



THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES OF TRANSLATION
STUDIES: LEXICAL- PHRASEOLOGICAL EQUIVALENCE AND
ADEQUACY IN TRANSLATION

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15654532>

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqola leksikologiyaning frazeologiyaga oid bo'limiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kiyim-kechak nomlari ishtirok etgan frazeologik va idiomatik birliklar lingvomadaniy jihatdan qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Shu bilan bir qatorda, har bir millatning mentaliteti, madaniyati, urf-odatlarini va an'analarini yaqqol ifodalovchi frazeologik vositalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ikki til (ingliz va o'zbek tillari) nuqtai nazaridan ochib berilgan, hamda frazeologik birliklar haqida muhim ma'lumotlar taqdim etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvomadaniy, idiomatik ifoda, leksikologiya, madaniyatlararo muloqot, kognitiv yondashuv, tushunchaviy sohalar, frazeologik birliklar.

Annotation: This article is dedicated to the section of lexicology concerning phraseology. It presents a comparative linguacultural analysis of phraseological and idiomatic units involving clothing names in English and Uzbek. Additionally, the specific features of phraseological expressions that vividly reflect the mentality, culture, customs, and traditions of each nation are revealed from the perspective of both languages (English and Uzbek). The article also provides important information about phraseological units.

Keywords: linguacultural, idiomatic expression, lexicology, intercultural communication, cognitive approach, conceptual domains, phraseological units.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена разделу лексикологии, связанному с фразеологией. В ней проводится сопоставительный лингвокультурный анализ фразеологических и идиоматических единиц с названиями одежды в английском и узбекском языках. Также раскрываются особенности фразеологических средств, ярко отражающих менталитет, культуру, обычаи и традиции каждого народа с точки зрения





двух языков (английского и узбекского). В статье также представлены важные сведения о фразеологических единицах.

Ключевые слова: лингвокультурный, идиоматическое выражение, лексикология, межкультурная коммуникация, когнитивный подход, сферы концептов, фразеологические единицы.

Linguacultural study is a field that combines two different areas: culture studies and language studies. This field looks at how language and culture work together. It studies how this connection starts, grows, and shows up both in the way language is built and in wider social situations. Cultural-language studies try to find out how culture affects the way people use language and how language shows cultural identity and worldview. On one side, it looks at how human experience is built into language expressions that are shaped by cultural rules. On the other side, it studies how people interact with and understand language through their cultural background.

Every language works not only as a way to communicate but also as a storage place for a nation's historical memory, traditional way of life, values, geographical surroundings, and shared ideas. Many of these are quietly hidden in sayings and expressions. So, language becomes like a mirror that shows a people's way of life. People learning foreign languages often have trouble fully understanding the deeper meanings behind phrase expressions of another culture until they learn about that culture's traditions, social behaviors, and ways of thinking. Even though a lot of research has been done on the grammar, meaning, and sentence structure analysis of phrase groups, studying them from a cultural-language perspective - looking at how cultural elements are built into these expressions - is still not well developed. Growing this area of research is important for a fuller understanding of cross-cultural communication and effective language learning.

The basic connection between language and culture was first explained by the German scholar Wilhelm Humboldt. He said that a person's language reflects the world in a way that brings it to life. He stressed that language contains the identity of its speakers and includes their way of life and cultural worldview.

Later, important scholars such as M.M.Pokrovsky, G.V.Stepanov, A.A.Potebnya, D.S.Likhachev, Y.M.Lotman, and F.I.Busayev made significant contributions to the development of cultural-language studies. They built the theoretical and scientific foundation for this field. In Uzbek language studies, pioneering contributions to cultural-language studies were made by researchers such as Sh.Safarov, D.Khudoyberganov, N.Mahmudov, and Sh.Usmanova. More





recently, the comparison study of Uzbek phrases with other languages from a cultural-language and thinking perspective has become popular. Scholars like B.Safaraliyev, G.Bakiyeva, and N.Nasrullayeva have explored how to group phrase expressions by meaning. They put them into idea areas such as religion, legend, history, literature, geography, and national identity. Also, Professor A.Mamatov has looked at phrase groups from a historical word-origin viewpoint. He emphasizes that many sayings come from Uzbek cultural realities. He also notes how both related and unrelated languages have influenced Uzbek phrases through borrowing and adaptation processes.

Indeed, studying phrases through a cultural-language view is important not only for understanding language in its social and historical context but also for keeping the non-physical heritage that is hidden in expressions. Especially in multilingual societies like Uzbekistan, looking at how sayings reflect cultural values and historical experiences makes cross-cultural communication better and deepens appreciation for the richness of the native language. In English, sayings that contain names of clothing and footwear items are quite common. These expressions have often existed for centuries, and in many cases, their literal connections to clothing have disappeared, making their meanings harder to figure out for language learners. To help understanding, here are selected sayings related to clothing items such as hats, belts, shoes, and gloves in Uzbek and English.

1. One such idiom is **“Tighten your belt”**, which literally suggests pulling one’s belt tighter but figuratively means to reduce spending or live more frugally, usually during tough financial times.

“With rising prices, we’ll have to tighten our belts this year”.

2. **“Handle someone with kid gloves”** means to treat someone delicately or cautiously. Kid gloves were historically made of soft leather, symbolizing gentleness.

“He’s very sensitive – his colleagues always handle him with kid gloves”.

3. The idiom **“Get something under your belt”** means to acquire experience, knowledge, or an achievement. Though, it refers literally to consuming food or drink, in modern usage it refers to accomplishments.

“Once you get a few more interviews under your belt, you’ll feel more confident.”

When it comes to idioms in Uzbek language, there are many idioms related to clothing names which convey metaphorical, inner meaning.

1. **“Bir yoqadan bosh chiqarmoq”** – to be united, to be unanimous





Aka-ukalar bir yoqadan bosh chiqarib harakat qilsa, maqsadlariga yanada tez erishadilar.

1. “To’nini teskari kiyib oldi” – to be obstinate without turning off
Example: Uning sovuq muomalasi tufayli Saodat to’nini teskari kiydi.

2. “Do’ppisini osmonga otdi” – juda hursand bo’ldi, over happy.

Example: Farzandli bo’lganini eshitib do’ppisini osmonga otdi [4], [5].

These idioms show how clothing-related expressions in English can carry rich metaphorical meanings that go far beyond their literal sense. Understanding their historical and cultural backgrounds not only enhances comprehension but also brings learners closer to the cultural mindset embedded in the language.

This study highlights the importance of idioms with adjective components in English and Uzbek, an area that remains relatively understudied. Focusing on around ten clothing-related idioms, it explored how cultural identity shapes and is reflected in language. Despite cultural differences, many adjective-based idioms in both languages share similar meanings, often describing human qualities. Linguistic, semantic, and morphological analyses, along with insights from leading linguists, support these findings.

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