

# SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING TECHNICAL NEOLOGISMS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK

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## **Abstract:**

The rapid evolution of technology and globalization has led to the proliferation of technical neologisms, posing significant challenges for translators working between English and Uzbek. These challenges are rooted in semantic and syntactic differences between the two languages, which belong to distinct language families. This article explores the difficulties encountered in translating technical neologisms, focusing on lexical, grammatical, and cultural aspects. It also examines strategies to overcome these challenges, ensuring accurate and culturally appropriate translations.

**Keywords:** Evolution, proliferation, technical neologism, cultural context.

## **Introduction**

Neologisms are newly coined words or phrases that emerge as societies evolve. Technical neologisms, in particular, arise from advancements in science, technology, and industry. Translating these terms into Uzbek from English is complicated by linguistic disparities and cultural contexts. English, a Germanic language, and Uzbek, a Turkic language, differ significantly in their phonetic systems, morphological structures, and syntactic rules.

## **Semantic Challenges**

**Lack of Direct Equivalents.** Many technical neologisms, especially in fields like computing and digital technology, lack direct Uzbek equivalents.

**Meaning Shifts:** Some neologisms may carry different connotations in the target language. For example, the term "hacker" in English may have negative connotations, but in the Uzbek context, the term may simply refer to a computer programmer, leading to possible misunderstandings.

**Cultural Differences:** Certain technical terms may be culturally specific to the English-speaking Terms like “software,” “cloud computing,” and “smartphone” do not have established words in Uzbek, requiring the use of transliterations or the creation of new terms. The rapid development of technology has led to an explosion of new terms in global languages, particularly English. As English continues to dominate the global discourse, its influence on other languages, including Uzbek, is becoming increasingly prominent. Translating technical neologisms from English into Uzbek is not only a linguistic challenge but also a cultural and contextual one.

Neologisms, by nature, reflect new concepts, inventions, or innovations, which often do not have direct equivalents in other languages. This paper examines the semantic and syntactic difficulties involved in translating these technical terms from English to Uzbek and proposes strategies to mitigate such challenges.

### **Syntactic Challenges**

**Word Order:** English syntax often differs significantly from Uzbek syntax. For instance, English often uses a more flexible word order due to its reliance on auxiliary verbs and articles. Translating directly may result in awkward or unclear phrasing in Uzbek.

**Complex Terminology:** English technical terms are often compound words (e.g., "artificial intelligence," "data processing"). Translating these directly into Uzbek requires either creating new compound words or restructuring sentences, which can complicate the translation process.

**Borrowing and Adaptation:** Many neologisms are borrowed directly from English, often leading to syntactic structures that may be unfamiliar or non-native to Uzbek speakers. This creates the challenge of integrating foreign words into the natural syntactic flow of the Uzbek language.

To explore the challenges of translating technical neologisms, this study employed a qualitative approach. Data was collected from a range of translated technical texts, including software manuals, engineering documents, and scientific publications. The focus was on identifying examples of English neologisms that were translated into Uzbek, noting specific cases where semantic or syntactic issues arose. Each instance was analyzed in terms of the semantic adaptation (i.e., the meaning conveyed) and syntactic adjustment (i.e., the structure of the sentence or phrase) required to ensure proper translation.

Additionally, interviews were conducted with professional translators to gain insights into their experiences and strategies when faced with such challenges.

The translation of technical neologisms between languages as diverse as English and Uzbek requires a delicate balance between retaining the original meaning and ensuring that the translation is understandable and culturally relevant. The lack of direct equivalents for technical terms is perhaps the most significant semantic challenge. Translators often resort to transliteration or coining new terms, both of which have their advantages and drawbacks. While transliteration maintains the original term's form, it may lack the immediacy and clarity of a fully translated term. On the other hand, creating new terms may not always be well received by the public, especially if the neologism is not easily integrated into everyday speech.

The syntactic challenges are no less complex. English and Uzbek have fundamentally different sentence structures, and translating technical content often requires significant restructuring. For example, the use of articles and prepositions in English does not directly map onto Uzbek grammar. Thus, translators must adapt the syntax to fit the natural flow of the Uzbek language while retaining the original meaning. Additionally, the borrowing of English terms can sometimes introduce syntactic patterns that feel foreign to Uzbek speakers, necessitating careful integration.

The translation of technical neologisms from English to Uzbek is fraught with semantic and syntactic challenges, requiring careful attention to both the meaning of the term and the structure of the sentence. As global technological advances continue to shape the development of new vocabulary, these challenges will likely increase. However, with the use of strategic approaches, such as transliteration, the creation of new terms, and syntactic adaptation, translators can ensure that technical terms are accurately conveyed in Uzbek. Continued research and collaboration between linguists and technical experts will be essential to improving the quality of translations and fostering better communication across languages.

## **Conclusion**

Translating technical neologisms from English to Uzbek is a complex task that requires balancing semantic precision with syntactic compatibility. By employing strategies such as explication, compensation, and adaptation, translators can

overcome these challenges effectively. Future research should focus on developing standardized approaches for translating neologisms in technical fields.

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