



**“FILOLOGIK KOMPARATIVISTIKA VA
TARJIMASHUNOSLIK MASALALARI”**
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya
2025-yil, 12-13-noyabr

**“PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE
PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION
STUDIES”**
international scientific and practical conference
November 12-13, 2025



O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI
TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI
UNIVERSITETI

TARJIMA NAZARIYASI VA AMALIYOTI KAFEDRASI

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THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
INNOVATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

ALISHER NAVO‘I TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY
OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF “TRANSLATION THEORY AND PRACTICE”

Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference titled

**“PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY
AND TRANSLATION STUDIES”**

November 12-13, 2025

Tashkent – 2025

UO‘K 845.711.05

KBK 133.585.3 “Filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslik masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya to‘plami. – Toshkent, 2025. – 889 b.

ISBN 978-9910-8871-6-1

Mas’ul muharrir:
Shuhrat SIROJIDDINOV
akademik

Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti rektori

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Mazkur xalqaro konferensiya materiali filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb nazariy hamda amaliy masalalarini zamonaviy ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida yoritishga bag‘ishlanadi. To‘plamda turli milliy adabiyotlar, tillar va madaniyatlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir, adabiyotlararo aloqalar, qiyosiy-tipologik va qiyosiy-genetik tadqiqotlar, badiiy va maxsus matnlarni tarjima qilish muammolari, tarjima strategiyalari va ekvivalentlik masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, konferensiya materiallarida tarjima nazariyasining zamonaviy konsepsiyalari, tarjimon kompetensiyasini shakllantirish, tarjimoni o‘qitish metodikasi, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya hamda globallashuv sharoitida tarjimaning ijtimoiy-madaniy ahamiyati kabi masalalar keng yoritiladi. Ilmiy maqolalar filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslik sohalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan olimlar, tadqiqotchilar, doktorantlar, magistrantlar hamda talabalar uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, fanlararo integratsiyani kuchaytirishga hamda nazariya va amaliyot uyg‘unligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Mualliflar qarashi va asarlar nomlaridagi imlo tahririyat nuqtayi nazaridan farqlanishi mumkin.

To‘plam Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti Ilmiy-texnik kengashining 2025-yil 17-dekabrda 6-sonli yig‘ilish qaroriga asosan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

UO‘K 845.711.05

KBK 133.585.3 Proceedings of the International Scientific-Practical Conference on the topic
“Problems of comparative philology and translation studies”. – Tashkent, 2025. – 889 p.

ISBN 978-9910-8871-6-1

Editor-in-Chief:

Shuhrat SIROJIDDINOV

Academician

Rector of Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature

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This international conference articles are dedicated to illuminating the current theoretical and practical issues in philological comparativistics and translation studies based on the modern scientific approaches. The collection analyzes of mutual influences between different national literatures, languages and cultures; interliterary connections; comparative-typological and comparative-genetic studies; the issues of translating literary and specialized texts; translation strategies and problems of equivalence. Furthermore, the conference materials extensively cover the topics such as: contemporary concepts in translation theory, the formation of a translator competence, methodologies for teaching translation, intercultural communication and socio-cultural significance of translation in the context of globalization. The given scientific articles are intended to scientists, researchers, doctoral students, master’s students and undergraduate students who actively working in the fields of philological comparativistics and translation studies and they serve to strengthen interdisciplinary integration as well as to ensure the harmony between theory and practice.

The views expressed in the articles do not necessarily reflect those of the editorial board.

The publication was recommended by the Scientific and Technical Council of Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature on December 17, 2025.

SOME CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATING FORENSIC TERMINOLOGY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. This article examines the main linguistic, cultural, and legal difficulties that arise in translating forensic terminology between English and Uzbek. The study analyzes more than fifty key terms from authentic legal and forensic linguistic sources, comparing their semantic, structural, and functional equivalents in both languages. The research reveals that most forensic terms lack direct Uzbek counterparts due to differences in legal systems, conceptual frameworks, and linguistic typology.

