

# GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH LITERARY TEXTS INTO UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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## **Аннотация:**

В данной статье рассматриваются многоаспектные проблемы перевода английских литературных текстов на узбекский язык, с акцентом на грамматические несоответствия, лексические сложности и стилистические нюансы. Анализируя структурные различия между английским и узбекским языками, статья подчеркивает трудности, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики при сохранении смысла, тона и культурного контекста оригинального текста. Посредством сравнительного анализа конкретных примеров статья дает представление о процессе перевода для специалистов, работающих с английскими и узбекскими литературными текстами.

**Ключевые слова:** Проблемы перевода, перевод с английского на узбекский, грамматические несоответствия, лексические сложности, культурная адаптация, литературный перевод, переводческие стратегии.

## **Annotatsiya:**

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi badiiy matnlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan ko'p qirrali muammolar, jumladan grammatik tafovutlar, leksik murakkabliklar va uslubiy nozikliklar tahlil qilinadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi tuzilish farqlarini o'rganish orqali maqolada tarjimonlarning asl matnning ma'no, ohang va madaniy kontekstini saqlashda duch keladigan qiyinchiliklari yoritiladi. Aniq misollarning qiyosiy tahlili orqali maqola ingliz va o'zbek badiiy matnlari ustida ishlayotgan tarjimonlar uchun tarjima jarayoniga oid tushunchalar beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tarjima muammolari, inglizcha-o'zbekcha tarjima, grammatik tafovutlar, leksik murakkabliklar, madaniy moslashuv, badiiy tarjima, tarjima strategiyalari.

## **Abstract:**

This article explores the multifaceted challenges of translating English literary texts into Uzbek, focusing on grammatical discrepancies, lexical complexities, and stylistic nuances. By examining the structural differences between English and Uzbek, the article highlights the difficulties translators face in maintaining the original text's meaning, tone, and cultural context. Through a comparative analysis of specific examples, the article provides insights into the translation process for translators working with English and Uzbek literary texts.

**Keywords:** Translation challenges, English-Uzbek translation, grammatical discrepancies, lexical complexities, cultural adaptation, literary translation, translation strategies.

Translation is a complex and nuanced process that requires more than just linguistic proficiency. It demands a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts in which they are embedded. When it comes to literary translation, the stakes are even higher, as the translator must not only convey the literal meaning of the text but also preserve its stylistic, emotional, and cultural nuances. This article focuses on the challenges of translating English literary texts into Uzbek, a task that involves navigating significant grammatical, lexical, and stylistic differences between the two languages.

The English and Uzbek languages belong to different language families—Indo-European and Turkic, respectively—which results in fundamental differences in grammar, syntax, and vocabulary. These differences pose unique challenges for translators, particularly when dealing with literary texts that rely heavily on stylistic devices, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references. This article aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of these challenges and explore the strategies that translators can employ to overcome them.

### **1. Grammatical discrepancies and their implications for translation:**

One of the most significant challenges in translating English literary texts into Uzbek lies in the grammatical differences between the two languages. English is a language with a relatively fixed word order (Subject-Verb-Object), while Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, relies on suffixes to indicate grammatical relationships, allowing for more flexible word order. This fundamental difference can lead to difficulties in maintaining the original text's structure and meaning [1].

#### *1.1. Word order and sentence structure:*

In English, the placement of words within a sentence is crucial for conveying meaning. A seemingly minor error in word order can drastically alter the intended message. For example, the English sentence "The cat chased the mouse" cannot be translated word-for-word into Uzbek without considering the grammatical rules of the target language. In Uzbek, the sentence might be structured as "Mushuk sichqonni quvdi," where the suffix "-ni" indicates the object of the action.

Translators must carefully navigate these differences to ensure that the translated text is both grammatically correct and semantically faithful to the original.

### *1.2. Tense and aspect systems:*

Another area of difficulty is the translation of tense and aspect. English has a relatively straightforward system of past, present, and future tenses, often accompanied by auxiliary verbs to indicate aspect (e.g., "I have been reading"). Uzbek, on the other hand, uses a combination of suffixes and auxiliary verbs to convey similar meanings, but the nuances can differ significantly. For instance, the English present perfect tense ("I have eaten") does not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek, requiring translators to use alternative constructions to convey the same sense of completed action with present relevance [2].

### *1.3. Articles and Pronouns:*

The use of articles (definite and indefinite) in English presents another challenge for Uzbek translators, as Uzbek does not have articles. In English, the choice between "a," "an," and "the" can significantly affect the meaning of a sentence. For example, "I saw a dog" implies an unspecified dog, while "I saw the dog" refers to a specific dog known to both the speaker and the listener. In Uzbek, these distinctions must be conveyed through context or additional words, which can complicate the translation process.

