

Problems of Translation of Terms in the Field of Oncology from English to Uzbek

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Abstract

In modern linguistics, the challenge of translating terms and identifying their associated variants is extensively researched. The field of construction terminology is expanding along with technological advancements, and difficulties related to word translation are receiving particular attention. The selection of suitable translation techniques results in the accurate understanding of the content.

Keywords: term, construction terminology, problem of translating, equivalent, text, translation, translator, the ways of translation.

It is not hyperbole to argue that translation plays a critical role in the advancement of international relations, the improvement of our contemporary way of life, and the overall growth of society. Translation is a powerful tool, a bridge, and—of course—the most crucial form of communication when it comes to understanding and correcting one another, solving a variety of issues, exchanging experiences for the advancement of building and technology, and understanding one another as speakers of different languages. When translating a text, a translator should first ascertain which field the text falls under.

When it comes to the science of translation, there are a number of issues that arise when we translate without thoroughly examining each mantra. As an illustration, consider the following construction terminology: "TONGUES" (thin, stepped, often seen in measured rhythm brackets, generally brick, supporting the cornice) - Teeth (thin step brackets, typically made of brick) or Kabluchok-heel-heel, recompense has a distinct meaning within the context; when taken out of it, the meaning changes entirely. As a result, he makes little effort to research various academics' perspectives on "translation" in the first place. This notion of translation leads us to the conclusion that equivalency plays a significant role in the translation process. The translation may become unintelligible if we do not correctly approach translating the construction phrase in the text that was obtained from the website meant to advertise building supplies.

Stretched Canvas Art is professionally produced on a gallery quality matte material in a brilliant color, and stretched over a sturdy wooden frame. For example, when the word Stretched is translated from English into Uzbek, it means "to extend", and if we do not translate it out of context, the translation of the word will be completely incomprehensible. There is no equivalent of these terms in the Uzbek language, so an alternative translation can be achieved only by clarifying these terms using context. we focus on text translation.

The white-painted canvas fabric is expertly created in vibrant color gallery-quality matte material and covered with a robust hardwood frame that is supported by a frame on all four sides. The word "Stretched," when translated from English into Uzbek, is one of the first in this text to have translation issues. The translation in the English-Uzbek dictionary is not always

accurate. There is no one term that can be used to translate "Canvas" into Uzbek. Although we include the Uzbek phrase for this construction term in the text above, the dictionary created by... has two meanings, and we believe it is appropriate to utilize the second meaning, which refers to a white-dyed hemp cloth. When translating from English to Uzbek, the interpreter used the one-component English term using the annotated translation method to become a six-component term. Despite the fact that there are more terms in use today than ever before and that there are more tools available for translating across languages, the rapid evolution of our time raises a number of issues related to term translation. There have been numerous scientific investigations into the translation of precise phrases, but no conclusive answer has been discovered to far.

There are difficulties even for the most accomplished translator with years of expertise translating terms. As was already established, one of the main issues with translation is that different languages do not have the same equivalent. As a result, the translator looks for a synonym for the term using several translation techniques. The name "Khachish" means "a building for guests, erected inside a special fence, away from the traditional manor," according to DV Artyukhovich's Russian lexicon of construction words. Since there was no Russian word with this meaning, the translator utilized the transliteration process, and the word was borrowed from Kabardinian. We will focus on the following construction terms: Shaber / Scraper. In Russian and English, the Uzbek translation of these terms is a scraper - a tool for scraping and smoothing the surface of metal objects. But as a construction term, this word cannot fully express the meaning of the term construction. Therefore, we recommend that the Russian term shaber be translated into Uzbek by the method of transliteration syntactic methods. The disadvantage of the texts is that it can be understood only by a narrow segment of the population.

The structure's interpretation of medical metaphorical terms, such as "the head process" (miya ishlashi), "the gastric bed" (oshqozon devori), "the roof of the rhomboid brain" (bosh miya qopqog'i), "the lymphatic pharyngeal ring" (limfa tugunchalari), etc., is evident from our analysis. Named combinations are the most prevalent and prolific structural model; the name combination noun and adjective in nominative is the most dominant structural model. case (abdominal wall (qorin devori), bronchial tree(o'pka daraxti), neural crest, etc.), the combination of the noun in nominative case of the item with a noun in genitive case of the item (neck of a tooth, a frenum of tongue, porta hepatis and others). Metaphorical meanings can develop in both forms of the number of nouns. The use of singular forms in the scientific style to designate a whole class of objects or phenomena of reality with common features is very productive and widespread. Such use is the traditional and functional standart of scientific medical terminology. For example, auditory tube, sunstroke and others. The analyzed material allows us to state that metaphorical transference is characteristic and typical for a number of groups of medical terms. The collected material was systematized and classified into the following subject groups: 1) household, 2) floristic, 3) zoomorphic, 4) anthropomorphic, 5) geographical, 6) geometric.

Domestic vocabulary, which is based on a metaphorical transfer of names based on the identity of external indicators, the form of comparison with domestic products, and the human environment, is the most abundant and creative set of metaphorical terms. From a semantic perspective, the names of different household objects make up the majority of domestic metaphors.

Among the many household objects and phenomena surrounding reality, a certain form is selected, the structure of the object, which results in the emergence of similar figurative associations, the similarity between household objects that already have a name, and a new one that needs to be called most accurately in medical terminology. Terminological metaphors directly correlate with the phenomena of the objective world, possess metaphorical semantics. Within this group, it is possible to distinguish subgroups that characterize comparisons with everyday objects, their elements and details: dishes and its types: eye cup(ko'z kosasi), optic cup(optic kosacha), bone scraper(suyak bo'lagi); clothing and its details: heart sac(yurak xaltasi) household items: anatomical snuffbox, bone lock and others; food, drinks: sebum, bone meal(ilik

sho'rva), cartilage minced(to'g'ay qiymasi), etc.; tools and objects of labor: uncinategyrus, tendon spindle(pay to'qimasi), etc.;

It should be highlighted that the household metaphor is more common than the others. We believe that the productivity of the metaphorical transformation of terminological phraseological units happens when there are outward similarities or when there is a hidden common feature between an object and a person's anatomy. As a result, the name of a specific household item becomes the name of a long-lasting amalgam of terminological elements.

CONCLUSION

The terminology name of a bowl-shaped joint resembles a cup. Similar metaphorical names are frequency in anatomy Muscles are also varied in their shape and size: (fan-shaped, ring-shaped, pear-shaped, diamond shaped,(parraksimon ,uzuksimon,noksimon,rombiksimon) etc.). For example, the stable combination of a rhombus muscle is somewhat similar in shape to a rhombus, the trapezius muscle has a triangular shape.

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