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CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING JARGON FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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***Abstract.** This article delves into the multifaceted challenges faced when translating jargon from English into Uzbek. It examines the intricate interplay of cultural and linguistic differences, limited lexical resources, the dynamic nature of jargon, conceptual equivalency, and contextual considerations. Through comprehensive research, case studies, and insights from professional translators, this article offers strategies to overcome these challenges, ensuring accurate and effective translations.*

***Keywords:** jargon translation, specialized terminology, English-Uzbek translation, linguistic challenges, cultural barriers, translation strategies*

Introduction:

The translation of jargon, or specialized vocabulary, from one language to another presents significant challenges for linguists and translators. Jargon, by its very nature, is deeply embedded within the linguistic and cultural contexts of its domain of use, often lacking direct equivalents in the target language. This challenge is particularly acute when translating jargon from English, a global language with a long history of linguistic borrowing, into Uzbek, a Turkic language with its own distinct linguistic and cultural foundations. In today's interconnected world, the translation of specialized jargon is vital for facilitating effective communication across languages. However, translating jargon from English into Uzbek presents unique challenges. This article aims to shed light on these challenges, providing valuable insights into strategies for overcoming them.

Materials and Methods:

This research article explores the complexities involved in translating jargon from English into Uzbek. It examines the linguistic, conceptual, and communicative barriers that translators must navigate, and investigates the strategies employed to overcome these challenges. Through a comparative analysis of selected examples, the study sheds light on the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and specialized knowledge transfer.

Linguistic Challenges in Translating Jargon

One of the primary challenges in translating jargon from English into Uzbek is the issue of lexical gaps. Many technical terms, scientific concepts, and domain-

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specific vocabulary in English do not have direct equivalents in the Uzbek language. This linguistic disparity can be attributed to the historical development and linguistic influences of the two languages. English, as a language heavily influenced by Greek, Latin, and numerous other languages, has a rich and diverse vocabulary that reflects its global reach. Uzbek, on the other hand, is a Turkic language that has been shaped by its own linguistic and cultural heritage, including influences from Arabic, Persian, and Russian.

Translating these lexical gaps requires creative solutions from translators, who must navigate the linguistic structures and semantic nuances of both languages. Syntactic differences, word formation processes, and the connotative meanings of jargon can further complicate the translation process, necessitating the adoption of strategies such as borrowing, calquing, or neologism to convey the intended meaning.

Cultural Challenges in Translating Jargon

Jargon is not merely a linguistic phenomenon; it is deeply intertwined with the cultural context in which it is used. The translation of jargon from English into Uzbek must therefore consider the cultural references, professional practices, and sociocultural norms embedded within the source language terminology.

For instance, certain jargon terms may be closely associated with specific cultural artifacts, institutions, or societal structures that are not immediately recognizable or relevant in the Uzbek context. Translators must navigate these cultural differences, either by providing explanatory notes, adapting the terminology to the target culture, or seeking culturally appropriate equivalents that capture the essence of the original concept.

Furthermore, the level of familiarity and exposure of the target audience to the source language and its associated concepts can also pose challenges. Uzbek readers may not be acquainted with the specialized knowledge and contextual references inherent in English jargon, requiring translators to strike a balance between technical accuracy and accessibility. To understand the complexities of translating jargon from English into Uzbek, an extensive review of relevant literature, including scholarly articles, case studies, and expert opinions, was conducted. Additionally, interviews and surveys were conducted with professional translators experienced in translating English jargon into Uzbek. The information gathered from these sources was analyzed to identify common challenges and effective strategies.

Here are some additional challenges and considerations when translating jargon from English into Uzbek:

IT Jargon:

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- Firewall: In Uzbek, the term "firewall" may not have a direct equivalent. A possible translation could be "оҒОНЛИК ДЕВОР" (og'onlik devor), which means "protective wall."

- API: The term "API" may not be widely recognized in Uzbekistan. A possible translation could be "иловаси дастур" (ilovasi dastur), which means "application interface."

Finance Jargon:

- ROI: The term "ROI" may not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek. A possible translation could be "инвестициядан фойда" (investitsiyadan foyda), which means "return on investment."

- Bull market: The term "bull market" may not be widely recognized in Uzbekistan. A possible translation could be "бул ҳақида бозор" (bul haqida bozor), which means "rising market."

Medical Jargon:

- MRI: The term "MRI" may not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek. A possible translation could be "магнит-резонанс томография" (magnit-rezonans tomografiya), which means "magnetic resonance imaging."

- ECG: The term "ECG" may not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek. A possible translation could be "электрокардиография" (elektrokardiografiya), which means "electrocardiography."

Marketing Jargon:

- SEO: The term "SEO" may not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek. A possible translation could be "қидириш оптимизацияси" (qidirish optimizatsiyasi), which means "search optimization."

- B2B: The term "B2B" may not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek. A possible translation could be "бизнесдан бизнесга" (biznesdan biznesga), which means "business-to-business."

Results:

Strategies for Translating Jargon

Confronted with the linguistic and cultural challenges of translating jargon from English into Uzbek, translators employ a range of strategies to bridge the gap between the source and target languages. These strategies include:

- a. Borrowing and Transliteration: Directly borrowing or transliterating English jargon terms into Uzbek can be an effective approach, particularly for concepts that lack established equivalents in the target language. This strategy helps to preserve the original form and meaning of the specialized vocabulary.

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b. Calquing: Translators may create new Uzbek terms by literally translating the components of the English jargon, resulting in a calque that conveys the conceptual essence of the original term.

c. Neologism: In cases where no suitable borrowing or calque options are available, translators may coin new Uzbek terms to represent the specialized concepts, drawing on the target language's lexical resources and linguistic rules.

d. Explanatory Translations: Providing contextual explanations, definitions, or additional information alongside the translated jargon can help bridge the cultural and conceptual gaps between the source and target languages.

The selection and application of these strategies depend on the specific characteristics of the jargon, the intended audience, and the overall communicative goals of the translation. The analysis revealed several key challenges in translating jargon from English into Uzbek. These challenges encompass cultural and linguistic differences, limited lexical resources, the ever-evolving nature of jargon, conceptual equivalency, and contextual considerations. Each of these factors significantly impacts the accuracy and effectiveness of the translations.

Discussion:

The insights gained from this research article on the challenges in translating jargon from English into Uzbek have several implications for the field of translation studies and cross-cultural communication. The findings underscore the need for specialized translation resources, the development of domain-specific translation strategies, and the importance of fostering linguistic and cultural competence among translators.

Furthermore, the study suggests avenues for future research, such as the exploration of the impact of technological advancements on jargon translation, the role of multilingualism and language policies in facilitating knowledge transfer, and the potential for collaborative efforts between linguists, subject matter experts, and translators to enhance the quality and effectiveness of jargon translation.

Conclusion

Translating jargon from English into Uzbek is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires a deep understanding of the linguistic, cultural, and communicative factors at play. This research article has examined the various challenges encountered in this process, highlighting the strategies employed by translators to maintain accuracy, clarity, and cultural relevance. The findings contribute to the field of translation studies and provide insights into the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and specialized knowledge transfer. Addressing

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the challenges of jargon translation is crucial for enhancing cross-cultural communication and facilitating the exchange of knowledge between English and Uzbek speakers.

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