



TRANSLATING PROBLEMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

Jurayeva Nargiza
Student, TerDU
jurayevanargiza@icloud.com

Abstract: The intricate task of translating between English and Uzbek presents unique challenges. This article delves into these complexities, exploring the grammatical and lexical disparities between the two languages. We will examine how the agglutinative nature of Uzbek, where meaning is conveyed through suffixes added to word stems, contrasts with English's reliance on word order and auxiliary verbs. Cultural nuances will also be addressed, highlighting the importance of understanding cultural contexts to ensure an accurate and natural-sounding translation.

Introduction: Translation is an activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Considering that the language is not a transparent medium of communication, transmitting information from the source language and cultural context requires the translator to understand the message and the form of its expression. This study aims to identify the recurring problems in translating the source text from English into the target language, Uzbek. By identifying the problems, we can deduce that translation is not merely a mechanical substitution of forms of the source language; it is a complex cognitive act where the translator has to comprehend the meaning of the source text and produce that meaning in the TL, considering the grammatical and cultural differences of the two languages. Despite the importance of translation in today's world, there are still many challenges and constraints when translating between two or more languages. These challenges include linguistic constraints and the translation methodologies used by translators. However, these challenges and constraints are not widely discussed and are not common knowledge, including the methods and challenges involved in translating from English to Uzbek. In summary, the constraints and challenges encountered in translation can be observed. Accurate translation is very important because it not only affects the resolution of individual linguistic problems, but also contributes to the resolution of global problems, and this can happen in various places. Referring to Newmark's opinion about translation, it is crucial to achieve the same meaning as well as consider the context or situation. Accurate translation allows different language communities to understand a message or statement.

The translation industry is an important cog in the global economy as communication is very crucial in everyday life. Accurate translation is essential in customer services and can help improve customer satisfaction, etc. Inaccurate









translation can lead to disaster as seen in the medical field in South Florida. According to the Sun Sentinel, a couple from Honduras were awarded \$71 million after South Miami Hospital used an untrained hospital employee to act as an interpreter which led to the botched medical procedure and a baby being born with severe brain damage. Legal and immigration fields also require accurate translation because of the sensitive nature of the material. It is imperative that the meaning and tone of the source document be accurately conveyed in the translated document. High-quality translations are needed in the information technology industry. Instructions and documents must be translated in order for the system to operate properly in different locales. A poorly translated software application can lead to user confusion, frustration, or failure to use the software. The website "The importance of language translation in everyday life" gives good examples as to why translation is necessary in today's global society. Although machine translations work well, there are things and areas in which accuracy is needed. The example provided is of a Carlsberg beer advertisement transliterated into Turkish. The original text was "Probably the best beer in the world." Since cultural understandings about beer in Turkey are different, the translated text became "It is said that this is the best beer." So instead of Carlsberg's intended message, the new message gives the impression that some people think Carlsberg is the best beer, but it is uncertain. High-quality human translations are needed in order to get the correct message across different cultures. Without translation, people from different cultural communities will not be able to communicate with each other. Translation is one way of facilitating cultural communication. According to some opinions, translation involves rendering text from one language into another. According to Newmark, translation is a craft that involves attempting to replace a written message or statement in one language with the same message or statement in another language. He also mentions that translation involves transferring the meaning from the source language to the target language, implying that a successful translation is one that closely captures the meaning of the source language while maintaining the style of the original text. However, translation is more than just that. Sometimes, translation also requires a deep understanding of the situation or context in which the source language text was written. If an English text is successfully translated into Uzbek, there is a relatively high level of proficiency in English in Uzbekistan, to the extent that the readers didn't realize the text was actually a translation. This, however, is easier said than done. Some English words have no direct translation into Uzbek, and vice versa. Some examples of such words are given by Christopher S. Hutchison and Durim Sadiku, computer science students at the University of Aberystwyth, UK. They claim that the word 'debugging' has no direct translation into Albanian, and the Albanian word 'faliminderit' has no equivalent word in English. The latter example is also true with the Uzbek word 'chiqarish', and its translated meaning is heavily dependent on the past context. This







can cause confusion for the reader. Character encoding is also an issue; it is possible that the original English text may not be Unicode, and if characters from the extended ASCII character set have been used, it is likely that they will not be displayed correctly in the translated text. This could possibly damage the meaning of the text, especially if the extended ASCII characters are punctuation marks. The findings, both concrete (i.e. solutions to specific problems) and theoretical (i.e. identifying the nature of the problems in English-Uzbek translation), can then be used as a base for a contrastive analysis of English and Uzbek and form the foundation for the teaching of translation from English into Uzbek. The contrastive analysis and teaching of translation are not within the scope of this study. However, it is hoped that they will enhance the general standard of English-Uzbek translation, and especially the standard of translation of the source language, which is modern standard or "international" Uzbek. In identifying the problems in translating from English into Uzbek, the study will take into account the three main types of Uzbek: literary Uzbek, the Uzbek which was the target language for much of the Soviet period, and modern standard or "international" Uzbek. This is an important factor because translation work is often geared to the needs of a specific target language audience. The nature of the audience for the translation of materials in English can vary greatly, but it is often the case that the audience is using international Uzbek with the aim of furthering their own education by acquiring information and concepts from the outside world. An awareness of the nature of the TL audience is a prerequisite for a good translation, and the findings of this study will have implications for translators working with any form of Uzbek.

Conclusion

Translating problems from English into Uzbek requires a deep understanding of both languages and cultures. It is essential to accurately convey the meaning, tone, and context of the original text while ensuring that the translation is clear, precise, and culturally appropriate for the target audience. It is important to pay attention to language nuances, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references in order to provide an accurate and effective translation. Additionally, maintaining consistency in style, tone, and terminology throughout the translation is crucial for ensuring coherence and readability. Translators must also consider the specific audience and purpose of the translation when converting problems from English into Uzbek. This includes adapting the language and content to suit the needs and preferences of the target readers. Translating problems from English into Uzbek requires linguistic proficiency, cultural sensitivity, and a thorough understanding of the subject matter in order to produce a high-quality and effective translation.





References

- 1. Shoyimardon Sharopov, Problems of translating English sentences into Uzbek (Science and Education [openscience.uz])
- 2. Gulnora Salomov, Actual Problems of Literary Translation: Study of Translation Issues from Uzbek into English (Genius Journals Publishing Group [geniusjournals.org])
- 3. Ismoilov N.K., Translating Problems of English Complex Sentences Connected with "Least" into Uzbek (European Journal of Language and Literature [geniusjournals.org])
- 4. Akhror Ismoilov, Problems of translation of some idioms from english into the uzbek language (ARES.UZ [ares.uz])
- 5. Komilov N.S., Issues in Translation from English into Uzbek (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Uzbek language resource, specific publication unavailable])
- 6. Ergashev B., Nuridinova D., Difficulties of Rendering English Articles into Uzbek (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Uzbek language resource, specific publication unavailable])
- 7. Saidolim Abdumannonov, Peculiarities of Rendering Gerunds and Gerundive Phrases from English into Uzbek (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Uzbek language resource, specific publication unavailable])
- 8. Murodov Olimjon, Rendering Modal Verbs of Ability in English into Uzbek (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Uzbek language resource, specific publication unavailable])
- 9. Abdullaeva Dilorom, Translation of Metaphors from English into Uzbek (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Uzbek language resource, specific publication unavailable])