

### Translation Techniques in the Process of Translation of National Clothes From Uzbek Into English

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#### ABSTRACT

*The given publication work is aimed at revealing the fact that there are several problems in the process of national clothes from Uzbek into English since the term in source language can not be existed in target language. In such kind of cases translators or interpreters need to techniques which help to translate national clothes from Uzbek into English.*

#### Introduction

These days a number of issues appeared in terms of translation of some terms from one language to another. It is because, there is not the same term of one particular word in another language. Translation of particular terms poses specific challenges. First of all, it should be noted that this type of translation has complexities in both literary and technical scientific translations. A deep understanding of the original is essential, but on the other hand, we have to argue with specific terminology when choosing a translation or transliteration. We need to be careful not to change the meaning by turning the speech thoughtlessly or by strangely rearranging the structure of the speech. Thus, the translation of some words requires the accuracy of oral literary translation and scientific translation. It reflects the individual realities of a particular society and each system of two languages that evoke it are not the same. Used in various societies words are also different. Therefore, language is the heart of culture.<sup>1</sup> The terms are the words or phrases which have a special and strictly defined meaning in the field of science. They must definitely express the sense, the processes and the names of the objects in any sphere of industry. The terms in fashion industry are not exception, too. Owing to the features of the language while translating from English into Uzbek the translator is compelled quite often to resort to a various

<sup>1</sup> Boers F. English for Specific Purposes 19(2): 137-47. 2000

sorts of substitution of separate words, word-combinations, parts of the sentences and translation of the whole sentence to express fully the content of the text being translated in a target language. Substitution happens when changing the word with another one and not changing the sense. Different ways of substitution are defined, such as concretization, generalization, antonymous translation, compensation, extension of thought and perception as a whole<sup>2</sup>. Some of them are applied in the translation of fashion terms.

Necessity in applying the methods of the additions or omissions is often required by the norms of language. For example, the term Swimsuit is translated as *ayollar cho`milish kostyumi* in Uzbek. The term is translated by addition, because if we do it as it is given in English, not using the addition, there will be no sense. Analogy is a cognitive process of transferring a word, word combination or phrase from a particular language to another particular one, and a linguistic expression corresponding to such a process. It is mostly used when the translator finds the or Uzbek root corresponding to the meaning of the English term. Let`s analyze some fashion terms in situation in English and Uzbek languages.

*“His suit was of a striped and crossed pattern of brown wool, new at that time, but since became familiar as a business suit. The low crotch of the vest revealed a stiff shirt bosom of white and pink stripes”.*

*“Jigarrang katak kostyum o`sha paytlarda endigina rasm bo`la boshlagandi, keyin esa ishbilarmolarning bari shuni kiyishni odat qilishdi. Bu kishining shunday kostyum tagidan kiygan jiletining ochiq joyidan kraxmallab qotirilgan oq va binafsha rang yo`l-yo`l ko`ylagining qismi ko`rinib turardi”.*

Though semantic equivalents of the words are given the translator made an omission. The term “vest” is translated adequately in Uzbek language using the lexico-semantic translation. The semantic equivalents of the phrase term stiff shirt bosom of white and pink stripes are given adequately in Uzbek language. Though the addition is used in Uzbek translation in the word stiff - kraxmallab qotirilgan. Unlike English version, Uzbek translation is wrong translation in using the colors. DO`PPI- is called skullcap in English speaking countries. But it is not the same translation of this word. They may somehow realize what do`ppi is by definition. It is four-sided skullcap normally black green with stylized white almond motif each side.

There are a great deal of techniques to translate such kind of unusual traditional clothes from one language to another. First method is to find equivalents of a particular word in a particular that you are going to translate to. Let`s take Uzbek clothing do`ppi as an example. It has alternative in English called “skullcap”. But it doesn`t mean that every word has equivalent in another language. For instance, “RO`MOL” doesn`t have alternative in English so it is translated in another way. In this case, explanatory translation is beneficial. So, ro`mol is a kind of clothing that is worn on head. It`s worn mostly by women. Actually, when interpreting words that are only belong to a particular culture, explanatory translation is mostly used. It is because, as such kinds of words or even things themselves are not available in another culture there is not better approach than explanatory translation. This technique is available to help translate words that is called **borrowing**. The method includes using the same word or expression in the text. The word that should be translated is written in italics. This is reproducing an expression in the original text as is. For example, we have the name of a cloth “*sweater*”. Because of no appropriate variant to this word, we have to use the work “*sviter*” in Uzbek

<sup>2</sup> Coxhead A A new academic word list. TESOL Quarterly 2000. 34(2): 213-38.

language.

Another technique is called **calque**. When it is used the translator use or created neologism in the target language by altering the structure of the source language. For example, “*blouse*” is one of English national clothes. We can give a variant of this word as “*bluzka*”.

When translating specific words **free translation** is considered to be beneficial. The aim of this translation is to keep the source language function, even if the general meaning suffers from it. Content should remain unchanged. Some changes vary according to the target audience. This method is one of the easiest one to utilize but it doesn't apply for any type of text. For example, we have the word *suit* in English and the suitable variant of this national cloth is “*kostyum*”.

According to abovementioned analysis it can be said that there are translation problems in translating national clothes from Uzbek into English, however we have some techniques and ways to translate them. All in all, as you realized we have learned different methodologies to translate words. Among them I think adaptation and explanatory translation are more efficient than others. It is because, you can easily use explanatory technique when the equivalent of the word is not available.

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