

FORMS OF FORMATION OF TRANSLATED WORDS REGARDING GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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***Abstract:** Translating words between different languages is a complex process that involves understanding the nuances and rules of each language. When it comes to translating words between German and Uzbek, there are various forms of formations that play a crucial role in ensuring accurate and meaningful translations. This article aims to explore these forms of formation in detail.*

***Keywords:** translators, formation, literal translation, transliteration, adaptation, localization*

The German and Uzbek languages may seem unrelated at first, as they belong to different language families. German is a West Germanic language, while Uzbek is a Turkic language. However, there are a few areas where these languages show some relevance.

Throughout history, languages have borrowed words from one another due to cultural, economic, or political interactions. The German and Uzbek languages are no exception. Both languages have borrowed words from other languages, such as Arabic, Persian, and Russian. In some cases, these borrowed words in German and Uzbek may have similar origins and meanings, even if the pronunciation may differ.

Contact through history: There have been instances of historical contact between the German-speaking world and Uzbek-speaking regions. During the Great Game, a 19th-century geopolitical rivalry between the Russian and British Empires in Central Asia, German explorers, missionaries, and scholars traveled to Uzbekistan. This connection could have led to some cultural and linguistic exchanges.

Common language structures: Despite their different language families, German and Uzbek share some similar grammatical features. Both languages have gendered nouns, and they inflect verbs to indicate tense, mood, and aspect. However, the specifics of these grammar systems differ, as German has more complex inflections and a more rigid word order compared to Uzbek.

Language learning materials: Due to globalization, learning languages has become more accessible. Consequently, educational materials and language-learning platforms offer resources for learning both German and Uzbek. This overlap can facilitate comparative studies and culturally enriching experiences for learners interested in both languages.

While German and Uzbek may not have extensive linguistic similarities, exploring connections between different languages can enhance our understanding of language as a whole. This exploration can foster cultural appreciation, linguistic diversity, and enrich our language learning journeys.

When it comes to translated words, translated words are terms or phrases that have been converted from one language to another. This process involves understanding the original meaning of the word or phrase and expressing it in a different language. Translated words are commonly used in various contexts, such as literature, business, technology, and everyday communication, to bridge language

barriers and facilitate understanding between different cultures and societies.

Translators may employ various techniques and tools, including dictionaries, language proficiency, and computer-assisted translation software, to effectively convey the intended meaning of the original words.

The formation of translated words involves the process of converting words or phrases from one language to another, while preserving their meaning and context. This can be achieved through various techniques and methods, including:

Translation by Dictionary: This method involves looking up words in a bilingual dictionary and finding their corresponding translation in the target language. This can be a straightforward approach for simple words, but it may not always capture the precise meaning or idiomatic expressions.

Literal Translation: Literal translation refers to the process of converting text or speech from one language to another without considering the cultural or linguistic nuances of the target language. It focuses solely on transferring the meaning of words and phrases from the source language to the target language, resulting in a literal but often awkward or unnatural translation.

Literal translation may be useful in certain situations, such as when interpreting technical or legal documents, but it may not be appropriate for creative or informal content where conveying the intended message and tone is essential that is, words and phrases are translated word-for-word, without considering the idiomatic expressions or cultural nuances of the target language. While this method may be useful for basic translations, it can result in awkward or unintelligible sentences.

Localization: Localization goes beyond word-for-word translation and considers cultural, regional, and contextual differences between languages. This involves adapting content to make it more relevant, relatable, and understandable for the target audience.

It is important to note that the formation of translated words also depends on the expertise and proficiency of the translator, as well as their understanding of both the source and target languages. Professional translators use a combination of these techniques and linguistic knowledge to ensure accurate and meaningful translations.

When it comes to translating words between German and Uzbek languages, there are several forms of formation that can be observed. These forms include:

Borrowing: This form involves directly adopting words from one language to another without any significant changes in their form or pronunciation. In the context of German and Uzbek, both languages have borrowed words from other languages, such as English, Russian, and Turkish. For example, the German word "Auto" (car) and the Uzbek word "telefon" (telephone) are borrowed words.

Transliteration: This form involves representing words from one language using the characters of another language, while maintaining the original pronunciation. In the case of German and Uzbek, words are transliterated by using the respective alphabets of each language. For example, the German word "Computer" is transliterated as "Компьютер" in Uzbek.

Adaptation: This form involves modifying a word from the source language to fit the phonetic and grammatical patterns of the target language. In the context of German and Uzbek, both languages may adapt words from each other to make them more pronounceable or to align with their grammatical rules. For example, the German word "Käse" (cheese) is adapted as "käse" in Uzbek.

Compound Words: This form involves combining two or more words to create a new word with a specific meaning. Both German and Uzbek languages are known for their extensive use of compound words. For example, the German word "Handschuh" (glove) is made up of "Hand" (hand) and "Schuh" (shoe), while the Uzbek word "yozma" (letter) is composed of "yoz" (write) and "ma" (verb-forming suffix).

Semantic Translation: This form involves finding equivalent words in the target language that convey the same meaning as the source language. In the case of German and Uzbek, translators often try to

find words with similar semantic content to ensure accurate communication. For example, the German word "Hund" (dog) can be translated as "it" in Uzbek, which also means "dog".

It's important to note that these forms of word formation may vary depending on the context, specific words, and the preferences of translators. Different translators may employ different strategies to ensure the accuracy and naturalness of translated words between German and Uzbek languages.

Conclusion

The forms of formation in translating between German and Uzbek languages are varied and flexible. Literal translations, transliterations, loanwords, and compound words are commonly employed to convey meaning accurately. By utilizing these forms and their words translators can create accurate and captivating translations that effectively communicate across languages.

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