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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF LENGTH MEASURES TERMS BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract
This article examines the features of the translation of length measures between the Russian and Uzbek languages, taking into account lexical, semantic, grammatical and cultural factors. A systematic analysis of the main difficulties arising in the transfer of units of measurement in scientific and technical documentation and educational materials is carried out. Both obsolete and modern units of length are considered, translation patterns and variability of lexical equivalents are revealed. The work is based on the study of regulatory documents, specialized dictionaries and practical translation examples, which allows us to formulate recommendations for standardizing terminology and improving the quality of translations. The results of the study will be useful to linguists, translators, specialists in the field of technical documentation and educational materials.

Keywords: Translation, terminology, measures of length, Russian language, Uzbek language, lexical accuracy, standardization.

Introduction

Translating the terms of measures of length between Russian and Uzbek is a complex and multifaceted task, due to both linguistic and cultural factors. Differences in language structures, grammar and semantics of vocabulary lead to the fact that direct equivalents are not always available, and the context of the use of terms strongly influences the choice of translation. Historically, the system of length measures in the Russian language included arshin, sazhen, verst, foot and

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other units, many of which are obsolete, but their cultural and historical significance is preserved in educational texts and literature. In the Uzbek language, similar units are found both direct calques and adapted versions, which gives rise to variability and potential errors in translation. In practice, translation accuracy is critical in engineering calculations, construction documentation, scientific publications, and educational materials. The purpose of this study is to systematize the features of the translation of length terms, identify typical difficulties, analyze errors and develop practical recommendations to improve the accuracy and uniformity of translations. The objectives of the work include the historical analysis of measures of length, the comparative lexical analysis of terms, the study of contextual variability of translations and the development of recommendations for the standardization of terminology.

Methodology

The study is based on an integrated approach, including comparative-analytical, lexical-semantic and contextual methods of analysis. The main body of data was made up of Russian scientific and technical sources, regulatory documents (GOSTs and standards), textbooks and specialized dictionaries. To establish Uzbek equivalents, official regulatory documents, translations of technical literature and dictionaries of modern terms were used. Particular attention was paid to the context of the use of terms: engineering calculations, construction documentation, educational texts and historical research. In the process of analysis, typical translation errors, variants of tracing, synonymous rows and grammatical features that affect the adequacy of the transfer of meaning were revealed. To assess the quality of the translation, the criteria of accuracy of the unit of measurement, preservation of semantics and compliance with regulatory practice were used. The methodology of the study allows us to identify patterns in the transmission of terms, identify difficulties and propose standardized approaches to translation.

Results

The analysis showed that the translation of length measures is accompanied by a set of difficulties that can be classified into three groups: lexical-semantic,

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grammatical and contextual. Lexico-semantic difficulties include the lack of direct equivalents of obsolete units, such as arshin, sazhen or verst, as well as the variability of modern terms of the metric system. Grammatical difficulties are manifested in the change in the form of words in agreement with numerals and units of measurement, especially in the Uzbek language, where the system of declensions and word formation differs from Russian. Contextual difficulties arise when transferring terms to different areas of application, for example, historical texts or technical calculations, where accuracy is critical. Specific examples include the translation of the Russian "sazhen" as the Uzbek "zog'", which reflects an obsolete unit, while the modern metric equivalent is translated directly. An analysis of existing translations showed the presence of typical errors: incorrect agreement of numerals, tracing, the use of obsolete forms, non-compliance with uniformity in the text. As a result of the study, a classification of translation difficulties was developed, and the main patterns were identified: the units of the metric system are translated with high accuracy, obsolete units require contextual interpretation and references to the historical system of measurements, and the grammatical features of the Uzbek language should be taken into account to preserve the accuracy and naturalness of the text.

Discussion

The results of the analysis confirm that a successful translation of length terms is impossible without a systematic approach, including knowledge of languages, the regulatory framework and the context of the use of terms. The difficulties of translating obsolete units can be overcome through the use of reference literature and historical sources, but it is important to take into account the variability of translations depending on the goals of the text. In technical documents, uniformity and accuracy are key, which involves the use of standardized metric terms and compliance with GOST and international standards. In educational materials, explanations and comments on obsolete units are allowed, which contributes to the understanding of the historical context. The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of forming recommendations for the standardization of translations, the development of specialized dictionaries and automated translation tools taking into account the features of length

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measures. The results of the study demonstrate the need to integrate linguistic and technical knowledge, as well as take into account the historical and cultural context in the preparation of translation materials.

Conclusion

The peculiarities of the translation of length terms between Russian and Uzbek reflect the complexity of the interaction of language systems, cultural and historical factors. The work identified the main difficulties in translation, classified them and offered recommendations for improving the accuracy and uniformity of translations. The main findings include the need to take into account the historical and cultural context, the importance of the regulatory framework and standards, and the need to develop common terminological dictionaries. The results of the study are of practical importance for translators, specialists in technical documentation and educational materials. Further research can be aimed at expanding the database of examples, creating automated translation systems and developing standardized recommendations for different types of texts.

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