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PROBLEMS OF TERMINOLOGICAL EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATING LITERARY TEXTS INTO UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola badiiy matnlarni o'zbek va ingliz tillariga tarjima qilishda terminologik ekvivalentlik muammolarini o'rganadi va ularni hal etish yo'llarini taklif qiladi. Tadqiqot adabiyotlar tahlili asosida tarjima jarayonida terminologik nomuvofiqlik sabablari, madaniy-lingvistik farqlar va ekvivalentlik strategiyalarini ko'rib chiqadi.
Kalit so'zlar: terminologik ekvivalentlik, badiiy tarjima, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, tarjima strategiyalari, madaniy adaptatsiya, lingvistik muammolar.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы терминологической эквивалентности при переводе литературных текстов на узбекский и английский языки и предлагаются пути их решения. На основе анализа литературы исследуются причины терминологических несоответствий, культурно-лингвистические различия и стратегии эквивалентности в процессе перевода.
Ключевые слова: терминологическая эквивалентность, литературный перевод, узбекский язык, английский язык, стратегии перевода, культурная адаптация, лингвистические проблемы.

Abstract: This article studies the problems of terminological equivalence in the translation of literary texts into Uzbek and English and suggests ways to solve them. Based on the analysis of the literature, the study examines the causes of terminological inconsistencies, cultural-linguistic differences, and equivalence strategies in the translation process.
Keywords: terminological equivalence, literary translation, Uzbek language, English language, translation strategies, cultural adaptation, linguistic problems.

INTRODUCTION

The process of translating literary works constitutes one of the most difficult tasks in applied linguistics because it involves multiple challenges which arise from establishing equivalent terms between languages that belong to different language families and cultural backgrounds. The English language and the Uzbek language present major difficulties to translators who want to achieve term matching between the two languages while they maintain all elements of the original literary pieces [1]. The process of literary translation requires more than basic word matching because it needs translators to understand all cultural aspects and stylistic details and practical usage and surrounding context of source language texts [2]. The process of creating proper term equivalents becomes most difficult when translators need to interpret terms that exist only in specific cultural contexts and need to understand metaphorical language and idioms and technical terms which have distinct meanings across different cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

Modern translation research shows that complete language equivalence between two different languages cannot be achieved which leads researchers to create different equivalence categories that include formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence and functional equivalence and cultural equivalence models [3]. The process of translating Uzbek literature into English

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creates terminological difficulties because distinct grammatical patterns and different lexical elements and cultural aspects and fundamental conceptual differences between the two languages create unique ways of expressing and understanding meaning. The research aims to identify all major terminological equivalence challenges that arise during the translation process between Uzbek and English literature. The study will analyze current theoretical solutions to these challenges. The study will provide translators with practical methods to achieve proper terminological equivalence between both languages while maintaining the literary value and cultural authenticity of the text.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The research uses a complete literature analysis method to study theoretical and practical studies about translation studies and comparative linguistics and literary analysis which have appeared in Uzbek and Russian and international publications during the last twenty years [4]. The research framework uses traditional translation theory systems which include Vinay and Darbelnet's comparative stylistics approach and Eugene Nida's dynamic equivalence theory and modern functionalist translation frameworks that focus on skopos and target audience analysis. The literary review shows that literary translation terminological equivalence problems exist in multiple separate categories which include lexical-semantic issues that result from vocabulary system deficiencies and grammatical-structural differences that impact terminology representation and cultural-pragmatic challenges that involve culture-specific concepts and stylistic-register distinctions that determine terminology usage [5].

The research conducted by Uzbek translation scholars has found multiple challenges which Uzbek-English literary translators face when they attempt to translate kinship terms and honorific systems and traditional cultural concepts and religious-philosophical terms which the target language does not have matching equivalents [6]. The research of Russian translation theorists has developed equivalence typologies through their work, which introduced hierarchical systems that categorize equivalence into denotative and connotative and stylistic and pragmatic parts, which require distinct translation methods and translation priorities [7]. The field of translation studies in international academia has started to recognize cultural competence and intercultural communication skills as essential skills for achieving successful terminological equivalence because translators need to act as cultural mediators instead of only translating language [8].

