

# REFLECTION OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN A PARALLEL CORPUS: FROM A LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE (WITH ENGLISH–UZBEK EXAMPLES)

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**Abstract.** This article explores the reflection of translation strategies at the lexical-semantic level within English–Uzbek parallel corpora. By analyzing word-level translation decisions and semantic shifts, the study demonstrates how translators navigate non-equivalences and cultural-specific expressions. Various strategies—such as literal translation, paraphrasing, generalization, and modulation—are illustrated through real examples from a parallel corpus.

**Keywords:** translation strategies, English–Uzbek parallel corpus, lexical semantics, non-equivalence, paraphrasing, modulation, corpus linguistics, bilingual analysis

## ОТРАЖЕНИЕ СТРАТЕГИЙ ПЕРЕВОДА В ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНОМ КОРПУСЕ: С ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ (С ПРИМЕРАМИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

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**Аннотация.** В этой статье рассматривается отражение стратегий перевода на лексико-семантическом уровне в параллельных корпусах английского и узбекского языков. Анализируя решения по переводу на уровне слов и семантические сдвиги, исследование демонстрирует, как переводчики ориентируются в неэквивалентностях и культурно-специфических выражениях. Различные стратегии, такие как буквальный перевод, парафразирование, обобщение и модуляция, иллюстрируются на реальных примерах из параллельного корпуса.

**Ключевые слова:** стратегии перевода, параллельный корпус английского и узбекского языков, лексическая семантика, неэквивалентность, парафразирование, модуляция, корпусная лингвистика, двуязычный анализ

## **PARALLEL KORPUSDA TARJIMA STRATEGIYALARINING AKS ETISHI: LEKSIK-SEMANTIK NUQTAI NAZARDAN**

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**Abstrakt.** Ushbu maqola tarjima strategiyalarining ingliz-o'zbek parallel korpusida leksik-semantik darajada aks etishini o'rganadi. So'z darajasidagi tarjima qarorlari va semantik siljishlarni tahlil qilish orqali tadqiqot tarjimonlarning ekvivalent bo'lmagan va madaniy-maxsus iboralarni qanday boshqarishini ko'rsatadi. Har xil strategiyalar, masalan, so'zma-so'z tarjima, parafraz, umumlashtirish va modulyatsiya - parallel korpusdan haqiqiy misollar orqali tasvirlangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** tarjima strategiyalari, inglizcha-o'zbekcha parallel korpus, leksik semantika, ekvivalentsizlik, parafraz, modulyatsiya, korpus lingvistikasi, ikki tilli tahlil

**Introduction.** Parallel corpora, consisting of aligned source and target language texts, offer a powerful lens through which translation practices can be examined. From a lexical-semantic perspective, the analysis of translation strategies in these corpora helps identify how words, phrases, and meanings are transferred across languages with differing lexical systems and cultural frameworks. In the case of English–Uzbek, challenges arise due to typological differences, socio-cultural disparities, and varying lexical inventories.

This article aims to analyze the lexical-semantic translation strategies observable in English–Uzbek parallel corpora and highlight how these strategies reflect the translator's effort to achieve semantic equivalence, cultural appropriateness, and stylistic coherence.

**Translation Strategies in an English–Uzbek Parallel Corpus.** Using data from an English–Uzbek parallel corpus, we can observe several common strategies:

**1. Literal Translation.** Literal translation is a translation strategy in which words and structures from the source language are directly transferred into the target language, maintaining both semantic and grammatical equivalence. This approach is most effective when the syntactic and lexical structures of the source and target languages closely align and the meaning can be preserved without distortion.

Literal translation is commonly applied in cases where there is a one-to-one correspondence between the source and target language units. It is especially useful for translating technical, legal, scientific, or neutral narrative texts where clarity and precision are prioritized over stylistic or cultural adaptation.

**Example (English–Uzbek):** *The sun is shining.* → *Quyosh porlamoqda.*

In this example, the sentence structure, verb tense, and meaning are directly preserved in Uzbek without the need for rephrasing. Both the subject (*the sun*) and the present continuous tense (*is shining*) are naturally rendered in Uzbek using the progressive verb form *porlamoqda*.

Literal translation, however, is not always suitable—especially when dealing with idiomatic expressions, metaphors, or culturally loaded terms—where a more dynamic or adaptive approach is required to maintain meaning and readability.

**2. Paraphrasing / Explicitation.** Paraphrasing and explicitation are translation strategies used when a direct lexical or structural equivalent does not exist in the target language. **Paraphrasing** involves expressing the source idea using different words or structures that are more natural or understandable in the target language. **Explicitation**, on the other hand, is the process of making implicit information in the source text more explicit in the translation. This often involves adding clarifying details to convey the full meaning of the original.

**Example (English–Uzbek):** *He kicked the bucket. → U vafot etdi. (He passed away.)*

In this example, the English idiom *kicked the bucket* has no direct equivalent in Uzbek. Therefore, the translator uses a paraphrased and more explicit version—*vafot etdi* (passed away)—to convey the actual meaning in a culturally appropriate and comprehensible way.

Paraphrasing and explicitation enhance the accessibility of translated texts and help preserve meaning when literal translation would result in confusion or loss of nuance.

**3. Borrowing / Transcription.** Borrowing, also known as transcription, is a translation strategy where a word or phrase from the source language is transferred directly into the target language without translation. This usually happens when there is no suitable equivalent in the target language, or when the borrowed term is widely recognized and accepted in its original form.

Borrowing can be **pure** (keeping the original form) or **naturalized** (adjusting the spelling or pronunciation to fit the target language norms). It is commonly used for technical terms, brand names, cultural concepts, or newly coined words, especially in fields like technology, medicine, fashion, or international cuisine.

**Example (English–Uzbek):** *The doctor used a stent to open the artery. → Shifokor arteriyani ochish uchun stent ishlatdi.*

In this example, the medical term *stent* is borrowed directly into Uzbek, as there is no native equivalent and the term is already familiar in professional and academic contexts.

Borrowing ensures accuracy and maintains the original meaning, especially in specialized or globalized fields, while also helping enrich the vocabulary of the target language.

**Discussion.** The examples above illustrate that lexical-semantic translation involves more than word-for-word equivalence. English–Uzbek translators often need to consider connotation, cultural relevance, and idiomatic usage. A parallel

corpus reveals consistent strategies and preferences across various genres. It also assists in identifying translation universals such as simplification (e.g., avoiding culturally unfamiliar metaphors) and explicitation (e.g., expanding on a condensed English expression in Uzbek).

Moreover, the nature of Uzbek—a language with rich agglutinative morphology and flexible word order—requires specific syntactic and lexical adjustments during translation, especially when translating abstract or idiomatic English expressions.

**Conclusion.** From a lexical-semantic perspective, the use of parallel corpora in English–Uzbek translation studies provides concrete evidence of the strategies translators use to manage cross-linguistic differences. Literal translation is used where possible, but paraphrasing, modulation, generalization, and borrowing are essential tools for managing non-equivalence. This analysis contributes not only to theoretical discussions in translation studies but also to practical applications in bilingual lexicography, machine translation, and translator training programs.

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