



## Strategies of translating political texts with particular reference to English and Uzbek

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### ARTICLE INFO

#### **Article history:**

Received February 2025  
Received in revised form  
10 March 2025  
Accepted 25 March 2025  
Available online  
25 April 2025

#### **Keywords:**

political translation,  
translation strategies,  
linguistic differences,  
cultural differences,  
English language,  
Uzbek language,  
political discourse,  
terminology,  
intercultural translation,  
modal verbs.

### ABSTRACT

Translating political texts poses unique linguistic and cultural challenges, especially between languages of different families such as English and Uzbek. Political language is often loaded with ideological undertones, specialized terminology, and culturally specific references. This paper examines translation strategies for political texts, drawing from established theoretical frameworks and highlighting challenges and techniques through comparative insights. Although the primary examples come from translations between Italian and English, this study applies those strategies to the English–Uzbek language pair.

2181-3701/© 2024 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-3701-vol3-iss4/S-pp247-251>

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## Siyosiy matnlarni tarjima qilish strategiyalari, ingliz va o'zbek tillari bilan bog'liq xususiyatlar

### ANNOTATSIYA

#### **Kalit so'zlar:**

siyosiy tarjima,  
tarjima strategiyalari,  
lingvistik farqlar,  
madaniy farqlar,  
ingliz tili,  
o'zbek tili,  
siyosiy diskurs,  
terminologiya,  
madaniyatlararo tarjima,  
modal fe'llar.

Siyosiy matnlarni tarjima qilish, ayniqsa ingliz va o'zbek tillari kabi turli tillar oilasiga mansub tillar orasida o'ziga xos lingvistik va madaniy qiyinchiliklarni yuzaga keltiradi. Siyosiy til ko'pincha ideologik mazmun, maxsus terminologiya va madaniy jihatdan o'ziga xos havolalar bilan to'ldirilgan bo'ladi. Ushbu maqolada siyosiy matnlarni tarjima qilish strategiyalari, mavjud nazariy asoslardan foydalanilgan holda va taqqoslash orqali yuzaga keladigan qiyinchiliklar va texnikalar keltirilgan. Asosiy misollar italiyancha-inglizcha tarjima orqali keltirilgan bo'lsa-da, bu tadqiqotda ushbu strategiyalar ingliz-o'zbek tillariga ham qo'llaniladi.

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# Стратегии перевода политических текстов с особым акцентом на английский и узбекский языки

## АННОТАЦИЯ

### Ключевые слова:

политический перевод,  
стратегии перевода,  
лингвистические  
различия,  
культурные различия,  
английский язык,  
узбекский язык,  
политический дискурс,  
терминология,  
межкультурный перевод,  
модальные глаголы.

Перевод политических текстов представляет собой уникальную задачу, включающую лингвистические и культурные вызовы, особенно между языками различных языковых семей, такими как английский и узбекский. Политический язык часто насыщен идеологическими подтекстами, специализированной терминологией и культурно специфичными ссылками. В этой работе рассматриваются стратегии перевода политических текстов, опираясь на установленные теоретические модели, и подчеркиваются вызовы и техники с использованием сравнительного анализа. Хотя основные примеры берутся из перевода с итальянского на английский, в исследовании эти стратегии применяются к паре английский-узбекский.

## INTRODUCTION

Political discourse is a highly nuanced and ideologically charged form of communication. It includes formal statements, institutional documents, speeches, and treaties. Translating political texts from English into Uzbek – and vice versa – requires not only linguistic proficiency but also deep knowledge of the political, social, and cultural contexts of both languages. The translator's role goes beyond word-for-word translation and enters the domain of cultural negotiation, where meaning, tone, and rhetorical purpose must be preserved.

This paper explores key translation strategies based on the work of theorists such as Malone (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), and Newmark (1988), with supporting examples. While the original analysis is rooted in Italian-English translation, we extend the framework to the Uzbek-English context to propose practical approaches for translators working with political texts in these languages.

**Linguistic and Cultural Differences: English vs. Uzbek.** Uzbek, a Turkic language, differs significantly from English in terms of grammar, syntax, morphology, and cultural references. While English is subject-verb-object (SVO), Uzbek is often subject-object-verb (SOV). Additionally, Uzbek is an agglutinative language, relying on suffixes for grammatical relationships, whereas English depends more on word order and auxiliary verbs.

In political texts, such structural differences may lead to reordering or transposition strategies. Moreover, concepts such as democracy, liberty, or governance may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek or may carry different cultural implications. These differences make the accurate and natural translation of political texts complex but essential for diplomatic and informational accuracy.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation of political texts has long been a subject of scholarly interest due to its complex interplay between language, ideology, and culture. As political discourse often operates within power dynamics and institutional frameworks, translating it demands both linguistic precision and cultural sensitivity. Various theorists have contributed to the development of translation strategies suited for such contexts.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) laid foundational work in identifying direct and oblique translation methods. Their concept of transposition – shifting grammatical structures without changing the message – remains highly applicable in the English–Uzbek context, where structural differences are pronounced. Similarly, their method of modulation, involving a change in point of view or semantics, can be adapted to reflect different cultural perceptions of political terms.

