

Analysis and Theoretical Foundations of Regional Terms in the English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The translator plays the role of the receptor of the original text in the first stage of the translation process and tries to obtain the information present in the text as fully as possible. For this, they must possess the phonetic knowledge held by the native speakers of the language, that is, the history, culture, literature, customs, and modern lifestyle of the people who speak the native language, as well as being aware of the unique words specific to that nation. Just like any original receptor, a personal attitude is formed towards the information being provided in translation. But the translator must strive to ensure that such personal relationships do not compromise the accuracy of the translation. In this sense, the translator must be linguistically and culturally neutral. The recipient of the translated text lacks sufficient background knowledge, necessitating the need to clarify the information intended in the original text and requiring the addition of necessary details and precision in the translated text. This process is carried out in the second stage of translation. In ensuring linguistic-cultural adequacy, the use of sociolinguistic factors such as regional dialects, social dialects, and altered speech by speakers also holds significant importance. Elements specific to regional dialects in the original text are not included in the translation. On the other hand, dialect-specific forms can be used in the text, and mainly in literary texts, to show the linguistic characteristics of a particular character. In such cases, the translator tries to

convey the meaning by using the vocabulary of the target language.

Keywords: Translation, culture, toponyms, equivalent, form and content, artistic and visual means, linguistic means, adequate, original, functional, poetic.

INTRODUCTION

Problems of translation culture with regard to the transfer of literary texts from English into Uzbek. The contributions by English and Uzbek translation researchers and translators focus on the possibilities of conveying the regional contexts that are hidden behind the linguistic images. The authors deal with the theoretical problems of cultural transfer, such as the translatability of cultural words, the reproduction of literary traditions and the poetological exploration of national contexts.

It is known that the vocabulary of the Uzbek language has formed as a unified phenomenon, representing the richness of the language and its lexical-semantic system. However, it is also necessary to consider that the vocabulary of our language has undergone very complex stages of development.

To understand the historical development and formation characteristics of any language's lexicon, it is essential to deeply study the words in that language's vocabulary from a historical-etymological perspective and to identify their etymological origins.

Such research, in turn, allows us to determine which related and unrelated languages the Uzbek language has interacted with in the past, and provides a scientific basis for understanding the historical development processes that have occurred in the language's vocabulary and grammatical structure [3. 63].

The original text has undergone varying degrees of change in translations due to time, distance, worldview, traditions, and the translational possibilities of each language. These mainly occurred as a result of the peculiarities in the principles of translation, such as clarification, specification, transcription, transliteration, and explanation. As a result, each translated

edition has come close to the original to some extent. But most importantly, these translations have gradually improved over time through mutual inheritance, continuity, and the gradual addition of one to the other. In this regard, R. Denko's English edition stands out for being closer to authenticity compared to its predecessors. In terms of the concept of translation studies, an adequacy towards the original has occurred. Naturally, these experiments will serve as a unique school in future publications.

In addition, voices of active translators and interpreters are included with regard to dealing with cultural contexts. The analysis of a wide range of theoretical and practical viewpoints shows that in order to produce a high-quality literary translation, the translator needs not only specialist knowledge and sensitivity to the foreign, but also a well-developed linguistic culture. The overarching aim of the volume is to demonstrate this [4. 76].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The theoretical foundations of a cross-sectional study examining the terms used in country studies in English and Uzbek can be understood through several key frameworks:

1. *Linguistic relativity*

This theory posits that the structure and vocabulary of a language influence how its speakers perceive and think about the world. In this context, the terms used in country studies may reflect cultural nuances and societal values in both English and Uzbek.

2. *Cultural context*

Understanding the cultural context is essential when analyzing terms in different languages. Terms related to country studies may have unique connotations based on historical, social, and political factors in English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking regions.

3. *Comparative analysis*

A cross-sectional study inherently involves a comparative analysis. This involves examining similarities and differences in

terminology, which can reveal insights into how each language conceptualizes aspects of country studies, such as governance, economy, and society.

4. *Terminology and semantics*

The study can explore the semantics of specific terms and their equivalents in both languages. This includes understanding how certain concepts are translated and whether they carry the same meaning or implications.

5. *Sociolinguistics*

This framework examines how language and society intersect. Factors such as language prestige, language policy, and the influence of globalization may affect the terms used in English and Uzbek country studies.

6. *Epistemology of knowledge*

Different cultures and languages may have distinct epistemological approaches to knowledge. This can influence how country studies are framed and what terminologies are prioritized.

7. *Corpus linguistics*

Utilizing corpus linguistics allows for empirical analysis of language use in country studies. This method can provide quantitative data on term frequency and context in both languages.

