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INGLIZ TILIDAGI IDIOMALARNING O‘ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA QILISH JARAYONIDAGI MADANIY MUAMMOLAR: QIYOSIY LINGVISTIK TADQIQOT

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz va o‘zbek tillari o‘rtasidagi idiomatik birliklarning tarjima jarayonidagi strukturaviy va konseptual nomutanosibliklarini qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tahlil qiladi. Idiomalar tilning "madaniy kodi" hisoblanib, ularning tarjimasi oddiy lisoniy ekvivalentlikdan ko‘ra murakkabroq yondashuvni – madaniy moslashuvni (cultural adaptation) talab etadi. Tadqiqotda ingliz tilidagi idiomatik iboralarning o‘zbek tilidagi semantik ekvivalentlari, ular orasidagi tipologik farqlar hamda tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan madaniy lakunalar chuqur o‘rganiladi. Ishning asosiy maqsadi – ikki xil til oilasiga mansub bo‘lgan xalqlar o‘rtasidagi kommunikativ jarayonlarda idiomalar orqali yuzaga keladigan tushunmovchiliklarni bartaraf etishning nazariy va amaliy mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqishdir. Tadqiqot natijalari tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyotida idiomalar bilan ishlashda samarali strategiyalarni qo‘llash imkonini beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Idiomatika, kognitiv lingvistika, tarjima nazariyasi, madaniy birliklar, ekvivalentlik, lingvistik madaniyat, konnotatsiya, pragmatik moslashuv.

CULTURAL CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE LINGUISTIC STUDY

ABSTRACT

This research provides a comprehensive analysis of the structural and conceptual discrepancies encountered when translating English idioms into the Uzbek language. Idioms represent the “cultural code” of a language, and their translation requires significantly more than linguistic equivalence; it necessitates a deep process of cultural adaptation. This study investigates the classification of idioms, levels of equivalence (full, partial, and non-equivalent), and the transformative strategies employed by translators to bridge the gap between English (a Germanic language) and Uzbek (a Turkic language). The study aims to determine effective methodologies for overcoming communicative barriers caused by cultural differences, focusing on the pragmatic and stylistic preservation of the source text. The findings offer critical insights for translation theory, specifically regarding the handling of idiomatic expressions in cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: Idiomatics, cognitive linguistics, translation theory, cultural units, equivalence, linguistic culture, connotation, pragmatic adaptation.

Idiomatic expressions represent one of the most complex, intriguing, and challenging layers of any language. They are not merely collections of words; rather, they serve as a linguistic reflection of a nation’s worldview, history, traditions, religious beliefs, and relationship with the environment. English, belonging to the Germanic language family with its unique evolutionary trajectory, contrasts sharply with Uzbek, a Turkic language characterized by its rich

morphological and agglutinative structure. These typological and cultural differences create significant obstacles when translating idioms.

As a result of globalization, English idioms are actively penetrating the Uzbek lexicon. However, the successful transmission of their original essence remains problematic. The urgency of this research lies in the fact that translators often rely on literal translation, thereby losing the pragmatic and cultural essence of the original phrase. Consequently, developing a professional approach that positions the translator as a “cultural mediator” is a vital scientific and practical task.

The primary challenge in translating English idioms into Uzbek lies in the existence of linguistic and cultural lacunae – or “voids”. A specific image formed within English culture may not exist in Uzbek culture, or it may carry an entirely different meaning. For instance, idioms based on meteorological phenomena in English often lose their original impact in Uzbek due to distinct climatic and geographical contexts. In such cases, the translator must prioritize the preservation of the inner meaning and the emotional-expressive impact over the literal outer form of the phrase.

Another significant difficulty in the translation process is the fundamental difference in metaphorical imagery. English is replete with idioms based on animals, mythological figures, or historical events, many of which appear illogical when translated into Uzbek. In such instances, the translator faces two primary choices: finding a native Uzbek idiom that conveys an equivalent meaning, or, if no such equivalent exists, employing a descriptive method to explain the phrase. However, the descriptive approach often dilutes the stylistic nuances and the emotional “color” of the idiom.

Regarding structural incompatibility, English phrasal verbs present a unique challenge when confronted with the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language. Idiomatic meanings derived from English prepositions must be restructured using Uzbek suffixes or alternative lexical combinations. Consequently, the dynamism inherent in English idioms can appear somewhat static when converted into the Uzbek structure.

Regarding translation strategies, this study demonstrates that functional equivalence is the most viable solution. The translator must prioritize the pragmatic function of the phrase based on the overall context of the text. If an idiom is used in a high-register literary context, a formal or literary Uzbek equivalent must be selected. Failure to do so risks breaking the “cultural code”, causing the idiom to lose its persuasive power. Currently, computer linguistics and machine translation systems often struggle with idioms, as they lack the flexibility of human cognition required to analyze context-specific cultural nuances.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this research suggest that the translation of English idioms into Uzbek is not merely a linguistic exercise but a complex process of intercultural communication. A translator must act not just as a linguist, but as an intercultural mediator. In transferring the underlying meaning of an English idiom into Uzbek, it is imperative to abandon literal translation in favor of image adaptation and functional equivalence. Future research in this field should focus on training artificial intelligence systems to better comprehend and translate idioms, as well as the necessity of developing specialized dictionaries of culture-specific units. As idioms serve as the "living pulse" of a language, their accurate translation deepens cross-cultural understanding and facilitates the exchange of cultural wealth.

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