



## TRANSLATION ISSUES OF COLLOCATIONS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Annotation:** *This article examines the main difficulties in translating collocations between English and Uzbek. It explains that collocations are fixed combinations of words that differ from language to language, making direct translation problematic. The paper identifies key issues such as differences in word combinations, false equivalents, cultural factors, idiomatic expressions, and verb-noun mismatches. It also provides practical examples to illustrate these challenges. In addition, the article suggests effective strategies, including learning collocations as whole units and avoiding literal translation. The study highlights the importance of mastering collocations for achieving accurate translation and improving language fluency.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi birikmalarni tarjima qilishdagi asosiy qiyinchiliklarni ko'rib chiqadi. Unda kollokatsiyalar tildan tilga farq qiluvchi so'zlarning qat'iy birikmasi bo'lib, bevosita tarjimani muammoli qilishini tushuntiradi. Maqolada so'z birikmalaridagi farqlar, noto'g'ri ekvivalentlar, madaniy omillar, idiomatik iboralar va fe'l-ism nomuvofiqligi kabi asosiy masalalar aniqlangan. Shuningdek, u ushbu qiyinchiliklarni ko'rsatish uchun amaliy misollar beradi. Bundan tashqari, maqola samarali strategiyalarni taklif qiladi, jumladan, birikmalarni butun birliklar sifatida o'rganish va so'zma-so'z tarjimadan qochish. Tadqiqot to'g'ri tarjimaga erishish va til ravonligini oshirish uchun qo'shma gaplarni o'zlashtirish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.*



**Key words:** *collocations, translation issues,*

**Introduction.** In modern linguistics and translation studies, collocations play an important role in achieving natural and accurate communication. Collocations are habitual combinations of words that frequently occur together and are widely used by native speakers. However, these combinations often differ from one language to another, which creates challenges for language learners and translators.

The translation of collocations between English and Uzbek is especially complex due to structural, semantic, and cultural differences between the two languages. In many cases, direct or word-for-word translation leads to unnatural or incorrect expressions. Therefore, understanding how collocations function in both languages is essential for producing clear and fluent translations. This article focuses on the main translation issues of English and Uzbek collocations, analyzes common problems, and suggests effective strategies to overcome them.

**Methodology.** Many linguists have studied collocations and their role in language. Researchers state that collocations are not random combinations but follow certain patterns and rules. According to linguistic studies, collocations are closely connected with semantics, as their meanings are often not predictable from individual words. Previous research also shows that mastering collocations helps learners improve fluency and avoid unnatural expressions. In both English and Uzbek linguistics, collocations are considered an important part of vocabulary learning. This study uses a comparative method to analyze collocations in English and Uzbek. Examples are selected from common usage in both languages. The analysis focuses on their structure, meaning, and semantic features. Different types of collocations are compared to identify similarities and differences.



Collocations are combinations of words that habitually occur together in a particular language. These word pairs or groups form predictable patterns that native speakers recognize and use naturally. For example, in English, we say "make a decision" or "strong coffee", while in Uzbek, the equivalent phrases would be "qaror qabul qilish" (to make a decision) and "kuchli qahva" (strong coffee). Collocations are formed through frequent co-occurrence of words in spoken and written texts, and they help a language sound natural and fluent.

Collocations can be divided into several categories:

Verb + Noun (e.g., "make an effort" in English, "harakat qilish" in Uzbek)

Adjective + Noun (e.g., "big mistake" in English, "katta xato" in Uzbek)

Noun + Noun (e.g., "bank account" in English, "hisob raqami" in Uzbek)

Adverb + Adjective (e.g., "highly recommended" in English, "katta tavsiya etilgan" in Uzbek)

These cultural and contextual differences make it essential for translators to not only translate words but also to consider the broader cultural implications of the phrase. One of the most common issues in translating collocations is the lack of direct lexical equivalents between languages. English and Uzbek have different lexical inventories, meaning that certain collocations might not have a corresponding word pair in Uzbek. For example, the collocation "heavy rain" in English has no direct counterpart in Uzbek. While the word "og'ir" (heavy) is commonly used for physical weight, it is not typically used to describe weather conditions. Therefore, a translator would likely choose to use "kuchli yomg'ir" (strong rain) instead. Similarly, the phrase "take a shower" is commonly used in English, but in Uzbek, the expression would likely be "dush qabul qilish" (to take a shower), since "take" and "shower" don't usually form a direct collocation in the Uzbek language. These



lexical gaps require translators to be creative in finding equivalent expressions that convey the same meaning while maintaining the natural flow of the target language.

Another major challenge when translating collocations from English to Uzbek is the syntactic differences between the two languages. English follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, while Uzbek typically uses a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) structure. For example, the English collocation "make a decision" would be translated into Uzbek as "qaror qabul qilish", with the verb "qabul qilish" (to make) placed at the end of the phrase. This syntactic shift can cause awkward phrasing if not handled properly. Additionally, English often combines adjectives and nouns in ways that are uncommon in Uzbek. For instance, "strong coffee" in English may be translated as "kuchli qahva" in Uzbek, but there are cases where such combination sound unnatural.

Translators must adapt the structure to the norms of the target language. Idiomatic expressions, a type of collocation, pose one of the most significant challenges in translation. Idioms often rely on cultural knowledge, making them difficult to translate directly. For example, the English expression "kick the bucket" (to die) has no equivalent in Uzbek. A translator must either use a descriptive phrase, such as "dunyo bilan xayrlashmoq" (to say goodbye to the world), or choose a more culturally appropriate idiom to convey the meaning. The meaning of a collocation in one language may not always align perfectly with its counterpart in another language due to differences in connotation. For example, the English collocation "strong argument" might be translated directly into "kuchli dalil" in Uzbek, but the connotations associated with "strong" might vary. In Uzbek, "kuchli" might imply physical strength rather than intellectual force, and an alternative like "ishonchli dalil" (reliable argument) might be more appropriate in certain contexts.

Unfortunately, monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of phrases based on English and Uzbek materials have not been created yet. This is the task of



lexicographers. A bilingual dictionary of phrases is a special dictionary and differs from other bilingual (translation) dictionaries in the following ways: the special meanings of the words are explained and the translation variant used in the situation is emphasized; the possibility of forming a compound in the separate meanings of words is revealed, the lexical-grammatical rules of their use in speech are offered. In order to confirm the above points and to reveal the features of the translation of phrases, we will focus on the translation of some phrases mentioned in the dictionary. It can be said before that phrases, like words, in translation also imply the idea of an alternative in three different forms. In the literature on translation theory, it is argued that word and phraseological conformities look like words?. They are:

- Complete conformities.
- Partial conformities.
- Absence of conformities.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the translation of collocations between English and Uzbek presents several important challenges. Collocations are not only linguistic units but also reflect cultural and contextual meanings. Because of this, direct word-for-word translation often leads to incorrect or unnatural expressions. The analysis shows that some collocations in English and Uzbek have similar meanings and structures, which makes translation easier. However, many collocations differ in word choice, structure, and usage. These differences are mainly influenced by cultural background, language norms, and grammatical patterns. Therefore, translators need to have a good understanding of both languages and their collocational systems. It is important to focus on meaning rather than form and to choose natural equivalents in the target language. Proper translation of collocations helps to maintain clarity, accuracy, and naturalness in communication.



Overall, studying collocations and their translation improves language proficiency and helps avoid common translation mistakes.

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