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Sampling:** Choose a representative sample of terms from both languages that are commonly used in country studies.
- **Data collection:** Use academic articles, policy papers, and educational materials in both English and Uzbek to gather terms.
- **Analysis:** The English language, influenced by various languages and cultures, has a diverse set of place names

originating from Old English, Norse, Latin, and Norman French, among others. In contrast, Uzbek, a Turkic language, has its roots in a rich tapestry of historical influences, including Persian, Arabic, and Russian, especially during the Soviet era. Understanding these historical contexts is crucial for accurate translation and appreciation of the nuances in place names [6. 719].

TRANSLATIONAL APPROACHES

1. *Direct translation vs. transliteration*

Place names can be translated directly or transliterated. Direct translation involves conveying the meaning of the name, while transliteration focuses on maintaining phonetic similarity.

- **Direct translation:** Some place names lend themselves to direct translation. For instance, "Red River" can be translated into Uzbek as "Qizil Daryo," where both elements maintain their meanings.
- **Transliteration:** Other names are often transliterated to preserve their phonetic characteristics. For example, "Washington" becomes "Vashington" in Uzbek, maintaining the original sound while adapting to Uzbek phonetics.

2. *Cultural significance*

The cultural significance of a place name often dictates how it is translated. Names that hold historical or cultural importance may be retained in their original form or adapted with additional contextual information.

For example, the name "Samarkand," a city with deep historical roots, is recognized globally. In translation, it remains "Samarkand" in English, emphasizing its cultural heritage, while in Uzbek, it retains the same form, reflecting its local significance.

3. *Geographic and administrative names*

Geographic and administrative terms often present unique challenges. For instance, the translation of country names is

generally straightforward, such as "Uzbekistan" being rendered as "Uzbekistan" in English. However, the regional divisions within Uzbekistan may have different translations based on local language and history.

For example, "Samarqand viloyati" translates to "Samarkand Province," but the local connotation may evoke different cultural references and historical context that are lost in a straightforward translation [7. 55].

Comparative translation of place names between English and Uzbek can be fascinating, as it often reveals cultural, historical, and geographical significance. Here are a few examples:

1. **Tashkent**
English: Tashkent
Uzbek: Toshkent
Meaning: "Stone City"
2. **Samarkand**
English: Samarkand
Uzbek: Samarqand
Meaning: The name is believed to come from ancient Persian, possibly meaning "Stone Fort" or "Fortress of Stone."
3. **Bukhara**
English: Bukhara
Uzbek: Buxoro
Meaning: The origin of the name is unclear, but it has historical significance as a center of trade and learning.
4. **Fergana Valley**
English: Fergana Valley
Uzbek: Farg'ona vodiysi
Meaning: "Fergana" likely comes from the Persian word meaning "a fertile land."
5. **Nukus**
English: Nukus
Uzbek: Nukus
Meaning: The name remains the same in both languages and refers to the capital of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
6. **Khiva**
English: Khiva
Uzbek: Xiva
Meaning: The name is thought to derive from a Persian word meaning "a place of wind."

RESULTS

These translations often retain similar pronunciations but can vary in spelling due to differences in the alphabets and phonetics of the languages.

The matter of the observation of a literary linguistic text and its reproduction in another language has long attracted the attention of translation practitioners and theorists, and various, sometimes contradictory, scientific views on this problem have been expressed. In particular, such well-known scholars as E.G. Etkind, I. Kashkin, A.V. Fyodorov have made a significant contribution to the development of this field with their works on literary translation and the problems of reproduction of poetic and prose texts in other languages.

Although the practice of literary translation in Uzbekistan originated and developed in the distant past, theoretical views on its history and peculiarities were formed only in our time and laid the foundation for the science of translation. The founder of the science of translation in our country is G. Salomov, well-known scientists Sh. Sharopov, N.Komilov and with the participation of a number of representatives of the next generation, various problems of literary translation were widely covered. However, the study of the art of translation from other languages, the skill of the translator and the theory of translation did not pay enough attention to the study of translation from Uzbek to English, and even more seriously to the comparative analysis of textual structures of English and Uzbek prose no scientific work has been created [2. 47].

When literary texts are translated from one language to another, it is more than just a simple transfer of language. Translation has been of crucial importance since the emergence of different languages-the most famous symbol of this is the Tower of Babel-not only for the exchange of necessary information but above all as a mediator between different cultures. In this context, a distinction is usually made between interpreting, which is oral and of very limited duration, and translating, which is written and permanent.

