

MODERN PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH WORDS INTO UZBEK

Abdukholikov Janbolat Abdutalip ugli

*First-year Master's student of the department of
Linguistics and Methodology of English Language*

Teaching Faculty of Tourism

Sadullayeva Nilufar Azimovna

Scientific supervisor:

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

ABSTRACT: *This study explores the challenges and strategies involved in translating English words into Uzbek, focusing on the impact of cultural differences, lexical gaps, and the growing influence of globalization. The research examines common problems such as loanwords, the loss of meaning during translation, and the role of context in finding accurate translations. By analyzing various translation examples, this paper highlights the complexities of translating English technical, cultural, and everyday terms into Uzbek. The findings suggest that while translation tools and methods have evolved, there is still a significant need for cultural adaptation to ensure that English words retain their intended meanings when rendered in Uzbek.*

INTRODUCTION

The translation of English words into Uzbek presents a unique set of challenges due to differences in grammar, syntax, cultural context, and historical language development. With the rapid globalization and technological advancements in recent decades, English has become a dominant global language, influencing many languages worldwide, including Uzbek. The increasing flow of loanwords into Uzbek from English has raised concerns regarding the accuracy and appropriateness of these translations, especially in technical fields, media, and popular culture.

One of the major problems in translating English to Uzbek is the lexical gap, where there is no direct equivalent in the Uzbek language. Furthermore, English words often carry nuances or cultural connotations that do not exist in Uzbek. Another issue arises from the need to balance linguistic accuracy with cultural relevance, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the translation. This study aims to investigate the main problems translators face when translating English words into Uzbek and proposes strategies to address these challenges.

METHODS

PARTICIPANTS AND MATERIALS

The study involved an analysis of a wide range of texts, including technical articles, news reports, and literary works, in which English words were translated into Uzbek. The primary texts included English to Uzbek translations found in media outlets, textbooks, and scholarly articles published in recent years. Additionally, a survey was conducted among professional translators and language experts to gather their opinions on common translation difficulties.

A selection of translated texts was carefully reviewed to identify examples of problematic translations, including loanwords, untranslated terms, and instances where meaning was lost or altered. A questionnaire was distributed to 30 professional translators, language educators, and linguists working with English and Uzbek. The survey asked respondents to identify the most challenging aspects of translating English terms into Uzbek, their strategies for overcoming these issues, and their perspectives on the evolving role of English in Uzbek. The collected data from the text analysis and the survey responses were qualitatively analyzed to identify recurring issues in translation. Specific challenges related to lexical gaps, cultural nuances, and the use of loanwords were categorized, and examples were provided for each issue.

RESULTS

One of the most significant challenges identified was the lack of direct equivalents in Uzbek for many English terms, especially in the fields of technology, business, and modern media. For instance, words like "startup," "cloud computing," and "digital marketing" often appear untranslated or are adapted as loanwords in Uzbek. In many cases, translators opt for transliteration (e.g., "cloud computing" becomes "kcloud kompyutir"), but this sometimes confuses readers who are unfamiliar with the original term.

Translating culturally specific terms posed another difficulty. For example, terms related to Western holidays like "Thanksgiving" or concepts from English-speaking societies, such as "Black Friday," lack corresponding cultural concepts in Uzbek. Translators often struggle to find an equivalent that conveys the same meaning or must resort to explanations within the text, which may not always be effective. English loanwords, particularly in technology, are increasingly common in Uzbek. While these loanwords are sometimes unavoidable, there is debate about whether they should be retained in their original form or adapted to fit Uzbek phonetics and grammar. The survey respondents expressed concerns about the overuse of foreign terms, suggesting that this practice may hinder the development of a pure Uzbek lexicon. In some cases, meaning was lost or altered during translation, especially when translators prioritized linguistic accuracy over cultural context. For example, the English term "privacy" may be translated into Uzbek as "shaxsiy hayot," but the cultural connotation of privacy in

Western societies may not fully align with the Uzbek understanding of personal space and privacy.

The rise of machine translation tools, such as Google Translate, was identified as both a blessing and a curse. While these tools offer quick translations, they often fail to capture nuances, idiomatic expressions, or cultural connotations. This was evident in the translation of complex sentences or specialized terminology in fields like law and science.

DISCUSSION

The findings highlight that the translation of English words into Uzbek faces both linguistic and cultural challenges. Lexical gaps and the influence of globalized terminology are the most pressing issues. While loanwords from English are increasingly common, their frequent usage may dilute the richness of the Uzbek language and limit its ability to adapt to new concepts in a way that is culturally meaningful.

Moreover, the importance of context in translation cannot be overstated. For example, the translation of business jargon such as "market share" or "brand loyalty" must be handled with care, ensuring that the Uzbek equivalent maintains the original meaning without causing confusion. In such cases, translators often need to resort to paraphrasing or coining new terms to ensure clarity. Cultural adaptation plays a crucial role, especially when translating terms with cultural significance. Translators need to be aware of how certain concepts resonate within the target culture and adjust their translations accordingly. In some cases, providing an explanation instead of a direct translation may be more effective. As globalization continues, machine translation tools may become more reliable, but they will still require human oversight to handle the subtleties of language and culture. Ultimately, translation should aim to preserve the integrity of both the original text and the cultural context in which it is being translated.

CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates that translating English words into Uzbek involves navigating various linguistic and cultural obstacles. While the growing influence of English and the increasing use of loanwords cannot be ignored, translators must strive to balance accuracy, cultural relevance, and linguistic integrity. The development of strategies to deal with lexical gaps, cultural differences, and the effective use of translation tools is essential for improving translation practices in Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES:

1. Bakhtiyarov, R. (2016). *The Role of Borrowed Words in Modern Uzbek Language*. *Uzbek Linguistic Journal*, 32(4), 85-94.

2. Hassan, A. (2018). *Problems of Translating Technological Terms in Uzbek: A Case Study. International Journal of Translation Studies*, 5(2), 55-71.
3. Kozimov, M. (2020). *Cultural and Linguistic Challenges in Translating English into Uzbek. Central Asian Journal of Linguistics and Translation*, 28(3), 118-130.
4. Nazarov, T. (2017). *Linguistic Borrowing in the Uzbek Language: Trends and Challenges. Journal of Linguistic Research*, 11(1), 45-58.
5. Popov, M. (2019). *Translation and Modern Challenges: A Case of English Loanwords in Uzbek. Global Language Review*, 7(1), 19-31.

