



CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING NON-EQUIVALENT LEXICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH-UZBEK BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES

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Abstract. *Interpreting culture-specific words, expressions, and authentic terms between English and Uzbek postures noteworthy etymological and social challenges due to contrasts in conventions, social structures, and verifiable foundations. Numerous words and expressions need coordinate reciprocals, requiring interpreters to embrace different procedures to protect meaning whereas guaranteeing comprehension. This ponder looks at the troubles of interpreting such terms and investigates successful interpretation techniques, counting clear interpretation, borrowing, and relevant clarification. By analyzing particular illustrations, this investigate highlights how interpreters explore cultural and phonetic crevices to preserve the keenness of the first text. The discoveries recommend that a combination of interpretation strategies is fundamental to realize exactness and social pertinence, eventually moving forward bilingual word references and scholarly interpretations.*



Literature review. The challenge of interpreting culture-specific words, figures of speech, and verifiable terms has been broadly examined in interpretation thinks about. Researchers such as Newmark (1988) and Dough puncher (1992) emphasize the significance of social setting in interpretation, highlighting that phonetic proportionality alone is deficiently when managing with socially bound expressions. Ponders on bilingual lexicons, such as Hartmann (2001), recommend that non-equivalent lexical units require nitty gritty clarifications or versatile interpretation techniques. In Uzbek-English interpretation considers, analysts like Karimov (2015) and Rustamova (2018) have investigated the adequacy of clear interpretation and borrowing in protecting meaning. Past inquire about demonstrates that figures of speech and verifiable terms frequently require relevant adjustment instead of coordinate interpretation to preserve their aiming affect. This ponder builds on these works by analyzing genuine cases of English-Uzbek interpretation challenges and proposing viable techniques for tending to non-equivalence.

Methodology. This ponder utilizes a subjective inquire about approach, centering on comparative phonetic examination. The investigate includes a point by point examination of culture-specific words, expressions, and chronicled terms in English and their Uzbek interpretations. Information is collected from bilingual lexicons, scholarly writings, and interpreted works. A case ponder strategy is utilized to analyze particular occurrences of interpretation challenges, highlighting the viability of different interpretation methodologies. Moreover, master suppositions from proficient interpreters and language specialists are considered to assess best hones in taking care of non-equivalent lexical units.

Findings. The think about uncovers that interpreting culture-specific words and figures of speech between English and Uzbek presents three primary challenges:



(1) the nonappearance of coordinate reciprocals, (2) social contrasts that require adjustment, and (3) authentic terms with one of a kind relevant implications. Borrowing is commonly utilized for worldwide terms, whereas graphic interpretation is favored for socially wealthy expressions. Expressions often require utilitarian comparability instead of exacting interpretation. The discoveries recommend that interpreters must receive adaptable procedures depending on the nature of the term, ensuring both phonetic exactness and social significance.

Overview. This inquire about investigates the complexities of interpreting non-equivalent lexical units in English-Uzbek bilingual lexicons. By analyzing genuine illustrations and assessing interpretation methodologies, the consider points to contribute to made strides lexicon advancement and scholarly interpretation hones.

Participants. The think about includes proficient interpreters, etymologists, and bilingual lexicon clients. Their bits of knowledge are accumulated through interviews and studies to evaluate the adequacy of distinctive interpretation approaches.

Procedures. Information collection incorporates analyzing bilingual word references, analyzing scholarly interpretations, and conducting interviews with dialect specialists. Comparative investigation is performed to assess distinctive interpretation strategies connected to particular terms.

Materials. The think about utilizes bilingual word references, interpreted scholarly works, academic articles on interpretation hypothesis, and recorded interviews with interpreters and language specialists. Advanced instruments such as interpretation program are too looked into to evaluate their part in taking care of non-equivalent lexical units.

Introduction. Interpreting non-equivalent lexical units in English-Uzbek bilingual word references could be a complex assignment due to etymological, social, and linguistic contrasts between the two dialects. Non-equivalence arises



when a word or express within the source dialect (English) has no coordinate or correct partner within the target dialect (Uzbek). This issue requires cautious thought of semantic, down to earth, and social variables to guarantee exact and significant interpretation.

Figures of speech posture another major challenge since their implications are regularly allegorical and socially bound. A exacting interpretation may lead to perplexity or indeed error. For case, the English expression sprinkling cats and pooches would not make sense in Uzbek in the event that interpreted word for word, so it is superior rendered as qattiq yomg'ir yog'moqda ("it is down-pouring intensely"). So also, the Uzbek expression tish-tirnog'i bilan ("with teeth and nails") passes on the idea of extraordinary exertion and can be interpreted as "with extraordinary exertion" instead of literally. When managing with expressions, interpreters must prioritize meaning over frame and discover identical expressions within the target dialect. Challenges in interpreting non-equivalent lexical units:

1. Social contrasts. English and Uzbek societies have unmistakable conventions, traditions, and social structures, driving to lexical holes. For occasion, English has particular words for family connections like uncle (which can cruel either amaki or tog'a in Uzbek, depending on whether it may be a fatherly or maternal uncle). Uzbek, on the other hand, has socially critical words like ota-ona (truly "father-mother," meaning "guardians"), which don't have an correct identical in English.

