



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA  
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

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

**O‘ZBEK TILI TARAQQIYOTI VA  
XALQARO HAMKORLIK  
MASALALARI**

**XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY  
KONFERENSIYA MATERIALLARI**



**2025-yil 18-oktabr**



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**THE ROLE OF LINGVOCULTURAL COMPETENCE IN THE  
TRANSLATION OF SPECIALIZED ECOLOGICAL TEXTS. (ENGLISH  
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES).**

**IXTISOSLASHGAN EKOLOGIK MATNLARNI TARJIMASIDA  
LINGVOMADANIY KOMPETENTLIKNING O‘RNI. (INGLIZ VA  
O‘ZBEK TILLARI MISOLIDA).**

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*Abduqodirova Zebo Qodirovna*

*PhD student at Tashkent State Transport University (TSTU),  
Associate professor at Webster University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.*

[\*zebo.kadirovna@gmail.com\*](mailto:zebo.kadirovna@gmail.com)

**Annotation.** The effective communication of ecological information across linguistic and cultural boundaries is crucial for addressing global environmental challenges. This article explores the specific linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek that present challenges in the translation of specialized ecological texts. By examining syntactic variations, terminological discrepancies, cultural nuances, and stylistic preferences, this article aims to provide insights for translators and promote more accurate, effective, and culturally appropriate translations in the field of ecology. Examples from real ecological texts are included with justifications for their translation choices.

**Keywords:** Lingvocultural Competence, Specialized Ecological Texts, Linguistic and Cultural Differences, Equivalence, Pragmatic Transformations.

**Annotatsiya.** Global ekologik muammolarni hal etish uchun ekologik ma'lumotlarni til va madaniy chegaralar orqali samarali yetkazish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada ixtisoslashgan ekologik matnlarni tarjima qilishda duch kelinadigan ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi aniq lingvistik va madaniy farqlar o'rganiladi. Sintaktik o'zgarishlar, terminologik nomuvofiqliklar, madaniy nozikliklar va uslubiy afzalliklarni ko'rib chiqish orqali ushbu maqola tarjimonlar uchun tushunchalar berishga va ekologiya sohasida aniqroq, samaraliroq va madaniy jihatdan mos keladigan tarjimalarni rag'batlantirishga qaratilgan. Tarjima tanlovlarini asoslashda haqiqiy ekologik matnlardan misollar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Lingvomadaniy Kompetentlik, Ixtisoslashgan Ekologik Matnlar, Lingvistik va Madaniy Farqlar, Ekvivalentlik, Pragmatik Transformatsiyalar.

Environmental problems are global in nature, demanding international cooperation and shared understanding [United Nations, 2015: 2]. Translation plays a vital role in facilitating this understanding by bridging linguistic and cultural



gaps. However, achieving accurate and effective translation, particularly in specialized fields like ecology, is a complex task that requires more than just word-for-word conversion [Newmark, 1988: 82]. Translators must navigate linguistic differences and cultural nuances to ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience and achieves its intended communicative purpose. This article will explore the specific challenges faced in translating specialized ecological texts from English to Uzbek, highlighting key linguistic and cultural differences that demand careful consideration.

The advancements in science and technology during the 20th century brought increased responsibilities for humankind. Among these, reforming humanity's relationship with nature and providing appropriate education to the younger generation are paramount. Crucially, we must instill within individuals an understanding of the necessity to live in harmony with the natural world. Environmental education is now vital for people of all ages. Environmental awareness and a sense of responsibility should be a core principle for everyone, and each individual should strive to integrate and promote environmental education in their daily lives and impart it to future generations.

Three core areas for effective environmental education as the core objectives of the research regarding the lingvocultural competence in the translation of ecological texts:

1. Knowledge of ecological laws, regulations, theories, and scientific concepts, along with a constant awareness that "humanity and nature are a single, interconnected entity";
2. Developing the ability to perceive and appreciate nature aesthetically and culturally, fostering a sense of wonder and enabling individuals to see nature in diverse perspectives and cherish it with affection;
3. Consistently considering the environmental impact of actions in both social and natural contexts and possessing the skills to effectively resolve ecological challenges.

Research included the analysis of the genres regarding ecological texts. Ecological texts mainly refer to the descriptive texts of mass media, news, and specialized texts as reports and documents. The writer, N. Kasimova [2023: 180], in her textbook "Ecological Journalism," interprets the genre characteristics of ecological topics and sources. According to her, the history of contemporary environmental materials consists of nature essays and scientific articles in this direction. In the 1960s-80s, materials, about nature were mostly narrative ones and mainly written in the spirit of inspiring love for the Earth and living nature. However, more ecological texts refer to specialized texts including reports and news, nowadays.

Paper covered ecological topics in Uzbekistan's mass media, including climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation, drinking water and water use, increasing waste, atmospheric pollution, soil degradation, and other environmental problems, were analyzed in terms of genre, and it was determined that it is



necessary to express their "human face" to make them interesting to everyone. This is because people are always interested only in factors that are directly related to their own lives and affect them. Of course, when writing about climate change issues, such as the scarcity of drinking water, it is necessary to write about the people who lack that drinking water, rather than generalizing the topic. For example, if a journalist writes about the change in biodiversity and the decrease in fish species in the world's oceans, it is natural that this topic will not concern the population of Uzbekistan. Because the republic is located far from the ocean, the population does not feel the relevance of this problem to themselves. However, if a media representative prepares a material in a journalistic genre about the impact of climate change on biodiversity loss in Uzbekistan and the negative impact of reduced rainfall on crop yields, and how this affects employment and leads to a decrease in prosperity, the impact on the audience will be completely different. For example, experts of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change predicted in 2009 that air temperatures in Central Asia will increase by 4 degrees by the end of the century, and the negative consequences of this threat must first be deeply understood by the journalists themselves and then communicated to the population.

