



THE CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATING COMPOUNDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Khodjaeva Saodatkhan Saidullayevna

senior teacher of the Translation faculty,
English Applied Translation department,
Uzbek State University of World Languages
(Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

saodatxankhodjayeva@gmail.com

[+998903151158](tel:+998903151158)

Abstract: The article deals with the main challenges of translating English compounds in English and Uzbek. Compounding is linguistically a common process across many languages where compounds are frequently formed. In English, compounding is highly creative and innovative, and often used as a means of introducing new phrases or coining new words into the lexicon. The specific character of new compound lexical units in correlation with their semantic intensity is reviewed. Also, this paper attempts to compare and contrast English and Uzbek compound words in terms of their national values and cultural implications so as to reveal their respective national characteristics, the causes of which are also touched upon.

Key words: Compound words, classification of compounds, word formation, derivative words, components, national values, tradition, attitude, culture.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются основные проблемы перевода английских составных слов на английский и узбекский языки. С лингвистической точки зрения, словосложение является распространенным процессом во многих языках, где часто образуются составные слова. В английском языке словосложение является весьма творческим и инновационным и часто используется как средство введения новых фраз или создания новых слов в лексиконе. Рассматривается специфика новых составных лексических единиц в корреляции с их семантической интенсивностью. Также в этой статье делается попытка сравнить и сопоставить английские и узбекские составные слова с точки зрения их

национальных ценностей и культурных последствий, чтобы выявить их соответствующие национальные особенности, причины которых также затрагиваются.

Ключевые слова: составные слова, классификация составных слов, словообразование, производные слова, компоненты, национальные ценности, традиция, отношение, культура.

Language is a dynamic construct that evolves through usage, and this is particularly evident in the patterns of compound words employed in everyday language versus those found in literary contexts. Compounds are words that occur in the language as free forms and consist of at least two stems. Compounds are words consisting of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms. In a compound word the immediate constituents obtain integrity and structural cohesion that make them function in a sentence as a separate lexical unit. The structural cohesion and integrity of a compound may depend upon unity of stress, solid or hyphenated spelling, semantic unity, unity of morphological and syntactic functioning or, more often, upon the combined effect of several of these or similar phonetic, graphic, semantic, morphological or syntactic factors. In many languages where compounds are commonly generated, compounding is a common linguistic process. Compounding is incredibly inventive and imaginative in English and is frequently employed to add new words or phrases to the language. In describing the structure of a compound one should examine three types of relations, namely the relation of the members to each other the relation of the whole to its members, and correlation with equivalent free phrases. Despite the different nuances in meaning and scale of variations in the range of arguments put forward, and the empirical data presented, there is a general consensus that:

a) A compound is a lexical unit that consists of two or more elements. The aim of combining two or more words is to convey a specific communicative purpose or transmit a precise meaning that is not as plainly or clearly conveyed by single separate words. Compound words may be hyphenated, written open separate

words, e.g., *a major clean-up operation is needed in sport*, or written solid closed, e.g., *malnourished*

- b) Compounds can be found in most languages with varying frequencies
- c) Compounding is a creative word formation mechanism
- d) The meaning of compounds must be inferred from the constituents in their context of occurrence, e.g., During the Tour de France, '*performance enhancing drugs*' were used.

Compound nouns may consist of the following: *The first element of a compound noun can be:*

- ❖ 1 a. a noun, e.g., armchair
- b. a pronoun, e.g., he-goat
- c. an adjective, e.g., blackboard
- d. a verb, e.g., drawbridge

The second element of a compound noun can be:

- ❖ 2 a. a noun, e.g., goldsmith
- b. a pronoun, e.g., overall
- c. a verb or verb stem, e.g., smash-and-grab, chimney-sweep
- d. an adverb, e.g., passer-by, fly-over

There are syntactic relations between the two elements of the compound words. Consider:

- + syntactic word group relations, e.g., part of speech, son-in-law, good for-nothing
- + co-ordination, e.g., bread and butter, gin and tonic
- + verb and object or adjunct, e.g., cease-fire
- + qualifier and noun, e.g., blackbird, bluebell
- + adverb and verb, e.g., downpour, outlay
- + adverb and noun, e.g., outpost
- + the first element may denote the subject, e.g., daybreak h. the first element may denote the object, e.g., bloodshed

The analysis of the semantic relationship existing between the constituents of a compound presents many difficulties. Some authors have attempted a purely logical interpretation distinguishing copulative, existential, spatial and other connections. This scheme, however, failed to show the linguistic essence of compounds and was cumbersome and artificial.