Similarly, pronouns in English and Uzbek differ in usage and formality. The English pronoun "you" can be translated into Uzbek as "siz" (formal) or "sen" (informal), depending on the context [3]. Translators must carefully consider the relationship between the characters and the tone of the text to choose the appropriate pronoun, as using the wrong form can lead to misunderstandings or a loss of nuance.

## **2. Lexical challenges in the translation process:**

Lexical challenges in translation arise from the inherent differences in vocabulary and word usage between English and Uzbek. These challenges are

particularly pronounced in literary texts, where the choice of words is often deliberate and carries significant stylistic and emotional weight.

### *2.1. Polysemy and Synonymy:*

One of the most common lexical challenges is dealing with polysemy—words that have multiple meanings. For example, the English verb "to get" can be translated into Uzbek in various ways depending on the context: "olmoq" (to take), "tushunmoq" (to understand), or "bajarmoq" (to accomplish). Translators must carefully analyze the context to determine the most appropriate translation, as a direct word-for-word substitution can lead to inaccuracies [4].

Similarly, synonymy—words with similar meanings—poses challenges for translators. While synonyms may appear interchangeable, they often carry subtle differences in connotation and usage. For example, the English words "happy" and "joyful" both convey a sense of happiness, but "joyful" implies a more intense or exuberant emotion. Translators must consider these nuances to ensure that the translated text captures the intended meaning and tone of the original.

### *2.2. Cultural and Contextual Nuances:*

Cultural and contextual differences between English and Uzbek can also complicate the translation process [5]. Certain words and phrases in English may have no direct equivalent in Uzbek, requiring translators to find creative solutions to convey the same meaning. For example, the English idiom "kick the bucket" (meaning to die) cannot be translated literally into Uzbek. Instead, translators might use a culturally appropriate equivalent, such as "dunyodan ko'z yummoq" (to close one's eyes to the world).

Additionally, cultural references in English literature—such as historical events, famous figures, or popular sayings—may be unfamiliar to Uzbek readers. Translators must decide whether to retain these references, provide explanations, or replace them with culturally relevant equivalents. This decision often depends on the target audience and the translator's goal of preserving the original text's cultural authenticity.

### *2.3. Collocations and fixed expressions:*

Collocations—words that frequently appear together—are another area of difficulty in translation. English collocations, such as "make a decision" or "take a break," may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek. Translators must be sensitive to these fixed expressions and find natural-sounding alternatives in the target language. For example, "make a decision" might be translated as "qaror qabul qilmoq" (to accept a decision) in Uzbek, which conveys a similar meaning but uses different wording.

### *3. Stylistic devices and rhetorical strategies in literary translation:*

Literary texts often rely on stylistic devices and rhetorical strategies to create a specific tone, mood, or effect. Translating these elements into Uzbek requires a deep understanding of both languages' stylistic conventions and the ability to recreate the same effect in the target language [6].

#### *3.1. Metaphor and Imagery:*

Metaphors and imagery are common stylistic devices in literature, but they can be challenging to translate. For example, the English metaphor "time is a thief" conveys the idea that time steals moments from our lives. In Uzbek, this metaphor might be translated as "vaqt o'g'ri" (time is a thief), but the cultural connotations of theft may differ between the two languages. Translators must consider whether the metaphor will resonate with Uzbek readers or if an alternative metaphor would be more effective.

#### *3.2. Irony and Sarcasm:*

Irony and sarcasm are particularly difficult to translate, as they rely heavily on tone and context. For example, the English sentence "Oh, great, another meeting" might be intended sarcastically to express frustration [7]. In Uzbek, this sarcasm might be conveyed through tone or additional context, but the translator must ensure that the intended meaning is not lost in the translation.

#### *3.3. Rhyme and Rhythm:*

Poetry presents unique challenges for translators, as it often relies on rhyme, rhythm, and meter to create a specific aesthetic effect. Translating poetry into

Uzbek requires not only linguistic skill but also a deep understanding of the poetic traditions in both languages. For example, the English poem "The Waste Land" by T.S. Eliot uses a complex structure and multiple registers to convey its themes. Translating this poem into Uzbek would require careful consideration of how to recreate the same stylistic effects in a language with different poetic conventions.

### **Conclusion:**

Translating English literary texts into Uzbek is a complex and challenging task that requires a deep understanding of both languages' grammatical, lexical, and stylistic conventions. The significant differences between English and Uzbek—ranging from word order and tense systems to cultural references and idiomatic expressions—pose unique challenges for translators. However, by employing strategies such as cultural adaptation, semantic translation, and compensation, translators can overcome these challenges and produce accurate, natural-sounding translations that preserve the original text's meaning and style.

Ultimately, the success of a literary translation depends on the translator's ability to navigate the linguistic and cultural gaps between the source and target languages. By combining linguistic expertise with cultural sensitivity and creative problem-solving, translators can bridge these gaps and bring English literary texts to life for Uzbek readers.

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