



THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Inatova Raykhon

Master's student of UZSWLU

Abstract: Phraseological units represent an important component of any language as they reflect the cultural values, traditions, and worldview of a nation. The translation of phraseological expressions from one language into another is a difficult process since their meanings are often figurative rather than literal. This article explores the comparative analysis of translating phraseological units between Uzbek and English languages. It discusses the linguistic characteristics of phraseological units, their semantic features, and the difficulties that arise in translation. The article also analyzes different translation strategies such as equivalent translation, descriptive translation, and contextual substitution. The study demonstrates that successful translation of phraseological units requires not only linguistic competence, but also deep cultural awareness and contextual understanding.

Keywords: phraseological units, idioms, translation strategies, comparative linguistics, Uzbek language, English language.

Introduction

Language is closely connected with culture, history, and national identity [8, 52]. One of the most expressive elements of language is phraseological units. Phraseological expressions include idioms, proverbs, sayings, and stable word combinations that have figurative meanings and cannot always be translated literally [10, 104]. Phraseological units play a crucial role in enriching language and making communication more expressive [1, 75]. They help speakers convey emotions, attitudes, and cultural meanings more effectively than ordinary vocabulary.

In recent years, phraseology has become an important field in linguistics and translation studies. Many researchers have focused on the study of phraseological units and their translation. However, translating idioms from one language to another remains one of the most difficult tasks for translators. The main challenge in translating phraseological expressions lies in the fact that idioms are culturally specific [14, 28]. Each language reflects the traditions, beliefs, and experiences of its speakers. As a result, many phraseological expressions do not have direct equivalents in other languages. The purpose of this article is to analyze the translation of phraseological units between Uzbek and English languages and identify effective strategies for translating them.



The study also examines the similarities and differences between phraseological systems of these two languages.

The concept of phraseological units

Phraseological units are stable expressions whose meanings cannot be understood from the meanings of individual words. They represent a combination of words that function as a single semantic unit [1, 68].

Linguists identify several characteristics of phraseological units. Firstly, phraseological expressions have idiomatic meaning [3, 25]. Their meanings are figurative and cannot be deduced directly from the meanings of the words that form them. Secondly, phraseological units are structurally stable. Their structure usually remains fixed and cannot be easily changed without affecting their meaning. Thirdly, phraseological expressions often have emotional and stylistic connotations, which help speakers express feelings and attitudes. For example, the English idiom “*to kick the bucket*” means “*to die*,” while the literal meaning of the words does not indicate death [9, 55]. Similarly, the Uzbek phraseological expression “*ko‘z ochib yumguncha*” means “*very quickly*”. Phraseological units are widely used in everyday communication, literature, journalism, and media. They make speech more vivid and expressive.

Types of Phraseological Units

Phraseological units can be classified into several types according to their structure and meaning.

Idioms are expressions whose meanings cannot be understood from the literal meanings of their components. Example: English: “*Break the ice*”
Meaning: to start a conversation or reduce tension. Proverbs are traditional expressions that convey moral lessons or practical wisdom [4, 30]. Example: English: “*Actions speak louder than words.*” Uzbek equivalent: “*Amal gapdan ustun.*”

Stable Word Combinations These are fixed combinations of words that frequently occur together [5, 43]. Example: English: “*Make a decision*” Uzbek: “*Qaror qabul qilmoq.*” **Figurative Expressions** These expressions describe ideas metaphorically. Example: Uzbek: “*Ko‘ngli tog‘dek ko‘tarildi.*” *Meaning: to feel very happy or relieved.*

Cultural Aspects of Phraseological Units

Phraseological expressions reflect the cultural identity of a nation. They often describe traditions, historical events, and everyday life. Uzbek phraseological units frequently reflect agricultural traditions, family relationships, and social values. For example, many Uzbek expressions refer to nature, animals, and traditional customs. English phraseological expressions, on the other hand, are often influenced by literature, sports, and historical



events. For instance, the English idiom “the ball is in your court” originates from sports terminology and means that the responsibility for action now belongs to someone else. Understanding cultural context is essential for translating phraseological units accurately. Without cultural knowledge, translators may misinterpret the meaning of an idiom [11, 110].

