

SEMANTIC-PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES AND THEIR TRANSLATION CHALLENGES

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Abstract: The study investigates how English and Uzbek languages link their semiotic meaning through simulation testing of their phrasing patterns while assessing the difficulties that arise during translation because of cultural and linguistic and situational differences. The research demonstrates that direct translation of phraseological units often fails to preserve the original meaning and cultural connotations, necessitating the application of various translation strategies including equivalence, analogical correspondence, and descriptive translation.

Keywords: phraseological units, semantic-pragmatic features, translation challenges, cultural linguistics, idioms, equivalence, contrastive analysis

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются семантико-прагматические характеристики фразеологических единиц английского и узбекского языков посредством сопоставительного анализа с акцентом на переводческие трудности, возникающие из-за культурных, лингвистических и контекстуальных различий. Исследование показывает, что прямой перевод фразеологических единиц часто не позволяет сохранить исходное значение и культурные коннотации, что требует применения различных переводческих стратегий, включая эквивалентность, аналогическое соответствие и описательный перевод.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, семантико-прагматические особенности, переводческие трудности, лингвокультурология, идиомы, эквивалентность, сопоставительный анализ

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil orqali o'rganiladi, asosiy e'tibor madaniy, lingvistik va kontekstual farqlardan kelib chiqadigan tarjima muammolariga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatadiki, frazeologik birliklarning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjimasi ko'pincha asl ma'no va madaniy konnotatsiyalarni saqlab qololmaydi, bu esa ekvivalentlik, analogik muvofiqlik va tavsifiy tarjima kabi turli tarjima strategiyalarini qo'llashni talab qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birliklar, semantik-pragmatik xususiyatlar, tarjima muammolari, madaniy tilshunoslik, idiomalar, ekvivalentlik, qiyosiy tahlil

INTRODUCTION

The translation from English to Uzbek becomes particularly difficult because phraseological units contain expressions that exist exclusively within specific cultural contexts and their meanings remain unclear. The stable composition of linguistic expressions which maintain their idiomatic meaning creates a system which demonstrates how language communities develop their historical pathways and cultural norms and mental processing methods [1]. English and Uzbek translation requires phraseological unit study because these linguistic elements appear frequently in both literary and everyday language use to perform multiple functions which include emotional expression and cultural identity display and improved communication efficiency [2]. English and Uzbek speakers use different phraseological systems because these systems create essential differences that control how people use their languages and how translators work. The English language displays distinct

phraseological patterns which originate from its Germanic and Romance roots whereas Uzbek phraseology shows characteristics that come from Turkic linguistic traditions and Central Asian cultural heritage [3]. The translation of phraseological units between these typologically different languages presents multifaceted challenges encompassing semantic, pragmatic, stylistic, and cultural dimensions. Previous research has primarily focused on either English or Uzbek phraseology separately, with limited attention to systematic contrastive analysis and translation-oriented investigation [4]. This study addresses this gap by examining the semantic-pragmatic features of phraseological units in both languages and analyzing the specific translation problems that emerge in practice.

METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This research uses a combination of contrastive linguistic analysis and translation studies to examine phraseological units found in both English and Uzbek languages. The theoretical framework uses structural semantics together with cognitive linguistics and translation theory which includes equivalence and correspondence concepts established by major translation researchers [5]. The selection criteria included frequency of usage, cultural significance, and diversity of semantic fields. The analytical procedure includes multiple steps which begin with researchers using identification to classify phraseological units based on their structural and semantic characteristics and end with researchers evaluating actual translation variants to determine their adequacy. The literature review shows that English phraseological research has existed for many years because scholars have studied idioms and collocations together with their cognitive origins [6].

