



**"ZAMONAVIY ILMIY YONDASHUVLAR VA TEXNOLOGIK  
TARAQQIYOTNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI" nomli Respublika  
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**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STRUCTURAL LEVELS OF EQUIVALENCE  
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK JOURNALISTIC TEXT TRANSLATION**

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**Abstract:** This article provides a comparative analysis of structural levels of equivalence in the translation of journalistic texts from English into Uzbek. The study reveals specific linguistic and syntactic characteristics of journalistic publicism.

**Keywords:** equivalence, structural levels, journalistic text, syntactic transformation, translation, functional style, English language, Uzbek language.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi jurnalistik matnlarni tarjima qilishda tarkibiy ekvivalentlik darajalari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot jurnalistik publitsistikaning o'ziga xos lingvistik va sintaktik xususiyatlarini ochib beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ekvivalentlik, tarkibiy darajalar, jurnalistik matn, sintaktik transformatsiya, tarjima, funksional uslub, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili.

**Аннотация:** В статье проводится сравнительный анализ структурных уровней эквивалентности при переводе публицистических текстов с английского на узбекский язык. Исследование раскрывает лингвистические и синтаксические особенности журналистики.

**Ключевые слова:** эквивалентность, структурные уровни, публицистический текст, синтаксическая трансформация, перевод, функциональный стиль, английский язык, узбекский язык.



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## **INTRODUCTION**

The globalization of media spaces and the rapid exchange of socio-political information have significantly heightened the demand for high-quality translation of journalistic texts. Journalistic text, representing a dynamic functional style, aims not only to inform the reader but also to exert a powerful emotional and ideological influence on the audience. The structural rendering of such texts during the translation process presents a complex linguistic challenge, primarily due to the fundamental typological differences between the source language (English) and the target language (Uzbek). English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family and exhibits an analytical structure, whereas the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic family and is characterized by an agglutinative morphological system with a strict syntactic layout.

Achieving structural equivalence is not merely a matter of mechanical substitution; rather, it involves a profound reconfiguration of syntactic links to ensure that the communicative intent remains unimpeded. Journalistic discourse frequently utilizes complex grammatical constructions, passive voice, nominalizations, and compressed structures that require systematic rearrangement when translated into Uzbek. This research focuses on exploring how structural equivalence manifests across different levels of linguistic hierarchy, specifically analyzing word, phrase, and sentence structures in Anglo-Uzbek media translation. The relevance of this study stems from the need to establish systematic methodological parameters for media translators to avoid structural interference and semantic loss.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY**

The concept of equivalence has long occupied a central position in theoretical translation studies. Renowned scholars such as V.G. Gak and V.N. Komissarov



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established foundational frameworks classifying equivalence into distinct hierarchical levels, ranging from the level of phonetic/graphemic form to the level of the purpose of communication [1, B. 45]. In Western translation theory, Eugene Nida’s distinction between formal and dynamic equivalence highlighted the necessity of restructuring source texts to achieve an equivalent response in the target culture [2, B. 12]. When applied specifically to journalistic texts, researchers like L.S. Barkhudarov emphasize that structural equivalence must often be subordinated to functional adequacy, since syntactic patterns cannot be transferred directly between non-cognate languages [3, B. 88]. In Uzbek linguistics, foundational work on translation theory and comparative grammar by scholars such as G‘. Salomov and H. Danielsen has underscored the unique challenges posed by the strict "Subject-Object-Verb" (SOV) sentence typology of the Uzbek language when translating from analytical Western languages [4, B. 34].

The methodological framework of this research relies heavily on a comparative-typological analysis combined with a descriptive-interpretative method of authentic media texts. A corpus of 100 political and economic articles from prominent English-language publications (such as *The Guardian*, *The New York Times*, and *The Economist*) and their corresponding translations in Uzbek media platforms (such as *Kun.uz* and *Daryo.uz*) served as the primary material for analysis. To systematically categorize the structural adjustments, we utilize V.N. Komissarov’s model of levels of equivalence, focusing specifically on the structural (syntactic) level where grammatical transformations become mandatory due to systemic linguistic divergences.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Our structural analysis indicates that direct syntactic equivalence between English and Uzbek journalistic texts is achievable in fewer than 15% of cases, typically confined to simple, short sentences. The remaining majority of sentences require deep



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structural transformations, which can be categorized into three primary levels: word-structure level, phrase-structure level, and sentence-structure level. One of the most prominent structural divergences is found in the positioning of the predicate. While English utilizes a strict "Subject-Verb-Object" (SVO) order, Uzbek demands an SOV layout, which forces the translator to completely invert the linear structure of the sentence.