Issues in Translating Phraseological Units

Translating phraseological expressions presents several challenges. First, many idioms do not have direct equivalents in other languages. Second, phraseological expressions often contain cultural references that may not be familiar to speakers of another language. Third, the emotional tone and stylistic effect of the expression must be preserved during translation [7, 80]. For example, the English idiom “spill the beans” means to reveal a secret. Translating it literally into Uzbek would not make sense, so translators usually use “*sirni oshkor qilmoq*.” Therefore, translators must carefully analyze the context and meaning before selecting the appropriate translation strategy.

Translation Strategies for Phraseological Units

Several methods are commonly used in translating phraseological expressions.

Equivalent Translation: This method involves using a phraseological expression in the target language that has the same meaning and stylistic effect. Example: *English: Kill two birds with one stone. Uzbek: Bir o‘q bilan ikki quyovni urmoq* Although the animals are different, the meaning remains the same.

Partial Equivalent Translation: Sometimes the target language has a similar expression with slight differences. Example: *English: Actions speak louder than words. Uzbek: Amal gapdan ustun.*

Descriptive Translation: If there is no equivalent idiom, translators may explain the meaning. Example: *English: Spill the beans. Uzbek: Sirni oshkor qilmoq*

Literal Translation: Literal translation is rarely used, but it may be possible in some cases. Example: *English: Time is money Uzbek: Vaqt puldir.*

Comparative Analysis of Uzbek and English Phraseological Units

The phraseological systems of Uzbek and English languages show both similarities and differences.

Both languages use idioms to describe human emotions, behavior, and social situations. Example: *English: A piece of cake Uzbek: Juda oson.* Both expressions describe something easy.

Many phraseological expressions are culturally specific. Example: *Uzbek idiom: Tog‘ni talqon qilmoq. Meaning: to accomplish something extremely difficult.* English does not have an exact equivalent, so translators may explain



the meaning.

The Role of Context in Translation

Context plays a crucial role in translating phraseological units. The same idiom may have different meanings depending on the situation. For example, the English idiom “break the ice” may mean starting a conversation or reducing tension. Therefore, translators must analyze the context carefully before translating phraseological expressions.

Phraseological units are essential in language learning because they help learners understand authentic communication. Students who learn idioms and phraseological expressions can better understand literature, films, and everyday conversations. Comparative studies of phraseological units also help improve translation skills and intercultural communication.

Conclusion

Phraseological units are an important component of both Uzbek and English languages [1, 68]. They enrich speech and reflect cultural traditions. The comparative analysis of phraseological expressions demonstrates that translation requires careful consideration of linguistic and cultural factors. Equivalent translation is the most effective method when possible, but descriptive translation is often necessary when no equivalent exists. Successful translation of phraseological units requires not only linguistic knowledge but also cultural awareness and contextual understanding. Further research in comparative phraseology will contribute to improving translation practice and intercultural communication [11, 110].

REFERENCES

1. Baker, M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. London: Routledge, 2018, pp. 68.
2. Baker, M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. London: Routledge, 2018, pp. 75.
3. Cambridge Idioms Dictionary. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019, pp. 25.
4. Erkinov, B. Uzbek Idioms and Cultural Meaning. Tashkent: Fan, 2015, pp. 30.
5. Erkinov, B. Uzbek Idioms and Cultural Meaning. Tashkent: Fan, 2015, pp. 43.
6. Kövecses, Z. Metaphor and Culture. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010, pp. 45.
7. Kövecses, Z. Metaphor: A Practical Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, pp. 80.
8. Maslova, V. A. Lingvokulturologiya. Moscow: Academia, 2001, pp. 52.



9. Maslova, V. A. Lingvokulturologiya. Moscow: Academia, 2001, pp. 55.
10. Newmark, P. A Textbook of Translation. London: Prentice Hall, 1988, pp. 104.
11. Newmark, P. A Textbook of Translation. London: Prentice Hall, 1988, pp. 110.