

VERBS IN TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION, CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES DUE TO CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC NUANCES

Aliqulova Aziza,

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

*Scientific advisor – Salisheva Zilola Ismailovna,
(PhD, assistant professor)*

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Abstract. *This research paper will address the complexities of translating verbs between Uzbek and English. The study will begin by exploring the specific linguistic features related to these verbs and it delves into the challenges that arise due to cultural nuances (subtle, often unwritten aspects of a culture). Translation difficulties will be analyzed, and strategies for addressing those difficulties will be proposed. The paper emphasizes the importance of understanding both linguistic and cultural differences for achieving the most effective translations.*

Keywords: *translation, body movement, Uzbek, English, linguistic features, phrasal verbs, cultural differences.*

Introduction:

Verbs are the dynamic core of language, yet their translation between English and Uzbek poses unique difficulties. These challenges stem from differences in grammar, sentence structure, and the ways cultures understand and express actions. This article investigates these linguistic and cultural complexities, providing translators and interpreters with insights for achieving more effective and accurate results. Understanding the cultural context and how it shapes verb usage is crucial. A skilled translator acts as a cultural bridge, navigating these nuances to ensure the message transcends languages, preserving not just the action but also the underlying cultural meaning embedded within the verb.

Discussion:

Accurately translating verbs between English and Uzbek presents a significant challenge due to fundamental differences in their grammatical and syntactical structures.

English verbs are relatively straightforward, with tense often indicated by separate words like "had" or "will." Uzbek verbs, however, undergo a metamorphosis. Consider the simple sentence "They are running." In English, it's three words. In Uzbek, it might be a single verb like "yugurishibdi" (yugur- "run," -ish- "continuous aspect," -ib- "past tense," -di- "plural marker"). Translating this requires untangling the grammatical layers embedded within the verb and potentially

restructuring the sentence in English to accommodate the additional information. Time, a seemingly universal concept, becomes a translator's playground when dealing with verbs. English has a basic past, present, and future tense system. Uzbek boasts a more elaborate spread, with distinctions like the remote past (action completed long ago) and the continuative past (action ongoing in the past). Imagine translating "He ate the apple yesterday." A straightforward past tense might not capture the nuance of Uzbek, where "uzoq o'tmishda yegan" (uzoq - "far," o'tmish - "past," ye- "eat," -gan- "past participle") specifies the action happened in the distant past. Translators must navigate these subtle distinctions to ensure accurate time representation.

English sentences typically follow a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure. Uzbek, however, is more flexible. Take the sentence "The child saw the bird." In English, it's a clear SVO order. Uzbek, however, can rearrange this freely. "Bolani qushni ko'rdi" (bola - "child," -ni - "possessive marker," qush - "bird," -ni - "accusative marker," ko'rdi - "saw") places the object ("bird") first, requiring the translator to potentially adjust the English sentence structure to maintain natural flow while conveying the intended meaning.

Verbs, the dynamic engines of language, can become stumbling blocks when translating between English and Uzbek. This isn't simply a matter of grammar; cultural concepts deeply embedded within verbs can present unique challenges. Let's explore some instances where cultural understandings make verb translation a delicate dance: Uzbek culture places a high emphasis on respect, reflected in verb usage. Take the seemingly simple act of "giving." In English, "He gave me the book" is straightforward. However, Uzbek differentiates based on the social status of the giver and receiver. "Berdi" (gave) might be used for equals, while "sovg'a qildi" (made a gift) expresses respect when giving to someone superior. A literal translation wouldn't capture this cultural nuance. Example: "Ustoz menga kitob berdi" (Teacher gave me a book) – This sounds neutral in Uzbek, but might be disrespectful depending on the context. Certain actions might have a broader or narrower meaning in different cultures. "To help" in English can encompass various degrees of assistance. Uzbek, however, might have separate verbs for smaller gestures ("yordam berish" - to help) and more significant aid ("qo'llab-quvvatlash" - to support). Translators need to understand the cultural context to choose the most accurate verb.

Example: "Men unga yordam berdim" (I helped him) – This could mean anything from lending him a pen to offering extensive support. A more specific verb might be needed depending on the situation.

The Idiomatic Labyrinth:

Verbs often become intertwined with cultural idioms. The English idiom "to pull someone's leg" (to tease playfully) has no direct Uzbek equivalent. Translating it literally as "oyoq tortish" (to pull leg) wouldn't convey the playful intent. An Uzbek translator might need to use a culturally relevant idiom like "hazil qilish" (to joke) to capture the true meaning. Let's imagine snippets from classics and how a translator might tackle verb-related challenges:

Pride and Prejudice (Austen):

English: "Mr. Darcy merely bowed his head in answer."

Uzbek Challenge: Translating "bowed" requires considering the cultural context of respect and politeness in Regency England vs. Uzbek customs. A translator might need a longer phrase to convey the formality.

Strategy: Research how a person of Mr. Darcy's social class would show respect nonverbally in the Uzbek cultural equivalent of that era.

The Great Gatsby (Fitzgerald):

English: "He smiled understandingly—much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it..."

Uzbek Challenge: The nuance of "understandingly" is complex. It's not just comprehension, there's a warmth and connection involved.

Strategy: The translator might need to substitute a phrase that encapsulates this sense of empathy and reassurance inherent in the English smile.

Harry Potter (Rowling):

English: "Harry had swerved to avoid her."

Uzbek Challenge: "Swerve" is a physical avoidance tied to vehicles. Uzbek might have a different verb implying quick dodge of a person.

Strategy: Choose a verb that accurately depicts Harry's movement, with an additional word perhaps indicating urgency if needed.

Conclusion:

Translating verbs between English and Uzbek is not a one-to-one word replacement exercise. It's a constant negotiation between conveying the core meaning, respecting grammatical intricacies, and maintaining natural sentence flow. Translators become linguistic architects, building bridges between languages by understanding the unique ways verbs function within each system. By navigating these complexities, they ensure the essence of the message – the actions, emotions, and ideas conveyed by the verbs – transcends the barriers of language.