



# XORIJY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

*mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani*

## CONTRADICTIONS IN TRANSLATING CULTURE-SPECIFIC WORDS AND PROBLEM-SOLVING METHODS

Supervisor: **Rasulova Nadira Baxodirovna**  
*Teacher, UzSWLU*

**Fayziyeva Madina Botir qizi**  
*Student, Uzbekistan State World Language University*  
[fayziyevam580@gmail.com](mailto:fayziyevam580@gmail.com)

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15183982>

**Abstract:** *Nowadays English is one of the most significant languages throughout the world despite the challenges of learning. Thus, everyone wants to learn and tries to master this language. However, there are several differences between English and Uzbek vocabulary, in that case some phrases and words cannot be translated properly. Several scholars have studied the translation of Uzbek texts into English, focusing on linguistic and translation theory, including Karim Bahridinov, Shokirjon Hakimov, Shoirra Khudoyberdiyeva. Additionally, researches from Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies and the National University of Uzbekistan have contributed to the field and try to solve this type of problems. In this article it is given that how unique to one society words or phrases are translated or adapted from one language to another.*

**Key words:** *translating, Uzbek, English, phrases, words, language, idioms, difference, solutions, challenges, semantic, structural, cultural and lexical.*

### **Introduction**

Translation is a critical ability in learning language. Translating from English into Uzbek can create some challenges because of semantic, structural, cultural and lexical differences. This article intends to investigate the major problems faced in this progress submit practical resolutions such as expanding lexis, improving grammatical comprehension and absorbing ethnic studies. In addition to this article debates the importance of technology and continuing practice in mastering these difficulties.

### **Differences and translating challenges between Uzbek and English.**

It is known, the structure of the English language differs from the structure of the Uzbek language. From the genetic point of view, they belong to different language families. As a consequence, the grammatical structure of these languages is also different from each other. For example, in Uzbek language, there are many affixes in the language, a sentence begins with a noun and ends with a verb, there are not prepositions, articles, gender categories. On the contrary, in English language, there are articles, prepositions, and affixes. Therefore, when studying and translating words, phrases, sentences, and especially idioms arise certain difficulties. In addition, the mutual difference in the form and meaning of English and Uzbek idioms creates difficulties in their translation.



# XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

*mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani*

- Lexical Differences. One of the most prominent problems is the absence of direct equivalents in Uzbek for certain English words. These technology, science, and modern business terminology. For instance, while English language has precise terms like streaming, cloud computing, and big data, Uzbek language may require longer descriptions or neologisms to convey these concepts, impacting translation accuracy and efficiency.

- Complex Syntax. Other frameworks, such as Construction Grammar and Role and Reference Grammar, offer alternative perspectives on syntactic analysis, highlighting the role of constructions and semantic roles in shaping sentence structure.

The notion of complex syntactic structures in English and Uzbek linguistics refers to the intricate structures and configurations that emerge from the combination and interaction of multiple linguistic elements within a sentence or discourse. These structures often involve recursive embedding, syntactic ambiguity, and idiomatic constructions, reflecting the richness and complexity of syntax of these languages.

Complex syntactic constructions exhibit a plethora of phenomena that challenge traditional models of linguistic analysis. One such phenomenon is recursion, the ability to embed phrases within phrases recursively, leading to potentially infinite sentence structures. Recursion is a hallmark of human language, enabling speakers to express complex ideas through nested clauses and subordination. Non-linear syntax further complicates the picture, as certain languages exhibit discontinuous word order and free word order variations. These phenomena challenge our understanding of syntactic universals and highlight the diversity of linguistic structures worldwide.

For example: "The cat that chased the mouse that ate the cheese slept."

In this sentence, multiple embedded clauses (e.g., "that chased the mouse," "that ate the cheese") are nested within the main clause ("The cat slept").

Like many languages, Uzbek utilizes recursive embedding to create complex sentences with multiple layers of subordination. This recursive structure allows for the nesting of clauses within larger structures, enabling speakers to express complex ideas and relationships.

