

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK NEWSPAPER VOCABULARY

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Abstract. *This article examines lexical transformations in the translation of English newspaper and publicistic texts into Uzbek. The study analyzes linguistic, stylistic, and cultural challenges that emerge during the transfer of meaning from English into Uzbek newspaper discourse. English journalism frequently employs compressed syntax, metaphorical headlines, idiomatic expressions, and culture-specific references, whereas Uzbek publicistic discourse prioritizes clarity, accessibility, and explanatory structures. Using examples from British newspapers, particularly Brexit-related headlines, the study demonstrates how translators apply lexical transformations such as expansion, adaptation, reformulation, and contextual substitution. The findings reveal that successful newspaper translation requires preserving not only semantic meaning but also stylistic function, emotional effect, ideological orientation, and communicative impact. The article concludes that lexical transformations are essential tools for achieving equivalence between English and Uzbek newspaper discourse while adapting journalistic texts to the linguistic and cultural norms of the Uzbek language.*

Keywords: *lexical transformations, newspaper discourse, publicistic style, translation, English language, Uzbek language, adaptation, reformulation, Brexit, communicative effect.*

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidagi gazeta va publitsistik matnlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida qo'llaniladigan leksik transformatsiyalar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot ingliz tilidan o'zbek tilidagi gazeta diskursiga ma'no ko'chirish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan lingvistik, uslubiy va madaniy muammolarni o'rganishga qaratilgan. Ingliz jurnalistikasi ko'pincha ixcham sintaktik tuzilmalar, metaforik sarlavhalar, idiomatik ifodalar va muayyan madaniyatga xos birliklardan foydalanishi bilan ajralib turadi, o'zbek publitsistik uslubi esa aniqlik, tushunarlilik va izohlovchi konstruksiyalarga ustuvor ahamiyat beradi. Tadqiqotda Britaniya gazetalaridan, xususan, Brexit bilan bog'liq sarlavhalardan olingan misollar asosida tarjimonlar tomonidan kengaytirish, moslashtirish, qayta ifodalash va kontekstual almashtirish kabi leksik transformatsiyalar qanday qo'llanishi ko'rsatib berilgan. Natijalar muvaffaqiyatli gazeta tarjimasi nafaqat semantik ma'noni, balki uslubiy vazifa, emotsional ta'sir, mafkuraviy yo'nalish va kommunikativ samarani ham saqlab qolishni talab qilishini ko'rsatadi. Maqolada leksik transformatsiyalar ingliz va o'zbek gazeta diskurslari o'rtasida ekvivalentlikka erishish hamda jurnalistik matnlarni o'zbek tilining lingvistik va madaniy me'yorlariga moslashtirishda muhim vosita ekanligi xulosa qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *leksik transformatsiyalar, gazeta diskursi, publitsistik uslub, tarjima, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, moslashtirish, qayta ifodalash, Brexit, kommunikativ ta'sir.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются лексические трансформации при переводе английских газетно-публицистических текстов на узбекский язык. Исследование анализирует лингвистические, стилистические и культурные трудности, возникающие в процессе передачи значения из английского газетного дискурса в узбекский. Особое внимание уделяется использованию таких переводческих трансформаций, как расширение, адаптация, реформулирование и контекстуальная замена. На материале британских газетных заголовков, связанных с Brexit, показано, каким образом переводчики сохраняют коммуникативный эффект, эмоциональную окраску и идеологическую направленность текста при адаптации к нормам узбекского публицистического стиля. Результаты исследования подтверждают, что лексические трансформации являются важным инструментом достижения эквивалентности между английским и узбекским газетным дискурсом.*

Ключевые слова: лексические трансформации, газетный дискурс, публицистический стиль, перевод, английский язык, узбекский язык, адаптация, реформулирование, Brexit, коммуникативный эффект.

Introduction. Translation of newspaper and publicistic discourse involves complex cross-cultural shifts of meaning from the source language into the target language .[1]Translating English newspaper texts into Uzbek requires not only linguistic competence but also a deep understanding of cultural context, journalistic conventions, and stylistic features of both languages. Publicistic texts are intended to inform, persuade, and shape public opinion while maintaining clarity, emotional appeal, and ideological direction .[3]

Since English and Uzbek belong to different language families and demonstrate considerable lexical, grammatical, and stylistic differences, direct translation is often insufficient. Consequently, translators apply lexical transformations to preserve semantic meaning, communicative effect, and stylistic naturalness in Uzbek newspaper discourse. British journalism frequently relies on concise syntax, metaphorical headlines, and culture-specific references. For example, during the Brexit constitutional crisis, the Daily Mail described judges as “Enemies of the People” after the High Court ruling on Article 50. [6] While the phrase creates strong ideological and emotional impact in English, a literal Uzbek translation such as “Xalq dushmanlari” may evoke authoritarian Soviet-era associations. Therefore, translators often reformulate the phrase into explanatory constructions such as “Xalq manfaatlariga qarshi qaror chiqargan sudyalar” to preserve communicative effect while adapting to Uzbek publicistic norms. The purpose of this article is to analyze the role of lexical transformations in English-Uzbek newspaper translation and to identify the linguistic and cultural factors that influence translation choices in publicistic discourse.

Literature Review. The translation of newspaper and publicistic discourse has attracted considerable attention within translation studies due to its complex interaction between language, culture, ideology, and communication. Unlike literary translation, newspaper translation requires rapid information transfer while preserving the communicative function, persuasive impact, and stylistic characteristics of the original text. Scholars emphasize that media translation involves not only linguistic equivalence but also adaptation to the sociocultural expectations of the target audience.