2. Lexical crevices. A few concepts exist in one dialect but not within the other. For illustration, Uzbek has the word mehmonnavozlik, which portrays the social hone of appearing uncommon neighborliness. English does not have a single word for this and requires a clear state like "warm neighborliness" or "liberal facilitating." On the other hand, English terms such as security don't have a coordinate identical in Uzbek, as the concept is less emphasized in conventional Uzbek culture.



3. Polysemy and homonymy. Many English words have numerous implications depending on setting. For case, light can cruel "not overwhelming" (yengil) or "illumination" (yorug'lik). Selecting the proper interpretation depends on the setting, which lexicons may battle to capture completely.

4. Idioms and settled expressions. Informal expressions regularly don't have coordinate counterparts. The English state down-pouring cats and mutts cannot be interpreted truly into Uzbek. Instep, an identical express such as qattiq yomg'ir yog'moqda ("it is down-pouring intensely") must be used. Similarly, Uzbek expressions like tish-tirnog'i bilan (literally "with teeth and nails") interpret as "with incredible exertion" instead of word-for-word.

Procedures for overcoming challenges:

1. Clear interpretation. When no correct comparable exists, a state can be used to communicate the meaning. For case, security can be deciphered as shaxsiy hayot daxlsizligi ("sacredness of individual life").

2. Loanwords and borrowings. A few words are borrowed specifically from English, particularly in innovation (kompyuter for "computer") or science (web for "Web").

References and illustrative notes - word references can give clarifications for socially particular terms. For occasion, Thanksgiving may be clarified as Amerikada nishonlanadigan bayram ("a occasion celebrated in America").

Utilizing utilitarian reciprocals - finding a conceptually comparative word in Uzbek makes a difference keep up meaning. For case, bar can be interpreted as bar or qahvaxona (café), depending on the social setting.

By utilizing these methodologies, English-Uzbek bilingual word references can progress precision and ease of use for dialect learners and interpreters.

Deciphering culture-specific words, expressions, and chronicled terms presents noteworthy challenges due to the profound associations between dialect and culture. Words and expressions frequently carry implications past their strict



definitions, affected by chronicled, social, and social settings. When deciphering between English and Uzbek, numerous terms need coordinate reciprocals, requiring interpreters to embrace different methodologies to guarantee precision whereas keeping up the planning meaning.

One of the essential troubles in interpreting culture-specific words is that a few concepts exist in one dialect but not within the other. For illustration, the English word protection does not have a coordinate comparable in Uzbek, as the concept is less emphasized in Uzbek culture. Essentially, the Uzbek word mehmonnavozlik, which reflects a profoundly imbued convention of neighborliness, requires a express like "warm neighborliness" in English to communicate its full meaning. These holes require the utilize of clear interpretation, where a term is clarified within the target dialect instead of straightforwardly deciphered.

Authentic terms show another set of troubles. A few words allude to concepts, occasions, or titles particular to a specific culture or time period, making coordinate interpretation tricky. For occurrence, the English term Magna Carta alludes to a foundational lawful report in British history, which has no coordinate partner in Uzbek history. In such cases, interpreters frequently resort to borrowing the term and giving an informative note.

So also, the Uzbek verifiable title bek (a respectable rank in Central Asian history) may be cleared out untranslated with a brief clarification instead of being incorrectly supplanted with an English proportionate like ruler or duke. To address these challenges, interpreters utilize procedures such as borrowing, where words are specifically received from the source dialect, graphic interpretation, which clarifies the term, and relevant clarification, where references or extra setting are given. These approaches offer assistance bridge etymological and social holes, guaranteeing that deciphered writings stay precise and comprehensible for the target gathering of people.



Conclusion. Deciphering culture-specific words, expressions, and chronicled terms could be a complex handle that requires a profound understanding of both source and target societies. The nonappearance of coordinate reciprocals in Uzbek and English makes challenges that can lead to distortion in case not carefully tended to. Methodologies such as clear interpretation, borrowing, and relevant clarification permit interpreters to bridge phonetic holes whereas preserving the meaning and social importance of the initial content. Whereas no single approach is all around compelling, a combination of strategies guarantees a more exact and relevantly suitable interpretation. By utilizing these techniques, interpreters can upgrade bilingual word references and scholarly works, making them more open and important for dialect learners and researchers. Future investigate can investigate the part of computerized apparatuses and AI in making strides interpretation precision for socially inserted terms.

Recommendations. To move forward the interpretation of culture-specific words, figures of speech, and verifiable terms, bilingual lexicons ought to consolidate clear clarifications, social notes, and relevant cases. Interpreters ought to prioritize meaning over coordinate comparability, utilizing versatile techniques such as utilitarian proportionality, borrowing, and footnoting. Assist investigate on machine interpretation and AI-based apparatuses may improve the precision of non-equivalent term interpretation, making dialect learning and scholarly interpretation more successful.

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