
LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SCIENTIFIC - POPULAR TEXT

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Abstract: *This article discusses the peculiarities of linguostylistic analysis of translations of popular science texts. The means used to present the information found in them, and the expression of these means in the target language are also considered.*

Keywords: *popular science texts, translation, terms, cognitive data, linguistic stylistics.*

In the 21st century, the popularity of science is significantly increasing. Science is becoming fashionable. However, the language of scientific style is supplemented by special vocabulary and terms. Its characteristics include dryness, separation, structure, and commonality. Also, scientific texts often require readers to have certain knowledge of the topic covered. All it makes scientific texts a difficult and sometimes even insurmountable obstacle for non-specialists [2].

With the emergence of popular science literature, located at the intersection of scientific and artistic styles, the growing demand for science is being met. Such texts are available to everyone. In writing popular science books authors have more freedom than when writing text in an academic scientific style. For example, monographs, articles, or dissertations [1]. Expressive means of expression make popular science texts more attractive to readers.

There is less specialized vocabulary in popular science texts, and the terms often have explanations. It should also be noted that there is humor in popular science literature. Irony, jokes, and references to familiar things include readers, preventing their boredom, and making the process of consuming scientific information exciting and simple [3].

Thanks to all this, today popular science literature is included in the list of bestsellers every year, and entire shelves in all bookstores are dedicated to popular science books. Modern popular science literature around the world follows approximately the same style. This method was developed in the United States and the United Kingdom.

The scientific style has its characteristics in the field of vocabulary, which distinguishes it from other styles. It is noteworthy that this feature is also revealed

in English and Uzbek. Popular science style is a variant of scientific functional style, characterized by ease of presentation, excitement, simplicity, and clarity. The main goal of this sub-method is to popularize scientific literature. Popular science texts written in a simplified style are intended for a wide audience, as this sub-genre is characterized by a simplified presentation. This, in turn, indicates that readers are not required to possess precise knowledge in a particular field [2].

At the lexical level, we found the presence of frequently used vocabulary and terms in popular science texts, which are explained through annotations, clarifications, and information in parentheses.

F.ex: *Insomnia is a sleep disorder that affects as many as 35% of adults. It is marked by problems getting to sleep, staying asleep through the night, and sleeping as long as you would like into the morning* [5]. In this case, the author explains what insomnia means in "useful" language without various complex scientific terms. Ring eclipses are explained in an expanded sentence. We can notice this in the following sentence: *It is marked by problems getting to sleep.*

Public scientific substyle terminology is more convenient for readers. This is due to the presence of vocabulary frequently used in popular science texts, such as "getting to sleep," and "staying asleep through the night."

The scientific-functional style is used to convey objective information, which leads to an impersonal presentation of the material. The reason is that the main thing in a scientific work is not the author himself and his opinion, but the concepts and arguments he wants to express. In order not to use the first person pronoun expressing the author's opinion as a subject, a certain range of noun or secondary nominative means are used in the process of linguistic stylistic translation, they are personal and demonstrative pronouns, suffixes referring to such a noun. Therefore, impersonal constructions can be found in scientific texts: *It is estimated that 40%* [3]; *There's also the question;* *It is marked by problems* [5].

The mass science style offers access to the described events and facts and does not show the exact results. During the linguostylistic analysis of the translation, we found that the authors of popular science texts do not draw conclusions about the work, but only show some important thoughts or end their work directly with a fact: *"Archer hopes this is the start of a shift towards better working environments across a range of sectors. Giving people the power to solve their work problems, and helping them to keep their long-term aspirations and values in sight: this is the future," he says* [5]. The author did not conclude his work but referred to the words of another scholar.

Scientific-popular texts contain personal pronouns, such as: "can throw off your sleep timing," "priming you for action," "we do after we wash our hands," "you can do," "they have a cold," "we're still a long way from reaching AGI" [5]. In these examples, personal pronouns are used to indicate the addressee and to give a "dialogical" sign to the scientific text.

Texts of popular science style combine elements of colloquial speech, which is reflected in compression, leading to incompleteness and redundancy of expression. In addition, we have identified morphological and lexical compression from a linguostylistic perspective. This manifests itself in the abbreviated form of auxiliary verbs: "person's body can't adjust," "it's important," "don't become," "population doesn't have"[3]. Furthermore, at the lexical level, we found a word missing, for example: *P. gingivalis* (from *Porphyromonas gingivalis*) [5]. In this case, compression is used to be closer and easier to perceive the text.