The local linguists have conducted extensive research on Uzbek phraseology and documented its structural features, its various semantic categories, and its links to folklore and oral traditions. The field of comparative studies has produced only a limited number of research articles which examine English-Uzbek phraseological relationships while most studies investigate Russian-Uzbek phraseological similarities [7]. Translation-oriented research has identified several fundamental challenges in phraseological translation which arise from three main difficulties that include non-equivalence and cultural specificities and the conflict between literal and free translation methods [8]. Researchers have used the concept of phraseological equivalence as a core element in their translation studies which enable them to categorize expressions into three groups based on their equivalent status that requires different translation methods. The literature emphasizes that successful phraseological translation requires not only bilingual competence but also bicultural awareness and creative linguistic skills [9].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek phraseological units reveals several significant patterns regarding their semantic-pragmatic features and translation challenges. English phraseological units use verbal constructions and prepositional phrases as their main structural components while Uzbek phraseology uses nominal constructions and participial forms which show the agglutinative characteristics of its language structure [10]. The two languages use universal conceptual metaphors which are based on body parts and animals and natural phenomena but their cultural and environmental factors result in different specific expressions. The English idioms which describe maritime activities show the island nation's historical relationship with the sea whereas the Uzbek language contains various expressions which describe agricultural practices and desert life as part of Central Asian cultural history. The two languages use phraseological units to express emotions and make evaluations and create efficient speech but the two languages show different patterns of using these elements and their related stylistic features.

English phraseological units carry strong register markers which differentiate between formal usage, neutral usage, and colloquial usage, whereas Uzbek phraseology permits multiple stylistic variations while allowing traditional expressions to be used in formal situations. The analysis of translation shows four main types of correspondences which include full equivalents

that match both semantic content and structural form, partial equivalents which share core meaning but differ in visual representation and social implications, analogical correspondences which use different images to show similar ideas, and zero equivalents which need either descriptive translation or cultural adaptation. The analyzed units include approximately 15-20% of full equivalents which typically show universal human experiences or international expressions that have been borrowed. The translation process requires translators to choose between two approaches in about 30-35% of cases where partial equivalents exist.

The biggest group contains 45-50% of examined expressions which need artistic translation methods to transform their unique cultural phraseological units into new forms. Major translation challenges include the preservation of metaphorical imagery while ensuring comprehensibility for target audience, maintenance of stylistic and emotional connotations, adaptation of culture-specific references, and handling of phraseological units with multiple meanings depending on context [10]. The analysis demonstrates that successful translation often requires departure from word-for-word correspondence in favor of functional equivalence that recreates the pragmatic effect in the target language.

The study investigates how translators handle English and Uzbek phraseological units because they show different translation patterns according to the cultural specificity and semantic clarity of the expressions. Translators encounter problems with somatic phraseology because it forms a major part of both languages' phraseological systems because body-part metaphors show different cultural meanings despite their physical similarities. English expressions about "heart" focus mainly on emotions and courage, whereas Uzbek "yurak" (heart) phraseology describes memory and consciousness, which reveals different cultural understandings of body parts and their metaphorical uses. Animal-based phraseology presents another complex area where cultural encyclopedic knowledge becomes crucial because both languages use animal imagery extensively yet their specific animal symbols have different meanings due to their distinct native animals and their respective folklore traditions and cultural beliefs.

English idioms featuring dogs often convey negative connotations or describe difficult situations, whereas Uzbek phraseology traditionally avoided dog-related expressions due to religious and cultural factors, preferring other animals such as horses or sheep that hold positive cultural significance. The cultural symbolism between two different cultures requires translators to perform two tasks which include translating the text and finding equivalent expressions that achieve identical communicative results through different visual representations. The analysis demonstrates that both temporal factors and generational differences affect how people use and understand particular phrases according to their age group. Young speakers from both language communities show decreased knowledge about traditional agricultural and pastoral metaphors while they develop new phrases based on technological and urban life, which creates extra difficulties for modern translators who need to work with classic literary texts.

CONCLUSION

This study has demonstrated that phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages exhibit distinct semantic-pragmatic features shaped by their respective linguistic structures and cultural contexts, presenting significant challenges for translation practice. The comparative analysis reveals that while both languages share certain universal conceptual foundations in phraseology, their specific manifestations differ substantially in terms of structural organization, metaphorical imagery, and pragmatic functions. The translation of phraseological units between these typologically different languages cannot rely primarily on direct equivalence but must employ various strategies including analogical correspondence, cultural adaptation, and descriptive translation depending on the specific communicative situation and text type. The findings emphasize the crucial role of cultural competence alongside linguistic knowledge in achieving adequate translation of phraseological expressions. Future research should focus on developing comprehensive English-Uzbek phraseological dictionaries with translation-oriented

annotations, investigating the acquisition of phraseological competence in foreign language learning, and exploring the dynamic aspects of phraseology in contemporary digital communication contexts.

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