

TRANSLATING SPORTS ADVERTISEMENTS: CHALLANEGES AND STRATEGIES

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***Abstract:** Sports advertising has become a global phenomenon that unites audiences across languages and cultures. Translating these advertisements is not simply about converting words from one language to another; it involves reproducing emotions, values, and persuasive effects in a culturally relevant way. This paper investigates the linguistic and cultural challenges of translating sports advertisements and explores strategies such as transcreation and localization to achieve effective communication. Using examples from international brands like Nike, Adidas, and Puma, the study demonstrates that cultural sensitivity and creativity are key to maintaining the impact of the original message in translation.*

Key Words: Translation, Sports Advertisement, Transcreation, Localization, Cultural Adaptation, Global Marketing.

Introduction

Sports advertisements are among the most influential forms of global marketing communication. They inspire audiences, promote athletic ideals, and strengthen brand identity. Major sports brands like Nike, Adidas, and Under Armour rely on emotionally charged language, metaphors, and slogans that appeal to motivation and self-confidence.

However, translating sports advertisements poses significant challenges. Literal translation may fail to convey the emotional tone, rhythm, and cultural meaning of the original message. For example, slogans such as “Impossible is Nothing” or “Just Do It” cannot always be translated word-for-word without losing their persuasive effect. Therefore, translators must adapt both the linguistic and cultural elements of the message.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the main difficulties in translating sports advertisements and to present strategies that help preserve both the persuasive and cultural essence of the source text.

Materials and Methods

This study employs a qualitative comparative method. Several well-known sports advertisements were selected as examples, including Nike's “Just Do It”,

Adidas's "Impossible is Nothing", and Puma's "Forever Faster". The English versions were compared with their translations into Uzbek and Russian.

The research process included:

Linguistic analysis, focusing on word choice, syntax, and stylistic devices.

Cultural analysis, examining how cultural meanings are preserved or adapted.

Comparative observation, identifying strategies such as literal translation, adaptation, or transcreation.

Data were collected from official brand websites, YouTube advertisements, and social media campaigns released between 2020 and 2024.

Results and Discussion

The findings show that literal translation rarely works for sports advertisements. For example, Nike's slogan "Just Do It" has no exact equivalent in many languages. A literal translation into Uzbek ("Shunchaki bajaring") sounds mechanical and lacks the motivational power of the original. Instead, the adapted version "Harakat qil!" ("Take action!") successfully captures the emotional energy and motivational tone. Similarly, Adidas's slogan "Impossible is Nothing" is often restructured in translation to sound more natural and inspiring, such as "Imkonsiz degan narsa yo'q." This version maintains both meaning and rhythm while aligning with local linguistic style.

The analysis also reveals the importance of *transcreation*, a translation strategy that combines translation and creative rewriting. Through transcreation, translators adapt idioms, humor, and rhythm to fit the cultural expectations of the target audience. This approach ensures that the emotional and persuasive impact of the original advertisement is maintained. Another key strategy is *localization*, which adjusts references, visuals, or values to local culture. For example, an advertisement showing a Western athlete may be adapted with a local sports figure in Uzbekistan or Central Asia to make the campaign more relatable. Moreover, translators must have a strong understanding of *sports terminology*—terms such as goal, champion, match point, teamwork, and victory carry symbolic value. Misusing these words can reduce the credibility of the advertisement. Overall, the results highlight that effective translation of sports advertisements depends on creativity, cultural sensitivity, and awareness of brand identity.

Conclusion Translating sports advertisements is a complex and creative process that requires more than linguistic competence. Translators must capture the emotional force, rhythm, and cultural meaning of the original while adapting the message for local audiences. Literal translation is rarely effective; instead, transcreation and localization are essential to preserve the persuasive and motivational effect of the original advertisement.

In an increasingly globalized world, sports advertisements serve as a bridge between cultures. A well-translated sports slogan can inspire people across borders and contribute to international brand success. Therefore, translators play a crucial role in connecting global marketing strategies with local cultural values.

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