For example: "Men o'quvchi bo'lib, til, adabiyot, va fanlar yo'nalishlari bilan shug'ullanaman."

Translation: "I am a student [subject], who is engaged in the fields of language, literature, and science [nested clauses]."In this sentence, the nested



# XORIJIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

*mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani*

clauses ("til, adabiyot, va fanlar yo'nalishlari") are embedded within the main clause ("Men o'quvchi bo'lib shug'ullanaman").

- **Cultural differences.** One of the main issues in translating cultural elements from Uzbek to English is the lack of equivalent idiomatic expressions. Idioms and proverbs are often deeply rooted in the cultural and historical contexts of a language, making them difficult to translate without losing their meaning or cultural significance. For example, the Uzbek idiom "Besh barmoq barobar emas" translates literally as "Five fingers are not equal," conveying a sense of diversity or difference. An equivalent English phrase like "Everyone is different" captures the meaning but loses the cultural nuance of the original.

- **Contextual Differences and Pragmatics.** Understanding the contextual meaning behind words and phrases is essential in translation, particularly between languages as different as Uzbek and English. Uzbek words often carry multiple meanings depending on context, which can lead to mistranslations if not handled carefully. For example, the word "dil" in Uzbek can mean "heart" in the anatomical sense but also conveys emotions like "soul" or "affection" in different contexts. Translating "dil" into English requires understanding the context to select an appropriate equivalent, as "heart," "soul," or "spirit" might each be suitable in different scenarios.

## **Proposed Solutions**

- **Expanding Vocabulary and Contextual Understanding.** Expanding vocabulary is crucial to overcoming lexical gaps. Learners should engage in extensive reading, use flashcards, and participate in immersive language experiences. Contextual learning, where vocabulary is learned through real-life contexts, helps in better retention and understanding of word usage.

- **Enhancing Grammatical Understanding.** Enhancing grammatical understanding helps learners navigate syntactic complexities. Structured grammar lessons that focus on the differences between Uzbek and English syntax can improve learners' ability to construct grammatically correct sentences in English. Practice through translation exercises is also beneficial.

- **Integrating Cultural Studies.** Integrating cultural studies into language learning can help learners understand the cultural nuances of both languages. Exposure to cultural materials, such as films, literature, and cultural events, provides valuable insights into the cultural contexts that shape language use. Utilizing Technological Tools and Resources. Technological tools, such as translation apps, online dictionaries, and language learning platforms, can support learners in overcoming



# XORIYIY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

*mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani*

translation challenges. However, it is important for learners to critically evaluate and refine the outputs of these tools to ensure accuracy and appropriateness

•Regular Practice and Feedback. Regular practice and constructive feedback are essential for improving translation skills. Learners should engage in translation exercises, participate in peer reviews, and seek feedback from instructors. This iterative process helps learners refine their skills and build confidence.

## **Conclusion**

There are several challenges in translating from English to Uzbek, such as semantic, structural, cultural and lexical differences. This article presents the reasons behind these difficulties and their solutions. These solutions can help reduce translation issues, even if only slightly. This information can also assist language learners by providing partial solutions to these problems.

## **References:**

1. Etymological foundations of the vocabulary of modern English. M.: Librokom, (2010) p.224
2. Abdurahmanovna, X. N. (2022). Teaching Foreign Languages at B2 Level. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 2(4), 66-68.
3. Katan, D. (2021). Translation and Cultural Identity: Selected Essays on
4. Translation and Cross-Cultural Communication. Routledge.
5. Torop, P., & Oittinen, R. (2020). "Cultural Specificity in Translation: Challenges for Uzbek-English Translators." Meta: Translators' Journal, 65(3), 492-509.
6. <https://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/2172/2003>
7. <https://conference.uzswlu.uz/conf/article/download/255/311/371>
8. <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/48426>