Keywords: *forensic linguistics, terminology translation, equivalence, legal discourse, bilingual dictionary, semantic accuracy, Uzbek-English translation.*

Annotatsiya. Maqolada inglizcha va o‘zbekcha forensik (sud-lingvistik) terminlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida uchraydigan asosiy lingvistik, madaniy va huquqiy muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida sud hujjatlari, politsiya bayonotlari hamda lingvistik ekspertiza materiallaridan olingan 50 dan ortiq terminlar semantik va morfologik jihatdan qiyoslandi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *forensik tilshunoslik, termin tarjimasi, semantik ekvivalentlik, huquqiy diskurs, ikki tilli lug‘at, morfologik tafovut, ingliz-o‘zbek tarjimasi.*

Introduction. Forensic linguistics, as a subfield of applied linguistics, examines how language operates within the domains of law, justice, and investigation. It connects linguistic theory with legal practice and contributes to solving real-world issues such as authorship identification, threat assessment, and the interpretation of legal texts. One of the crucial aspects of this discipline is the accurate and context-sensitive translation of forensic and legal terminology across languages. In multilingual countries or contexts of developing legal scholarship, such as Uzbekistan, this process often encounters numerous linguistic, cultural, and systemic challenges. Translating forensic terminology from English into Uzbek is particularly complex because of differences in legal traditions, conceptual frameworks, and linguistic structures that shape meaning.

The English legal system, rooted in common-law traditions, has generated a rich and specialized vocabulary that reflects centuries of judicial practice. In contrast, the Uzbek legal system, historically influenced by the Soviet civil-law model, employs different legal categories and administrative procedures. Consequently, many English forensic terms—such as *plea bargain*, *deposition*, *subpoena*, *cross-examination*, and *defamation*—lack direct Uzbek equivalents. Translators must therefore rely on contextual approximation, descriptive paraphrase, or functional substitution, each of which may affect the legal precision and interpretive clarity of the text. Misinterpretation or literal translation of these terms can lead to serious distortions of meaning, misapplication of legal norms, or even procedural injustice in bilingual legal contexts.

Another significant challenge lies in the polysemy and pragmatic variability of forensic terminology. Many English terms used in judicial discourse carry both general and technical meanings, which depend heavily on procedural context. For instance, the term *statement* may refer to an informal remark, an affidavit, or a sworn testimony, each requiring a distinct translation strategy. In Uzbek, where legal lexicalization is still developing, these nuances are not always captured adequately in existing dictionaries or legislative texts. Moreover, forensic linguistics is an emerging field in Uzbekistan, and standard glossaries or terminological databases are still under construction, leading to inconsistencies across translators, experts, and institutions.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, the issue also reflects broader questions of linguistic modernization and language planning. English has become the dominant language of global scientific and legal discourse, while Uzbek, as a national language, is still undergoing terminological enrichment in specialized fields. The process of translating forensic terminology therefore involves not only linguistic equivalence but also ideological and cultural adaptation—aligning global legal concepts with national linguistic norms and conceptual categories. Bridging this gap requires collaboration among linguists, legal scholars, and professional translators to ensure both semantic accuracy and cultural appropriateness.

Methods. The study employs descriptive, comparative, and content analysis methods to examine how English forensic terms are translated into Uzbek. Authentic legal documents, bilingual dictionaries, and translated case materials were analyzed to identify lexical and semantic inconsistencies. The research also uses contrastive linguistic analysis to highlight differences in legal systems and propose context-based translation strategies.

Results and discussion. The translation of forensic terminology is one of the most complex areas of applied linguistics, since it lies at the intersection of several disciplines—law, linguistics, criminology, and psychology. Each of these fields introduces its own conceptual framework and specialized vocabulary, which makes the establishment of clear equivalence between English and Uzbek terms particularly challenging. The purpose of this part of the research is not only to identify the existing difficulties but also to demonstrate how these difficulties manifest in authentic texts, including court proceedings, police reports, and forensic linguistic analyses.