Translation problems of cultural terms can arise for various reasons. Here are some common challenges:

- **Cultural differences:** Terms that have a specific meaning in one culture may be unknown or interpreted completely differently in another culture. For example, a term that describes a specific tradition or custom might not have an equivalent in the target language.
- **Missing equivalents:** Sometimes there is simply no equivalent in the target language for a specific cultural term. This can lead to translators having to find creative solutions to convey the meaning.
- **Context dependency:** Many cultural terms are highly context-dependent. The same term can have different meanings in different regions or social groups, which makes translation difficult.
- **Field-specific terminology:** In certain areas, such as politics or economics, specific terms may be used that are difficult to translate because they are often tied to local conditions or systems.
- **Emotional connotations:** Some terms carry emotional or historical connotations that are difficult to convey. An example would be a word that is associated with positive connotations in one language, while in the other language it can be neutral or even negative.
- **Variation within a language:** Even within a language, regional dialects or variants can use different terms, which makes translation more complex.

To overcome these problems, it is important to understand the cultural context well and, if necessary, to include explanations or footnotes in the translation.

The linguistically oriented translation studies are genre-specific and distinguish between pragmatic and literary texts. For the entire field of translation studies, this distinction is of great relevance because it reveals the potential differences in the reception and reproduction processes. It is relatively agreed that

in pragmatic texts, form has no intrinsic value and is subordinate to content, while in literary texts, form and content stand in a dialectical relationship to each other (Kaalep 1998: 55).

Analyzing country studies terms in English and Uzbek literary translations involves examining how specific concepts, cultural references, and terminology are translated and adapted between the two languages. Here are some key aspects to consider:

1. *Cultural context*

- **Cultural nuances:** Certain terms may carry specific cultural meanings in English that don't have direct equivalents in Uzbek. Translators must decide whether to translate literally, use a similar term, or provide an explanation.
- **Historical references:** Terms related to historical events, figures, or phenomena in one culture may not be well-known in the other. Translators might need to include footnotes or additional context.

2. *Terminology consistency*

- **Specialized vocabulary:** In fields like economics, politics, or sociology, maintaining consistent terminology across translations is crucial. This might involve creating a glossary of key terms for translators to refer to.
- **Field-specific language:** Different disciplines may use jargon that requires careful translation to ensure clarity and accuracy.

3. *Language structure*

- **Syntax and grammar:** The grammatical structure of Uzbek differs significantly from English, which can affect how terms are translated. Translators must adjust sentence structures while retaining meaning.
- **Word order and emphasis:** The placement of terms can change the emphasis in a sentence, impacting the reader's understanding.

4. *Literary style*

- **Literary devices:** Translators must consider how literary devices (like metaphors or idioms) used in English can be effectively rendered in Uzbek without losing their impact.
- **Tone and register:** The tone of the source text should be preserved in translation, which may require selecting different vocabulary or sentence structures.

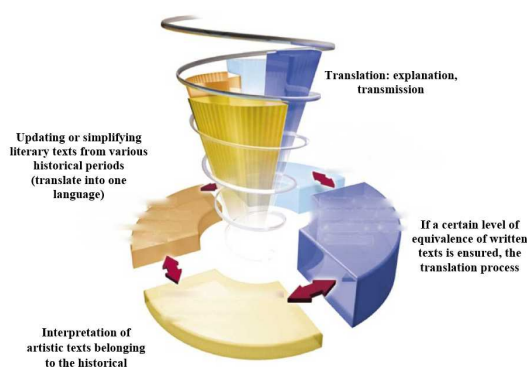
5. *Pragmatic aspects*

- **Audience awareness:** Understanding the target audience in Uzbekistan is crucial. Translators may adapt terms to better resonate with local readers.
- **Translation techniques:** Techniques such as adaptation, localization, and domestication versus foreignization can play a significant role in how terms are presented.

6. *Examples of key terms*

Consider how terms like "democracy," "globalization," or "sustainable development" are translated. The choice of words can vary based on existing Uzbek terms or the need to introduce new concepts.

In translation definitions, one or more factors involved in the translation process hold significant importance. Guttiger defined translation as "replacing signs in another language while maintaining equivalence," considering visual tools in the translation process [1. 94].



The translation of country studies terms between English and Uzbek is a complex process influenced by cultural, linguistic, and contextual factors. Effective translation requires a deep understanding of both source and target cultures, as well as the ability to navigate differences in language structure and style. By carefully considering these aspects, translators can produce translations that are not only accurate but also culturally relevant and engaging for the target audience.

CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATION

Comparative translation of place names between English and Uzbek can present several challenges. Here are some key issues:

1. **Cultural context:** Place names often carry cultural significance, which may not have a direct equivalent in the other language. Translating a name without considering its cultural context can lead to misunderstandings.
2. **Phonetic differences:** The phonetic structures of English and Uzbek are quite different. Some sounds in one language may not exist in the other, leading to transliteration challenges.
3. **Historical variations:** Place names may have historical variants that are recognized in one language but not the other. For instance, names reflecting colonial history might differ significantly.
4. **Linguistic structures:** The grammatical structures of English and Uzbek affect how names are constructed and understood. Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, often modifies place names with suffixes that convey additional meaning.
5. **Standardization issues:** There may be a lack of standardization in translating certain place names, leading to multiple acceptable translations. This can create confusion for speakers and learners of either language.
6. **Geographical nuances:** Some place names may refer to specific geographical features that may not have a direct translation, requiring careful explanation rather than simple translation.

