



## TRANSLATION AND STRATEGIES

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**Abstract:** Translation is the process of transferring meaning from one language to another. It is essential for global communication, literature, science, and education. This paper introduces translation as a field of study, explores its main types, discusses common strategies used by translators, and highlights the differences between English and Uzbek translation practices.

**Keywords:** Translation, strategies, equivalence, linguistic comparison, cultural context, English-Uzbek translation, literal translation, communicative translation

Translation plays a vital role in helping people understand each other across different languages and cultures. It is not just about changing words from one language to another, but also about conveying the correct meaning, tone, and style. English and Uzbek belong to two different language families, so translating between them often requires careful strategies.

Translation means changing a text or speech from one language (source language) to another (target language) while keeping the meaning the same. It is important in areas like international relations, literature, science, and education. For example, English novels can be translated into Uzbek, and Uzbek poems can be shared with the world in English.

There are three main types of translation, according to Roman Jakobson:



Intralingual translation (within the same language, e.g., old to modern English)

Interlingual translation (from one language to another, e.g., English to Uzbek)

Intersemiotic translation (from verbal to non-verbal language, e.g., text to image)

There are different ways to translate depending on the type of text and its purpose. Literal Translation means translating word-for-word.

Example:

EN: “He kicked the bucket.”

UZ: “U chelakni tepdi.” (Literal, but it loses the meaning “he died.”)

Free Translation gives more freedom to the translator to express the meaning in a natural way. Communicative Translation focuses on making sure the audience understands the message clearly.

Translators use different strategies to solve problems and make texts more understandable in the target language.

Borrowing: Taking a word directly from the source language.

Example: “Internet” in English is also “Internet” in Uzbek.

Calque: Translating each part of a phrase literally.

Example: “Skyscraper” → “Osmangutargich”

Transposition: Changing grammar or word order.

EN: “He gave me advice.” → UZ: “U menga maslahat berdi.”



Modulation: Changing how the idea is expressed.

EN: “You are right.” → UZ: “Siz haqsiz.”

Equivalence: Using an equivalent phrase in the target language.

EN: “It’s raining cats and dogs.” → UZ: “Yomg‘ir shiddat bilan yog‘moqda.”

Adaptation: Replacing a cultural reference with a local one.

EN: “Christmas” → UZ: “Yangi yil”

Translators need to understand not just languages, but cultures too. Uzbek and English have many differences:

Grammar: English uses helper verbs; Uzbek uses suffixes.

EN: “I am going to school.” → UZ: “Men maktabga ketayapman.”

Vocabulary: English borrows from Latin and French; Uzbek from Arabic and Russian.

Formality: English uses “you” for everyone; Uzbek has “sen” (informal) and “siz” (formal).

Example:

EN: “You are my friend.”

UZ: “Sen do‘stimsan” (informal) or “Siz do‘stimsiz” (formal)

Scholars have proposed different theories to explain translation.

Nida’s Dynamic Equivalence: The translation should make the same impact on the reader as the original did.

Newmark’s Theory:



Semantic translation is close to the source text.

Communicative translation is easy for the target audience to understand.

Skopos Theory: The translator should focus on the goal (purpose) of the translation. English and Uzbek differ in grammar, structure, and expression. Therefore, translation between them needs special attention.

Grammar: English uses fixed word order; Uzbek has flexible syntax.

Lexicon: Uzbek words often use suffixes to show meaning, while English uses separate words.

Politeness: Uzbek has strong formal/informal distinctions, which translators must maintain.

Gender: Both English and Uzbek do not change words based on gender, so this is less of a challenge. Poetry is one of the most difficult types of texts to translate because of its rhythm, rhyme, and metaphors.

Example from Shakespeare:

EN: "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"

UZ: "Seni yozning musaffo kuniga qiyos qilaymi?"

The translation keeps the romantic tone, even if the exact words are different. Translators help people and cultures understand each other. A good translator must:

Be accurate

Avoid changing the message

Understand both languages and cultures

Be ethical and responsible



Translation is more than just changing words. It requires skill, cultural understanding, and the right strategy. Knowing different translation methods helps translators make better choices. When translating between English and Uzbek, it is important to understand the grammar, vocabulary, and cultural values of both languages. Human translators play a key role in connecting the world and making communication meaningful.

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