



TRANSLATION CHALLENGES AND METHODS OF CONVEYING STYLISTIC NUANCES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK IDIOMS

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Abstract. *The article discusses the problems of translating English and Uzbek idioms related to their cultural specificity, imagery and expressiveness. Particular attention is paid to the difficulties of conveying stylistic nuances, emotional and expressive nuances, and national and cultural nuances of fixed expressions. The main methods of translation are analysed: literal, adaptive, equivalent and commentary, with the aim of preserving the meaning and stylistic colouring of idioms. The work emphasises that effective translation requires a combination of linguistic competence and intercultural understanding, which contributes to the accurate transmission of the original text and its expressive means in the target language.*

Keywords: *idioms, translation, English, Uzbek, translation methods, literal translation, equivalent translation, adaptation, descriptive translation.*

INTRODUCTION.

The aim of this study is to identify the difficulties of translating English and Uzbek idioms and to analyse methods of conveying their stylistic and emotional- expressive features. The following tasks are set in the course of the work: to study the linguistic and cultural features of idioms in both languages; to identify key problems in conveying - cultural nuances; considering translation methods and evaluating their practical effectiveness. The object of the study is idioms national in English and Uzbek as a special category of fixed expressions that are figurative and emotionally charged. The subject of the study is the difficulties of translation and ways of preserving stylistic nuances in the target language. Analysis of specific examples allows us to identify patterns in the transmission of meaning and expressiveness, as well as to develop recommendations for more accurate and adequate translation that takes into account both linguistic and cultural aspects.

An idiom is a fixed expression whose meaning cannot be determined literally from the composition of words, but is formed holistically [Kunin, 1996, p. 87; Cowie, 1998, p. 44]. The main characteristics of idioms include imagery, expressiveness and cultural specificity. In English, idioms are widely used to add emotional colour and expressiveness to speech, often reflecting historical and social realities. Uzbek idioms, in turn, carry national, cultural and mental characteristics, expressing folk wisdom and the imagery of the language.

Problems with translating idioms arise from the inability to convey their direct meaning and stylistic nuances, as well as differences in cultural context. It is often necessary to use methods of adaptation, equivalent translation or explanatory commentary to preserve the emotional and stylistic colouring. Effective translation requires a combination of linguistic competence and intercultural understanding.

Translating idioms is tricky because it's hard to get across their style and cultural stuff. Cultural and national stuff is a big deal: lots of idioms reflect historical events, traditions, or how people think, which makes it tough to get them right in another language [Abduazizov, 2010, p. p59].

Lexical and semantic differences between English and Uzbek also create problems in conveying meaning. Some words and expressions have no direct equivalents, requiring the search for functionally and stylistically similar substitutes. The emotional and expressive colouring of idioms is another complication:



idioms can express humour, irony, sadness or admiration, and the loss of these nuances in translation reduces the expressiveness of the text [Shansky, 2006, p. 112; Cowie, 1998, p. 44]. Effective translation requires not only knowledge of the language, but also a deep understanding of the cultural context and emotional intonation of the original expression.

Translating idiomatic expressions is a special linguistic task, since a literal rendering of the components usually results in a loss of the original meaning and stylistic nuance. For this reason, a set of translation methods is used. Calquing (literal translation) has limited application and is used in cases where the figurative basis and semantics in the source and target languages coincide completely or partially. Despite the possibility of preserving the formal structure, this method often fails to convey connotative and culturally specific nuances of meaning. Equivalent translation is considered the most effective method, as it involves replacing the source idiom with its established functional equivalent in the target language. This strategy allows both the denotative meaning and the stylistic and expressive colouring of the expression to be fully preserved.

In the absence of direct equivalents, transformational methods are used. Adaptation (analogous translation) involves modifying the original image in order to bring it closer to the cultural realities of the target audience. Descriptive (explanatory) translation, in turn, boils down to revealing the meaning of the idiom by means of free lexical combination, which compensates for the loss of imagery.

Comments and footnotes are used to convey national and cultural characteristics and emotional and expressive nuances, especially in artistic and academic texts. These techniques provide the necessary cultural context while minimising the loss of pragmatic impact [Baker, 2011, p. 122].

The practical part of the study examines concrete examples of translating idioms between English and Uzbek. For instance, the English idiom “Break the ice” is translated into Uzbek as “muzni sindirmoq”, preserving both the imagery and functional meaning. Similarly, the Uzbek idiom “O‘t ichida pishmoq” can be rendered in English as “to be in hot water”, effectively conveying its sense and emotional nuance.

A comparative analysis shows that successful translations maintain both the semantics and stylistic function of the idiom. Difficult cases arise with culturally specific expressions where direct equivalents do not exist. In such situations, adaptive translation or explanatory notes are used, ensuring comprehension and expressive quality.

The practical analysis confirms that the choice of translation method depends on a combination of lexical, semantic, and cultural factors, as well as the purpose of the text and the target audience. Effective translation balances accuracy with stylistic and cultural fidelity.

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that translating idioms between English and Uzbek involves significant challenges due to cultural specificity, semantic differences, and emotional nuances. The main findings show that successful translation requires a combination of literal, equivalent, adaptive, or explanatory methods to preserve both meaning and stylistic effect. Recommendations emphasize selecting translation strategies based on context, audience, and idiomatic function. Future research could expand to other language pairs, explore innovative translation techniques, and develop practical guidelines for translators to maintain expressiveness and cultural accuracy across diverse texts [Newmark, 1988, p. 95].

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