



ANALYSIS ON SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Abstract; This article analyzes the main linguistic and semantic features of scientific medical translation from English into Uzbek. The study examines lexical, terminological, and syntactic challenges in translating medical discourse and highlights strategies used to ensure precision and clarity. Special attention is given to the translation of Latin and Greek-based medical terms, cultural adaptation, and contextual equivalence. The results show that effective medical translation requires both linguistic expertise and a deep understanding of the medical domain to maintain accuracy, coherence, and professional tone in the target language.

Keywords: medical translation, terminology, lexical equivalence, semantic accuracy, contextual adaptation.

Аннотация; В статье проводится анализ основных лингвистических и семантических особенностей перевода научных медицинских текстов с английского языка на узбекский. Рассматриваются трудности перевода медицинской терминологии, синтаксических структур и лексических единиц. Особое внимание уделяется переводу терминов латинского и греческого происхождения, культурной адаптации и контекстуальной эквивалентности. Результаты показывают, что успешный медицинский перевод требует не только языковой компетенции, но и глубоких знаний в области медицины для обеспечения точности, логичности и профессионального стиля перевода.

Ключевые слова: медицинский перевод, терминология, лексическая эквивалентность, семантическая точность, контекстуальная адаптация.

Annotatsiya; Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga ilmiy tibbiy matnlarni tarjima qilishning lingvistik va semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda tibbiy terminlarni, leksik birliklarni va sintaktik tuzilmalarni tarjima qilishdagi qiyinchiliklar hamda ularni yechish strategiyalari yoritilgan. Ayniqsa, lotin va yunon tiliga mansub terminlarning tarjimasi, madaniy moslashtirish va kontekstual ekvivalentlik masalalariga e'tibor qaratiladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, tibbiy tarjimada aniq, izchil va professional tildan foydalanish uchun lingvistik bilim bilan bir qatorda tibbiyot sohasi bo'yicha chuqur tushuncha ham zarurdir.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy tarjima, terminologiya, leksik ekvivalentlik, semantik aniqlik, kontekstual moslashuv.



Introduction

Scientific medical translation is one of the most complex areas of translation studies due to its terminological precision, high level of specialization, and interdisciplinary nature. Medical texts include a vast amount of Latin- and Greek-derived terminology, abbreviations, and complex sentence structures. Translating such texts from English into Uzbek requires both linguistic competence and professional familiarity with the medical field.

Cultural context plays an indirect but important role in medical translation. Some metaphors, idioms, or culturally bound references in English medical writing may not have equivalents in Uzbek. Translators must cognitively interpret meaning rather than mechanically replace words. For example, “*patient-centered care*” in Uzbek requires conceptual adaptation as “*bemor manfaatlariga yo‘naltirilgan tibbiy xizmat*.” English medical texts frequently use passive and nominalized structures (*The drug was administered to the patient*). In Uzbek, active and analytical constructions are preferred (*Dori bemorga berildi*). Adapting syntax enhances readability while preserving professional tone. The process of the semantic development suggests to be made in different stages: a) perception of the whole context; b) specification of the meaning of separate words; c) check on the conformity to the context; d) construction of the logical chains; e) a choice of a comprehensible variant; f) check of the words in the whole context. Thus, the logical reasoning plays a main role taking into account the content of the initial text. Owing to the features of the language while translating from English into Russian or Uzbek the translator is compelled quite often to resort to various sorts of substitution of separate words, word-combinations, parts of the sentences and translation of the whole sentence to express fully the content of the text being translated in a target language. Substitution happens when changing the word with another one and not changing the sense. Different ways of substitution are defined, such as concretization, generalization, antonymous translation, compensation, extension of thought and perception as a whole. Some of them are applied in the translation of fashion terms.

Necessity in applying the methods of the additions or omissions is often required by the norms of language. For example, the term malabsorption is translated as in Uzbek *oziq moddalarining kasallangan ichakka so‘rilishi*. The term is translated by addition, because if we do it as it is given in English, not using the addition, there will be no sense.

The omission is also widely used as the addition. This word does not bear the most necessary sense, so it is not much important to translate it. Majority we should translate it according to the functioning side. The words *och ichak* can give its sense. During the research we defined four tools of proctology terms:

- transliteration;
- semantic equivalents;



- calque;
- description

Transliteration is the practice of converting a text from one writing system into another in a semantic way, word by word, or ideally letter by letter. Transliteration attempts to use a one-to-one correspondence and be exact, so that an informed reader should be able to reconstruct the original spelling of unknown transliterated words. To achieve the objective, transliteration may define complex convention for dealing with letters in a source script which do not correspond to the letters in a goal script. For example, jejunum intestine- och ichak, ileum-yonbosh ichak; Word-formation calques are the words received by morphemic translation of foreign words in Uzbek. The calques usually are not loan words as they are made of primordially Uzbek morphemes. Therefore the real origin of such words seems unexpected for the person, learning etymology of words for the first time. The second tool of translation of the terms are the using of the semantic equivalents. Analogy is a cognitive process of transferring a word, word combination or phrase from a particular language to another particular one, and a linguistic expression corresponding to such a process. It is mostly used when the translator finds the Uzbek root corresponding to the meaning of the English term. For example, ileum-yonbosh ichak, jejunum-och ichak, caecum-ko'r ichak, bile salts-o't-safro suyuqligi, ileo-caecal valve-medanind oxirgi chiqish qismi and soon. From the academic point of view these translations are most adequate, but it is not always possible to pick up full equivalents.

Conclusion

Scientific medical translation from English into Uzbek requires a balance between linguistic accuracy, terminological precision, and cultural sensitivity. Translators must possess not only strong command of both languages but also domain-specific knowledge to maintain semantic and stylistic equivalence. The success of medical translation lies in achieving clarity, correctness, and comprehension for target audiences — especially healthcare professionals and student

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