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LEXICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THEIR TRANSLATION

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Annotation

This study addresses one of the most challenging issues in contemporary translation studies, namely the absence of adequate lexical equivalents between Uzbek and English. The aim of the research is to identify lexical differences between the two languages and to examine cases in which certain Uzbek words cannot be appropriately used or translated into English, an vice versa. Particular attention is paid to culture specific lexical units whose meanings cannot be fully conveyed through direct translation.

The study employs a qualitative research design based on comparative and contextual analysis of selected lexical items from both languages. The findings reveal that many Uzbek words lack direct English equivalents due to cultural, semantic and pragmatic differences. For instance, concepts such as andisha and iboli represent culturally embedded meanings that cannot be accurately rendered in English through a single lexical unit. In addition, polysemous words such as bosh va yurak, translated as head and heart, often lead to semantic inaccuracies when inappropriate meanings are selected during the translation process.

The results indicate that accurate translation largely depends on the use of contextually appropriate equivalent rather than literal translation. The study highlights the importance of contextual awareness in achieving translation harmony and improving translation quality.

Keywords

lexical equivalence, translation studies, cultural semantics, contextual analysis, Uzbek and English translation.

The importance and Role of Translation. Translation serves as bridge between languages and cultures. Through translation, individuals who do not speak a particular language can learn about both the language and cultural heritage of another country. A translator with sufficient expertise can also contribute significantly to the advancement of science and knowledge.

Moreover, the effective application of new technologies from abroad requires a through understanding of translation. For instance, technical manuals must be accurately and precisely translated, which depends on both language proficiency and professional competence. Translation also plays a crucial role in strengthening international relations. When contracts, laws and scientific conferences are translated correctly and clearly for the audience, it not only achieves its intended purpose but also promotes diplomatic collaboration. In this way translation functions not merely as a linguistic bridge but also as a tool that fosters cultural, scientific, and diplomatic cooperation.

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Language typology classifies languages according to their structural characteristics, which can create certain challenges in translation and language acquisition. In particular, the differences between Uzbek and English are clearly manifested in word order and morphological structure some researchers also suggest that these differences may be influenced by the geographical distribution and historical development of the languages.

Firstly, regarding word order, Uzbek follows a subject-object-verb (SOV) pattern, where the verb typically appears at the end of a sentence. For example: Men kecha kitob sotib oldim (I bought a book yesterday). In contrast, English uses a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, with the verb appearing in the central position: Yesterday I bought a book. This syntactic difference complicates direct translation and often requires restructuring the sentence.

Morphologically, the two languages also show significant differences. Uzbek is an agglutinative language, meaning that grammatical meanings are primarily expressed through affixes, with each affix representing a single grammatical function. English, on the other hand, is largely analytic, expressing grammatical relationships through auxiliary verbs, function words, and fixed word order. For instance, tense and aspect are often indicated using auxiliary verbs, in English (have done, will go, is reading)

In conclusion, Uzbek and English are not fully typologically compatible. These discrepancies manifest both syntactically and morphologically, posing challenges in translation and second-language learning. Comparative studies of these languages are therefore of significant theoretical and practical importance for translation studies and applied linguistic.

Lexical differences between Uzbek and English often arise due to the absence of direct equivalents, which necessitates the use of paraphrasing or alternative translation strategies. In translation studies, lexical disparity refers to situations in which a word in the source language lacks, a fully corresponding semantic and cultural equivalent in the target language. In such cases, translators are compelled to resort to substitute expressions or explanatory paraphrases in order to preserve meaning a clear example of this phenomenon can be observed in the Uzbek word oqsoqol. Although it is commonly translated into English as elder, this equivalent fails to convey the full cultural significance of the term. In Uzbek society, Oqsoqol not only denotes an elderly person but also implies social authority moral leadership, and deep respect within the community. The English word elder, however, primarily emphasizes age and does not adequately reflect the social status or cultural reverence embedded in the original concept.

Therefore, when translating culturally bound lexical items, the use of paraphrasing combined with explanatory commentary becomes essential. This strategy allows translators to bridge both semantic and cultural gaps, ensuring that the target text communicates not only the literal meaning but also the socio-cultural implications of the source term. Such an approach is particularly important in academic and literary translations, where cultural accuracy and conceptual clarity are of paramount importance.

Conclusion

In conclusion, lexical differences constitute a significant challenge in the process of translation. one of the most frequently encountered problems ion the translation of culture-specific vocabulary. National dishes, traditional clothing, and customs often lack direct equivalents in the target language, which creates serious difficulties for translators. For

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instance, Uzbek cultural items such as sumalak and do'ppi cannot be accurately rendered through literal translation alone.

In order to translate such culturally bound lexical items effectively, a translator must possess not only strong linguistic competence but also a deep understanding of the source and target cultures. Cultural awareness enables the translator to preserve the original meaning connotations, and cultural value embedded in the source text at this point, it is important to note that Lawrence Venuti places particular emphasis on the treatment of cultural lexical units in translation. He argues that certain culturally specific terms should be retained in their original form to maintain cultural authenticity. For example, the Word Thanksgiving is commonly used in Uzbek without translation, as preserving the original term helps convey its cultural significance more accurately. this approach highlights the importance of respecting cultural identity in translation while ensuring clarity for the target audience.

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