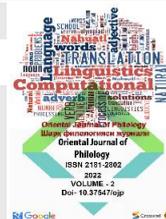


Oriental Journal of Philology**ORIENTAL JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGY**

journal homepage:

<http://www.supportscience.uz/index.php/ojp/about>**THE MAIN PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES***Ayjan Anarbekova**Lecturer at Alfraganus University**Tashkent, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: translation, linguistic problems, cultural differences, lexical issues, pragmatic equivalence, stylistic adaptation.

Received: 04.10.25**Accepted:** 05.10.25**Published:** 06.10.25

Abstract: This article analyzes the main problems encountered in translation between English and Uzbek languages, their causes, and possible solutions. Linguistic, cultural, lexical, syntactic, and stylistic difficulties are examined through examples. The importance of the translator's intercultural and linguistic competence is emphasized.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI O'RTASIDAGI TARJIMADA ASOSIY MUAMMOLAR*Ayjan Anarbekova**Alfraganus universiteti o'qituvchisi**Toshkent, O'zbekiston***MAQOLA HAQIDA**

Kalit so'zlar: tarjima, lingvistik muammolar, madaniy tafovutlar, leksik muammo, pragmatik ekvivalentlik, stilistik moslik.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi tarjima jarayonida uchraydigan asosiy muammolar, ularning sabablari hamda ularni bartaraf etish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada lingvistik, madaniy, leksik, sintaktik va stilistik to'siqlar misollar yordamida yoritilgan. Tarjimonning ikki tilda ham madaniyatlararo kompetensiyaga ega bo'lishi muhimligi ta'kidlanadi.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА МЕЖДУ АНГЛИЙСКИМ И УЗБЕКСКИМ ЯЗЫКАМИ*Айжан Анарбекова**Преподаватель университета Альфарабиева**Ташкент, Узбекистан***О СТАТЬЕ**

Ключевые слова: перевод, лингвистические проблемы, культурные

Аннотация: В статье анализируются основные проблемы, возникающие при переводе между английским и узбекским

различия, лексика, прагматическая языками, их причины и пути решения. эквивалентность, стиль. Рассматриваются лингвистические, культурные, лексические, синтаксические и стилистические трудности. Подчеркивается важность культурной и языковой компетенции переводчика.

Introduction. Translation is a complex process that involves not only linguistic conversion but also the transfer of culture, context, and meaning from one language to another. The relationship between English and Uzbek languages is particularly interesting because they belong to different language families: English is a Germanic language, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkic family. This typological difference leads to a range of translation challenges — from grammar and vocabulary to idioms and cultural expressions.

The aim of this article is to explore the main problems faced in translating between English and Uzbek, identify their linguistic and cultural roots, and discuss effective strategies to overcome them.

1. Linguistic Differences between English and Uzbek

One of the most significant sources of translation difficulties lies in linguistic structure. The two languages differ greatly in word order, morphology, and syntax.

Word order: English follows a strict SVO (Subject–Verb–Object) pattern, while Uzbek uses SOV (Subject–Object–Verb).

Example:

English: I read a book.

Uzbek: Men kitob o‘qidim.

Articles: English uses definite and indefinite articles (the, a, an), while Uzbek does not have them. Translators must convey definiteness or indefiniteness through context.

Tense and aspect: English has a wide range of tenses (Perfect, Continuous, etc.), whereas Uzbek expresses time mainly through simple past, present, and future forms. Translating perfect or progressive aspects often requires contextual adaptation.

2. Lexical Problems

Lexical issues arise when there is no direct equivalent between the two languages. For example:

Privacy — this concept exists in English-speaking cultures but is less explicit in Uzbek culture.

Cousin — in English, there is only one word for all cousins, but in Uzbek, kinship terms are more specific (e.g., amakivachcha, tog‘avachcha).

False friends are another challenge — words that look similar but differ in meaning.

Magazine (journal) ≠ magazin (do'kon).

