

Stylistic features of discourse and features of their translation.

Musabekova Madina Narimanbekovna

Teacher,

Department of English Translation Theory

Translation faculty

Uzbek State University of World Languages

E-mail: m.musabekova3103@gmail.com

Annotation: This article examines scientific and technical transformations covering all aspects of the existence of modern society, as well as the need for specialist translators with practical skills in translating scientific and technical texts related to various fields of knowledge

Key words: scientific, stylistic, translation, linguistic, peculiarities, textual, technical.

In the modern world of globalization and intercultural communication, the expansion of international relations, the strengthening of the integration of European countries and the whole world, the development of science and technology, the constant exchange of scientific and technical information, the importance of a foreign language as an effective factor of economic, scientific, technical and cultural development, among representatives of different peoples and cultures. and is increasing as a means of written communication. The era of modern scientific and technical changes covers all aspects of the existence of modern society, and in the economic conditions that have changed with the highest level of development of modern technologies, there is a special need for specialist translators with practical skills in translating scientific and scientific literature, technical texts related to various fields of knowledge. appears; therefore, the need for such specialists is of particular importance. Thanks to modern technologies, especially communication tools that help scientists from all over the world to share information instantly and conduct joint research, modern science has been able to achieve unprecedented results. In such conditions, the need for high-quality translation of scientific literature has increased significantly. A translator of scientific texts must constantly improve his vocabulary, understand terms, and know their meaning. According to A.L. Pumpyansky, "Translation of scientific and technical literature is a special discipline that arose at the intersection of linguistics on the one hand, and science and technology on the other hand. Therefore, the translation of scientific and technical literature should be viewed from both a linguistic and a scientific and technical point of view, in which priority should be given to the first when studying general linguistic issues, and the second when considering narrow terminology" [1, p. 25]

Translation of scientific and technical texts must meet the following requirements: equivalence, adequacy, information content, logicity and clarity of presentation. In order for the translation of the scientific and technical text to be adequate and equivalent, that is, of high quality, the translator needs general and special skills, qualifications and the following knowledge: theoretical - about the phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure of the foreign language (lexical units, grammatical rules, word formation); about the features of translation of practical - scientific and technical texts (translation and types of correspondence); linguistic practical knowledge (translation methods: transliteration, substitutions, changes, additions, subtractions, descriptive and antonymic translation methods); extralinguistic knowledge necessary in the process of translating a text and constructing meaningful and adequate sentences in the target language (having enough information to translate a specific text). In this article, we will try to analyze the characteristics of the scientific text and the difficulties that the translator may face in working with it, the main requirements for scientific translation, as well as the translation methods that can be used to achieve a better result.

First of all, it is necessary to have an idea of what "scientific translation" is and how it differs from artistic and other types of translation. The scientific method includes a variety of research texts, from theses, abstracts, and reviews to articles, theses, dissertations, and monographs. Important conditions to consider: the purpose, style, organization and relationship between the parts of the text. In addition to the external

organization of an academic text (chapters, sections, paragraphs), there is also its internal organization. A characteristic feature of the organization of a scientific text is to present the material from the general to the specific, as well as in the form of problems and solutions. There are a number of words and phrases that are used for different purposes to connect parts of a text and to make a smooth transition from one statement to another: adverbs (in addition, moreover, furthermore...); contradictions (although, however, despite, in spite of, nevertheless...); cause and effect expressions (therefore, as a result, due to, because of...); explanations (in other words, that is, i.e, for example, for instance...) [2, 31-32]¹. Since the leading form of scientific thinking is a concept, almost every special lexical unit in a scientific text is expressed through terms. A term refers to a word or phrase specific to a certain field of science and technology. It has clear semantic boundaries. Accordingly, terminology is a system of concepts of a certain science, consolidated in the appropriate verbal expression. If in common language (outside of this terminology) a word can be polysemantic, it has one meaning when it falls into a specific term, but when translated it uses a different meaning than it is used in everyday life. Therefore, the main mistakes that a translator can make when translating a scientific text are related to the unwillingness or inability to use a dictionary, and more importantly, not understanding the situation of the subject, even in the native language - not knowing what the term means. Quantitatively, terms in scientific-style texts prevail over other types of special vocabulary (nomenclature names, professionalisms, professional jargon, etc.); it is a vocabulary used in scientific texts in all fields of knowledge (classification, analysis, structure, function; component, result, factor, evaluation).

The style of scientific communication has its own grammatical features. For example, there is a tendency to lose the lexical meaning and increase the abstractness of verbs, as well as a tendency to frequent use of linking verbs: "to be", "to appear", "to be called", "consider", "be", "perform", "appear", "conclude", "compose", "own", "determine", "appear"; verbal-nominal compounds, in which the main semantic load falls on the noun naming the action, and the verb plays a grammatical role.

It is interesting to note that, according to linguistic studies, the proportion of present tense verbs is three times higher than that of past tense forms. Also, passive voice is often used in academic texts: "the following conclusion can be made here..." In scientific texts, various types of complex sentences are common, in particular, in the use of joint subordinate clauses, which is usually characteristic of book speech: because of; due to, at the same time, etc. Introductory words and combinations are a means of connecting parts of the text: first, finally, on the other hand, they indicate the sequence of the presentation. To connect parts of the text, in particular, paragraphs that have a close logical connection with each other, words and phrases that show this connection are used: so, in conclusion, etc. When talking about a scientific text, first of all, it cannot be emphasized that such a text requires a clear logic of presentation. And checking this logic throughout the text is one of the main tasks of the translator. Scientific style sentences are monotonous in their purpose of statement - they are almost always narrative. Interrogative sentences are rare and are used to draw the reader's attention to something. There is almost no emotional expressiveness. Also, in preparation for work in the field of translation, the study of the main theoretical disciplines "Theory of Translation" and "Theory of Professional Translation" is not the last place, they are "Theoretical part of Translational Linguistics" (linguistics that studies translation as a linguistic phenomenon) also defined as 'limi). The general theory of translation systematizes and justifies conclusions obtained from specific translation experience, summarizes opinions about the translation process and its results, considers the causes of conditions and factors specific to translation activity. Special translation theory (or linguistic translation studies focused on a specific pair of languages) considers equivalents, correspondence options between two languages, as well as factors and criteria for their selection in a specific situation. It should be remembered that professional competent scientific translation involves the use of theoretical knowledge about the basics of translation, as well as methods of decoding the original text, in order to obtain an adequate translation into another language.

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