

CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING UZBEK VERB TENSES INTO ENGLISH: A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *This article explores the linguistic challenges and effective strategies involved in translating Uzbek verb tenses into English. The study focuses on structural and functional differences between the two languages, particularly in expressing tense, aspect, and modality. It analyzes common translation difficulties and examines how translators adapt meaning through various strategies such as contextual interpretation, grammatical transformation, and equivalence. The findings highlight that accurate translation requires not only grammatical knowledge but also a deep understanding of context and communicative intent.*

Keywords: *translation studies, Uzbek language, English language, verb tenses, translation strategies, linguistic analysis, equivalence.*

Introduction. The process of translation between languages with different grammatical systems presents numerous challenges, particularly in the domain of verb tenses and aspects. Uzbek and English belong to different language families and exhibit significant structural differences in how they encode temporal and aspectual meanings. These differences often lead to complexities in achieving accurate and natural translations. [1;71]

In Uzbek, verb forms are closely connected with contextual meaning, and a single tense form may convey multiple nuances depending on the situation. In contrast, English relies on a more fixed system of tense and aspect combinations, including progressive and perfect forms, which require precise grammatical choices. As a result, direct equivalence between Uzbek and English verb forms is often not possible.

The increasing demand for high-quality translation in academic, literary, and professional contexts highlights the importance of understanding these linguistic differences. Translators must not only interpret grammatical forms but also convey the intended meaning, tone, and function of the original text. This study aims to analyze the main challenges in translating

Uzbek verb tenses into English and to identify effective strategies that ensure semantic accuracy and communicative equivalence. [2;98]

Literature review and methods. Previous research in translation studies has emphasized the complexity of transferring grammatical categories across languages. [3;95]

Vinay, J. P. notes that tense and aspect are among the most problematic areas due to their language-specific nature. Studies on Turkic and Indo-European language pairs reveal that differences in aspectual systems often require structural adaptation rather than direct translation.

Ne‘matov, H. highlights that Uzbek verb forms are highly context-dependent and may express meanings that are distributed across several grammatical categories in English. For example, a single Uzbek tense form can correspond to present simple, present continuous, or even future forms in English, depending on context. Additionally, the concept of equivalence has been widely discussed in translation theory. Functional equivalence is often considered more important than formal equivalence when dealing with grammatical differences. This perspective supports the use of flexible translation strategies that prioritize meaning over form.

Nida, E. A. also emphasizes the role of discourse and pragmatics in translation. Understanding the communicative function of verb forms within a sentence or text is essential for producing accurate translations. [4;75]

This study employs a qualitative linguistic analysis combined with comparative and functional approaches to examine the translation of Uzbek verb tenses into English.

Firstly, the comparative linguistic method is used to analyze structural differences between Uzbek and English verb systems. Various tense forms are examined in parallel to identify patterns of correspondence and divergence.

Secondly, the contextual analysis method is applied to evaluate how meaning changes depending on usage. Sentences are analyzed within their broader context to determine the most appropriate translation. [5;153]

The study also utilizes translation strategy analysis, focusing on key strategies such as:

- grammatical transformation
- modulation
- equivalence
- adaptation

Furthermore, a corpus-based observation method is used, where sample sentences from educational and literary sources are analyzed. This allows for the identification of real translation practices.

Discussion and results. The findings highlight the importance of flexibility in translation. Rigid adherence to grammatical form often results in unnatural or incorrect translations. The role of context is particularly significant. Uzbek verb forms are highly dependent on situational meaning, which must be interpreted accurately. This supports the idea that translation is not a purely linguistic process but also a cognitive and interpretative activity. [6;86]

Another important issue is the concept of equivalence. Functional equivalence proves to be more effective than literal translation in preserving meaning. However, the study also identifies challenges, such as ambiguity and loss of nuance. Translators must balance accuracy and naturalness, which requires both linguistic competence and practical experience.

The results show that direct translation of Uzbek verb tenses into English is rarely sufficient. In most cases, translators must rely on contextual interpretation and transformation.

One major finding is that Uzbek present tense forms often correspond to multiple English tenses. This requires careful selection based on context. Additionally, aspectual differences lead to frequent use of progressive and perfect forms in English translations.

Another result indicates that grammatical transformation is the most commonly used strategy. Translators frequently restructure sentences to maintain meaning. The study also reveals that successful translation depends heavily on understanding discourse context rather than relying solely on grammatical rules. [7;62]

Conclusion. In conclusion, translating Uzbek verb tenses into English is a complex process that requires more than direct grammatical substitution. The differences in tense and aspect systems necessitate the use of flexible and context-sensitive strategies. The study demonstrates that effective translation relies on a combination of linguistic knowledge, contextual understanding, and strategic decision-making. Among various strategies, grammatical transformation and functional equivalence are particularly important.

To sum up, it is recommended that translators focus on meaning and communicative intent rather than strict form. Additionally, further research is needed to explore more advanced translation techniques and their application in different text types. Overall, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of translation processes and highlights the need for adaptive approaches in cross-linguistic communication.

The list of used literature:

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