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## LEXICAL AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### **Abstract.**

*Translation encounters cultural challenges due to differences between the two languages in conveying notions of identity and way of life. Translators may encounter challenges when attempting to translate abstract or concrete ideas from the source language/culture (SL/C) that are entirely unfamiliar in the target language/culture (TL/C). This paper aims to examine two distinct issues, specifically linguistic and cultural challenges. Linguistic difficulties encompass issues pertaining to lexis, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The cultural issues encompass a range of terminologies, including those pertaining to ecology, cultural artifacts, societal aspects such as work and leisure, as well as organizational practices, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts.*

### **Key words.**

*Linguistic and Cultural Problems, Translation, Source Language, Target Language, Approaches, Methods, Techniques of Translation*

### **Introduction**

Similar to other areas, the translation industry encounters various translation difficulties. These challenges may be faced by either the translators or the clients, while others may be classified as structural issues that hinder the translation process.

The structural variations observed among languages, disparities in cultural norms, and the use of compound words are all factors that can impact linguistic communication. This article will examine the primary structural issues in translation as well as the principal obstacles encountered by translators, clients, and the industry at large.

While it is not possible to provide a universal solution for all translation-related issues, we can offer some tips based on our experience to help minimize their impact.

Translation problems can be divided into linguistic problems and cultural problems: the linguistic problems include grammatical differences, lexical ambiguity and meaning ambiguity; the cultural problems refer to different situational features. Culture constitutes another major problem that faces translators. An inadequate model of translated pieces of literature may give misconception about the original.[1]

### Method

The Uzbek language comprises universal words such as 'Die,' 'live,' 'star,' and 'swim,' which have identical denotative meanings. Similarly, commonplace objects such as 'mirror' (oyna) and 'table' (stol) are also universally understood, and translation issues rarely arise with such words. The terms "madrone", "pelicans", "crib", "Ivory Coast", and "White House" are examples of cultural terms that refer to specific species, objects, countries, or buildings. Direct translation of certain cultural words or phrases may not produce precise, appropriate, and comprehensible translation outcomes.

The interdependence of language and culture is a well-established fact, as culture exerts a significant influence on language and vice versa. This makes the language in one area different from another. The distinctiveness of cultural backgrounds among languages is a distinctive occurrence within society that warrants respect and should not be contested. Furthermore, it has a significant impact on various aspects, including the literary compositions within each geographic area.

The act of converting information from one language to another requires careful attention to both linguistic and cultural factors. Translation refers to the act of converting information from the source language and its associated culture into the target language. (and its culture). The term "equivalence" is utilised in this particular scenario. Translation requires equivalence between the source language (SL) and target language (TL). [2] It can be inferred that translators convey cultural nuances rather than merely translating language. The translation process prioritises culture as the main aspect to be translated, with language serving as the medium. Consequently, the primary focus during the translation process is directed towards cultural protocols rather than linguistic protocols. The task of translation is considered to be highly demanding due to the potential difficulty in establishing a connection or conveying a comprehensive understanding of a particular cultural aspect, should the two cultures fail to align. This can result in a lack of significance or purpose.

## Results

The issue of lexical ambiguity, specifically polysemy, and temporal reference encompasses both lexical and morphological challenges. Polysemy refers to a linguistic phenomenon in which a single word, phrase, or other linguistic unit has multiple meanings.

In addition, it is necessary for translators to convey the entirety of the plot, context, setting, and surroundings when translating specific literary works, such as fiction. This has been noted in previous research [3]. The sentence "he was desperate" has undergone modifications in its translation to "U ilojsiz edi".

The term "desperate" possesses multiple connotations.

Hence, it is crucial to take into account the context of the situation or topic under consideration. The occurrence of multiple meanings for a word is attributed to the existence of various concepts associated with its meaning. Furthermore, it is worth noting that in the context of sign language, the structure of sentences is predominantly in the past tense, whereas in the target language, there is a tendency to utilize the present tense. The disparity in sentence structure between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) is a closely interconnected matter. The English language exhibits variations in verb forms based on the temporal aspect, which can be categorized as either regular or irregular verbs. Conversely, the Uzbek language does not differentiate verb usage based on temporal aspect, including past, present, or any other time frame. The verb employed shall remain unchanged. And some tenses can be translated the same for example

"I've cleaned my shoes" (which has a result )

"I cleaned my shoes" (which has no result)

Translated into Uzbek both of them in the same meaning "Men oyoq kiyimimni tozaladim" [4]

Cultural phenomena can be observed in the process of translation. Translation encounters cultural challenges due to linguistic disparities in conveying notions of identity and way of life. The task of translating abstract or concrete concepts from the source language or culture (SL/C) to the target language or culture (TL/C) can pose a challenge for translators, particularly when the concepts in question are entirely unfamiliar in the TL/C. The process of idiomatic translation can often modify the original meaning context of the source language by giving preference to idiomatic expressions and informal language usage that are specific to the target language but not present in the source language. The phrase "Out of the frying-pan into the fire" has been translated into the Uzbek idiom "Yomg'irdan qochib do'lga

tutilish." According to Satisha [5], the accurate interpretation of proverbs and idioms poses a linguistic difficulty. The idioms that have been formulated appear to exhibit distinct variations based on the cultural context. It is possible that in sign language communities, the act of frying food with a frying pan is a commonly used expression. The linguistic context in which TL is employed pertains to a nation comprised of multiple islands and characterised by a significant presence of equatorial woodlands. It is widely recognised that forests frequently contain wild creatures.

It's likely that these factors give rise to idiomatic expressions that are used in every society. According to Dabaghi and Bagheri, it is imperative for the translator to recognise and comprehend the idiomatic expressions and other rhetorical devices used in the source text. Furthermore, it is imperative to note that idioms cannot be translated verbatim without supplementary explanations. The existence of equivalent idioms across different languages is beneficial as it enables the communication of messages despite the use of distinct idiomatic expressions.[6]

The following is a riddle extracted from the book. The initial phrase, "A box without hinges, a key, or a lid," has been translated as "qopqoq.oshiq moshiq yoki kalitsiz sondiq." In the realm of novels and literary compositions, the process of translation involves the transmission of emotions and sentiments, as well as the precise comprehension of words with numerous connotations, in order to ensure the seamless flow of the fiction. The individual in question is a 14-year-old named Satisha. The alignment between the translation and source language in this particular line is highly appropriate. An adjustment can be observed between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) in terms of collocation. Specifically, the collocation "a box" is modified to "sondiq". The comparability of the depiction between the two formulations remains valid. The evaluation of the function of a description is sometimes necessary in the context of a translation, as indicated by reference [6]. However, there is a modification in the subsequent line, "Yet the golden treasure inside is hidden," which has been translated as "Ammo ichkarida oltin xazina yashiringan." The term "hid" has become obsolete, with "hidup" taking its place. The dissimilarity between the two entities is presumably associated with the auditory output emanating from the terminus of the initial line in TL. According to Newmark [7], the term "free translation" refers to a more extensive rephrasing of the source text, which is commonly known as an "intralingual translation." Paraphrasing is a technique employed to clarify or reinforce the

intended message of a given text. It is often characterised by its lengthy and enormous nature and should not be mistaken for a mere translation.

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