

**PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK
LANGUAGE**

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Annotation: The translation of texts from English to Uzbek presents unique challenges, particularly because of the differences in structure, syntax, vocabulary, and cultural context between the two languages. While English has a global presence and wide lexical variety, Uzbek is primarily used in Central Asia and has its own linguistic roots, influenced by Turkic, Arabic, Persian, and Russian elements. This article explores the key problems translators encounter when working from English to Uzbek. It identifies issues such as lexical gaps, syntactical differences, cultural nuances, and idiomatic expressions that complicate translation. Furthermore, the article considers the strategies employed by translators to address these problems, offering insights into how the nuances of both languages shape the process of translation.

Annotatsiya: Matnlarni ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish, ayniqsa, ikki til o'rtasidagi tuzilish, sintaksis, lug'at va madaniy kontekstdagi farqlar tufayli o'ziga xos qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Ingliz tili dunyo miqyosda keng tarqalgan va keng leksik rang-baranglikka ega bo'lsa, o'zbek tili asosan O'rta Osiyoda qo'llaniladi va turkiy, arab, fors va ruscha elementlar ta'sirida o'ziga xos lisoniy ildizlarga ega. Ushbu maqola tarjimonlarning ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima jarayonida duch keladigan asosiy muammolarni o'rganadi. Unda tarjimani murakkablashtiradigan lug'aviy bo'shliqlar, sintaktik farqlar, madaniy nuanslar, idiomatik iboralar kabi masalalar aniqlanadi. Bundan tashqari, maqola ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun tarjimonlar tomonidan qo'llaniladigan strategiyalarni ko'rib chiqadi va ikkala tilning nuanslari tarjima jarayonini qanday shakllantirishi haqida tushuncha beradi.



Keywords: *Translation, English to Uzbek, lexical gaps, syntactic differences, idiomatic expressions, cultural nuances, translation strategies*

Kalit so'zlar: *tarjima, ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga, leksik bo'shliqlar, sintaktik farqlar, idiomatik iboralar, madaniy nuanslar, tarjima strategiyalari*

Translation is a process that bridges the gap between languages and cultures. However, translating from one language to another is never a straightforward task, particularly when the source and target languages belong to different linguistic families. English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct structures and vocabularies, present specific challenges for translators. English is a Germanic language with extensive borrowing from Latin, French, and Greek, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family and has absorbed significant influences from Persian, Arabic, and Russian [1]. In this article, we will explore the most common translation problems that arise when translating from English to Uzbek. We will examine lexical issues, syntactical challenges, cultural contexts, and idiomatic expressions that complicate the translation process. By focusing on the unique linguistic features of both languages, we aim to shed light on the complexities of translating between English and Uzbek.

One of the primary challenges in translation from English to Uzbek is the difference in vocabulary. Lexical gaps, or the absence of equivalent words in the target language, are frequent obstacles that translators must navigate. These gaps arise from the cultural and historical differences between the English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking communities [3]. English is a language with a vast lexicon, especially in areas like technology, science, and global commerce. It has borrowed extensively from other languages, which contributes to its richness. However, not all English terms have direct counterparts in Uzbek. For example, words like "smartphone," "internet," or "social media" are relatively new concepts, and traditional Uzbek vocabulary lacks precise equivalents. In such cases, translators either resort to borrowing the terms directly or use descriptive phrases that explain the concept [2]. For instance, the term "smartphone" might be translated as "aqlli telefon" (literally "smart phone") in Uzbek, a descriptive translation. Another issue is the differences in specific terminology used



in each language. For example, English terms related to governance, legal systems, and education may not directly correspond to the terms used in Uzbek, which has its own history and administrative structure. For instance, the word "university" in English refers to a higher education institution, but in Uzbekistan, the term "oliya o'quv yurtlari" (higher education institution) is more commonly used. Similarly, the English word "law" might need a more context-specific translation depending on whether it refers to civil law, criminal law, or another legal field [1]. Apart from vocabulary, syntactic differences between English and Uzbek can pose significant challenges in translation. The two languages differ greatly in terms of word order, sentence structure, and the use of grammatical markers.

