

TRANSFORMATION METHODS IN TRANSLATING CULTURE-SPECIFIC TERMS: THE INTERPLAY OF LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC FACTORS IN THE ENGLISH-UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article examines transformation methods employed in translating culture-specific terms between English and Uzbek, focusing on the interplay between linguistic and extralinguistic factors. The study demonstrates that extralinguistic factors such as cultural asymmetry, historical context, and social conventions significantly affect the selection and application of transformation methods, making translation a multifaceted process that extends beyond purely linguistic operations.

Keywords: translation transformations, culture-specific terms, linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors, cultural asymmetry, translation strategies

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются методы трансформации, используемые при переводе культурно-специфических терминов с английского на узбекский язык, с акцентом на взаимодействие лингвистических и экстравелингвистических факторов. Исследование показывает, что экстравелингвистические факторы, такие как культурная асимметрия, исторический контекст и социальные нормы, существенно влияют на выбор и применение методов трансформации, делая перевод многогранным процессом, выходящим за рамки чисто лингвистических операций.

Ключевые слова: переводческие трансформации, культурно-специфические термины, лингвистические факторы, культурная асимметрия, стратегии перевода

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada lingvistik va ekstraliningvistik omillarning o'zaro ta'siriga e'tibor qaratib, madaniyatga xos atamalarni ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda qo'llaniladigan transformatsiya usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, madaniy assimetriya, tarixiy kontekst va ijtimoiy me'yorlar kabi ekstraliningvistik omillar transformatsiya usullarini tanlash va qo'llashga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatib, tarjimani sof lingvistik operatsiyalardan tashqariga chiqadigan ko'p qirrali jarayonga aylantiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima o'zgarishlari, madaniyatga xos atamalar, lingvistik omillar, madaniy assimetriya, tarjima strategiyalari

Introduction. Translation of culture-specific terms represents one of the most challenging aspects of interlingual communication, particularly between typologically

distant languages such as English and Uzbek. Culture-specific terms, or *realia*, denote objects, concepts, and phenomena unique to particular cultures and civilizations, creating significant obstacles in cross-cultural communication [1]. The English language, belonging to the Germanic branch of Indo-European languages, and Uzbek, a Turkic language with agglutinative morphology, exhibit fundamental differences in grammatical structure, word formation patterns, and semantic organization [2]. Transformation methods in translation refer to systematic procedures translators employ to overcome linguistic and cultural barriers while preserving semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic equivalence [3]. However, the selection and implementation of these methods are influenced not only by linguistic factors such as grammatical categories, lexical gaps, and syntactic structures but also by extralinguistic factors including cultural context, historical background, social conventions, and communicative purposes [4]. This complexity is particularly evident in English-Uzbek translation, where cultural asymmetry and limited linguistic research on this language pair compound translation difficulties [5].

Methodology and Literature Review. This research employs a descriptive-analytical methodology based on systematic literature review and comparative analysis of theoretical frameworks in translation studies. The study examines established translation theories and their applications to the English-Uzbek language pair, synthesizing insights from both Western and post-Soviet translation scholarship. The theoretical foundation draws upon Barkhudarov's classification of translation transformations, which identifies four primary categories: permutations, substitutions, additions, and omissions [6]. This framework provides a systematic approach to analyzing structural changes that occur during translation. Additionally, Komissarov's theory of translation equivalence, which establishes five levels of equivalence from formal correspondence to pragmatic adaptation, informs the analysis of how linguistic and extralinguistic factors influence translation decisions [7]. Literature review reveals that transformation methods for culture-specific terms include transcription (phonetic representation), transliteration (graphic representation), calque (loan translation), descriptive translation (explanatory rendering), functional analogue (cultural substitution), and adaptation (cultural modification) [1]. Vinay and Darbelnet's differentiation between direct and oblique translation strategies remains foundational, with oblique strategies requiring more substantial transformations to address cultural and structural differences [8]. Research on English-Uzbek translation by Salomov emphasizes the importance of understanding both source and target language systems, highlighting how agglutinative features of Uzbek necessitate specific transformation approaches [2]. Musayev's work on linguistic foundations underscores the role of linguistic typology in determining translation strategies, noting that morphological and syntactic differences between English and

Uzbek require systematic transformations at multiple linguistic levels [5]. Extralinguistic factors affecting translation have been extensively discussed by Newmark, who distinguishes between semantic and communicative translation approaches based on text function and audience needs [4].

Results and Discussion. Analysis of theoretical literature and translation frameworks reveals several key findings regarding transformation methods and factor interplay in English-Uzbek translation of culture-specific terms. First, linguistic factors create structural constraints that directly determine available transformation options. The agglutinative nature of Uzbek, where grammatical relations are expressed through suffixation rather than word order or auxiliary words as in English, necessitates structural reorganization during translation [2]. For instance, translating English compound nouns containing cultural references requires morphological transformations that reflect Uzbek word formation patterns. Second, extralinguistic factors, particularly cultural asymmetry, often override purely linguistic considerations in determining transformation strategies. When translating terms like "Halloween" or "pub" into Uzbek, translators must choose between preserving cultural specificity through transcription with explanatory additions or employing functional analogues that reference culturally familiar concepts [1]. This decision depends less on linguistic structure than on target audience familiarity, text function, and translation purpose. Third, the interaction between linguistic and extralinguistic factors creates a hierarchy of transformation methods for different term categories.

Geographical and ethnographic realia typically undergo transcription or transliteration due to their specificity and lack of equivalents, while social and cultural realia more frequently require descriptive translation or functional analogues to ensure comprehension [6]. Fourth, historical and contemporary contexts influence transformation preferences differently. Historical culture-specific terms often receive more literal treatment with explanatory additions to preserve authenticity, whereas contemporary terms, especially technological and social media terminology borrowed from English, frequently undergo transcription with gradual adaptation into Uzbek linguistic norms [5]. Fifth, text type and communicative purpose significantly mediate the relationship between factors and transformation choices. Literary texts prioritize preserving cultural color and stylistic effects, leading to more varied and creative transformations, while informational texts emphasize clarity and accessibility, favoring descriptive translation and functional analogues [4]. Translators must evaluate grammatical possibilities, lexical resources, cultural knowledge requirements, audience expectations, and communicative goals simultaneously to select appropriate transformations [8].

Conclusion. The translation of culture-specific terms between English and Uzbek requires sophisticated transformation methods that account for both linguistic and extralinguistic factors in their complex interrelationship. This research demonstrates that while linguistic factors establish structural possibilities and constraints for transformation, extralinguistic factors such as cultural context, target audience characteristics, and communicative purpose ultimately guide the selection of specific translation strategies. The typological distance between English and Uzbek, combined with significant cultural asymmetry, necessitates flexible and creative application of transformation methods ranging from transcription and calque to descriptive translation and adaptation. Successful translation emerges not from rigid adherence to single transformation types but from strategic integration of multiple methods based on comprehensive analysis of linguistic structures, cultural contexts, and communicative objectives.

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