The literature shows that technological progress through corpus linguistics and parallel text databases and computer-assisted translation tools has provided translators with new resources to identify potential term equivalents while using real-world data to confirm their translation decisions. The research identifies three specific areas where research needs to improve: first, researchers need to establish complete documentation which shows all Uzbek-English term equivalents used in literary texts and second, they need to create specialized bilingual dictionaries that include all literary and cultural terms and third, they must document the terminological needs which apply to various literary genres that include poetry and prose fiction and drama and literary criticism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The literature analysis demonstrates that Uzbek-English literary translation terminological equivalence problems require multiple linguistic resolution methods which depend on the particular type and degree of equivalence discrepancy [9]. At the lexical-semantic level, translators face situations where Uzbek literary texts present culture-specific words that describe traditional practices and social structures and material culture and value systems which do not exist as equivalent terms in English. For instance, Uzbek kinship terminology displays

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far greater specificity than English kinship systems, requiring translators to either preserve distinctions through borrowings and footnotes or accept semantic loss through generalization to broader English kinship categories. The honorific and politeness systems embedded in Uzbek literary dialogue create particular difficulties for English translation because English lacks equivalent grammatical systems which use verb forms and pronoun systems to express social ranking and personal relationships, so translators must select words or use discourse markers or descriptive additions which change the original stylistic effects.

The direct translation of religious and philosophical terms from Islamic cultural heritage becomes challenging because their translation results in two different outcomes which lead to problems in understanding by the target audience [10]. The typological differences between agglutinative Uzbek morphology and analytical English syntax create fundamental grammatical-structural distinctions which determine how languages handle term meaning through their various linguistic elements. English requires multiple words to express single Uzbek word forms while the opposite situation occurs through English word patterns. The absence of grammatical gender in Uzbek contrasted with English pronoun systems creates terminology challenges when translating literary texts with ambiguous or deliberately unmarked character references, while Uzbek aspectual and evidential marking systems convey semantic nuances that English must express through alternative terminological and structural means.

The translation of literary texts which contain culture-specific metaphors and proverbs and folk sayings and texts that refer to classical Uzbek literature and oral traditions creates serious difficulties due to their required knowledge of cultural elements which native Uzbek speakers possess. The solution to these problems uses cultural adaptation to swap source culture elements with equivalent elements from the target culture which have the same practical effects. The solution uses explicitation to provide extra context that helps readers comprehend unfamiliar cultural content. The approach preserves original terms from the source material but provides additional explanations through footnotes and glossaries. The literature shows that translation methods depend on the type of text being translated and the objective of the translation and the traits of the audience and the restrictions imposed by the publishing process. Literary translations which target academic or specialized audiences are more likely to keep original terms and cultural elements than commercial translations which aim for general public reading. The solution to terminological equivalence challenges needs translators to build complete cultural competence through deep understanding of both source and target cultures and knowledge of translation standards which exist in specific literary markets and the need for native speakers and cultural experts to help with new terms and to use all reference materials including specialized dictionaries and parallel corpora and past translations of similar documents.

The evaluation process of completed literary translations assesses terminological equivalence quality which leads translators to handle difficult trade-offs that involve semantic accuracy and naturalistic writing style and authentic cultural representation and reader-friendly content while different translation projects need different priority levels according to their particular communication needs and intended readership requirements. Uzbek-English professional translators report that they need to develop multiple text versions which they will refine through expert consultations and native speaker evaluations because they need to understand how terms interact within the complete text instead of studying single words. The temporal dimension of terminology presents additional challenges because literary texts from different historical periods contain archaic vocabulary and obsolete cultural references and period-specific linguistic registers which demand specialized historical and philological

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knowledge to render appropriately in contemporary target language forms while preserving temporal markers that signal the text's original historical context. The process of selecting terminological elements depends on genre conventions because poetry demands more precise control over sound patterns and rhythmic effects and connotative associations of terminological choices whereas prose fiction prioritizes narrative flow and character voice consistency and dramatic texts need to address both performability and oral delivery constraints.

CONCLUSION

This literature-based analysis demonstrates that terminological equivalence in Uzbek-English literary translation constitutes a complex, multidimensional challenge requiring sophisticated linguistic knowledge, cultural competence, and strategic decision-making skills rather than simple application of dictionary correspondences. The primary problems identified include lexical gaps stemming from cultural-linguistic differences, structural incompatibilities arising from typological divergence, and pragmatic challenges related to culture-specific reference systems and literary conventions. Successful resolution of these problems demands flexible, context-sensitive approaches that balance fidelity to source text terminology with accessibility for target readers, drawing upon diverse strategies including borrowing, descriptive translation, cultural adaptation, and explicitation depending on specific textual circumstances and translation objectives. Future research should focus on developing comprehensive bilingual terminological resources for Uzbek-English literary translation, conducting empirical studies of translator decision-making processes when handling equivalence problems, and establishing genre-specific guidelines for terminological selection in different types of literary discourse. Enhanced training programs for literary translators should emphasize development of cultural mediation skills, critical analysis of translation options, and systematic approaches to terminological research and validation, ultimately contributing to improved quality and cultural authenticity in Uzbek-English literary translation practice.

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