The analysis also revealed the use of phrases and idioms that popularize scientific knowledge at the lexical level: *"falling asleep or staying asleep"*, *"take time off for illness"*, *"pick up loads"*, *"condition could come down to"*, *"Time after time"*, *"day off per year"* [5]. The use of these units makes it easier to comprehend the text, as they are frequently employed in conversational speech.

The use of direct questions to mysterians, which are used as expressive means of language to attract attention in the process of linguostylistic analysis of the translation of a popular science text:

- *What Causes Insomnia?*
- *Is hand-washing really a panacea?*
- *What exactly is artificial intelligence (AI)?*
- *Still, is the simple act as effective at thwarting microbes as we think? [5]*

To accurately express information, popular science texts are supplemented with appropriate titles: *"The US National Institutes of Health spent \$1.9 billion"*, *"Frank Bond at Goldsmiths, University of London"*, *"the American Journal of Public Health"* [5]. As you can see, the authors of the article refer to the research of other scientists, which is manifested in the use of specific names, in our cases these are the names of organizations and the names of scientists.

In addition, the authors of the articles refer to various digital signs and facts: *"in 30-48%"*, *"49 per cent of all working days"*, *"in the UK in 2016-17"* [5],

Accuracy is another characteristic of the popular scientific style. This involves the use of specialized vocabulary and terminology: *There are also consequences for physical health: studies have shown that long-term stress leads to a compromised immune system, contributing to debilitating headaches, digestive disorders and cardiovascular disease; Problems affecting the brain, including neurodegenerative and neurodevelopmental disorders, have been found to be associated with an elevated risk of insomnia [5].*

Based on the above examples, it can be noted that the terms used in this sub-method have a strictly clear meaning and belong to some areas of science: "cardiovascular disease" - cardiovascular diseases; "personality disorder" - personality disorder (in psychology); "digestive disorders" - digestive disorders (gastrointestinal disorders); "neurosis" refers to neurosis, "neurodegenerative and neurodevelopmental disorders" refers to neurodegenerative disorders and

the development of the nervous system. Moreover, terminology is clear and independent of the linguostylistic context in the process of translation.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the presence of academic or formal words: "contributing," "debilitating," and "consequences." These words are long, complex in structure, and borrowed. They have specific denotative meanings and in some cases are characterized by the absence of connotations.

The use of verbs expressing actions and situations related to the object of study was also noted: It depends on, what exists to prevent good hand-washing practice [5]. In these examples, such verbs are "depend" and "exist." The groups of registered verbs together have the function of influencing the addressee.

The characteristic of scientific-popular text translations is the use of nouns as the main attribute in the general case - in the linguostylistic aspect. Due to the use of multicomponent phrases, authors can convey a large amount of information with a small amount of grammatical means [4]. In addition, the aforementioned constructions perform a term-forming function. For example: "excessive daytime sleepiness" - daytime sleepiness; "artificial intelligence" - artificial intelligence; "strep throat" - acute pharyngitis; "shortness of breath" - shortness of breath [1].

At the end of the study, we came to the conclusion that popular science texts are aimed at conveying scientific information to an audience that is not ready to perceive it, and this is reflected at the lexical, grammatical, and syntactic levels. Because popular science methods popularize scientific knowledge, it has many characteristics of other functional styles.

A stylistic analysis of existing examples and, in general, popular science literature allows us to conclude that English and Uzbek literature are very similar in terms of style. However, some features allow us to speak about some differences. For example, it has been noted that popular science texts in English are supplemented with expressive means of expression. The style of popular science texts in the Uzbek language is traditionally considered moderate and neutral.

At the same time, regardless of the language, the following characteristic features of the scientific-popular style are highlighted: the use of artistic speech techniques, the use of colloquial speech, the replacement of special terminology with descriptions, the use of various methods, including speech, to actualize the attention of the reader or listener.

An analysis of the translation of existing examples allows us to conclude that translators should often use different types of linguistic and stylistic changes in text translations when translating texts of popular science literature. Their use is necessary to preserve the pragmatic nature of the source text and at the same time the emotional component, which is a characteristic feature of popular science texts in English.

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