English typically follows a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order, whereas Uzbek follows a subject-object-verb (SOV) structure. This fundamental difference means that translators must adjust the placement of words when translating from English to Uzbek. For example, the English sentence "He is reading a book" would be translated into Uzbek as "U kitob o'qiyapti," where the verb "o'qiyapti" (is reading) comes at the end of the sentence. This requires careful attention to maintain the meaning while adjusting the word order to fit the target language's syntactical structure [2]. English employs definite and indefinite articles ("the" and "a/an") to specify nouns, whereas Uzbek does not use articles in the same way. In English, articles serve to distinguish between specific and general nouns, but in Uzbek, context or other grammatical markers are used to convey this distinction. For example, the sentence "I have a car" in English would be translated into Uzbek as "Mening mashinam bor" without the need for an article before "mashina" (car). Translators must decide how to convey the specificity of the noun without relying on articles, which can lead to translation ambiguities if not handled carefully [1]. English has a more complex system of tenses and aspects compared to Uzbek. English makes use of various tenses (present, past, future) and aspects (progressive, perfect) to convey time and action. In contrast, Uzbek uses fewer tenses and relies more heavily on context and auxiliary verbs. For example, while English uses progressive tenses like "I am eating," Uzbek would simply use a form like "Men ovqatlanayapman," which combines a verb and an auxiliary verb



to convey the progressive aspect. This difference in tense and aspect systems can make the translation of temporal concepts more challenging, requiring the translator to be sensitive to both the source and target language's conventions [2]. Cultural differences between English and Uzbek play a significant role in translation. Idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and even humor can be difficult to translate effectively, as these concepts are often deeply rooted in the social and historical contexts of the source language [3].

Idiomatic expressions are phrases whose meanings cannot be inferred from the literal meanings of the words involved. In English, idiomatic phrases like "kick the bucket" (to die) or "break a leg" (good luck) are commonly used, but they may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek. A translator must either find a comparable idiom in Uzbek or resort to a descriptive translation that explains the intended meaning. For example, "kick the bucket" might be translated as "dunyo bilan xayrlashmoq" (literally, "say farewell to the world"), a culturally appropriate expression in Uzbek [5]. Certain English cultural references, such as historical figures, places, or societal norms, may not be easily understood by an Uzbek audience. Translators must either find a local equivalent or provide an explanation. For instance, references to American holidays like Thanksgiving may not be meaningful to Uzbek speakers. In such cases, the translator might choose to either omit the reference or replace it with a similar Uzbek cultural practice, such as a family gathering or celebration [2]. Humor and sarcasm are particularly challenging in translation. English-speaking cultures often use humor that relies on wordplay, puns, or cultural knowledge that might be lost in translation. Sarcasm, in particular, is difficult to convey because it often depends on tone and context. Translators must be adept at conveying the intended tone without distorting the meaning, which can sometimes lead to loss of the intended humor or sarcasm [5].

The process of translating from English to Uzbek presents a variety of challenges, from lexical gaps to syntactical differences and cultural nuances. While both languages share certain universal concepts, their distinct linguistic structures and cultural contexts necessitate careful attention to detail. Lexical gaps and differences in grammar require creative solutions, such as borrowing terms, paraphrasing, or using



descriptive translations. Syntactic differences, particularly word order and tense structures, demand flexibility and a thorough understanding of both languages' grammatical systems. Moreover, idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and humor often require the translator to adapt the text to ensure that it resonates with the target audience. Successful translation between English and Uzbek involves much more than simply converting words; it requires an understanding of the cultural, historical, and social contexts of both languages. Translators must be not only linguistically skilled but also culturally aware to produce translations that are both accurate and meaningful to the target audience.

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