

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF INDO-EUROPEAN AND TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This article explores the challenges of translating from Indo-European languages into Turkic languages. While these language families share some similarities, the vast differences in grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and cultural context pose significant difficulties for translators. The article presents examples of problematic translations from English into Uzbek, highlighting issues such as sentence structure, idiomatic expressions, cultural references, vocabulary differences, and register and tone. By shedding light on the complexities of translating between these language families, this article aims to raise awareness of the importance of skilled translation and the need for cross-cultural communication.

Key words: *translation challenges, grammatical structures, idioms and colloquialism, cultural differences, register and tone, consistency, accuracy, cross-cultural communication.*

HIND-YEVROPA VA TURKIY TILLARNING TARJIMA MUAMMOLARI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola hind-yevropa tillaridan turkiy tillarga tarjima qilishdagi qiyinchiliklarni o'rganadi. Bu til oilalari o'xshash tomonlarga ega bo'lsa-da, grammatika, sintaksis, lug'at va madaniy kontekstdagi katta farqlar tarjimonlar uchun jiddiy qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Maqolada ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga muammoli tarjimalar misollari keltirilgan, jumla tuzilishi, idiomatik iboralar, madaniy murojaatlar, lug'at farqlari, ohang va ton kabi masalalar yoritilgan. Maqola ushbu til turkumlari o'rtasidagi tarjimaning murakkabliklariga oydinlik kiritib, malakali tarjimaning ahamiyati va madaniyatlararo muloqot zarurligi haqida xabardorlikni oshirishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *tarjima muammolari, grammatik tuzilmalar, idiomalar va so'zlashuv tili, madaniy farqlar, registr va ohang, izchillik, aniqlik, madaniyatlararo muloqot.*

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ИНДОЕВРОПЕЙСКИХ И ТЮРКСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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Аннотация

В данной статье исследуются проблемы перевода с индоевропейских языков на тюркские языки. Хотя эти языковые семьи имеют некоторое сходство, огромные различия в грамматике, синтаксисе, словарном запасе и культурном контексте создают значительные трудности для переводчиков. В статье представлены примеры проблемных переводов с английского на узбекский язык с акцентом на такие вопросы, как структура предложения, идиоматические выражения, культурные отсылки, различия в лексике, а также регистр и тон. Проливая свет на сложности перевода между этими языковыми семьями, эта статья призвана

повысить осведомленность о важности квалифицированного перевода и необходимости межкультурного общения.

Ключевые слова: трудности перевода, грамматические конструкции, идиомы и разговорная речь, культурные различия, регистр и тон, последовательность, точность, межкультурная коммуникация.

Translation is often considered both an art and a science. It requires a deep understanding of the grammar, vocabulary, and syntax of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances and idiomatic expressions that may be unique to each language. It is an essential tool for communication between individuals, organizations, and nations. However, the process of translation is not without its challenges, especially when it comes to translating from Indo-European languages into Turkic languages [4]. In this article, we will explore the problems of translation from Indo-European into Turkic languages, with examples. One of the main challenges of translating from Indo-European into Turkic languages is the difference in grammatical structures. Indo-European languages have a complex system of inflection, while Turkic languages are agglutinative, meaning they add suffixes to words to convey meaning [2]. This can lead to difficulties in translating complex sentences, as the structure of the sentence in the source language may not match the structure of the sentence in the target language. For example, consider the following sentence in English: *"I am going to the store."* In Uzbek, this would be translated as *"Men do'konga ketyapman."* The verb "going" in English is a present participle, while in Uzbek, it is a simple present tense verb. The word "to" in English is a preposition, while in Uzbek, it is expressed as a suffix attached to the noun "store." This means that English uses word order and inflections to convey meaning, while Uzbek uses suffixes and prefixes. Translating complex sentences from English into Uzbek can be challenging because the sentence structure in English may not match the structure of the sentence in Uzbek. These differences in grammatical structure can make translation challenging. Here is an example:

English sentence: "The boy that the girl likes is my brother."

Uzbek translation: "Qiz yoqtirgan yigit mening akam."

Uzbek sentence: "Mening akam, qaysiki qiz yoqtirgan yigit."

In this example, the sentence structure in English uses a relative clause, which is not common in Uzbek. The translator must restructure the sentence to convey the same meaning in Uzbek. Another challenge in translating from Indo-European into Turkic languages is idioms and colloquialisms. Idioms and colloquialisms are expressions that have a meaning that cannot be inferred from the literal meaning of the words used. They are unique to each language and culture, and their translation can be difficult [5]. Translating them from English into Uzbek can be challenging because the meaning of the expression cannot be inferred from the literal meaning of the words used. To accurately translate idioms and colloquialisms, the translator must have an understanding of both the English and Uzbek cultures. For example, consider the English idiom *"break a leg,"* which is used to wish someone good luck. Translating this idiom into Uzbek would require an understanding of the cultural context in which it is used, as well as an understanding of the idiomatic expressions used in this language. Another English expression, *"The ball is in your court"* is directly translated as *"To'p sizning maydoningizda"*. Uzbek idiomatic expression: *"Qarorni siz qabul qilishingiz kerak"* is the correct version, however (idiomatic translation). In this example, the expression *"the ball is in your court"* is an idiom that means it is someone's turn to take action or make a decision. The literal translation in Uzbek does not convey the same meaning, so the translator must use an idiomatic expression instead. Indo-European and Turkic languages have different vocabularies, and some words may not have an equivalent translation in the target language. In such cases, translators must find alternative ways to convey the meaning of the word or phrase. Cultural differences can also pose a challenge in translating from Indo-European into Turkic languages. Each language and culture has its own set of values, beliefs, and customs, and translating a text from one language to another requires an understanding of these cultural differences. Cultural differences can

also pose a challenge in translating from English into Uzbek. For example, consider the English phrase "*pull yourself up by your bootstraps*," which means to improve your situation through your own efforts [1]. Translating this phrase into a Turkic language would require an understanding of the cultural context in which it is used, as well as an understanding of the idiomatic expressions used in them. Translating from Indo-European into Turkic languages can be challenging due to differences in grammatical structures, idioms and colloquialisms, and cultural differences [3]. However, with the right understanding of both languages and cultures, these challenges can be overcome. Professional translators must have a deep understanding of both the source and target languages and cultures to ensure accurate and effective translations.

In addition to the challenges mentioned above, there are some other issues that translators may face when translating from Indo-European into Turkic languages [5]. These include:

The tone and register of a text may vary depending on the language and culture in which it is written. Translators must be aware of these differences and ensure that the translated text is appropriate for the target audience.

Historical and political context can also impact the translation process. For example, certain words or phrases may have different connotations or meanings in different historical or political contexts, and translators must be aware of these nuances to provide accurate translations.

Technical language and jargon can also pose a challenge in translation. These terms may have specific meanings that are not easily translatable, and translators must have a good understanding of the subject matter to accurately convey the meaning. Moreover, translators must analyze the source text and determine the most appropriate translation strategy based on the intended audience, purpose, and context of the translation. To overcome relevant challenges, translators must have a deep understanding of both the source and target languages and cultures, as well as the subject matter being translated. They must also have excellent language skills and the ability to adapt to different styles

and tones of writing. By keeping these factors in mind, translators can provide accurate and effective translations from Indo-European into Turkic languages [3]. In summary, translation is both an art and a science, and successful translation requires a combination of linguistic expertise, cultural understanding, and scientific methodology. Through such an approach to translation, translators can accurately convey the meaning of the source text in the target language and bridge the gap between different cultures and languages.

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