

## LINGUAPRAGMATIC TRANSFORMATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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### **Annotation**

This article explores the linguapragmatic changes of English and Uzbek phraseological units in the process of translation and intercultural communication. The phraseological expressions reflect the national culture, traditions. Therefore, translating them requires both linguistic accuracy and pragmatic adaptation. The research investigates semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic transformations that occur while translating idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions between English and Uzbek. Particular emphasis is placed on equivalence, contextual interpretation, communicative purpose, and cultural characteristics. It concludes that effective translation of phraseological units depends on maintaining not only their semantic meaning but also their pragmatic and communicative impact in the target language.

### **Аннотация**

В данной статье исследуются лингвопрагматические изменения английских и узбекских фразеологизмов в процессе перевода и межкультурной коммуникации. Фразеологические выражения отражают национальную культуру, традиции. Поэтому их перевод требует как лингвистической точности, так и прагматической адаптации. В исследовании изучаются семантические, стилистические и

прагматические трансформации, происходящие при переводе идиом, пословиц и устойчивых выражений между английским и узбекским языками. Особый акцент делается на эквивалентность, контекстуальную интерпретацию, коммуникативную цель и культурные особенности. Делается вывод, что эффективный перевод фразеологизмов зависит от сохранения не только их смыслового значения, но и их прагматического и коммуникативного воздействия на целевой язык.

### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqola tarjima va madaniyatlararo muloqot jarayonida ingliz va o'zbek frazeologik birliklarining linguapragmatik o'zgarishlarini o'rganadi. Frazeologik iboralar milliy madaniyat, urf-odatlarini aks ettiradi. Shuning uchun ularni tarjima qilish ham lingvistik aniqlikni, ham pragmatik moslashuvni talab qiladi. Tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasida idiomalar, maqollar va turg'un iboralarni tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan semantik, stilistik va pragmatik o'zgarishlarni o'rganadi. Ekvivalentlik, kontekstual talqin, kommunikativ maqsad va madaniy xususiyatlarga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Undan xulosa qilinadiki, frazeologik birliklarni samarali tarjima qilish ularning nafaqat semantik ma'nosini, balki o'rganilayotgan tildagi pragmatik va kommunikativ ta'sirini ham saqlab qolishga bog'liq.

**Key words:** linguistics, mentality, custom, cultural specificity, pragmatic effect, stylistic value, direct equivalent, word-for-word translation.

**Ключевые слова:** языкознание, менталитет, обычай, культурная специфика, прагматический эффект, стилистическая ценность, прямой эквивалент, дословный перевод

**Kalit so'zlar:** tilshunoslik, mentalitet, odat, madaniy o'ziga xoslik, pragmatik effekt, stilistik qiymat, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ekvivalent, so'zma-so'z tarjima.

Phraseological units are structurally separable language units with completely or partially transferred meanings. A characteristic feature of all the set expressions is their stability ( ready-made reproduction, semantic complexity, permanence of lexical composition, morphological and syntactical fixity, refusal to follow the patterns of free

word combination). <sup>1</sup>They play an important role in language because they make speech more expressive, emotional, and culturally rich. English and Uzbek languages contain numerous phraseological units reflecting national mentality, customs, traditions, and values. In modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the lingua pragmatic aspect of phraseology. Lingua pragmatics studies how language units function in communication and how speakers use them to achieve communicative goals. When phraseological units are translated from one language into another, they often undergo transformations because of linguistic and cultural differences.

Phraseological units include idioms, proverbs, sayings, and fixed expressions. Their main characteristics of phraseological units are stability of structure, having figurative meaning, giving the sentence or context emotional and stylistic coloring, and keeping cultural specificity. For example:

English: “Break the ice”-

Uzbek: “Muzni eritmoq”.

Both expressions express the idea of starting communication in a difficult situation. The linguopragmatic approach of phraseological units focuses on speaker’s intention, contextual meaning, emotional influence, cultural background, communicative effect. Phraseological units are not only linguistic elements but also tools of communication. They help speakers express irony, humor, politeness, criticism, or emotional attitude. Examples:

Phraseological unit: “What a fine mess!”

Meaning: Used ironically when a situation becomes problematic.

Example: After forgetting his passport at home, Jack said, “What a fine mess I’ve made!”

Politeness

Phraseological unit: “Would you mind...?”

Meaning: A polite way to ask for something.

Example: Would you mind opening the window, please?

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<sup>1</sup> Kunin A.V. English Phraseology: Theoretical Course. – Moscow: Vysshaya Shkola, 1986.

## Criticism

Phraseological unit: “All talk and no action”

Meaning: Describes a person who speaks a lot but does little.

Example: People stopped trusting him because he was all talk and no action.

## Emotional Attitude

Phraseological unit: “Over the moon”

Meaning: Extremely happy or excited.

