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### ABSTRACT

Any translation practice is intended to produce a text which is equivalent in meaning with its source text. However, to arrive at such equivalence is not an easy task due to a number of differences between the source language and the target language. Therefore, finding the right equivalence is a problem often encountered by translators. Suggested by such problem, a study on equivalence problems and possible strategies to solve the problems is obviously necessary.

This article aims at finding out the problems of equivalence encountered English-Uzbek translation and to analyze effective strategies to solve such problems. The study is based on comparative analysis of linguistic and cultural features of both languages, including lexical, grammatical, and stylistic differences.

**Key words:** Equivalence, strategies, foreignization, transliteration, literal translation, definition

### 1. Introduction

Translation is ultimately a human activity which enables human beings to exchange, ideas and thoughts regardless of the different tongues used. Newmark views the phenomenon of translation as a legitimate offspring of the phenomenon of language, since originally, when humans spread over the earth, their languages differed and they needed a means through which people speaking a certain language would interact with others who spoke a different language. Therefore, translation is a science, an art, and a skill . It is a science in the sense that it necessitates complete knowledge of the structure and make-up of the two languages concerned. It is an art since it requires artistic talent to reconstruct the original text in the form of a product that is presentable to the reader who is not supposed to be familiar with the original. It is also a skill because it entails the ability to smooth over any difficulty in the translation, and the ability to provide the translation of something that has no equal in the target language. There are many different translation strategies, most of which are based on

equivalence. The concept of equivalence is a central and controversial issue in translation. It has been studied by various theorists (cf. Jakobson 1959, Catford 1965, House 1977, Nida and Taber 1982, Newmark 1988, Vinay and Darbelnet 1995 and Baker 1992). Since the introduction of semantic and communicative translation theories by Newmark (1988; 1991), there have been various studies on them. Some studies compare them; others analyze them in some specific literature texts or in the translation of news reports.

## 2.Strategies for achieving equivalence

A number of studies have been conducted to find out strategies best applicable to solve such equivalence-related problems.Rezaei and Kuhl (2014) conducted a study on translation strategies used in translating two tourist guidebooks and found foreignization as the most common strategy. Furthermore, Obeidat (2015), who studied translation strategies in the English-Arabic e-brochures of baby care products, found transference, transliteration, literal translation and omission as the translation strategies frequently used. Other researchers focused their translation strategies-related studies on preaches or speeches (Alajlan, 2016), legal texts (Buma,2016; Stepanova, 2017), scientific texts (Zheng, 2017; Ashu-ja'a et al., 2019), etc.

### 2.1.Foreignization and Domestication

Foreignization is the strategy of retaining information from the source text, and involves deliberately breaking the conventions of the target language to preserve its meaning. These strategies have been debated for hundreds of years, but the first person to formulate them in their modern sense was Lawrence Venuti. Domestication is the strategy of making text closely conform to the culture of the language being translated to, which may involve the loss of information from the source text.

Example :

Uzbek Idiom: "Pichoq suyakka borib tiralgan".

**Foreignized:** "The knife has reached the bone." (Literal, feels "foreign" but preserves the imagery).

**Domesticated:** "This is the last straw." (Uses a natural English idiom with the same meaning).

### 2.2 Transliteration

Transliteration is the process of representing or intending to represent a word, phrase, or text in a different script or writing system. Transliterations are designed to convey

the pronunciation of the original word in a different script, allowing readers or speakers of that script to approximate the sounds and pronunciation of the original word.

Example:

Original (English)	Transliteration (Uzbek)	Note
New York	Nyu-York	Phonetic mapping of the English sounds.
London	London	Remains the same in both scripts.
John	Jon	Represented using the closest Uzbek phonemes.
Original (Uzbek)	Transliteration (English)	Note
<u>Buxoro</u>	Bukhara	Historical adaptation often used in English.
<u>Toshkent</u>	Tashkent	Standard English spelling for the capital city.
Irodaxon	Irodakhon	Using "kh" to represent the throaty Uzbek "x" sound.

### 2.3. Giving definition(explanation)

"Bugun sumalak pishiryapmiz."

**Translation with Explanation:** "Today we are cooking sumalak, a sweet paste made from sprouted wheat specially prepared for the Navruz holiday."

In conclusion, achieving equivalence in English–Uzbek translation remains a complex and challenging task due to significant linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages. As discussed in this study, translators often encounter problems at lexical, grammatical, and stylistic levels, which require careful consideration and appropriate strategies.

The analysis shows that there is no single universal method for solving equivalence-related issues. Instead, translators must apply a variety of strategies such as foreignization, domestication, transliteration, literal translation, and explanatory translation depending on the context and purpose of the text. Each strategy has its own advantages and limitations, and the effectiveness of translation largely depends on the translator's ability to choose the most suitable approach.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the concept of equivalence plays a crucial role in the field of translation, particularly in English–Uzbek translation, where significant linguistic and cultural differences exist. Achieving equivalence is not a simple or straightforward task, as it requires the translator to go beyond word-for-word translation and focus on conveying meaning, intention, and cultural nuances accurately.

This study has shown that equivalence-related problems arise at multiple levels, including lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and cultural levels. Each of these aspects presents unique challenges that demand careful analysis and thoughtful decision-making from the translator. For instance, lexical gaps between English and Uzbek often require the use of strategies such as transliteration or explanation, while cultural differences may necessitate domestication or foreignization.

Moreover, the research confirms that there is no universal or fixed strategy that guarantees perfect equivalence in all cases. Instead, translation is a dynamic and context-dependent process in which translators must select appropriate strategies based on the purpose of the text, the expectations of the target audience, and the nature of the content. Strategies such as foreignization help preserve the originality of the source text, while domestication ensures that the translation is natural and easily understood by the target audience.

In addition, transliteration plays an important role in maintaining proper names and culturally specific items, whereas explanatory translation helps bridge cultural gaps by providing additional information. Literal translation, although sometimes limited, can also be effective when the structures of both languages are similar.

It is also important to emphasize that translation is not only a linguistic activity but also a cultural and communicative act. A competent translator must possess not only language proficiency but also cultural knowledge, critical thinking skills, and creativity. The ability to evaluate different translation options and choose the most appropriate one is essential for achieving a high-quality translation.

Furthermore, this study highlights the importance of flexibility in translation practice. Translators should not rely on a single method but rather combine different strategies to overcome equivalence-related challenges effectively. Such an approach allows for more accurate and meaningful translations that preserve both the content and the stylistic features of the original text.

Finally, the findings of this research contribute to a better understanding of equivalence in translation studies and provide practical insights for students and beginner translators. By applying the strategies discussed in this paper, translators can improve their skills and produce translations that are both accurate and culturally appropriate.

In summary, achieving equivalence in translation is a complex but achievable goal when translators apply the right strategies, demonstrate cultural awareness, and maintain a balance between fidelity to the source text and naturalness in the target language.

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