7. **Political sensitivity:** Certain place names can have political implications, especially in regions with historical conflicts. Translators must navigate these sensitivities carefully to avoid misrepresentation.
8. **Idiomatic expressions:** Some place names may involve idiomatic expressions or metaphors that do not translate well, requiring a more creative approach to convey the intended meaning.

Metaphorical analysis of country studies terms can reveal how different cultures conceptualize and categorize knowledge about nations. Here's an exploration of some common terms in English and Uzbek, highlighting their metaphorical implications [3. 82]:

1. *Nation/State*
 - **English:** The term "nation" often evokes imagery of unity and shared identity, suggesting a collective consciousness. The metaphor of a "melting pot" illustrates cultural blending.
 - **Uzbek:** In Uzbek, the word "millat" (nation) can carry a strong connotation of ethnic identity and historical continuity, suggesting roots and a shared heritage.
2. *Cultural identity*
 - **English:** Cultural identity is frequently described as a "fabric," implying that diverse threads (individual cultures) weave together to create a cohesive whole.
 - **Uzbek:** The term "madaniyat" (culture) reflects a tapestry that emphasizes tradition and continuity, suggesting that identity is built through historical experiences.
3. *Development*
 - **English:** "Development" is often viewed as a journey or a ladder, indicating progress over time. This metaphor implies a linear path toward improvement.
 - **Uzbek:** The term "rivojlanish" (development) may evoke notions of growth similar to a tree, where roots (historical context) play a vital role in the overall health of the tree (society).

4. *Globalization*

- **English:** Globalization is frequently described using metaphors of "webs" or "networks," suggesting interconnectedness and interdependence among countries.
- **Uzbek:** In Uzbek, the term may evoke images of "unity" or "partnership," emphasizing collaboration while still acknowledging cultural distinctions.

5. *Political systems*

- **English:** Political systems are often metaphorically referred to as "machines" or "organisms," highlighting functionality and adaptability, respectively.
- **Uzbek:** The Uzbek term "siyosat" (politics) may carry metaphors related to governance as a "garden," where nurturing leads to growth, reflecting the importance of care and cultivation in political contexts.

To address these challenges, it's essential for translators to have a deep understanding of both languages, their cultures, and the specific context of the place names in question.

1. **Variability in spelling and pronunciation:** One of the main challenges in the comparative translation of place names is the variability in spelling and pronunciation. Different transliteration systems may lead to multiple acceptable spellings, making consistency a challenge.
2. **Loss of meaning:** Place names often carry deep meanings related to geography, history, or culture. The loss of these meanings in translation can lead to a diminished understanding of the significance of a place. For instance, "Bukhara," while recognizable, lacks the rich historical implications associated with the name in its native context.
3. **Political and historical implications:** Political changes can affect place names and their translations. The renaming of cities or regions can reflect shifts in power, ideology, or national identity. For example, the translation of "Tashkent" (Toshkent in Uzbek) can also reflect the historical context of the city's significance throughout different eras.

Some periods of translation history have been very well researched. For example, the translation of the Bible, the work of missionaries, and the work of Orientalist translators in India can be taken as examples. Even so, there are many unexplored periods in the history of translation, and researching them remains one of the main tasks of translation studies and the history of translation. Scholars have begun to study independent translators and their works in recent years. The Englishwoman Constance Garnett and the American Gregory Rabassa are famous for translating great examples of Russian and Latin American literature into English. During the period of the awakening of political freedom in Eastern Europe, translations of great works by American and English writers began to appear. The history of translation is also the history of decisive yet often invisible intersections in world culture.

CONCLUSION

The comparative translation of place names between English and Uzbek highlights the intricate interplay between language, culture, and history. While direct translation and transliteration serve as fundamental methodologies, the cultural significance and historical context of place names add layers of complexity to the process. As globalization continues to interconnect cultures, understanding these nuances in place name translations becomes increasingly important, fostering appreciation for the rich heritage embedded in our linguistic landscape.

In recent years, the role of literary translation in intercultural communication has been particularly emphasized. If we say that translation creates broad opportunities for people to communicate with each other and exchange experiences, we would not be mistaken. As a result of the development of translation, the development of world literature is also progressing on a large scale. As an example of this, one can mention the introduction of literary genres created in Western literature into Eastern literature and the appropriate place occupied by Eastern literary genres in Western literature.

In the formation of our country's culture, it is necessary to recognize the importance of translation in the rise of our people's spiritual, moral, and intellectual levels. Because it is precisely artistic translation that has taught us to embrace the most beautiful facets of world cultures and to reflect on their negative aspects.

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