

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2026

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ADHERENCE TO UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE NORMS IN TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES

Khamrokulov Mukhammadsaid

Student of group 212, Faculty of Integrated Faculty of Foreign Languages Teaching,
Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Yuldasheva Sadoqat Bakhodir kizi

Instructor at the Department of General and Comparative Linguistics,
Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation. This article examines in detail the theoretical, methodological, and practical foundations of adhering to the norms of the Uzbek literary language in translation. Syntactic, lexical, and stylistic deviations in contemporary translations are analyzed, and their impact on national linguistic identity is discussed. The author develops the concept of a “linguistic filter” as a practical translation model and compares Uzbek translation scholarship with modern Western translation theories.

Keywords: translation norms, literary language, linguistic filter, syntactic calque, equivalence, cultural adaptation, stylistic adequacy.

Introduction: Translation and National Language Responsibility Translation is not merely a simple exchange between two languages; it is a profound dialogue between two cultures. Every translated text is recreated within the framework of national thought and aesthetic norms. In this regard, a translator is not just a linguistic intermediary but a guardian of the national linguistic culture.

It is no coincidence that the issue of language receives attention at the state level in our country. In his work *"New Uzbekistan Strategy,"* Shavkat Mirziyoyev defines the prestige and development of the national language as a priority of state policy. This places an even greater responsibility on the translator.

In my opinion, under the conditions of globalization today, translators face two paths:

1. Mechanical transfer of foreign language constructions;
2. Re-creation of these constructions in accordance with the internal laws of the Uzbek language.

The second path is the only correct route for professional translation.

Theoretical Foundations and Conceptual Framework The contributions of G'ayrat Salomov in forming the scientific foundations of Uzbek translation studies are incomparable. As the founder of this school, he developed and theoretically substantiated the concepts of "micro-context" and "macro-context," which serve to determine the scope of meaning in translation.

- **Micro-context:** The functional meaning of a word within a sentence.
- **Macro-context:** The overall ideological, cultural, and stylistic environment of the text.

Salomov emphasized that equivalence in translation is not just lexical correspondence, but contextual harmony. This view aligns with the functional approach in modern translation theory.

Ibrohim G'afurov describes translation as a "transmigration of souls." This metaphor expresses the psychological and aesthetic aspects of the translation process. According to him, translation is the transfer of the text's internal energy rather than its external form; violating national syntax leads to the loss of the text's soul. This perspective interprets translation as a process of creative recreation.

Peter Newmark, in his work *"A Textbook of Translation,"* distinguishes between semantic and communicative translation types.

- **Semantic translation:** Maximum closeness to the original.
- **Communicative translation:** Prioritizing the needs of the reader. In my view, Uzbek translation must specifically approach the communicative model, as the national reader should perceive the text within the natural flow of their own language.

Scottish International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation – SICMRI 2026

Linguistic Challenges and Syntactic Calque Syntactic calque: The SVO (subject–verb–object) model in English is often transferred directly into Uzbek. Consequently, the sentence loses its natural intonation. For example:

- "Men kitob o 'qiyapman hozir" (Calque);
- "Men hozir kitob o 'qiyapman" (Normative). The placement of the verb at the end of the sentence is a fundamental feature of Uzbek syntax.

To avoid lexical ambiguity, it is insufficient to simply take the literal meaning of a word; the contextual meaning, stylistic coloring, and the cultural weight behind the word must be considered. For instance, translating the English word "challenge" always as "chaqiriq" (call/summons) undermines translation quality; it can be expressed through alternatives such as "sinov" (test), "muammo" (problem), or "murakkab vazifa" (complex task) depending on the situation.

Furthermore, Uzbek punctuation differs from Russian and English. Stylistic distortion occurs when comma placement rules in compound sentences are copied mechanically.

The "Linguistic Filter" Model The "Linguistic Filter" model I propose involves processing translation in three stages:

1. **Stage 1: Semantic Separation** — Identifying the core meaning of the text and understanding it independently of grammatical form.
2. **Stage 2: Stylistic Adaptation** — Determining the text genre and adapting it to the patterns of the Uzbek literary language.
3. **Stage 3: Cultural Adaptation** — Replacing phraseological units with national equivalents.
 - *Example:* "It's raining cats and dogs" → Not a literal translation, but: "Chelaklab yomg'ir yog'moqda" (It is raining in buckets).

Conclusion and Strategic Significance In modern linguistics, a translator is not just a simple mediator between two languages but an architect of national thought. Therefore, great responsibility is placed on the specialist during the translation process:

- First, the translator must deeply consider how the Uzbek reader will perceive each sentence and its artistic-aesthetic impact.
- Second, every translated sentence must fully comply with the natural internal rhythm and linguistic laws of the Uzbek language.
- Third, the product of translation should enrich the national language with new expressions, yet its structural basis must remain intact.

Otherwise, the purity of the language disappears, and we risk forming a scripted "artificial Uzbek language." Following the literary language norms in translation activities is a process of linguistic, cultural, and strategic importance.

References

1. Mirziyoyev, Sh. *New Uzbekistan Strategy*. – Tashkent: O'zbekiston, 2021.
2. Salomov, G'. *Fundamentals of Translation Theory*. – Tashkent: O'qituvchi, 1983.
3. G'afurov, I. *Translation Theory*. – Tashkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2012.
4. Musayev, Q. *Fundamentals of Translation Theory*. – Tashkent: Fan, 2005.
5. Newmark, P. *A Textbook of Translation*. – London: Prentice Hall, 1988.
6. Nida, E. *Toward a Science of Translating*. – Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1964.
7. Venuti, L. *The Translator's Invisibility*. – London: Routledge, 1995.