



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLIV TA'LIM, FAN VA  
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI



OSIYO  
TEXNOLOGIYALAR  
UNIVERSITETI

# FILOLOGIYA FANLARINING DOLZARB MASALALARI

Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman  
MATERIALLARI



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# **FILOLOGIYA FANLARINING DOLZARB MASALALARI**

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обладают рядом характерных особенностей: семантическая переносность — цветы используются не только в прямом значении, но и как метафора красоты, хрупкости, любви и быстротечности жизни; эстетическая функция — флористические образы украшают речь и делают поэтический текст эмоционально насыщенным; культурная специфика — определённые цветы имеют уникальные культурные коннотации в русском и узбекском языках (например, яблоня и роза в русской поэзии, базилик, лотос и жасмин в узбекской); фразеологическая закреплённость — многие выражения со временем стали устойчивыми, например, «цветёт, как мак», «плакать над розой» в русском языке; «гуллаб юрак», «гулдай юз» в узбекском.

Таким образом, фразеологические единицы с флористическими компонентами являются важным элементом языковой картины мира, отражая эстетические и эмоциональные особенности культуры. Сравнительный анализ русской и узбекской поэзии показывает, что флористические метафоры выполняют универсальную функцию передачи чувств, хотя каждая культура придает цветам свои уникальные символические значения. Такие единицы помогают читателю глубже понять настроение текста и культурный контекст, а также сохраняют национальные особенности языка и поэзии.

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## 4-SHO‘BA. FILOLOGIYA FANLARINING ZAMONAVIY RIVOJLANISH TENDENSIYALARI

### *Translation Theory and Practice in the Context of Global Processes*

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**Abstract.** In the era of globalization, translation has become a key instrument of intercultural communication and knowledge exchange. This paper examines the relationship between translation theory and practice within the framework of global processes. Drawing on the works of leading scholars such as Eugene Nida, Peter Newmark, Lawrence Venuti, as well as Russian and Uzbek researchers including V.N. Komissarov, Gideon Toury, and Khayrulla Khamidov, the article explores how global changes influence translation strategies, methodologies, and training. The study emphasizes the need to harmonize theoretical models with practical translation challenges in a rapidly changing multilingual world.

**Keywords:** translation theory, translation practice, globalization, intercultural communication, translation pedagogy.

Globalization has significantly reshaped the role of translation in modern society. Translation is no longer limited to literary texts but extends to political, economic, technological, and media communication. As a result, the demand for high-quality translation has increased dramatically.

According to Eugene Nida (1964), translation is a process of reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message. This definition remains relevant today, but globalization has expanded the scope of translation beyond linguistic equivalence. Peter Newmark (1988) highlights that translation must consider both semantic accuracy and communicative effectiveness. In the global context, this dual requirement becomes even more important.

In Uzbekistan, scholars such as O. Muminov emphasize that translation plays a crucial role in integrating national culture into the global information space.

Translation theory provides the methodological basis for understanding translation processes. Several theoretical approaches have gained prominence in the context of globalization:

**Equivalence Theory.** Equivalence remains a central concept in translation studies. Eugene Nida introduced the concept of dynamic equivalence, focusing on the effect of the translation on the target audience.



Communicative and Semantic Translation. Peter Newmark distinguishes between communicative and semantic translation, which helps translators choose appropriate strategies depending on the purpose of the text.

Descriptive Translation Studies. Gideon Toury developed descriptive approaches that analyze translation norms within specific cultural contexts.

Functionalist Approaches. Functionalist theories, including Skopos theory, emphasize the purpose of translation. Russian scholar V.N. Komissarov also stresses the importance of functional equivalence and translation transformations.

Cultural Turn in Translation Studies. Lawrence Venuti introduced the concepts of domestication and foreignization, highlighting the cultural and ideological aspects of translation.

**Translation Practice in the Era of Globalization.** Globalization has transformed translation practice in several ways:

1. Expansion of Translation Domains. Translation is now widely used in:

- International business communication
- дипломатия
- mass media and journalism
- scientific and technical fields

2. Technology in Translation. Modern translators rely heavily on:

- Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools
- Machine Translation (MT) systems
- Artificial Intelligence technologies

These tools increase efficiency but also require new competencies.

3. Standardization and Localization. Global companies require standardized translations, while localization ensures cultural adaptation. This creates a balance between global uniformity and local specificity.

Interaction Between Theory and Practice. The relationship between theory and practice is central to translation studies. V.N. Komissarov argues that theory guides practice by providing strategies and principles. At the same time, practice tests and refines theoretical models.

For example:

- Nida's theory is applied in Bible translation and cross-cultural communication
- Newmark's approach is used in journalistic translation
- Venuti's strategies are relevant in literary translation

Uzbek scholar Khayrulla Khamidov emphasizes that effective translation training must combine theoretical knowledge with practical exercises. Challenges of Translation in Global Processes. Despite advancements, several challenges remain:

- Cultural differences and untranslatability



- Terminological inconsistencies
- Machine translation limitations
- Ethical issues in translation

Lawrence Venuti notes that translation often involves ideological choices, especially in global communication. Translation Studies in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, translation studies have developed significantly in recent years.

Researchers such as O. Muminov and Kh. Khamidov focus on:

- Translation pedagogy
- Cultural adaptation
- Development of national translation schools

Their work contributes to integrating Uzbek translation studies into the global academic community. The future of translation in the global context will depend on:

- Integration of AI and human translation
- Development of intercultural competence
- Expansion of multilingual communication
- Continuous improvement of translation education

Translation will remain a key factor in global dialogue and cooperation.

In conclusion we can say that, translation theory and practice are closely interconnected, especially in the context of globalization. Theoretical frameworks provide essential guidance, while practical experience ensures their relevance. The integration of global and local perspectives, as well as the combination of traditional and innovative approaches, will shape the future of translation studies.

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