



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd May , 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATING TERMS IN ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

Salomova Gavhar Abdinazarovna

Termez University of Economics and Service

Abstract

This article analyzes the specific features of translating terms used in English scientific texts from a linguistic perspective. The study examines structural, semantic, and functional aspects of terms, as well as the problems and strategies involved in translating them into Uzbek. The results show that terminological accuracy, contextual appropriateness, and equivalence are the main criteria of translation.

Keywords: Term, translation, scientific text, linguistic features, equivalence, semantics, terminology.

Introduction

Terms in scientific texts serve as an essential communicative tool, enabling precise and concise expression of scientific concepts. English, as a global language of scientific communication, is characterized by a highly developed terminological system. Therefore, the accurate and adequate translation of terms into other languages, particularly Uzbek, is of great importance.

The main aim of this study is to identify the features and challenges arising in the process of translating terms in English scientific texts and to propose ways to address them.



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd May , 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

Literature Review

Terminology and scientific text translation are key areas in linguistics. Many scholars have studied this field, considering term translation a complex process influenced not only by linguistic but also cognitive, cultural, and pragmatic factors. Eugene Nida's theory of dynamic and formal equivalence serves as a methodological foundation in translation studies. He emphasized that meaning should prevail over form, highlighting the importance of functional equivalence. Peter Newmark distinguished between semantic and communicative translation, arguing that semantic translation is more appropriate for scientific texts due to the need for precision and unambiguity. Eugen Wüster contributed significantly to terminology theory by emphasizing standardization and systematization. Mona Baker explored different levels of equivalence and stressed the importance of context in translation.

John Swales introduced genre analysis, which helps understand the structure and function of scientific texts. Noam Chomsky's theory of linguistic competence indirectly highlights the importance of translator competence.

Modern studies increasingly use corpus linguistics and discourse analysis to improve translation quality.

Methodology

The study employed:

Descriptive method

Comparative method

Contextual analysis

Terminological analysis

Scientific articles in English and their Uzbek translations were analyzed.



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd May , 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

Results and Discussion

The study identified the following features:

Unambiguity: Terms should be precise and not replaced by synonyms

Equivalence issues: Some terms lack direct equivalents

Structural adaptation: Complex terms are grammatically adjusted

Context dependence: Meaning varies depending on context

Abbreviations: Full forms should be given before abbreviations

Examples:

competence → kompetensiya

scaffolding → step-by-step support

language acquisition process → til o‘zlashtirish jarayoni

Translation is a complex, multi-stage process requiring deep linguistic and subject knowledge.

Conclusion

Translation of terms in scientific texts is based on:

accuracy and unambiguity

equivalence

contextual appropriateness

structural adaptation

Proper translation ensures clear communication of scientific information. Future work should focus on developing terminological dictionaries and standardization.

REFERENCES

1. Сапогова Л. И. Сокращения как словообразовательный процесс в английском языке // Вопросы общего и романогерманского языкознания. Уфа, 1965. Вып. 2. С. 42.



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd May , 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

-
2. Борисов В. В. Аббревиация и акронимия. Военные и научно-технические сокращения в иностранных языках. М., 1972. С. 112.
 3. Санников В.З. О русских графических сокращениях/ В.З Санников // О современной русской орфографии. М., - 1964.. 75-77с.
 4. Сухотин А.М. Проблема “сокращённых слов” в языках ССР / А.М Сухотин // Письменность и революция. - М. - 1933. - №1. - С. 151 160. 5. Сегаль М.М. Аббревиация и аббревиатуры в современном английском языке: дис. докт. филол. наук. - М., 1967. - 301 с 6. Пищальникова В.А. Соотношение симметричных и ассиметричных компонентов текста как синергетической системы // Языковое бытие человека и этноса: психолингвистический и когнитивный аспекты. Барнаул, 1996. С.72- 79.
 7. Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка/ И.В. Арнольд – Москва: ФЛИНТА, 2012. – С. 188.(376 с.)
 8. Рахматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати (туркий сўзлар). – Тошкент: Университет, 2000. – Б.554.
 9. <http://www.acronymfinder.com/stats.asp> [Электронный ресурс] 13 января 2008 г]. -