

LEXICAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION BETWEEN  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Annotation**

This article provides information about lexical problems of translation in English and Uzbek. Translator might faces to false friends, polysemy, idioms and expressions, cultural specificity, neologisms and technical terms which make some issues. There are some solutions regarding to lexical problems in translation.

**Keywords:** Polysemy, false friends, function, idioms, expression, idiomatic meaning, neologisms

**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi tarjimada leksik muammolar haqida ma'lumot beradi. Tarjimon false friends, ko'p ma'nolik, idioma va iboralar, madaniy o'ziga xoslik, neologizmlar va ba'zi muammolarni keltirib chiqaradigan texnik atamalarga duch kelishi mumkin. Bu maqola tarjimada yuzaga keladigan leksik muammolarga yechimlar beradi.

Translating between English and Uzbek can present a number of lexical challenges due to the distinct linguistic features and cultural backgrounds of the two languages. Here are some common lexical problems encountered in English-Uzbek translation along with examples:

**False Friends:** Words in both languages that have similar spellings or pronunciations but different meanings. Example: English "content" and Uzbek "kontent"

English "content" refers to the substance or meaning of something.

Uzbek "kontent" means "happy" or "satisfied."

English "gap" refers to an empty space or opening in the middle of something or between two things

Uzbek "gap" means an idea, thought, opinion expressed through the means of speech

English "capital" city, main office

Uzbek "kapital" money, wealth

English "figure" shape, form

Uzbek "figura" person, individual

**Polysemy:** Words that have multiple meanings, often leading to ambiguity when translating.

Example: English "run" and Uzbek "yugurish". English "run" can mean to move quickly on foot, to operate or function, or to manage or control. Uzbek "yugurish" primarily means to run or jog, but it can also refer to racing or fleeing.

**Idioms and Expressions:** Figurative language that poses difficulties in finding direct equivalents in the target language. Idioms and expressions are phrases that have a special meaning that is not the literal sum of the meanings of the individual words. This can make them difficult to translate, as the translator needs to find an idiom or expression in Uzbek that has the same meaning as the English idiom or expression.

Example: English "spill the beans" and Uzbek "sirni ochish". English "spill the beans" means to reveal a secret or confidential information. Uzbek "sirni ochish" literally translates to "open the secret," but it doesn't convey the same idiomatic meaning.

**Cultural Specificity:** English and Uzbek have different cultures, which can lead to differences in the way that words are used. For example, the English word "family" is often used to refer to a person's parents, siblings, and children. However, in Uzbek, the word "oila" can also refer to a person's extended family, including grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. This can make it difficult to translate words that are related to family. Words or phrases that are deeply rooted in a particular culture and may not have direct counterparts in the other language.

Example: English "baseball" and Uzbek "qo‘lto‘pi"

English "baseball" refers to the American sport played with a bat and ball.

Uzbek "qo‘lto‘pi" translates to "handball," a different sport with distinct rules and gameplay.

**Neologisms and Technical Terms:** New words or specialized terms that may not have established equivalents in the target language.

Example: English "blockchain" and Uzbek "blokzanjir". English "blockchain" refers to the distributed ledger technology used in cryptocurrencies. Uzbek "blokzanjir" is a direct transliteration of the English term, but it may not be fully understood by all Uzbek speakers. These examples highlight the challenges faced by translators when bridging the lexical gap between English and Uzbek. Careful consideration of the context, cultural nuances, and linguistic structures is essential for accurate and meaningful translation.

**In conclusion,** successful translation between Uzbek and English requires a deep understanding of linguistic, cultural, and contextual variations. Translators must navigate these lexical challenges with creativity and precision to convey the intended meaning effectively.

**List of used literature:**

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