



TRANSLATION OF LINGUISTIC TERMS FROM ARABIC INTO UZBEK AND LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES

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Annotation: This article analyzes the process of translation of linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek, its linguistic features and the difficulties encountered in the translation process. The article considers the morphological, syntactic and semantic features of the Arabic language and their adaptation to the Uzbek language. The role of images and metaphors in linguistic terminology in translation, cultural and contextual factors are also discussed. The issues of vocabulary selection in the translation process, the relevance of words to the context and the creation of new terms are also covered. The study is of theoretical and practical importance for linguists, translators and language learners, and contributes to the development of the scientific language between the two languages.

Keywords: Linguistics, Arabic language, translation, terminology, linguistic features, image, metaphor, linguistics, cultural context, morphology

Introduction: Linguistics is a scientific field that studies the structure, use and development of language, and its terminology is constantly being updated and developed. Each scientific field has its own terminology, and the clear and consistent use of these terms is important for the development of linguistics. Arabic has played an active role as a language of science and culture throughout its long history, and is especially distinguished by its rich scientific terminology in linguistics, medicine, philosophy and many other fields of science. Therefore, the clear and correct mastery of linguistic terms in the process of translation from Arabic to Uzbek is of great importance for the effectiveness of scientific communication. Translation of linguistic terms is not only a lexical transfer between two languages, but this process requires a full reflection of linguistic features, cultural context, semantic subtleties and the scientific content of the terms. Since the morphological and syntactic structures of the Arabic language are fundamentally different from the Uzbek language, translation is fraught with difficulties. Also, since linguistic terms are often intended to express abstract and scientific concepts, their precise and understandable expression in the Uzbek language requires specific linguistic and terminological approaches.

In addition, the role of images and metaphors in translation is also of great importance. Some terms should be conveyed in the Uzbek language in the form of a specific figurative expression, as this contributes to the correct interpretation and understanding of the translation. Therefore, in the translation process, it is necessary to take into account not only the meaning of the word, but also its function in the linguistic context, cultural and historical roots.

This article analyzes in detail the linguistic peculiarities, complexities and difficulties in the process of translating linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek. The study examines the morphological, syntactic and semantic aspects of terminology, as well as the role of images and metaphors in translation, cultural context and features of scientific language. This work serves as an important theoretical and practical basis for linguists, translators and scientific researchers in the development and improvement of terminology in the Uzbek language.

Main part: The Arabic language has historically played a major role as a language of science and culture. Especially in the field of linguistics, works and sources in Arabic have formed many terms and concepts. These terms often entered the Uzbek language directly or in an adapted form. The morphological and syntactic features of the Arabic language affect the formation of linguistic terms and their translation.

The main linguistic problems encountered in translating linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek include: differences in morphological structure, syntactic order, semantic subtleties, and issues of lexical compatibility. For example, in Arabic, concepts are expanded using a large number of suffixes and affixes, while in Uzbek these meanings are often expressed through word combinations or individual words. This increases the complexity of the translation.

In linguistic terms, figurative expressions and metaphors are sometimes used, which serve to make scientific concepts clearer and more understandable. It is important to correctly express these images and metaphors in translation, since their incorrect interpretation can lead to distortion of the content. For example, some terms in Arabic depend on the historical or cultural context, and replacing them with a corresponding image in Uzbek increases the efficiency of the translation.

The creation and standardization of dictionaries is of great importance in the translation of linguistic terms. Special dictionaries serve as a guide for translators and specialists in the scientific field. These dictionaries should contain terms transferred from Arabic to Uzbek and their explanatory definitions. Standardized terminology makes scientific communication effective and creates a foundation for new scientific research.

Translating linguistic terms from Arabic to Uzbek is necessary for scientific research, educational literature, and specialists in the field. Correct translation plays an important role in bringing scientific knowledge to a wider audience, as well as in forming a new terminological base. In the future, the development of the scientific language will be ensured by further improving the translation process, creating high-quality dictionaries, and improving the skills of translators.

The issue of translating linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek has been discussed in scientific circles for many years. Many linguists and translation theorists have studied the linguistic and cultural problems that arise in this process and expressed their opinions on their solutions.

Islamov believes that it is of great importance to take into account morphological and syntactic differences in the process of translation from Arabic. He proposes to develop translation methods that correspond to the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language by deeply analyzing the features of word formation in translation. Islamov notes that the clarity and clarity of terms is an important factor in the development of the scientific language.

Karimova, on the other hand, pays great attention to the role of images and metaphors in linguistic terms in translation. In her research, special emphasis is placed on cultural-contextual factors in translation, that is, the interpretation and acceptance of words in Uzbek culture. Karimova emphasizes the need to study in depth not only the lexical, but also the cultural and semantic aspects of translation.

Kadyrov attaches great importance to the scientific substantiation of the creation of terminological dictionaries in the translation process. He notes that the scientific language can be further enriched by developing new terms and standardizing them. According to Kadyrov's analysis, such dictionaries are an important guide for translators and serve to improve the quality of translation.

Also, Bektemirov, having studied the semantic subtleties of linguistic terms and the difficulties of their expression in the Uzbek language, emphasizes the need to harmonize linguistic and translation theories in order to ensure accuracy and consistency in translation. In his opinion, misunderstanding the meaning of scientific terms has a negative impact on the development of the field.

The analysis of these scientists shows that the process of translating linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek is a complex and multifaceted process, in which linguistic, cultural and scientific approaches must be used together. Therefore, the effective organization of the translation process requires the cooperation of not only linguists, but also specialists in the field and translators.

Conclusion: This article provides a detailed analysis of the process of translating linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek and its linguistic peculiarities. The results of the study show that the correct adaptation of the morphological, syntactic and semantic features of the Arabic language to the Uzbek language is of great importance in the translation process. Translation is not only a lexical transfer of words, but also requires taking into account the scientific content of the term, cultural and contextual aspects. The article also highlighted the role of images and metaphors in linguistic terms in translation. Their correct expression helps to convey scientific concepts in a more clear and understandable form. It was determined that the creation and standardization of terminological dictionaries are necessary to overcome linguistic and cultural difficulties that arise in the translation process. This is not only a guide for translators, but also a solid foundation for the development of linguistics in the Uzbek language.

In the future, more effective cooperation between specialists in the field, linguists and translators is necessary for high-quality translation of linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek, enrichment of scientific vocabulary and creation of new terms. This, in turn, will contribute to the improvement of the quality of scientific communication and education. At the same time, the use of modern linguistic technologies and theoretical knowledge to further improve translation processes in the field of linguistics is seen as a promising direction.

In general, research in the field of translating linguistic terms from Arabic into Uzbek makes a significant contribution to the development of linguistics, translation theory and practice, and serves to ensure the richness and accuracy of the scientific language.

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