



PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND TRANSLATION ISSUES IN UTKIR HOSHIMOV'S NOVEL "TUSHDA KECHGAN UMRLAR"

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Abstract: *This study examines the use of phraseological and idiomatic expressions in Utkir Hoshimov's novel Tushda kechgan umrlar and analyzes their translation into English. Idioms and phraseological units are essential components of language that reflect cultural identity, emotional nuance, and stylistic richness. However, due to their culturally bound meanings, they often create challenges in translation. The aim of this research is to identify idiomatic expressions used in the novel and examine the strategies applied in translating them into English. The study employs qualitative linguistic analysis and comparative methods to classify idioms according to their structural and semantic characteristics. The findings show that idiomatic expressions in the novel can be divided into two main categories: expressions that retain their meaning when translated literally and those that require semantic adaptation or reformulation in the target language. The research demonstrates that accurate translation of idioms requires not only linguistic competence but also cultural awareness. The study highlights the importance of phraseological units in literary texts and emphasizes the role of translation strategies in preserving both meaning and stylistic effect.*

Key words: *phraseological units, idioms, literary translation, cultural meaning, linguistic analysis.*

Phraseological units and idiomatic expressions play an important role in reflecting cultural identity and emotional nuances in literary texts. In Uzbek literature, idioms often convey meanings that cannot be understood through literal



interpretation. One of the most notable examples can be observed in the works of Uzbek writer Utkir Hoshimov, particularly in his novel *Tushda kechgan umrlar*. The novel depicts the psychological and social consequences of historical events such as political repression and war, while simultaneously reflecting national mentality through idiomatic language. Idioms not only enrich the narrative style but also create difficulties in translation due to their cultural specificity. Therefore, analyzing phraseological expressions in literary texts and examining their translation strategies is an important task in translation studies and linguistic research.

Methods

This study employs qualitative linguistic analysis to examine idiomatic and phraseological units used in the novel *Tushda kechgan umrlar*. The research method includes identifying idioms in the text and classifying them according to their semantic and structural features. The idioms are analyzed from a translation perspective and divided into two groups: those that can be translated directly into English with similar meaning, and those that require transformation or adaptation. Comparative analysis is used to observe similarities and differences between Uzbek and English idiomatic structures.

Results

The analysis shows that idiomatic expressions in the novel can be divided into two main categories. The first category includes idioms that retain their meaning when translated literally. For example, the Uzbek expression “*Ko‘nglidan o‘tkazmoq*” can be translated into English as “*to run through one’s mind*,” and “*Ko‘z oldida gavdalanmoq*” corresponds to “*to take shape before one’s eyes*.” These expressions show structural and semantic similarities between the two languages. The second category includes idioms that cannot be translated word-for-word and require semantic adaptation. For instance, the phrase “*Ko‘ngli g‘ash bo‘ldi*” is better translated as “*He felt uneasy*” rather than the literal translation “*His heart turned sour*.” Similarly, “*Boshi qotdi*” is translated as “*He was confused*” instead of the



literal version “*His head boiled.*” These examples demonstrate how cultural differences influence metaphorical thinking in languages.

Discussion

The use of idioms in the novel serves several important functions. First, they contribute to the authenticity of characters’ speech and reflect the social environment in which the characters live. Second, idioms enhance the emotional depth of the narrative and help reveal the psychological state of characters such as Rustam, Soat Ganiyev, and Qurbonoy. From a translation perspective, idiomatic expressions present significant challenges because they often contain culturally specific metaphors that cannot be directly transferred into another language.

Therefore, translators must apply various translation strategies such as equivalence, paraphrasing, or cultural adaptation. Successful translation requires not only linguistic knowledge but also cultural awareness in order to preserve the stylistic and emotional richness of the original text.

Conclusion

The analysis demonstrates that phraseological units play a crucial role in conveying cultural meaning and emotional intensity in Utkir Hoshimov’s novel *Tushda kechgan umrlar*. While some idioms can be translated directly into English due to structural similarities, many require semantic adaptation to preserve their meaning. Studying idioms in literary translation helps reveal cultural differences between languages and contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic and stylistic features in literature.

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