Purpose of functional relations underlies such compounds as bathrobe, raincoat, yomg`irpo`sh, classroom – sinfxona, notice – board, and suitcase.

Different place or local relations are expressed in dockland, garden – party, sea – front. Comparison is the basis of blockhead, butter – fingers, floodlight, and goldfish. The material or elements the thing is made of is pointed out silver wear, tin – hat, clay – pipe. Temporal relations underlie such compounds as night – club, night – duty, summer – house and day – train. Sex – denoting compounds are rather numerous: she – dog, he – goat.

Compound words may be classified :

- from the functional point of view;
- from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together;
- from the point of view of different ways of composition.

In Uzbek the relationship between the components of compound words are different: They show: 1. Comparison: karnaygul, otquloq, tuyaqush, sheryurak, qo`yko`z.

2. Relevance, purposed for something: gultuvak, (vase for flower), molqo`ra, olovkurak, tokqaychi, qiymataxta. In English washing – machine, blood – vessel (a tube through which bloods flows in the body).

3. Connection to some places: suvilon (a snake which lives in water), tog`olcha, cho`lyalpiz, qo`qonarava like in English zookeeper, postman, house keeper, head – dress, ear – ring.

4. The mark of something: achichiqtosh, olaqarg`a, sho`rdanak, qizilishton, Qiziltepa. In English long – legged, bluebell, slow – coach.

5. Relationship to quantity: beshbarmoq, mingoyoq, qirqog`ayni, Beshariq. This rule is also relevant to English compounds such as: three – cornered, fifteen – fold, six – fold, five – sided polygon.

Uzbek compound words are classified:

- a) from the point of view of the way the components of the compound are linked together: xomkalla, ko`ksulton.
- b) from the point of view of agreeing: to'yboshi, kitobsevar, dunyoqarash.
- c) from the point of view of relationship between subject and predicate: first elements of such kind compound will be predicate: go'sht kuydi, kelin tushdi.

In English we can also find the signal words which form compound adjectives; but they are hyphenated: light, dark, long, middle, high: e.g. light – green, dark-blue, middle-aged, longlegged, and high-qualified.

Compound words differ from free word-groups, they are inseparable vocabulary units. Compound words structurally, phonetically and graphically are inseparable. Structurally compounds are inseparable because if we change the places of components of compounds, we see the change of meaning in compounds or they will not be compounds. *Ex.* boat-life — life on ship, life - boat — a boat which is: used for saving. If we change the places of components of compound word long-legged in this way «legged long» it will be not a compound word. So, the inseparability in structure of compounds can be seen in their specific order and arrangement of stems. Analyzing the compound nouns representing English and Uzbek traditions, we observed that there are more differences than similarities between them. These differences are closely related to the culture, customs, lifestyle, and traditions of both peoples. In addition, it was found that there are not so many compound nouns representing tradition in English. In the Uzbek language, it was found that many compound nouns of the noun + verb and adjective + verb models are formed.

In English: **Redcoat**- is a compound word in the closed form. Its meaning is the national uniform of the British Army. A British soldier in a uniform with a red coat, as during the American Revolution.

Tea party – it is an open form of the compound word. The tea party is a social gathering in the afternoon at which tea, cakes, sandwiches, and other light refreshments are served.

In Uzbek: **Choyxona**- is a closed form of the compound word. Choyxona is a place of eating that has existed since ancient times. The word “choyxona” (“chayhona”, “choykhona”) means “tea room”. ... “Gap” (pronounced “gap”) literally means “conversation” – so-called “gatherings”, when a monogamous company, similar in age and interests, come together to pray, drink tea and talk about all the essentials.

Belbogʻ – is a closed form of the compound word. It is the national clothing in Uzbekistan. Belbogʻ is worn tied over the “chopon” only by men. At weddings, the bridegroom wears usually it alone, and at funerals, all men wear it with the chopon.

Xontaxta – it is also a closed form of the compound word. Xontaxta is a dining table, both old and modern in Uzbekistan. It is used while sitting on the floor, which is lower than the table.

Therefore, some of the above definitions cannot fully express the concept of a compound word. In addition, the idea that complex words consist of components with independent meanings cannot be applied to complex words in the Uzbek language. This is due to the fact that one or all components of double and repeated words in Uzbek, such as nest-nobud, meva-cheva, apak-chapak, as well as compound words such as hardamkhayol, harkim, sharsharak, consist of elements or metaphors that cannot be used independently. Generally, translating languages that are distant culturally and structurally different poses a challenge and different techniques are adopted to achieve the dynamic equivalent’. Translating English compounds is a *bête noire* for translators. Compared to other features and language



patterns mechanisms, compounds pose a problem as they are considered as complex patterns.

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