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## THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING HISTORICAL TERMS

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**Annotation.** The relevance of this thesis lies in the importance of translating historical terms and demonstrates some problems with translation from one language to another.

**Аннотация.** Актуальность данного тезиса заключается в важности перевода исторических терминов и демонстрирует некоторые проблемы с переводом с одного языка на другой.

**Annotasiya.** Ushbu tezisning dolzarbligi tarixiy atamalar tarjimasining muhim jihatlari va bir tildan boshqa tilga tarjima qilishdagi muammolarni ko'rsatishdan iborat

**Key words:** temporal and cultural boundaries, national-historical text, translation, historical terms, historical methodology

**Ключевые слова:** временные и культурные рубежи, национально-исторический текст, перевод, исторические термины, историческая методология.

**Kalit so'zlar:** vaqtinchalik va madaniy chegaralar, milliy-tarixiy matn, tarjima, tarixiy atamalar, tarixiy metodologiya

Each nation has a special vision of the world, and this vision is created collectively and passed down from generation to generation bit by bit. It is also true that each text is created taking into account certain temporal and cultural boundaries, so the solution to the problem lies in translating the national-historical text or overcoming the time barrier and “modernizing” the most understandable text for readers [1, 5-30].

The theme of the relationship between the historical term, the concept of history, the subject and tasks of historical science is declared by us as research, and in this brief review we will try to explain its relevance and outline the most general approaches to its consideration. The problem of the formation and use of the terminological tools of historical science, which is based on the concept, is most closely related to its formation as a discipline and understanding of the subject of its research. “One of the features of society as a subject of scientific research is the integrity of the interactions and counteractions of factors of various nature ... the vagueness of theoretical thinking about society and its history, as well as the vagueness of judgments expressing public opinion, largely depend on the fact that in these areas we have thinking expressed with the help of ideas, not concepts.

In the history of historical knowledge, many of the most prominent scientists paid the closest attention to the problems of the concept, historical terminology, since only the presence of a clear terminology expressing certain entities constitutes a scientific discipline, science. We will not be far from the truth,

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arguing that understanding the language of the historian exists as long as the historical discipline itself.

A necessary condition for the successful translation of facts into another language, is such an element of translation competence as the availability of reference information. To avoid this, the translator must know the facts in the source language that cause difficulty, both at the stage of discovery and at the stage of text processing. However, it should be noted that sometimes the reader may not have this information. Therefore, it is important to apply some transformations. In addition, often the translation of facts varies from situation to situation [4, 31].

The translation of historical terms is not an exception in this regard and is associated with certain issues, the elimination of which determines the quality of data translation into another language. First of all, it should be considered, the obvious ease of translation of historical terms, most of which are combined and even dissolved in a common dictionary. However, historical terms require compliance with certain translation rules, which are determined by the basic knowledge and traditions adopted in the target language [3, 43].

Historical terms are lexical units expressing the categories and concepts of historical methodology, as well as the concepts of event history. The second captures the material and spiritual achievements of human activity. They carry information about the life of society in a certain period of historical reality, serve as a means of historical knowledge. The historical terms of the history of events help to reconstruct the historical past of mankind. Each period is evaluated based on certain categories and concepts, since each period is unique, irreversible and characteristic in time, in our case, its cases are expressed only in historical language [5, 67].

The main problem in translating historical terms is to preserve the originality of the meaning that they have in a particular historical period and transfer them to a specific geographical area. When translating historical terms, it is recommended to avoid ambiguities when translating their meaning into another language, as this leads to a distortion of historical reality and the creation of a false idea of history [6, 78].

It should be noted that the translation of historical terms is directly related to the establishment of translation units that have an ambiguous definition. An analysis of the definitions of translation units shows that all of them are classified mainly according to quantitative and qualitative indicators. The main attention is paid to the meaning of the conversion unit or its characteristics. Numerous studies have shown that, since the translation unit is a mobile value and depends on the task, its most accurate definition is as follows: "Translation units are separate parts of independent speech that require solution ... for translation" [1, 55]

The historical term acts as an independently existing translation unit that requires its own translation decision: a) the choice of a fixed equivalent, b) an occasional equivalent, c) interpretation. However, it is impossible to determine which of the solutions is the best, each of which is used when necessary, each has

its own advantages in each case. It is well known that the term performs a nominative function and that many translation operations are associated with the search for the most appropriate methods of nomination [4, 89].

Today, historical science has its own level of theory<sup>10</sup>, i.e. the level of categorical knowledge corresponding to its cognitive functions and determined by the collective experience of understanding the past. The nature of the historical term stems from the subject of study and undergoes dynamic changes as it is comprehended. This is one of the features of the logic of development not only of history, but also of all humanitarian scientific knowledge.

However, when translating historical texts, one should not forget about historical terms that play an important role in translation. An accurate and competent translation of terms is the key to a successful translation of a historical text. At the same time, the most important information for the translator is reference information, according to which it is impossible to comply with all the rules for the translation of historical terms. Historical terms contain information about the life of society in different periods, the moral and material values of people, those who lived in different historical periods and their achievements. Such terms help lift the veil and see the past [2, 44].

The main problem of translating historical terms is the difficulty of transferring and preserving the specific meaning of this term. Because they have a special meaning in a certain period of history. And having made a mistake or an error in the translation of historical terms, a translator can create a misconception about a particular historical event and the course of history as a whole, which is unacceptable for a professional translator [5, 61].

Summarizing the above, several conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, when translating historical texts, it is especially difficult to observe the chronological framework, therefore, in order to realize the pragmatic potential, the linguist needs to have sufficient background knowledge.

Secondly, if the linguist desire to get a successful translation of historical realities, the he must find a compromise between historicization and modernization and focus on the situation.

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