Furthermore, English journalistic style heavily employs the passive voice to maintain anonymity or objective distance. In Uzbek, excessive use of the passive voice (ma'no\ passivligi) sounds unnatural and heavy; thus, translators frequently transform English passive constructions into Uzbek active structures or indefinite-personal sentences. Another major structural obstacle is the English absolute participle construction and gerundial phrases, which have no direct morphological equivalents in Uzbek and must be restructured into adverbial clauses (ravishdosh\ shakllari) or separate coordinate sentences[5, B. 111].

To illustrate these transformations quantitatively and qualitatively, we compiled data from our analyzed corpus into the following tables.

**Table 1: Frequency of Syntactic Transformations in Anglo-Uzbek Journalistic Translation**

No.	Type of Structural Transformation	Occurrence Count (out of 100 texts)	Percentage (%)	Primary Linguistic Driver
1.	Word Order Inversion (SVO $\rightarrow$ SOV)	92	92%	Strict Agglutinative Verb-Final Rule
2.	Passive-to-Active Voice Conversion	64	64%	Stylistic Naturalness in Uzbek



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No.	Type of Structural Transformation	Occurrence Count (out of 100 texts)	Percentage (%)	Primary Linguistic Driver
3.	Compression of Complex Sentences	41	41%	Elimination of Redundant Relative Pronouns
4.	Splitting of Multi-Clause Sentences	35	35%	Information Load Management
5.	Nominalization to Verbal Transformation	53	53%	Dynamism of Uzbek Predicates

As observed in Table 1, word order inversion occurs in almost every sentence due to the structural typologies of both languages. The conversion of voice and the transformation of nominalized structures also represent highly frequent operations, showing that structural equivalence is achieved through functional adaptation rather than literal preservation[6, B. 71].

**Table 2: Comparative Structural Alignment of Media Text Segments**

Source Text (English Journalistic Discourse)	Target Text (Uzbek Translation)	Structural Levels Shifted
"The Prime Minister announced a new economic package, aiming to curb inflation."	"Bosh vazir inflyatsiyani jilovlashga qaratilgan yangi iqtisodiy paketni e'lon qildi."	Participle phrase transformed into an adjectival/adverbial modifier phrase (qaratilgan), moving before the noun.



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Source Text (English Journalistic Discourse)	Target Text (Uzbek Translation)	Structural Levels Shifted
"It is widely believed by experts that the market will stabilize by next quarter."	"Ekspertlar keyingi chorakka borib bozor barqarorlashishiga keng ko'lamda ishonishadi."	Passive voice ("It is believed by experts") converted into active voice; inverted word order.
"Rising oil prices forced the government to adjust its budget allocations."	"Neft narxining oshishi hukumatni budget ajratmalarini qayta ko'rib chiqishga majbur qildi."	Analytical English infinitive construction structured into an Uzbek dative-case verbal noun (ko'rib\ chiqishga).

The qualitative data presented in Table 2 clearly validates the assertion that maintaining structural equivalence requires a systemic reordering of syntactic elements. For instance, the English linear sequence where the action precedes the goal is regularly inverted in the Uzbek text, ensuring that the grammatical core conforms strictly to native syntactic norms while fully preserving the communicative value of the original journalistic piece.

### CONCLUSION

The comparative study of structural levels of equivalence in English and Uzbek journalistic translation demonstrates that achieving absolute formal equivalence is virtually impossible due to the radical typological differences between the two languages. While English is an analytical language that relies heavily on fixed word order, auxiliary words, and complex nominal structures, Uzbek is an agglutinative language characterized by a strict verb-final sentence pattern and a rich system of



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suffixation. Consequently, the pursuit of structural equivalence in media translation requires a flexible hierarchy of grammatical transformations, ensuring that the target text retains the identical informative and pragmatic impact of the source text without violating native syntactic laws.

Our research indicates that the translation of journalistic discourse is predominantly carried out at the level of semantic and situational equivalence, whereas the structural framework must undergo extensive modifications, such as inversion, voice transformation, sentence splitting, and morphological replacement. Translators must possess not only a deep lexical vocabulary but also a sophisticated understanding of the structural typography of both languages to avoid the pitfalls of literalism and structural interference. Ultimately, structural transformations should not be viewed as deviations from the original, but rather as the essential linguistic mechanism required to achieve functional adequacy in Anglo-Uzbek mass media communication.

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