

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation: In translating academic (scientific) degrees from one language into another, a number of problems arise that not every translator is able to solve. The fact is that there are only three of them in the English-speaking countries system of academic degrees. Philosophy does not mean philosophy itself, but the whole complex of disciplines in a broad sense. Therefore, this degree is also held by specialists in the field of technical, economic, legal, medical, chemical, philological, mathematical and philosophical sciences.

Keywords: translating, academic degrees, disciplines, scientific degrees.

In Uzbekistan, bachelor's and master's degrees are not academic degrees, but candidate and doctor of sciences act as such. The translation is also complicated by the fact that an agreement on the correspondence of academic degrees has not been concluded between Uzbekistan and other English-speaking countries.

There is only one Anglo-American alternative to the two Uzbek degrees: Ph.D. Therefore, in English, both degrees in English usually sound like that. It is this version of the translation that is recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science of Uzbekistan. However, this approach is incorrect. After all, there are different requirements for applicants for doctoral and candidate degrees. How to be in this case? Often the translation is not semantic, but literal. A candidate's degree is often broadcasted as "*candidate of science*", and the very concept of this degree as "*candidate's degree*". For English-speaking people, such a formulation will be difficult to understand, but it very accurately conveys the meaning of this academic degree. [11]

The translation of the doctoral degree into English as "Ph.D." is also incorrect. After all, Ph. D. roughly corresponds to the Uzbek candidate, which is one step lower. This is how native English speakers will perceive it. Thus, the scientific achievements of the Uzbek doctor will be downplayed. Therefore, this degree can be translated into English as grand philosophy doctor. With this option, the candidate of sciences is translated as simply philosophy doctor.

National academic titles in English

The situation with the translation of academic titles into English is also not easy. There are only two of them in the Uzbek system: *an associate professor* (dotsent) and a *professor*. But in the Anglo-American system, the title of professor alone has several varieties (full professor, assistant professor, associate professor). There is no international agreement on the ratio of academic titles, as is the case with academic degrees

Therefore, the translation is always quite approximate and is based on the approximate ratio of ranks. Thus, an associate professor is closest to an associate professor, and a full professor is closest to a professor (sometimes this academic title is translated simply by the word professor).

However, even this translation is not entirely correct. In English-speaking countries, a professor is not an academic title in the form in which we understand it, which emphasizes the high

status of its holder in the scientific community, but rather a position that a teacher occupies in an educational institution at a certain stage of his career.

Translation examples:

| Name (title) in Uzbek | | Name in English |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--|
| Texnika | Fanlari Nomzodi | Ph.D. in engineering science |
| Filologiya | | Ph. D. in philological science |
| Iqtisod | | Ph. D. in economic science |
| Tibbiyot | | Ph. D. in medical science |
| Falsafa | | Ph. D. in philosophical science |
| Fizika-matematika | | Ph. D. in physical- mathematical science |

Here’s how to most adequately translate some Uzbek scientific degrees into English so that they are as clear as possible to a native speaker of this language. However, even this is also not quite the correct transfer of meaning. Mathematics and jurisprudence cause problems in translation. So, the phrase “physical and mathematical” is not used abroad. It is also unclear how to translate the word “jurisprudence” into English: judicial, jurisprudence and law.

The education system of English-speaking countries is different from the Uzbek one in some cases. Therefore, confusion often arises when translating scientific statuses. Transfer of higher education level one of the most important indicators of scientific qualifications is the degree. In English-speaking countries, the successful completion of a three- to four-year course of study at a higher education institution, as a rule, leads to a Bachelor’s degree:

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| Bachelor of Science, abbr. <i>B.Sc./B.S.</i> | Tabiiy fanlar |
| Bachelor of Arts, abbr. <i>A.B./B.A.</i> | Gumanitar fanlar |
| Bachelor of Fine Arts, abbr. <i>B.F.A.</i> | San’at |
| Bachelor of Business Administration, abbr. <i>B.B.A.</i> | Boshqaruv |

A bachelor’s degree is often referred to as a first degree in English-speaking countries. In Russian universities, a bachelor’s degree is awarded to a graduate with a four-year cycle of study (bachelor’s degree) who has passed state exams. Students continuing their studies after receiving the first degree (graduate / postgraduate students) can apply for a master’s degree master’s degree:

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|--------------------------------------|
| Master of Science, abbr. <i>M.S.</i> |
| Master of Arts, abbr. <i>M.A.</i> |

To obtain this degree, the student must attend lectures and participate in research work for a year or two, after which he must pass a series of exams and, as a rule, submit a thesis. In Uzbekistan universities, a master's degree is awarded to a graduate with a four- or five-year cycle of study who has completed and defended a master's thesis. It should be borne in mind that the use of the word diploma, by analogy with the Uzbek word diploma (a document on graduation from a university), is incorrect and can lead to inaccurate understanding, since in English-speaking countries, completing a course with a diploma is usually less honorable than receiving a degree. [14]

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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