



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS
STYLISTIC LOSS AND COMPENSATION IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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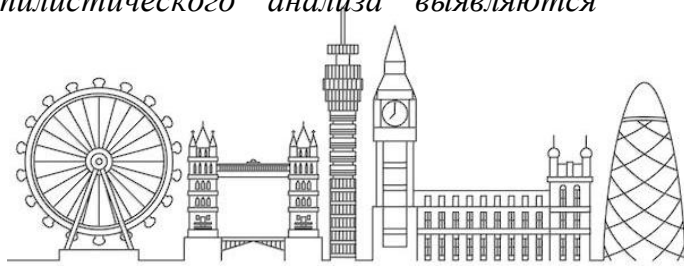
Abstract: *the article examines the phenomenon of stylistic loss and compensation in the translation between Uzbek and English. Stylistic loss occurs when expressive, emotional, or aesthetic elements of the source text are partially or fully omitted in translation due to linguistic, cultural, or structural differences between languages. Compensation is viewed as a translation strategy aimed at restoring the stylistic effect by alternative linguistic means. Using a comparative linguostylistic approach, the study analyzes typical cases of stylistic loss and the compensatory techniques employed to preserve functional and aesthetic equivalence. The findings demonstrate that effective translation depends not on formal correspondence but on the translator's ability to reconstruct stylistic impact within the norms of the target language.*

Keywords: *stylistic loss, stylistic compensation, translation studies, expressive means, Uzbek language, English language, equivalence.*

Annotatsiya: *mazkur maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillari o'rtasidagi tarjimada stilistik yo'qotish va kompensatsiya hodisalari tahlil qilinadi. Stilistik yo'qotish manba matndagi ifodaviy, emotsional yoki estetik unsurlarning til va madaniyatlararo farqlar sababli tarjimada to'liq yoki qisman saqlanmay qolishi bilan bog'liq. Kompensatsiya esa ushbu yo'qotishni maqsad tilining imkoniyatlari asosida boshqa vositalar orqali qoplash strategiyasi sifatida talqin qilinadi. Qiyosiy lingvostilistik yondashuv asosida stilistik yo'qotishning asosiy turlari va ularni bartaraf etish usullari aniqlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari tarjimada muvaffaqiyat estetik va funksional moslikni ta'minlashga bog'liq ekanini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *stilistik yo'qotish, stilistik kompensatsiya, tarjimashunoslik, ifodaviy vositalar, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, ekvivalentlik.*

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются явления стилистической утраты и компенсации в переводе между узбекским и английским языками. Стилистическая утрата возникает в случаях, когда выразительные, эмоциональные или эстетические элементы исходного текста не могут быть полностью сохранены в переводе вследствие языковых и культурных различий. Компенсация интерпретируется как переводческая стратегия, направленная на восстановление стилистического эффекта с помощью альтернативных средств языка перевода. На основе сопоставительного лингвостилистического анализа выявляются*





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основные типы стилистической утраты и способы их компенсации. Результаты исследования подтверждают, что адекватный перевод ориентирован на функционально-стилистическую эквивалентность, а не на формальное соответствие.

Ключевые слова: *стилистическая утрата, стилистическая компенсация, переводоведение, выразительные средства, узбекский язык, английский язык, эквивалентность.*

Introduction

Translation is not merely the transfer of meaning from one language to another but also the transmission of stylistic, emotional, and aesthetic values. Literary and expressive texts, in particular, pose significant challenges for translators, as stylistic devices are closely connected with linguistic form and cultural context. In the process of translation between Uzbek and English, stylistic loss often becomes inevitable due to structural and stylistic asymmetry between the two languages.

Stylistic loss refers to the weakening or disappearance of stylistic effect in the target text. To counterbalance this, translators employ compensation strategies, recreating stylistic impact through alternative means. The present study aims to analyze the nature of stylistic loss in Uzbek–English translation and to examine compensation as a key strategy for achieving stylistic and functional adequacy.

Methods

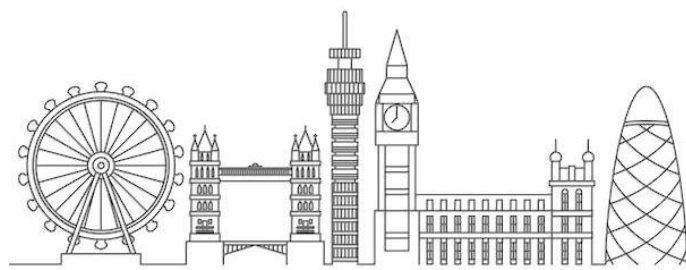
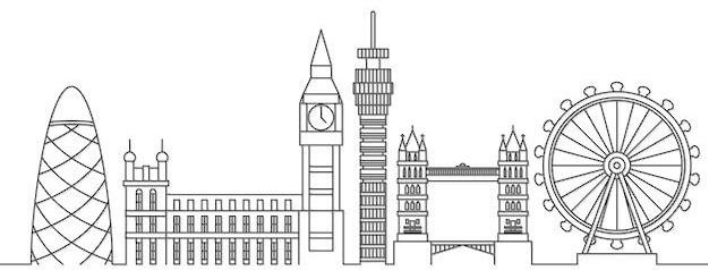
The study is based on a qualitative comparative methodology. Examples of stylistically marked language units were selected from Uzbek and English literary texts and their translations. The analysis focuses on lexical, phraseological, and syntactic stylistic devices, including metaphor, repetition, irony, and expressive word order.

Linguostylistic and functional approaches are applied to identify cases of stylistic loss and to evaluate compensatory solutions. Functional equivalence and stylistic adequacy serve as the main criteria for assessing translation quality.

Results

The analysis reveals several types of stylistic loss in Uzbek–English translation. One common type is the loss of imagery, particularly in metaphors rooted in culture-specific associations. Another frequent case involves the neutralization of emotional coloring due to differences in stylistic norms and expressive intensity.

Compensation is most often achieved through lexical substitution, syntactic restructuring, or the introduction of stylistically marked elements in other parts of the text. The study shows that compensation does not necessarily occur at the same textual level as the loss; instead, translators often redistribute stylistic effect across the text to maintain overall expressive balance.





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Discussion

The findings highlight the dynamic nature of stylistic equivalence in translation. Stylistic loss is not always a sign of translation failure but rather an objective consequence of linguistic and cultural differences. Compensation allows translators to preserve the communicative and aesthetic function of the original text, even when direct reproduction of stylistic devices is impossible.

From a comparative stylistic perspective, Uzbek and English differ significantly in expressive norms, imagery, and emotional intensity. Therefore, compensation strategies must be adapted to the stylistic system of the target language and the expectations of its readers.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that stylistic loss and compensation are inseparable aspects of Uzbek–English translation. While stylistic loss arises from structural and cultural asymmetry, compensation serves as an effective means of restoring stylistic and functional equivalence.

The research contributes to translation studies and comparative stylistics by emphasizing the importance of flexible, function-oriented translation strategies. Further research may focus on corpus-based analysis or genre-specific studies to systematize compensation techniques in literary translation.

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