#### Linguistic Differences and Their Implications:

English and Uzbek belong to different language families (Germanic and Turkic, respectively), resulting in significant structural and stylistic variations that impact the translation process.

**Word Order and Syntax:** English typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, while Uzbek follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) pattern [Comrie, 1989: 86]. This fundamental difference necessitates significant restructuring of sentences during translation.

**Example:** English: "The polluted water harms the aquatic life." Uzbek: "Ifloslangan suv suv hayotiga zarar yetkazadi." The Uzbek translation rearranges the sentence to conform to the SOV structure, placing the object ("suv hayotiga") before the verb ("zarar yetkazadi").

**Grammatical Case System:** Uzbek utilizes a complex system of grammatical cases, expressed through suffixes, to indicate grammatical relationships. English relies more on word order and prepositions. **Example:** English: "The effect of climate change on agriculture." Uzbek: "Iqlim o'zgarishining qishloq xo'jaligiga ta'siri." The Uzbek translation uses genitive and dative case endings to indicate the relationships between "climate change," "agriculture," and "effect," which are expressed through prepositions in English.

**Verb Tenses and Aspects:** English has a more elaborate system of verb tenses and aspects than Uzbek. Expressing nuances of time and duration in Uzbek often requires the use of adverbs or rephrasing [Johanson & Csato, 1998: 30]. **Example:** English: "Scientists have been studying the effects of deforestation for years." Uzbek: "Olimlar o'rmonlarning kesilishining oqibatlarini ko'p yillardan beri o'rganib kelmoqdalar." The Uzbek translation uses the verb phrase "o'rganib



kelmoqdalar” to convey the ongoing nature of the research, and “ko‘p yillardan beri” adds the length of the investigation.

#### Cultural Nuances and Their Impact:

Beyond linguistic structures, cultural differences significantly influence the translation of ecological texts. **Environmental Awareness and Terminology:** While environmental awareness is growing in Uzbekistan, some specialized ecological terms common in English may be less familiar or lack direct equivalents. Translators must consider the target audience's level of understanding and provide explanations or clarifications when necessary [Baker, 1992: 44].

Example: English: “Biodiversity hotspot”. Uzbek: “Biologik xilma-xillikning eng yuqori nuqtasi” (Biological diversity's most high point) + explanation (e.g., “...bu hududda noyob o'simlik va hayvonlar turlari juda ko'p uchraydi” – “...this region has a very high number of unique plant and animal species”). As “biodiversity hotspot” may not be readily understood, providing a more descriptive translation and adding a clarifying explanation ensures comprehension.

**Attitudes Towards Nature:** Ecological problems are pressing concerns worldwide. However, their intensity varies across different countries and regions. In this context, it is with regret that we can openly state that Central Asia has become one of the most critically threatened zones of ecological disaster [Saifnazarov et al., 2007: 110]. English environmental discourse often emphasizes wilderness preservation and endangered species. Uzbek culture may place a greater emphasis on the practical benefits of environmental protection, such as ensuring access to clean water and resources. Translators should frame their translations to resonate with these cultural values. Example: English: “Protecting the snow leopard is essential for preserving Uzbekistan’s natural heritage.” Uzbek (emphasizing practical benefits): “Qor qoplonini muhofaza qilish tog‘li hududlarning ekotizimini saqlashga va suv resurslarini ta’minlashga yordam beradi.” (Protecting the snow leopard helps to preserve the ecosystem of mountainous regions and ensure water resources). The Uzbek translation connects snow leopard conservation to tangible benefits like ecosystem health and water availability, appealing to a more pragmatic perspective.

**Level of Formality and Directness:** English: Is fairly direct, with a more informal style acceptable. Uzbek: Higher context, greater formality is required, especially with authority figures. Example: English “The factory is causing pollution”. Uzbek “Korxonada atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmoqda.” The direct, blunt delivery of the issue, will not be heard well by others. Therefore, Uzbek should be adjusted more formally, even if the translation is less direct.

**Strategies for Achieving Equivalence using types of pragmatic transformations:**

Navigating these linguistic and cultural complexities requires translators to employ a range of strategies to achieve equivalence [Nida, 1964: 120] **Compensation:** Replacing elements of the source text that cannot be directly



translated with other elements that convey a similar effect. Adaptation: Modifying the text to make it more culturally appropriate for the target audience. Explication: Making implicit information explicit to enhance understanding. Borrowing: Using loanwords from English when no suitable equivalent exists in Uzbek, but providing clear explanations when necessary.

The value and impact of scientific research are directly linked to its relevance to pressing environmental concerns. Similarly, the effectiveness of translated texts hinges on their focus on these critical environmental issues.

Addressing environmental challenges requires a comprehensive understanding of the region in question, including its living organisms, history, culture, and climate. This involves studying plant and animal species, with particular attention to those listed in the 'Red Book' of endangered species, as well as investigating soil types, the number of springs, and the overall ecosystem.

The translation of specialized ecological texts from English to Uzbek presents significant challenges due to linguistic and cultural differences. By understanding these challenges and employing appropriate translation strategies, translators can play a vital role in facilitating effective communication and promoting environmental awareness in Uzbekistan and beyond.

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