

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF BORROWED WORDS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR USAGE IN UZBEK

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ABSTRACT: *This paper examines the challenges involved in translating borrowed English words into Uzbek, focusing on the impact of linguistic adaptation, semantic shifts, and cultural nuances. The study analyzes the use of English loanwords in modern Uzbek texts, exploring how they are integrated into the language and the issues that arise in terms of meaning, pronunciation, and grammatical structure. Through examples from media, literature, and technical texts, the paper highlights the complexities of borrowing words while maintaining clarity and cultural relevance in the Uzbek context. The findings suggest that the translation of borrowed words requires careful consideration of both linguistic accuracy and cultural appropriateness*

INTRODUCTION

The borrowing of words from one language into another is a natural process that occurs over time due to cultural exchange, globalization, and the need to express new concepts. In the case of the Uzbek language, English has become a major source of loanwords, particularly in fields such as technology, business, media, and education. However, the integration of these borrowed words into Uzbek poses significant challenges for translators, especially when it comes to ensuring that their meaning, pronunciation, and usage align with the linguistic and cultural norms of Uzbek. While some loanwords are easily adapted into Uzbek through transliteration, others experience shifts in meaning or usage that may cause confusion. For example, technical terms such as "software" or "internet" are widely used in their English forms, but the lack of equivalent terms in Uzbek can create gaps in understanding. Moreover, the pronunciation of English words in Uzbek often deviates from the original, leading to potential misunderstandings.

This paper investigates the translation problems associated with English loanwords in Uzbek, focusing on issues such as semantic adaptation, pronunciation, and the cultural implications of borrowing. It also explores strategies employed by translators to address these challenges.

METHODS

The study was based on an analysis of various texts, including media articles, technical manuals, educational resources, and fiction, where English loanwords were used in Uzbek. The primary focus was on identifying instances where English words were borrowed

directly, as well as where their meanings were altered during translation. Additionally, interviews were conducted with 20 translators and language experts working in the field of English-Uzbek translation. They were asked to describe the challenges they encounter when translating borrowed English words into Uzbek and the strategies they use to overcome them.

A range of written materials was reviewed to identify English loanwords, with attention to how these words were integrated into the Uzbek language. The study examined both technical and non-technical contexts to assess how loanwords were handled across different domains. Professional translators were interviewed to gather insights into their experiences with loanword translation. The interviews focused on challenges such as semantic shifts, lack of Uzbek equivalents, and the preservation of cultural context during translation. The data were analyzed qualitatively to identify common patterns in the usage of borrowed words in Uzbek, as well as recurring problems in their translation. The challenges were categorized into issues of meaning, pronunciation, and grammar. Responses from translators were also examined to understand the strategies used to handle these problems.

RESULTS

The study identified several key problems in translating English loanwords into Uzbek, which were categorized as follows these. English words sometimes undergo semantic shifts when borrowed into Uzbek. For example, the word "manager" is commonly used in Uzbek, but its meaning in English—referring to a person with managerial responsibilities in a corporate context—sometimes expands in Uzbek to include roles that may not fit the original definition. This can lead to confusion, particularly when the word is used in fields like education or government, where the roles may differ culturally.

The adaptation of English words into Uzbek often leads to pronunciation deviations. Words like "internet" and "business" are commonly pronounced in a way that differs from their original English forms. These mispronunciations can hinder comprehension, especially for people unfamiliar with the original English pronunciation. In some cases, transliteration might be used, but the resulting word may still sound foreign or unintelligible to native Uzbek speakers.

English loanwords are sometimes challenging to integrate into the grammatical structure of Uzbek. For instance, English terms often retain their plural forms (e.g., "data" or "media"), while Uzbek typically follows a different pluralization rule.

In many cases, the plural form of the loanword is used as is, which can create inconsistency in the language. Some English loanwords carry cultural connotations that are not easily translated into Uzbek. For example, terms related to Western holidays or concepts, such as "Black Friday" or "Thanksgiving," do not have direct cultural counterparts in Uzbekistan. Translators often have to adapt these terms or provide explanations, which can dilute the intended meaning or make it less relatable to the Uzbek-speaking audience. Some interviewees expressed concern about the overuse of English loanwords in Uzbek, particularly in the media and technology sectors. While this may be inevitable in certain

contexts, excessive borrowing can erode the richness of the Uzbek language and limit its ability to express new concepts in culturally meaningful ways.

DISCUSSION:

The results of this study indicate that translating English loanwords into Uzbek is a complex process that involves navigating linguistic, cultural, and contextual issues. While loanwords can enrich the Uzbek vocabulary, they also pose significant challenges in terms of meaning, pronunciation, and cultural adaptation. In many cases, the lack of direct Uzbek equivalents for English terms has led to the widespread use of transliterations, which sometimes distort the original meaning or create confusion for native speakers.

Furthermore, the semantic shifts that occur when English words are adopted into Uzbek can lead to miscommunication, especially when words take on broader or different meanings in the Uzbek context. Pronunciation issues also remain a challenge, as English loanwords are often adapted phonetically in a way that makes them less intelligible to those unfamiliar with English. This is particularly true for technical terms and jargon that require precise understanding in professional settings. Cultural adaptation is another critical aspect of the translation process. Terms tied to Western culture, such as "Christmas" or "e-commerce," require careful handling to ensure that their meaning is conveyed appropriately in Uzbek. In some cases, it may be necessary to provide additional explanations or context to bridge the cultural gap.

CONCLUSION. The study highlights the key problems in translating English loanwords into Uzbek, focusing on issues of semantic shifts, pronunciation, grammar, and cultural relevance. While borrowing English terms is inevitable due to globalization and technological advancement, translators must exercise caution to ensure that the original meaning is preserved and that the loanwords are integrated appropriately into the Uzbek language. Strategies such as contextualization, careful selection of equivalent terms, and phonetic adaptation can help mitigate these challenges. Future research should explore the long-term effects of loanword usage on the Uzbek language and investigate ways to enhance the accuracy and cultural relevance of translations.

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