Example: She was over the moon after hearing the good news

During translation, phraseological units may experience several transformations.

1. Semantic Transformation - The meaning changes partially according to context.

For example: “Kick the bucket” → “Vafot etmoq”

The figurative meaning is preserved, while the image changes.

2. Pragmatic Transformation- The translator adapts the expression to preserve communicative impact.

For example: “Once in a blue moon” → “Tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda”

The literal meanings differ, but the pragmatic meaning “very rarely” remains the same.

3. Stylistic Transformation - Stylistic tone changes according to the target audience or language norms.

4. Cultural Transformation- Culture-specific elements are adapted for better understanding.

For example: “As busy as a bee” → “Asalariday mehnatkash”

Several strategies are used in translating phraseological units: Several strategies are used in translating phraseological units because idioms and fixed expressions often carry cultural, emotional, and figurative meanings. The translator should preserve both meaning and communicative effect. The main strategies include:

1. Using an equivalent phraseological unit- a translator finds an idiom in the target language with the same meaning and stylistic effect.

Example: English: “Kill two birds with one stone”

Uzbek: “Bir o‘q bilan ikki quyinni urmoq”

2. Literal translation -the expression is translated word for word when the meaning remains understandable in the target language.

Example: English: “Time is money”

Uzbek: “Vaqt — pul”

3. Descriptive translation (paraphrasing) -the meaning of the idiom is explained with ordinary words when no equivalent exists.

Example: English: “Spill the beans”

Uzbek: “Sirni oshkor qilmoq”

4. Cultural substitution -a culturally appropriate expression replaces the original idiom.

Example: English: “As busy as a bee”

Uzbek: “Ishdan boshi chiqmaydi”

5. Omission- sometimes a phraseological unit is omitted if it cannot be translated naturally or if it is not important for the context.

6. Borrowing or calque- the original expression is borrowed or translated structurally into the target language. This is common with internationally known expressions.

These strategies help translators maintain semantic meaning, stylistic color, and pragmatic effect in intercultural communication.

Translating phraseological units is often difficult because their meanings are usually figurative, culture-specific, and context-dependent. A translator must understand not only the words but also the cultural and emotional meaning behind the expression. The main difficulties include:

1. Lack of direct equivalents -some idioms in one language do not exist in another language.

Example: English: “Kick the bucket”

Uzbek: There is no exact equivalent, so it may be translated as “vafot etmoq.”

2. Cultural differences -phraseological units reflect national traditions and culture.

Example: English: “Carry coals to Newcastle” means doing something unnecessary. Uzbek readers may not understand the reference to Newcastle.

3. Literal translation problems - word-for-word translation often sounds strange or incorrect.

Example: English: “Spill the beans”- Literal Uzbek translation would be meaningless.

4. Loss of stylistic effect -idioms may express humor, irony, politeness, or emotion. During translation, these effects can disappear.

5. Context dependency -the meaning of a phraseological unit may change according to the situation and speaker’s intention.

6. Polysemy and ambiguity -some idioms have several meanings, making translation more complicated

7. Differences in imagery -languages use different symbols and metaphors.

Example: English: “as busy as a bee - Uzbek may use another image to express the same idea.

To overcome these difficulties, translators use strategies such as finding equivalent idioms, paraphrasing, adaptation, or descriptive translation.

The importance of linguapragmatic analysis in translating phraseological units is closely connected with understanding both the linguistic meaning and the communicative purpose of an expression. Phraseological units, such as idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions, often carry cultural, emotional, and stylistic meanings that cannot be translated word for word. Therefore, a translator must analyze not only the lexical structure but also the pragmatic function of the unit in a specific context. Linguapragmatic analysis helps translators identify the speaker’s intention, tone, emotional attitude, irony, politeness, or humor expressed through phraseological units. For example, the English idiom “break the ice” does not literally mean destroying ice; it pragmatically means starting communication in a friendly way. In Uzbek, it can be translated as “suhbatni boshlab bermoq,” which preserves the communicative effect rather than the literal meaning. Moreover, linguapragmatic analysis is important for maintaining cultural equivalence between languages. Different cultures use different images and symbols in phraseological

expressions. Through pragmatically appropriate translation, the translator ensures that the target audience understands the same implied meaning and emotional impact as the original audience. Linguapragmatic analysis plays a vital role in translating phraseological units because it helps preserve meaning, cultural identity, communicative intention, and stylistic effect in intercultural communication.

### **Conclusion**

Phraseological units are important elements of both English and Uzbek languages because they reflect culture, national identity, and communicative traditions. Their translation requires linguopragmatic transformation to preserve meaning, stylistic value, and pragmatic effect. Successful translation depends on the translator's linguistic competence, cultural awareness, and understanding of context. Linguopragmatic analysis contributes significantly to phraseology, translation studies, and intercultural communication.

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