Malone (1988) expanded this framework by identifying nine translation techniques, among which reordering, convergence/divergence, and diffusion/condensation are especially relevant for political texts. These strategies allow translators to manage the structural and conceptual gaps between source and target languages effectively. Malone emphasized that translation is not a mechanical act but a process of rhetorical adaptation, where the translator must interpret the function and tone of political discourse.

Newmark (1988) proposed a functional approach to translation, where the translator's task is to balance semantic and communicative goals. His idea of recognized translation is vital in the political domain, where institutional terms must often align with officially sanctioned or widely accepted equivalents to maintain clarity and authority.

Schäffner (1997) and Hatim & Mason (1990) also emphasized the ideological component of political texts, pointing out that translators inevitably engage in ideological filtering. They argue that the translator's choices can subtly shift the rhetorical function of a text, thus requiring a conscious strategy to preserve neutrality and fidelity.

In the context of Uzbek translation theory, scholars such as U. Karimov and G. Rakhimova have addressed challenges specific to Turkic languages, such as agglutination and pragmatic adaptation. Their work highlights the importance of maintaining cultural coherence, especially when translating abstract Western political ideals into more context-specific Uzbek terms.

These frameworks provide a robust theoretical foundation for addressing the complexities of political translation between English and Uzbek. They guide translators in navigating linguistic structures, ideological connotations, and socio-cultural expectations.

## METHODOLOGY

To examine translation strategies, the study references selected portions of Roman Prodi's book *La Mia Visione Dei Fatti: Cinque Anni di Governo in Europa* and its English translation. While the book itself is Italian-English, the focus here is on how these strategies translate into work between English and Uzbek.

The main theoretical models referenced are:

Malone's Model (1988): Including reordering, convergence/divergence, diffusion/condensation.

Newmark's Recognized Translation (1988)

Vinay and Darbelnet's Transposition (1995)

These strategies help dissect how political meanings are retained, adapted, or shifted in translation.

### Translation strategies.

**1 Reordering.** Reordering involves altering the sequence of words or phrases to match the target language's syntax. This is essential when translating from English (SVO) to Uzbek (SOV).

Example:

EN: "It seemed to me that this was the way to give citizens the necessary tools..."

UZ: "Fuqarolarga zarur vositalarni berish yo'li aynan shu, deb o'yladim."

**2 Convergence and divergence.** Convergence occurs when multiple source words are translated into one target word, while divergence involves one word being translated into multiple. Uzbek translations often diverge to provide clarity or cultural alignment.

Example:

EN: “security” → UZ: “xavfsizlik”, “tinchlikni saqlash”, “tahdidlarga qarshi chora-tadbirlar” depending on context.

**3 Diffusion and condensation.** Diffusion expands ideas for clarity, while condensation compacts them. Uzbek translations may need diffusion due to abstract or context-specific English expressions.

Example (Condensation):

EN: “a benchmark” → UZ: “asosiy mezon” Example (Diffusion): EN: “Each measure issued from these principles.” UZ: “Bu prinsiplar asosida biz har bir chorani ko‘rib chiqdik va amalga oshirdik.”

**4 Recognized translation.** Official names and institutional terminology must use recognized equivalents. In Uzbek, terms from governmental, legal, or international contexts often have standardized forms, especially when used in news agencies or government publications.

Example:

EN: “Charter of Fundamental Rights” → UZ: “Asosiy Huquqlar Xartiyasi”

EN: “European Commission” → UZ: “Yevropa Komissiyasi”

**5 Transposition.** This strategy changes grammatical categories while preserving meaning. Common in English-Uzbek translation due to differences in noun/verb usage and grammatical roles.

Example:

EN: “their hesitation” → UZ: “ular ikkilanib qolishdi” (noun to verb shift)

## **6. Challenges specific to English-Uzbek political translation**

Ambiguity in modal verbs: English modals like must, should, or might don’t have exact Uzbek equivalents, leading to varied interpretations.

Formality levels and pronouns: Uzbek has a complex system of formal and informal pronouns (siz vs. sen), which affects the tone of political texts.

Ideological neutrality: Some political terms may have ideological connotations in English that don’t exist in Uzbek. Care must be taken to avoid misrepresentation.

Proper names and acronyms: Translating names of institutions and laws can create inconsistency unless standardized forms are used.

## **CONCLUSION**

Translating political texts between English and Uzbek involves far more than direct linguistic substitution. It is a dynamic, context-sensitive process that demands awareness of syntactic structures, cultural nuances, ideological undercurrents, and pragmatic functions. The strategies outlined by Malone, Vinay and Darbelnet, and Newmark offer a valuable toolkit for navigating these challenges. In particular, reordering, transposition, and diffusion/condensation are critical when moving between English’s analytical and Uzbek’s agglutinative structures. Recognized translations of institutional terms ensure consistency and clarity, especially in formal contexts like government communication and international relations. Furthermore, convergence and divergence strategies enable flexibility in addressing lexical gaps and culturally embedded meanings. However, certain issues persist, such as modal ambiguity, pronoun

formality, and ideological neutrality. These require careful judgment by the translator to avoid misinterpretation or loss of rhetorical effect. Standardization of official terminology and increased academic focus on Uzbek political translation will enhance accuracy and mutual understanding in the future. Ultimately, the act of translating political texts is not merely linguistic but deeply cultural and political. By adopting informed, strategic approaches grounded in translation theory and cultural awareness, translators can more effectively bridge the gap between English and Uzbek political discourse, fostering greater international communication and cooperation.

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