Fabric (mato) ≠ fabrika (factory).

Such cases require careful semantic analysis and awareness of context.

3. Cultural Problems

Cultural differences are among the most difficult barriers in translation. English-speaking countries have cultural concepts that may not exist in Uzbek culture, and vice versa.

Examples:

Thanksgiving Day — has no direct equivalent in Uzbek culture.

Navruz — has no counterpart in Western cultures.

Translators must decide whether to use adaptation, explanation, or borrowing depending on the context and target audience.

According to Eugene Nida's concept of dynamic equivalence, translation should produce the same effect on the target reader as the original text does on its audience. Therefore, when translating cultural references, the translator must recreate the same communicative impact rather than merely replace words.

4. Syntactic and Grammatical Challenges

English grammar often requires explicit subjects and auxiliary verbs, while Uzbek can omit them. For instance:

English: It is raining.

Uzbek: Yomg'ir yog'ayapti.

Additionally, passive constructions are common in English (The book was written by...), but Uzbek prefers active voice (Kitob ... tomonidan yozilgan). The translator's task is to choose a natural form without distorting meaning.

Complex sentences also create challenges because English frequently uses subordination (e.g., although, however, whereas), while Uzbek tends to use coordination or participial phrases.

5. Stylistic and Pragmatic Problems

Stylistic equivalence is crucial in literary and journalistic translation. Each language has its own idioms, proverbs, and figures of speech that carry cultural color.

Idiomatic expressions:

It's raining cats and dogs → Jala yog'ayapti

Break the ice → Suhbatni boshlab yuborish

Literal translation often leads to absurd or misleading results. The translator must interpret the idiom's meaning and find an Uzbek equivalent that conveys the same function.

Pragmatic problems occur when the translator fails to consider the social context or politeness level. English uses modal verbs (could you, would you) for politeness, while Uzbek relies more on tone and particles (-chi, iltimos).

6. Semantic Equivalence and Meaning Transfer

Semantic equivalence refers to the degree to which the translated text conveys the same meaning as the original. According to Koller (1992), there are five types of equivalence:

- Denotative (literal meaning),
- Connotative (associations),
- Text-normative (genre-specific norms),
- Pragmatic (effect on reader),
- Formal (form and style).

When translating between English and Uzbek, pragmatic and connotative equivalence often present the most difficulty. For example, the English word home conveys warmth and belonging, while Uzbek uy may lack those emotional connotations in certain contexts.

7. Strategies to Overcome Translation Problems

To achieve accuracy and naturalness, translators can apply several strategies:

- Contextual interpretation – understanding meaning through situation;
- Adaptation – replacing culture-specific elements with familiar ones;
- Descriptive translation – providing brief explanations;
- Borrowing or transliteration – when no equivalent exists;
- Consulting bilingual corpora and dictionaries – to ensure consistency.

Training in both linguistic competence and cultural awareness is essential for producing high-quality translations between English and Uzbek.

Conclusion. Translation between English and Uzbek is not merely a linguistic operation but a cultural bridge. The main problems — linguistic, lexical, syntactic, stylistic, and cultural — arise from deep structural and conceptual differences between the two languages. However, with proper theoretical knowledge, intercultural competence, and creativity, translators can achieve dynamic and meaningful equivalence.

Thus, translation becomes not only a process of conveying words but of connecting people and cultures.

References:

1. Nida, E. A. (1993). *Language, Culture, and Translating*. Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
2. Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Prentice Hall.
3. Koller, W. (1992). *Einführung in die Übersetzungswissenschaft*. Heidelberg.

4. Jakobson, R. (1959). On Linguistic Aspects of Translation. Harvard University Press.
5. Hatim, B. & Mason, I. (1990). Discourse and the Translator. Longman.
6. Karimov, A. (2018). Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari. Toshkent.
7. Mirzayeva, D. (2020). Madaniy birliklarning tarjimada ifodalanishi. Toshkent.