



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd May, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

TRANSLATOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH TECHNICAL TERMS INTO UZBEK AND RUSSIAN

Abdullayeva Fotima Baxramovna

Lecturer at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Abstract:

This thesis examines the main translational problems that arise when English technical terms are translated into Uzbek and Russian. Technical terminology is one of the most active layers of professional vocabulary because new concepts, devices, methods and digital systems are usually named first in English and then transferred into other languages. The purpose of this thesis is to identify structural, semantic and functional difficulties in translating English technical terms into Uzbek and Russian. The study is based on descriptive, comparative and translational methods. The findings show that the main problems are connected with the absence of direct equivalents, polysemy, synonymy, abbreviation, calquing, borrowing, semantic narrowing, contextual dependence and differences in word-formation models. The thesis concludes that successful translation of technical terms requires not only linguistic competence, but also subject knowledge, terminological consistency and awareness of standard usage in the target language.

Keywords: technical terms, translation, English, Uzbek, Russian, translational, equivalence, terminology, borrowing, calquing, technical discourse.

Technical translation plays an important role in scientific, industrial and educational communication. Modern engineering, information technology, energy, mechanics, telecommunications and digital production develop rapidly, and most new technical concepts enter international communication through English. As a



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd May, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

result, English technical terms are actively translated into Uzbek and Russian for textbooks, manuals, standards, software interfaces, scientific works, technical documentation and professional communication.

The translation of technical terms is a complex process because a term is not an ordinary word. It names a definite concept within a specialized field and must preserve conceptual accuracy. If a technical term is translated incorrectly, the meaning of the whole text may be distorted. This is especially important in engineering and technology, where terminological mistakes can lead to misunderstanding of processes, functions or safety requirements.

The relevance of this topic is determined by the multilingual character of technical communication in Uzbekistan. English is the main source of modern technological terminology, Russian remains influential in scientific and technical education, and Uzbek is developing as the main language of national professional communication. Therefore, translators, teachers and specialists often face the problem of choosing between direct borrowing, calquing, descriptive translation and established Russian or Uzbek equivalents.

The study uses descriptive, comparative and translational methods. The descriptive method is applied to explain the linguistic nature of English technical terms and their translation into Uzbek and Russian. The comparative method is used to identify structural and semantic differences among the three languages. The translational method helps determine the types of equivalence, translation transformations and difficulties that occur in the process of transferring technical concepts from English into Uzbek and Russian.

The analysis is based on examples from information technology, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and general technical vocabulary. Special attention is paid to terms formed through compounding, abbreviation, conversion,



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd May, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

borrowing and semantic specialization, because these models often create difficulties in translation.

The analysis shows that the main problems in translating English technical terms into Uzbek and Russian are connected with the absence of direct equivalents, polysemy, structural differences, abbreviations, borrowing and calquing. Many modern technical terms appear first in English, so Uzbek and Russian may not always have stable equivalents. In such cases, translators use borrowing, descriptive translation or calquing. For example, “machine learning” may be translated as “машинное обучение” in Russian and “mashinali o‘qitish” in Uzbek. Polysemy creates another difficulty. Terms such as “cell,” “driver,” “port” and “network” may have different meanings depending on the technical field. Therefore, context is essential for choosing the correct equivalent. English technical compounds are often compact, while Uzbek and Russian translations are usually longer and more explicit. For instance, “control unit” becomes “блок управления” in Russian and “boshqaruv bloki” in Uzbek.

Abbreviations such as CPU, RAM, USB, CAD and AI also cause translation problems. Some are preserved internationally, while others are translated or adapted. Borrowed terms such as “sensor,” “server,” “module” and “interface” are widely used, but they may create synonymy with native or Russian-based equivalents. Calquing can make terms clearer, but it must correspond to accepted professional usage in the target language.

The results show that translating English technical terms into Uzbek and Russian requires accuracy, contextual understanding and knowledge of accepted professional usage. Direct borrowing is useful when a term is internationally recognized, while calquing is effective when the meaning can be clearly expressed through target-language components. Descriptive translation may be necessary



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd May, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

when there is no stable equivalent, but it can make the term too long and less convenient.

Russian often has more established technical equivalents because of its developed scientific and industrial tradition. Uzbek terminology is still actively developing, so several variants may exist for one English term. This creates the need for standardization and cooperation between translators, linguists and technical specialists.

The translator must understand not only the word, but also the concept behind it. Dictionaries and machine translation systems may help, but they cannot always distinguish technical meanings in context. Therefore, human analysis remains essential for accurate translation of specialized terms.

The translation of English technical terms into Uzbek and Russian involves structural, semantic and functional difficulties. The most common problems include lack of direct equivalents, polysemy, abbreviation, synonymy, borrowing, calquing, semantic shifts and differences in word-formation models. These difficulties are especially visible in rapidly developing technical fields where new English terms appear faster than standardized Uzbek and Russian equivalents.

Effective translation requires contextual analysis, subject knowledge, terminological consistency and awareness of target-language norms. Borrowing, calquing and descriptive translation should be used according to the nature of the term, the field of use and the needs of the audience. Further research should focus on creating multilingual terminological databases and developing unified recommendations for translating English technical terms into Uzbek and Russian.



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd May, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

References:

1. Бархударов Л. С. Язык и перевод: вопросы общей и частной теории перевода. — Москва: Международные отношения, 1975. — 240 с.
2. Комиссаров В. Н. Теория перевода: лингвистические аспекты. — Москва: Высшая школа, 1990. — 253 с.
3. Рецкер Я. И. Теория перевода и переводческая практика. — Москва: Международные отношения, 1974. — 216 с.
4. Виноградов В. С. Перевод: общие и лексические вопросы. — Москва: КДУ, 2006. — 240 с.
5. Лотте Д. С. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. — Москва: Издательство Академии наук СССР, 1961. — 160 с.
6. Суперанская А. В., Подольская Н. В., Васильева Н. В. Общая терминология: вопросы теории. — Москва: Наука, 1989. — 246 с.
7. Лейчик В. М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура. — Москва: Либроком, 2012. — 256 с.
8. Гринев-Гриневич С. В. Терминоведение. — Москва: Академия, 2008. — 304 с.
9. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. — New York; London: Prentice Hall, 1988. — 292 p.
10. Catford J. C. A Linguistic Theory of Translation. — London: Oxford University Press, 1965. — 103 p.
11. Cabré M. T. Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications. — Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1999. — 248 p.
12. Sager J. C. A Practical Course in Terminology Processing. — Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1990. — 254 p.