



TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF UZBEK VERB ASPECTS INTO ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article investigates the translation strategies used to render Uzbek verb aspects into English, focusing on the linguistic and functional differences between the two languages. Uzbek expresses aspectual meanings primarily through contextual and morphological means, while English employs a more structured system involving progressive and perfect forms. The study analyzes the challenges translators face in conveying aspectual nuances and examines strategies such as grammatical transformation, modulation, and functional equivalence. The findings indicate that accurate translation requires a deep understanding of both grammatical systems and contextual interpretation.

Keywords: translation strategies, Uzbek language, English language, verb aspects, aspectual meaning.

Introduction

The translation of verb aspects between languages with different grammatical systems is one of the most complex issues in translation studies. Uzbek and English differ significantly in how they express aspectual meanings, which creates challenges for translators seeking to achieve both accuracy and naturalness in translation.

In Uzbek, aspect is not always expressed through clearly defined grammatical categories. Instead, it is often conveyed through context, auxiliary elements, and verb forms that may carry multiple meanings depending on usage. English, on the other hand, has a well-developed system of aspect, including progressive and perfect forms, which explicitly indicate the nature and duration of an action.

These structural differences make it difficult to establish direct correspondences between Uzbek and English verb aspects. Translators must therefore rely on various strategies to interpret and convey aspectual meaning accurately. This process requires not only grammatical knowledge but also an understanding of context, discourse, and communicative intent. The aim of this study is to analyze the main translation strategies used to render Uzbek verb aspects into English and to evaluate their effectiveness in preserving meaning



and function. [3;91]

Literature Review: The issue of translating aspect has been widely discussed in linguistic and translation studies. Musayev Q argues that aspect is a language-specific category that cannot always be transferred directly between languages. [4;36] Abduazizov A shows that Turkic languages, including Uzbek, tend to express aspect implicitly, whereas Indo-European languages like English rely on explicit grammatical markers. This difference has led to the development of various translation strategies aimed at achieving functional equivalence. [1;77]

Venuti L emphasizes the importance of context in interpreting aspectual meaning. Without contextual analysis, translators may misinterpret the intended meaning of a verb form. [6;71] Additionally, studies highlight the role of transformation techniques in translation. These include changes in grammatical structure, sentence organization, and even lexical choices to ensure that the target text conveys the same meaning as the source text.

Recent research also focuses on the cognitive aspect of translation, suggesting that translators must actively interpret and reconstruct meaning rather than simply transfer forms.

Methods: This study employs a qualitative, descriptive, and comparative research methodology to analyze translation strategies for rendering Uzbek verb aspects into English.

Firstly, the comparative linguistic method is used to examine differences between Uzbek and English aspectual systems. Various verb forms are analyzed to identify patterns of correspondence and divergence.

Secondly, the contextual analysis method plays a central role. Sentences are analyzed within their communicative context to determine how aspectual meaning is conveyed and how it should be translated.

The study also applies a translation strategy analysis, focusing on key strategies such as:

- Grammatical transformation – changing tense or structure
- Modulation – shifting perspective or meaning
- Equivalence – finding functionally similar expressions
- Adaptation – adjusting meaning to fit the target language

In addition, a corpus-based method is used, where real examples from texts are examined to identify common translation patterns. Finally, a functional approach is applied to evaluate how effectively translations preserve the communicative purpose of the original text.

Discussion

The results confirm that translation of aspect is not a straightforward process. It requires a balance between grammatical accuracy and



communicative effectiveness. One key issue is the difference in how aspect is conceptualized in Uzbek and English. Uzbek relies more on context, while English depends on explicit forms. This requires translators to actively interpret meaning rather than rely on direct equivalence.

The study also highlights the importance of functional equivalence, which focuses on preserving meaning rather than form. This approach is particularly useful when dealing with aspectual differences. Another important point is the role of translator competence. Effective translation requires not only knowledge of grammar but also experience and analytical skills. [5;82]

At the same time, the study identifies limitations, such as potential loss of nuance and ambiguity in translation. These challenges suggest the need for further research and improved translation training.

Result

The findings reveal that translating Uzbek verb aspects into English requires flexible and context-dependent strategies. One of the main results is that Uzbek aspectual meanings are often implicit and must be interpreted before translation. This leads to the frequent use of English progressive and perfect forms to clarify meaning.

The study shows that grammatical transformation is the most commonly used strategy. Translators often change tense forms to match English grammatical norms.

Another important finding is the role of contextual interpretation. The same Uzbek verb form can be translated differently depending on context, which highlights the importance of discourse analysis. [2;92] Additionally, the use of modulation and equivalence helps preserve meaning when direct translation is not possible. However, some challenges remain, particularly in conveying subtle nuances of meaning, such as duration, repetition, or completion of actions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, The translation of Uzbek verb aspects into English is a complex and multi-dimensional process. The differences between the two languages require translators to use a variety of strategies to achieve accurate and natural translations. The study demonstrates that grammatical transformation, modulation, and functional equivalence are essential tools in this process. Among these, contextual interpretation plays a central role in determining the appropriate translation.

To sum up, it is recommended that translators focus on meaning and communicative intent rather than attempting to preserve grammatical form. This approach leads to more effective and natural translations. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of developing translation competence through



practice and exposure to real texts. Overall, this research contributes to a better understanding of aspect translation and provides practical insights for translators working between Uzbek and English.

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