Forensic language contains a high density of specialized terminology and idiomatic expressions that reflect the structure of the Anglo-Saxon legal system. When these terms are transferred into Uzbek, which functions within a civil-law tradition, translators face the dual problem of finding lexical correspondence and ensuring conceptual adequacy. For instance, terms such as *plea bargain*, *cross-examination*, or *forensic profiling* are embedded in legal procedures that have no exact analogues in the Uzbek judicial framework. This means that translators must employ a range of strategies—borrowing, descriptive translation, or neologism formation—to preserve both the precision and the communicative clarity of the original.

The analysis of English-Uzbek forensic terminology revealed several key challenges that translators and linguists face when dealing with legal and forensic contexts. The study focused on 50 forensic terms extracted from English court reports, police statements, and forensic linguistics literature, and compared their existing or proposed Uzbek equivalents.

One of the most critical issues lies in the semantic inexactness between English and Uzbek terms. For instance, the English term “*forensic evidence*” is often translated as “*sud-tibbiy dalil*” or “*kriminalistik dalil*”, but both fail to capture the full scope of the term, which in English covers linguistic, digital, and psychological aspects as well. Uzbek translation usually narrows it down to *medical or material proof*, losing the interdisciplinary essence.

The forensic evidence confirmed the suspect’s presence at the crime scene.

Sud-tibbiy dalillar gumondorning jinoyat joyida bo’lganini tasdiqladi.

While correct grammatically, this translation omits the linguistic or digital component of “forensic,” reducing its conceptual range.

Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, tends to form long compound equivalents where English uses concise nominal phrases. This morphological asymmetry often leads to overextended or ambiguous expressions.

Example: *Forensic linguist* - *Sud tilshunosi* or *kriminalistika tilshunosi*

The latter is more semantically precise but stylistically heavy. Therefore, consistency across legal documentation becomes a major issue.

Many English forensic terms are culture-specific, derived from common-law traditions, while Uzbek legal discourse follows civil-law terminology. As a result, direct equivalents are often missing, and translators must employ descriptive or adaptive translations.

Example:

- “*Plea bargain*” → there is no direct equivalent in Uzbek law; it is usually rendered descriptively as “*aybni tan olish evaziga yengilroq jazo qo‘llash kelishuvi*”. Such descriptive translations increase readability but risk losing legal precision.

- The term “*forensic linguistics*” itself illustrates the interdisciplinary nature of the field, bridging linguistics, law, and criminology. However, in Uzbek usage, it is sometimes mistranslated as “*tilshunoslik ekspertizasi*” (linguistic expertise) – which is broader but less precise, ignoring the judicial application of language analysis.

Overall, this section aims to present and interpret the results obtained from the comparative linguistic investigation, demonstrating patterns of equivalence, partial overlap, and conceptual divergence between the two terminological systems. By discussing the examples in detail, it will highlight the role of semantic extension, legal culture, and interdisciplinary transfer in shaping the translation of forensic terms. Ultimately, the findings are expected to contribute to the development of a bilingual forensic terminology database and to the refinement of translation practices in legal and investigative contexts within Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. The results demonstrated that many English forensic concepts, such as *forensic profiling*, *plea bargain*, *linguistic evidence*, and *chain of custody*, have no direct Uzbek analogues. In these cases, translators typically resort to descriptive paraphrasing, hybrid translation (combining Uzbek and transliterated English elements), or the creation of new neologisms. While these strategies help convey the intended meaning, they also highlight the urgent need for terminological standardization within Uzbek forensic discourse. Without unified standards, inconsistencies arise not only in translation but also in academic writing, legal documentation, and media usage.

In conclusion, the translation of forensic terminology between English and Uzbek is not merely a linguistic exercise but a process of cultural and legal mediation. It requires interdisciplinary collaboration among linguists, jurists, translators, and forensic experts. The establishment of a bilingual forensic terminology dictionary and a national glossary aligned with international standards would be a significant step toward resolving current inconsistencies. Moreover, training programs for legal translators and the inclusion of forensic linguistics in university curricula could further enhance the quality and precision of translations.

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