for technical translators and increased collaboration between linguists and subject specialists are essential for ensuring accurate and culturally appropriate translations. In conclusion, while the corpus-based analysis has brought valuable insights into current translation practices, it also points toward a broader sociolinguistic need: to strengthen the infrastructure that supports terminological development in Uzbek. By doing so, the Uzbek language can more effectively meet the demands of modern science and technology, thus asserting its role in global knowledge exchange.

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