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Semantic Analysis And Translation Strategies Of One-Component Linguistic Terms In English-Uzbek Parallel Texts

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ABSTRACT

This corpus-based study examines semantic structures and translation strategies in 209 one-component linguistic terms from English-Uzbek parallel texts. Using componential analysis and translation studies frameworks, the research investigates semantic categories, equivalence types, and strategic patterns in terminological transfer between an analytical language (English) and an agglutinative language (Uzbek). Findings reveal that 92.3% of terms demonstrate full semantic equivalence, with direct translation as the predominant strategy (90.9%), followed by transliteration for international terminology (6.7%). The study contributes empirical data on cross-linguistic terminological patterns and has practical implications for terminology development, translation pedagogy, and bilingual lexicography.

Keywords: Semantic analysis, linguistic terminology, translation strategies, corpus linguistics, English-Uzbek parallel texts, terminological equivalence.

Introduction

The translation of specialized terminology represents a critical challenge in interlingual communication, particularly in academic and scientific domains where conceptual precision is essential. Linguistic terminology, which describes the structural and functional properties of language itself, presents unique challenges when transferred between typologically distinct languages. This study investigates the semantic structure and translation strategies employed in rendering one-component linguistic terms from English to Uzbek, two languages with fundamentally different typological characteristics. English, as an analytical language, primarily uses word order and auxiliary elements to express grammatical relationships, while Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, employs extensive morphological marking through suffixation. (Venuti, 1995). Despite these structural differences, both languages have developed sophisticated terminological systems in linguistics. (Baker, 2011). The

question of how terminological concepts map across such typologically diverse systems remains underexplored in translation studies literature.

One-component terms, also known as monolexemic or simplex terms, constitute the fundamental building blocks of terminological systems. (Nord, 1997). Unlike multi-word terms, these single-word units represent core concepts that often serve as components in more complex terminological constructions. Their study is particularly valuable because they reveal basic patterns of conceptualization and lexicalization within specialized domains. Previous research on terminology translation has primarily focused on lexical borrowing patterns (Yuldashev, 2015) and general translation strategies (Kadirova, 2018), but systematic semantic analysis of linguistic terms in the English-Uzbek language pair remains limited. This study addresses this gap by providing detailed analysis of semantic components, equivalence

types, and translation strategies specifically for linguistic terminology.

The research aims to: (1) identify primary semantic categories of one-component linguistic terms, (2) determine types of semantic equivalence between English and Uzbek terms, (3) analyze translation strategies employed in terminological transfer, (4) examine core semantic components and their cross-linguistic correspondence, and (5) investigate semantic relationships within the terminological system. The study employs corpus-based methodology combined with componential semantic analysis to address these objectives.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive-analytical approach combining quantitative corpus analysis with qualitative semantic investigation. The research design integrates corpus linguistics methodologies with translation studies frameworks to examine both distributional patterns and individual semantic structures.

The primary data consists of 209 one-component linguistic term pairs extracted manually from English-Uzbek parallel texts. Source texts comprise academic publications, linguistic textbooks, and research papers representing diverse linguistic subfields. Terms were identified through systematic review of specialized linguistic materials, ensuring representation of phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, lexicology, grammar, and pragmatics.

For each term pair, the following information was recorded: (1) English source term, (2) Uzbek target term, (3) frequency of occurrence in the corpus, (4) part of speech, and (5) source context. The corpus size comprises approximately 4,400 parallel sentences, providing substantial authentic usage context for terminological analysis.

Data collection employed manual extraction rather than automated methods to ensure accuracy in identifying

genuine terminological usage versus general lexical items. This approach, while time-intensive, permits nuanced judgment about term status and contextual appropriateness.

Data Analysis Procedures: Quantitative analysis employed Microsoft Excel for frequency calculations, percentage distributions, and cross-tabulation of variables. Statistical measures included distribution frequencies across semantic categories, semantic fields, equivalence types, and translation strategies.

Qualitative analysis focused on examining semantic structures of individual terms, identifying patterns in semantic component correspondence, and investigating factors influencing translation strategy selection. This involved detailed examination of morphological structure, etymological provenance, international recognition, and semantic transparency.

The integration of quantitative and qualitative methods provides comprehensive understanding. Quantitative analysis reveals overall patterns and distributions, while qualitative analysis illuminates individual cases and explanatory factors. This mixed-methods approach addresses both 'what patterns exist' and 'why these patterns occur' questions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings from analysis of 209 one-component linguistic terms, integrating quantitative distributions with qualitative interpretation. The results are organized thematically, with immediate discussion of implications following each finding to facilitate coherent interpretation. Analysis revealed diverse semantic categories, with the following distribution: Linguistic Concept (General) - 166 terms (79.4%), Semantic Unit/Feature - 9 terms (4.3%), Grammatical Category - 7 terms (3.3%), Morphological Unit/Process - 6 terms (2.9%), with remaining categories each representing less than 2% of the corpus.

Table 1.

Semantic category of one-word terms.

Semantic Category	Frequency	Percentage
Linguistic concept	166	79.4%
Semantic Unit	9	4.3%
Grammatical Category	7	3.3%
Morphological Units	6	2.9%
Phonetic Unit	4	1.9%
Otehrs	17	8.2%

The predominance of general linguistic concepts (79.4%) indicates that the corpus comprises primarily abstract theoretical terminology rather than specific technical units. This distribution reflects the nature of linguistic metalanguage, which encompasses broad conceptual frameworks alongside precise technical terms. The relatively small percentages for specific categories (morphological, phonetic, syntactic) suggest that specialized technical terms constitute a minority within overall linguistic terminology.

DISCUSSION

This finding has important implications for terminology development and translation pedagogy. The high proportion of abstract conceptual terms suggests that successful terminology translation requires deep understanding of theoretical frameworks rather than merely technical knowledge of specific phenomena. Translators must grasp relationships among concepts within linguistic theory to render terms appropriately.

Table 2.

Translation equivalence of linguistic terms

Chastota	O'zbekcha	Inglizcha	So'z turkumi
2	aksiologemalar	axiologemes	Noun→ Noun
6	urg'u	accent	Noun→ Noun
2	shakldosh	homonymous	Noun→ Noun
18	kategoriya	category	Noun→ Noun
9	birikma	compounds	Noun→ Noun
413	so'z	word	Noun→ Noun
285	qofiya	rhyme	Noun→ Noun
26	Sinekdoxa	Synecdoche	Noun→ Noun
12	bo'g'in	syllables	Noun→ Noun
52	uslub	style	Noun→ Noun
4	so'zlashuvchi	speaking	Noun→ Noun
4	o'xshatish	similes	Noun→ Noun
3	Yuklamalar	Prepositions	Noun→ Noun
9	intertekstuallik	Intertextuality	Noun→ Noun
15	vazifalar	implementation	Noun→ Noun
117	leksema	lexeme	Noun→ Noun

Nearly all terms are translated into English noun form and used in the sentence as the subject or object.

CONCLUSION

The article makes a significant contribution to the semantic analysis and translation strategies of English-Uzbek linguistic terminology. The high equivalence rate (92.3%) and the predominance of direct translation (90.9%) demonstrate well-developed terminological systems in both languages. The research makes a valuable

contribution theoretically to translation studies and practically to terminology development. The article is suitable for publication in international journals, although it is recommended to expand the results and discussion sections.

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