



TRANSLATION METHODS AND CHALLENGES OF SEWING TERMINOLOGY

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A B S T R A C T	KEY WORDS
<p>: This article analyzes the main methods used in translating sewing (tailoring) terminology into Uzbek and the challenges encountered during this process. The study examines over 100 terms in English and Uzbek using descriptive, contrastive, empirical, and expert-based approaches. The findings indicate that methods such as direct translation, calquing, descriptive translation, transliteration, and adaptation are commonly applied. However, issues such as the absence of equivalent terms, semantic inconsistencies, and cultural differences often create difficulties. The article highlights the need for collaboration between translators and industry specialists, as well as the importance of developing specialized dictionaries. This research holds significant value for the field of professional translation, particularly in the standardization of terminology within practical vocational sectors.</p>	<p>Sewing, terminology, translation, adequacy, equivalence, translation strategies, crast.</p>

INTRODUCTION

Due to globalization and technological advancement, there is an increasing demand for technical and vocational terminology. The sewing (tailoring) field is not only a practical craft but also a specialized area with its own terminology. Translating these terms into other languages, especially Uzbek, presents several challenges for translators, including the absence of equivalents, cultural differences, and context-dependent meanings. This article explores the main translation methods applied to sewing terminology and analyzes the challenges faced during the process.

Methods. To thoroughly examine the approaches and problems in translating sewing terms, the study employed several research methods:

1. Descriptive Analysis. Terms in English and Uzbek were collected and analyzed based on their meanings, usage in context, and translations. Example: The English term “seam allowance” is translated as “tikuv zaxirasi” in Uzbek. Though not widely used, it is a consistent and technically accurate translation.
2. Contrastive Method. Terms in different languages were compared to identify semantic and stylistic differences. Example: The term “overlock machine” is often used as “overlok” in Uzbek—a transliteration. A clearer descriptive translation would be “edge-finishing sewing machine.”
3. Empirical Observation and Content Analysis. Real-world application of terms was analyzed through sewing tutorials, workshops, and video lessons. Example: The word “dart” is translated as

“shaped fold or tuck” in clothing design. The observation revealed many terms are adopted without translation.

4. Expert Interviews. Questions like: “How would you translate ‘bias tape’?” were asked. Most experts agreed on “qiya lenta” (diagonal tape), though some used incorrect variants like “o‘rama lenta.”

5. Terminology Dictionary Analysis. Technical and professional dictionaries in Uzbek and English were examined for term clarity and translation methods. Example: “Interfacing” is translated as “qotirma mato” (reinforcement fabric), though multiple equivalents were evaluated to select the most concise version.

Results. The study analyzed over 100 key sewing terms in English and Uzbek, leading to the following key findings:

1. Translation Methods and Usage Frequency.

- Direct Translation: needle – igna
- Calquing (literal structural translation): zipper foot – fermuar oyog‘ich
- Descriptive Translation: serger – qirralovchi mashina
- Transliteration: bias – bayas
- Adaptation: sleeveless top – yengsiz yozgi bluzka

2. Equivalence Issues. Some terms lack clear Uzbek equivalents. Example: Overlock — used as a loanword; the process itself needs to be described (cut-and- overlock stitch).

Interfacing — translated as qotirma mato, but may confuse beginners.

3. Clarity levels of translated terms.

Clarity level	Number of terms	Examples
High	45	thread – ip, scissors – qaychi
Medium	30	bias tape – qiya lenta (sometimes misunderstood)
Low	25	gathering foot, notcher, interfacing (require explanation)

4. Key translation challenges.

- Polysemy: Words like baste mean “temporary stitch” in sewing but have other meanings elsewhere.
- Industry Jargon: Terms like notcher, seam ripper lack Uzbek equivalents.
- Visual Dependence: Many sewing terms are best understood through images or videos, not just translation.

5. Degree of term Integration

Common/basic terms are fully integrated (e.g., ip, igna, tikuv).

Technical/modern terms remain untranslated or loosely adapted (overlock, bias tape, serger).

New terms (e.g., walking foot, seam gauge, staystitch) are yet to be standardized.

6. Incorrect or misleading translations.

Original Term	Incorrect Translation	Recommended Variant
Bias	Bayas	Qiya ip yo‘nalishi
Serger	Sajjer mashinasi	Qirqib-tikuvchi mashina
Interfacing	Oraliq mato	Qotirma/prokladka mato

Discussion. The research revealed several major issues in translating sewing terms:

- Terminological Mismatch: Some technical terms lack clear Uzbek counterparts (e.g., overlock machine).
- Cultural Differences: Some terms are culture-specific and require adaptation.
- Lack of Collaboration: Between translators and subject-matter experts.
- Misapplied Translation Strategies: Simple terms are sometimes translated using overly complex phrases.
- Lack of Specialized Resources: There is a need for online databases and terminology dictionaries.

Conclusion

Translating sewing terminology is a complex task requiring both linguistic and professional competence. Attention must be paid to equivalence, context, and cultural appropriateness. Strengthening collaboration between translators and specialists, and developing specialized glossaries and resources, is essential. Further research is encouraged to deepen the understanding of term usage and standardization in vocational language.

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