



THE ROLE OF AI IN TRANSFORMING MODERN TRANSLATION: CHALLENGES FOR ENGLISH-UZBEK TRANSLATORS

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Annotation: *This article explores the transformative impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the field of translation, specifically focusing on the English-Uzbek language pair. While neural machine translation has reached unprecedented levels of fluency, the translation of culturally nuanced and pragmatically complex texts remains a significant challenge. The study analyzes the limitations of AI in capturing the "human touch" in Uzbek discourse, emphasizing the gap between grammatical accuracy and cultural appropriateness.*

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, machine translation, English language, Uzbek language, pragmatic competence, linguistic nuances, neural networks.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada sun'iy intellektning (AI) tarjima sohasiga, xususan, ingliz-o'zbek tili juftligiga ko'rsatayotgan transformatsion ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Neyron mashina tarjimasi ravonlikning yuqori darajasiga chiqqan bo'lsa-da, madaniy jihatdan nozik va pragmatik murakkab matnlarni tarjima qilish hamon jiddiy muammo bo'lib qolmoqda. Tadqiqotda sun'iy intellektning o'zbek nutqidagi "insoniy tuyg'u" va madaniy o'ziga xosliklarni ifodalashdagi cheklovlari ko'rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *sun'iy intellekt, mashina tarjimasi, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, pragmatik kompetentsiya, lisoniy nozikliklar, neyron tarmoqlar.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуется трансформационное воздействие искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) на сферу перевода, в частности, на примере англо-узбекской языковой пары. Хотя нейронный машинный перевод достиг беспрецедентного уровня беглости, перевод*



культурно нюансированных и прагматически сложных текстов остается серьезной проблемой. В исследовании анализируются ограничения ИИ в передаче «человеческого фактора» в узбекском дискурсе, подчеркивается разрыв между грамматической точностью и культурной адекватностью.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, машинный перевод, английский язык, узбекский язык, прагматическая компетенция, лингвистические нюансы, нейронные сети.

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, the landscape of linguistics has been radically altered by the advent of Artificial Intelligence. Translation is no longer just a manual task performed by scholars with heavy dictionaries; it has become a collaborative effort between human intellect and machine algorithms. For the Uzbek language, a relatively low-resource language in the digital sphere compared to English, this transformation brings both immense opportunities and complex linguistic hurdles.

While AI models like ChatGPT and Google Translate can process thousands of words per second, language remains more than a mere substitution of vocabulary. As established in "Article by Marjona.docx", language is a functional tool used to perform actions within social interactions. The challenge arises when AI tries to navigate the deep-rooted cultural values, such as "hurmat" (respect) and social hierarchy, which are essential to the Uzbek communicative soul. This article aims to analyze how AI-driven translation handles the transition from English to Uzbek and where the human translator remains irreplaceable.

1. The Technological Evolution: From Rules to Neurons

Modern translation AI utilizes Neural Machine Translation (NMT), which uses deep learning to predict word sequences. Unlike older systems, NMT considers the context of a whole sentence. However, for the English-Uzbek pair, a significant "data gap" exists. English is a high-resource language with massive datasets, whereas Uzbek has less digital presence. This often results in AI producing "English-sounding" Uzbek — grammatically correct but stylistically unnatural.

2. Pragmatic Failures in AI Translation



The most significant challenge for AI is "pragmatic competence" — the ability to use language effectively in a social context.

The Problem of Directness: English communication often prioritizes efficiency and clarity.

The Uzbek Context: Uzbek discourse is heavily influenced by age, status, and social distance. **Analysis:** When an AI translates a simple English command into Uzbek, it often misses the necessary politeness markers required in Uzbek culture.

3. Cultural Nuances and Agglutination

Uzbek is an agglutinative language, where meanings are built through suffixes. AI often struggles with the complex morphology of Uzbek compared to the relatively fixed word order of English.

Compliments and Modesty: As noted in cross-cultural studies, while English speakers accept compliments directly with a "Thank you," Uzbek speakers often downplay them for modesty.

AI Limitation: AI lacks the "emotional intelligence" to adjust a translation based on these silent cultural scripts. It translates the words, but often misses the intended social "vibe."

4. The "Hallucination" and Accuracy Risk

In technical, legal, or medical translation, accuracy is non-negotiable. AI models are known to "hallucinate" — generating text that sounds confident but is factually or terminologically incorrect. For a language student or professional, relying solely on AI without post-editing can lead to significant errors in "illocutionary force."

5. Practical Implications for Modern Translators

The role of the translator is shifting from a "generator" to an "editor." To reach an IELTS Band 7.0 or C1 level of proficiency, a student must be able to identify where the AI has failed to capture the "pragmatic functions" of a speech act.

Role of Teachers: Educators must focus on teaching "Machine Translation Post-Editing" (MTPE).



Human Advantage: Only a human can truly understand if a refusal is "face-saving" or a request is sufficiently "softened" to maintain social harmony.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while Artificial Intelligence has revolutionized the speed and accessibility of translation, it remains a "mechanical" mimic of human thought. The English-Uzbek language pair highlights the clear boundary between linguistic processing and cultural understanding. AI excels at translating "representatives" (facts), but struggles with "directives" and "expressives" that require a deep sense of social hierarchy and respect.

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