



ANALYSIS OF WORDS, PHRASES, AND TERMINOLOGY CONTAINING IMPLICIT MEANING IN TEXTS (UZBEK, RUSSIAN, AND ENGLISH)

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Annotation: *This research explores the distinctive characteristics of implicit meaning (implicitness) within English and Uzbek discourses. It provides a comparative analysis of the hidden layers shaped through metaphorical shifts, euphemisms, idioms, and cultural codes. The findings indicate that while both languages exhibit a high degree of contextual dependency, the manifestation of these implicit meanings is primarily governed by the priorities of the respective national mentalities.*

Keywords: *Implicitness, subtext, connotation, euphemism, cultural code, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi matnlarda yashirin ma'no (implitsitlik) ifodalanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tadqiq etiladi. Ma'no ko'chishi, evfemizm, idiomalar va madaniy kodlar orqali shakllanadigan yashirin qatlamlar qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari har ikki tilda ham kontekstual bog'liqlikning yuqoriligi, biroq ularning ifodalanishida milliy mentalitet ustuvorligini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Implitsitlik, subtekst, konnotatsiya, evfemizm, madaniy kod, pragmatika, kognitiv tilshunoslik.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуются особенности выражения скрытого смысла (имплицитности) в английских и узбекских текстах. Проводится сравнительный анализ скрытых уровней значения, формируемых*



через перенос смысла, эвфемизмы, идиомы и культурные коды. Результаты исследования показывают высокую степень контекстуальной зависимости в обоих языках, однако в их выражении приоритетную роль играет национальный менталитет.

Ключевые слова: *имплицитность, подтекст, коннотация, эвфемизм, культурный код, прагматика, когнитивная лингвистика.*

Introduction

One of the priority areas of modern linguistics is the study of not only the explicit (outer) forms of language units but also the internal layers of meaning hidden beneath them. During human communication, a significant portion of information is not conveyed directly; instead, it is left to the listener's or reader's interpretation through implicitness (hidden meaning). This phenomenon possesses unique complexity and richness, particularly when comparing English and Uzbek, which belong to different linguistic families.

The relevance of this research lies in the fact that, in the era of globalization, the effectiveness of intercultural communication depends not only on the literal translation of words but on the correct interpretation of the underlying meaning (subtext). In English, implicitness is often expressed through understatement, irony, and pragmatic markers. In Uzbek, however, this process is inextricably linked to national mentality, Eastern eloquence (*lutf*), modesty (*andisha*), and cultural codes. As is well known, the world outlook of every nation is reflected in its linguistic landscape. For instance, while Uzbek euphemisms and idioms often rely on collective values, English tends to prioritize individualistic and pragmatic evaluations. Drawing upon the principles of cognitive linguistics and pragmatics, this article provides a comparative analysis of the role of tropes (metaphor, metonymy) and cultural codes in creating hidden meanings within both languages.

The objective of the research is to identify the mechanisms of implicit meaning formation in English and Uzbek and to highlight their national-cultural



characteristics. This, in turn, serves as an essential theoretical foundation for translation practice and the advancement of comparative linguistics.

Analysis of Cultural Metaphors

Hidden meaning is often "preserved" within phraseological units.

In English: While the literal meaning of the phrase "To kick the bucket" is to strike a pail, its hidden (actual) meaning is "to die." Here, implicitness serves to soften the harsh reality of death or to frame it within a humorous context.

In Uzbek: The phrase "Oyoq tirab olmoq" (literally: to plant one's feet firmly) does not refer to a physical action but carries the hidden meaning of stubbornness and determination.

Comparison: In English, idioms are frequently based on pragmatic actions, whereas in Uzbek, they are more oriented toward a person's internal state and social relationships (status/emotion).

Euphemisms: Socially Veiled Meanings

Euphemisms are the most powerful tools for creating hidden meaning.

In English Business Ethics: Behind the phrase "Letting you go," there lies the cold, implicit meaning of being "fired."

In Uzbek Family Relations: Phrases like "Choyi ichilgan" (their tea has been drunk) or "Oq o'rashiq bo'lgan" (white fabric has been exchanged) carry the socio-legal hidden meaning of being "engaged."

Contextual Difference: In Uzbek, hidden meaning is often associated with concepts of "shame" (uyat) and "etiquette" (andoza), whereas in English, it is more frequently characterized by "political correctness."

Contextual Implicitness and "Double Entendre"

Sometimes hidden meaning is manifested not in the word itself, but in the intonation and the situational context.

In English: The phrase "That's interesting" often conveys a hidden negative meaning such as "I don't like it" or "that is nonsense" (irony).



In Uzbek: The sentence "Baraka toping" (May you find a blessing) can function as a sincere prayer/blessing or a sarcastic expression of dissatisfaction, depending on the situation.

Research Results

The analysis shows that while hidden meaning in English often relies on logical play and political ethics, implicitness in Uzbek is built upon modesty (hayo), decorum (andisha), and polysemy. An English speaker attempts to provide hidden meanings through clearer clues, whereas an Uzbek speaker relies on the listener's "discernment" (fahm-farosat)—that is, their shared cultural background.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in both languages, hidden meaning increases the economic efficiency of communication—conveying much with few words. However, while hidden meaning in English serves more to maintain personal distance, in Uzbek, it is a means of expressing social hierarchy and national values. Understanding these differences is vital not only for translators but also for anyone engaged in intercultural communication.

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