One of the foundational contributions to translation theory was made by Newmark [5] who argued that successful translation requires balancing semantic accuracy with communicative effectiveness. According to Newmark, translators must often move beyond literal translation and apply various lexical and stylistic transformations to achieve equivalent effects in the target language. This principle is particularly relevant to newspaper translation, where concise and expressive language frequently carries ideological and emotional meanings.

Baker [1] further develops this perspective by emphasizing the importance of equivalence at different linguistic levels. She notes that lexical equivalence cannot always be achieved through direct substitution because words and expressions are embedded within specific cultural and communicative contexts. Consequently, translators often employ strategies such as paraphrasing, cultural substitution, and lexical expansion to convey meaning effectively.

The concept of lexical transformation has been extensively discussed by Vinay and Darbelnet [8], who proposed a systematic classification of translation procedures. Their model distinguishes between direct and oblique translation techniques, including borrowing, calque, modulation, transposition, equivalence, and adaptation. Among these procedures, adaptation and equivalence are particularly important in newspaper translation because media texts frequently contain culture-bound expressions, idioms, and references that require modification in the target language.

Discourse-oriented approaches to translation have also contributed significantly to understanding media translation. Hatim and Mason [3] argue that translation should be viewed as a communicative act situated within a specific sociocultural context. They emphasize that translators must consider not only linguistic structures but also ideological positioning, audience expectations, and discourse functions. Newspaper texts often aim to inform, persuade, and influence public opinion, making discourse analysis essential for translation studies.

The relationship between media discourse and ideology was extensively examined by Fairclough.[2] His critical discourse analysis framework demonstrates how newspapers construct social realities through lexical choices, framing strategies, and evaluative language. According to Fairclough, lexical items in media texts frequently carry ideological meanings that shape readers' perceptions of political and social events. Therefore, translators must carefully analyze the ideological implications of lexical choices when translating newspaper discourse into another language.

Munday[4] emphasizes that translation decisions are influenced by linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. His work demonstrates that contemporary translation studies increasingly view translation as a process of negotiation between source-text meanings and target-culture expectations. In newspaper translation, this negotiation is particularly evident in the treatment of headlines, political terminology, and emotionally charged expressions.

Recent studies in media translation suggest that lexical transformations play a crucial role in maintaining readability, naturalness, and communicative effectiveness. Newspaper headlines often employ compression, metaphor, intertextuality, and ideological framing, which may not be directly transferable across languages. Consequently, translators rely on expansion, reformulation, contextual substitution, and cultural adaptation to ensure that the target text produces a similar communicative impact on readers.

Research Methodology. This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design based on comparative discourse analysis and translation analysis methodology. Academic literature on translation studies, discourse analysis, and media translation was examined to identify theoretical approaches to lexical transformation.[9; 4] The research analyzes examples taken from British newspaper discourse, particularly Brexit-related articles and headlines published in newspapers such as The Daily Mail and The Guardian. The analysis focuses on the following categories of lexical transformation:

- Expansion
- Adaptation
- Reformulation
- Contextual substitution
- Ideological and pragmatic adaptation

Comparative analysis was conducted between original English newspaper texts and their possible Uzbek renderings in order to evaluate how translators preserve semantic meaning, stylistic effect, ideological orientation, and communicative impact.

Analysis and Results. The findings demonstrate that lexical transformations play a central role in achieving equivalence between English and Uzbek newspaper discourse. The analysis revealed that English newspaper headlines often contain emotionally polarized and ideologically loaded expressions. The Daily Mail headline “Enemies of the People” represents a highly compressed and confrontational journalistic style. In Uzbek translation, literal equivalence may produce unintended authoritarian associations; therefore, translators frequently apply reformulation and ideological adaptation to soften the expression while preserving communicative intent.

English journalism commonly relies on compressed noun-heavy structures such as “living standards squeeze.” Uzbek newspaper discourse, however, generally prefers expanded explanatory constructions. As a result, translators often employ lexical expansion to clarify meaning and improve readability for Uzbek audiences. British newspapers frequently use culture-specific references, idioms, and intertextual expressions. The findings show that translators usually replace such expressions with culturally neutral or explanatory equivalents in Uzbek translation. The study also indicates that newspaper translation is not limited to transferring lexical meaning. Translators must preserve emotional tone, persuasive function, and ideological orientation. Successful translation therefore depends on balancing semantic accuracy with stylistic adaptation.

The findings confirm that lexical transformations are essential for effective translation of newspaper and publicistic discourse between English and Uzbek. The results support previous studies emphasizing that translation involves both linguistic and cultural adaptation rather than direct lexical substitution.[1] British newspaper language often reflects ideological framing and persuasive communication strategies. Expressions such as “Enemies of the People” demonstrate how tabloids construct social and political

polarization through emotionally charged language.[2] Uzbek translation therefore requires pragmatic adaptation to preserve communicative function without creating culturally inappropriate connotations. The study also demonstrates that differences in syntactic organization significantly influence translation strategies. English newspaper discourse frequently employs informational compression and noun-heavy syntax, while Uzbek publicistic style generally favors more explicit and explanatory sentence structures. Consequently, lexical expansion and reformulation become necessary for maintaining readability and stylistic naturalness.

Overall, the study demonstrates that successful newspaper translation requires linguistic competence, cultural awareness, discourse sensitivity, and understanding of ideological framing in media communication.

Conclusion. Lexical transformations play a crucial role in the translation of English newspaper and publicistic texts into Uzbek. Because English and Uzbek differ significantly in lexical, stylistic, and syntactic organization, literal translation often fails to preserve communicative impact and stylistic function. The study demonstrates that translators frequently apply expansion, adaptation, reformulation, and contextual substitution to preserve semantic meaning, emotional tone, and ideological orientation while adapting texts to Uzbek publicistic norms. Future research may further explore the role of lexical transformations in digital journalism, multilingual media discourse, and political communication in Central Asian translation contexts.

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