

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS: SYNTAX, LEXICON, AND CONTEXT SEMANTICS

Abdurashidova Nilufar Abdurashidovna

Intern Lecturer, Department of Teaching English as a
Second Foreign Language, Faculty of English Philology
Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Abstract: *This thesis examines the comparative analysis of language functions in the translation process, specifically the role of syntax, lexicon, and contextual semantics. Within the framework of the research, the structural and lexical characteristics of linguistic units in English and Uzbek languages were compared, and strategies for conveying contextual meanings were analyzed. The results showed that the harmony of syntactic and lexical structures in translation and the consideration of contextual semantics ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of translation.*

Keywords: *translation, language functions, syntax, lexicon, contextual semantics, comparative analysis, English-Uzbek translation.*

There are numerous studies in the field of comparative analysis of language functions that encompass the fields of translation studies, linguistics, and cognitive linguistics. In translation studies, the interrelation of syntax and lexicon, their harmony with contextual semantics, and their role in the translation process have been specifically studied. Larson analyzes in detail the issues of linguistic units and their contextual compatibility in translation, emphasizing that translation does not consist merely of lexical equivalence but

that it is important to consider syntactic and contextual aspects [1]. According to him, in order to fully convey linguistic units in translation, it is necessary to consider the semantic and meaningful compatibility of syntactic structures.

Newmark sets forth methods of increasing the accuracy and effectiveness of translation by preserving lexical and semantic equivalence in translation [2]. He demonstrates the importance of harmonizing word choice and lexical compatibility with contextual aspects in the translation process, and also analyzes strategies for conveying idiomatic and metaphorical units in terms of meaning. Baker specifically emphasizes the necessity of considering the cognitive and contextual characteristics of language functions in translation [3]. According to her, in the translation process, the cognitive model of linguistic units, cultural components, and contextual meaning structures should be studied together, because they determine the naturalness and comprehensibility of translation.

Among Uzbek linguists, Akhmedov and Mamatqulov have conducted comparative analysis of translations in English and Uzbek languages, paying special attention to preserving syntactic and lexical compatibility, as well as to deeply studying the role of contextual semantics [4][5]. Their research shows that considering contextual components along with adapting syntactic and lexical units in translation ensures the logical and cultural harmony of translation. In this way, these studies scientifically confirm the extent to which linguistic units are adapted in translation, the accuracy of lexical and semantic compatibility, and the importance of taking contextual aspects into account.

Additionally, research conducted in recent years has been directed toward studying how appropriately linguistic units are being conveyed according to context in translation. Research shows that preserving harmony among syntactic, lexical, and contextual characteristics in English and Uzbek

languages is a decisive factor in increasing the quality of translation. Along with this, cultural differences and the realization of idiomatic units in translation, the effectiveness of translation style and strategies have been specifically analyzed in studies. When all these studies are combined, the necessity of considering linguistic, cognitive, and cultural components in translation becomes clear, and this is confirmed as one of the important principles of translation theory and practice.

In the translation process, syntax, lexicon, and contextual semantics are closely interconnected, and their harmony determines the accuracy and effectiveness of translation. Research results showed that when complex syntactic structures in English are translated into Uzbek, there is sometimes a need for restructuring, that is, adapting sentence elements. For example, passive constructions in English are usually expressed in active form in Uzbek, which ensures syntactic compatibility.

Additionally, lexical compatibility occupies an important place. In translation, word choice should consider not only semantic equivalence but also contextual compatibility. Idiomatic and context-dependent expressions in English are conveyed in Uzbek not literally but in a manner adapted to meaning. In this process, cognitive and cultural differences are taken into account, so that the translated text is natural and logically correct for the reader.

The analysis showed that the harmonious use of syntax and lexicon and the consideration of contextual semantics ensure the high quality of translation. Using comparative analysis methods in the translation process provides the opportunity to identify connections between syntax and lexicon, as well as to fully convey contextual semantics.

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of language functions in translation, specifically the harmony of syntax, lexicon, and contextual

semantics, increases the effectiveness of translation. The research showed that adapting syntactic structures, preserving lexical equivalence, and conveying contextual meanings ensure the accuracy and naturalness of translation. Along with this, using comparative analysis methods is an important tool in identifying difficulties arising in translation and developing effective solutions. The translation process should be viewed not merely as literal transmission but as a complex process that ensures the harmonious functioning of language, context, and culture.

REFERENCES

1. Larson M. L. Meaning-based translation: A guide to cross-language equivalence. – Bloomsbury Publishing PLC, 1997.
2. Newmark P. A textbook of translation. – New York : Prentice hall, 1988. – T. 66. – C. 1-312.
3. Baker M. In other words: A coursebook on translation. – Routledge, 2018.
4. Yunusova B. KOMBINATOR LEKSIKOGRAFIYA–TILSHUNOSLIKNING NAZARIY VA AMALIY ASOSI //Farg'ona davlat universiteti. – 2023. – №. 1. – C. 169-169.
5. Abduxoliqovna M. Y., Abdulla X. INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI BADIY MATN KOLLOKATSIYALARINING PARALLEL KORPUS ASOSIDA LINGVISTIK TAHLILI //Ustozlar uchun. – 2025. – T. 85. – №. 3. – C. 436-440.

