## STRATEGIES FOR TRANSLATING IT TERMINOLOGY
## FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK

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**Abstract:** This article explores translation methods for IT terminology from English to Uzbek, focusing on transliteration, borrowing with adaptation, descriptive translation, and neologisms. Transliteration involves representing English terms using Uzbek characters, promoting consistency but posing challenges for native speakers. Borrowing with adaptation aligns terms with Uzbek linguistic roots, enhancing comprehension but requiring knowledge of Uzbek grammar. Descriptive translation breaks down complex concepts for clarity, catering to diverse audiences. Neologisms contribute to language development but necessitate consensus within the linguistic community.

**Key words:**Translation, IT terminology, English to Uzbek, Transliteration, Borrowing with adaptation, Descriptive translation, Neologisms, Linguistic roots, Clarity, Consistency

### Introduction

The translation of IT terminology from English to Uzbek necessitates careful consideration of linguistic nuances to ensure clear and effective communication. Among the methods employed, transliteration, or direct borrowing, plays a central role in bridging linguistic gaps. This article explores transliteration and alternative translation strategies, providing insights into their application in the Uzbek context.

### Methods

Transliteration involves the representation of English terms using Uzbek characters while maintaining pronunciation and spelling as closely as possible. This method is ideal for universally recognized terms, such as "function" becoming "funksiya" and "console" becoming "konsol." However, while transliteration promotes consistency across languages and aids comprehension for those familiar with English, it may pose challenges for native Uzbek speakers and beginners in the field.

Borrowing with adaptation modifies English terms to better fit Uzbek phonology and morphology. For instance, "variable" is translated as "o'zgaruvchi," aligning with familiar Uzbek linguistic roots. Descriptive translation entails explaining the concept of the term in Uzbek,

ensuring clarity even for those unfamiliar with English terms. Neologisms involve creating entirely new Uzbek words, such as "bajaruvchi" for "executor," catering to the specific needs of the Uzbek-speaking IT community.

| Translation Method | Description | Advantages | Disadvantages | Examples (English to Uzbek) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transliteration | Representing English terms using Uzbek characters with minimal changes to pronunciation and spelling. | - Facilitates comprehension for those familiar with English terms. - Promotes consistency across languages. | - May sound unnatural to native Uzbek speakers. - Doesn't always clarify concepts for beginners. | "function" becomes "funktsiya" "console" becomes "konsol" |
| Borrowing with Adaptation | Modifying English terms to better fit Uzbek phonology and morphology. | - Enhances comprehension by aligning terms with Uzbek linguistic roots. | - Requires knowledge of Uzbek grammar for accurate adaptation. - Consistency can vary depending on the term. | "variable" becomes "o'zgaruvchi" "loop" becomes "sikl" |
| Descriptive Translation | Explaining the concept of the term in Uzbek to ensure clarity, even for those unfamiliar with English terms. | - Provides clear understanding by breaking down complex concepts. | - May result in longer translations. - Requires multiple words to explain the concept. | "command window" for "buyruq oynasi" "executor" for "bajaruvchi" |
| Neologisms | Creating entirely new Uzbek words to represent IT terms, fostering language development in the field. | - Offers precise and concise terms specific to Uzbek. - Promotes language development within the IT community. | - Takes time for new words to become widely accepted. - Requires consensus within the linguistic community. | "mutability" becomes "o'zgaruvchanlik" "executor" becomes "bajaruvchi" |

**Results**

An examination of specific terms illustrates the efficacy of different translation methods. While transliteration facilitates the understanding of terms like "variable" and "console" for English-proficient Uzbek speakers, it may obscure meanings for beginners encountering terms like "null" and "true/false." Borrowing with adaptation enhances comprehension by aligning terms with Uzbek phonetics, as seen in "sikl" for "loop." Descriptive translation provides clarity by breaking down complex concepts into understandable components, as exemplified by "buyruq oynasi" for "command window." Neologisms contribute to language development in the IT field, offering precise terms like "o'zgaruvchanlik" for "mutability." However, the adoption of neologisms requires time and consensus within the linguistic community. Here is the table to describe all methods being used in this

work (see the table 1).

Table №1.

**Discussion**

The selection of translation method depends on various factors, including the term's complexity, target audience's proficiency in English and Uzbek, and established usage in IT circles. Technical documents may prioritize accuracy, favoring transliteration or borrowing with adaptation, while user interfaces benefit from clarity and natural-sounding language, achievable through descriptive translation or neologisms.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the translation of IT terminology from English to Uzbek demands a nuanced approach to bridge linguistic and conceptual gaps effectively. Various methods, including transliteration, borrowing with adaptation, descriptive translation, and neologisms, offer unique solutions tailored to different contexts and audiences. Transliteration serves as a foundational method, facilitating comprehension for those familiar with English while promoting consistency across languages. However, it may pose challenges for native Uzbek speakers and beginners in the field. Borrowing with adaptation enhances understanding by aligning terms with Uzbek linguistic roots, though it requires knowledge of Uzbek grammar for accurate application. Descriptive translation ensures clarity by breaking down complex concepts into understandable components, catering to both English-proficient and novice audiences. Neologisms contribute to language development in the IT field, offering precise terms specific to Uzbek while requiring consensus within the linguistic community for widespread acceptance. By embracing diverse

translation strategies, IT professionals can facilitate knowledge transfer and linguistic development within the Uzbek-speaking community.

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