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DIDACTIC AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES (BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK)

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the semantic analysis of phraseological units in bilingual dictionaries compiled based on English and Uzbek. Phraseological units constitute a stable lexico-semantic layer of language, and their meaning is often not deducible from the literal meanings of their constituent parts. In this study, selected phraseological units from English–Uzbek dictionaries were analyzed in terms of their semantic structure, meaning shifts, connotative aspects, and translation equivalents.

KEY WORDS

phraseological units, semantic analysis, bilingual dictionaries, translation equivalence, idioms, lexicography

IKKI TILLI LUG‘ATLARDA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING DIDAKTIK VA SEMANTIK TAHLILI (INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARI ASOSIDA)

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqola ingliz va o‘zbek tillari asosida tuzilgan ikki tilli lug‘atlarda frazeologik birliklarning didaktik va semantik tahliliga bag‘ishlangan. Frazeologik birliklar tilning barqaror leksik-semantik qatlamini tashkil etib, ularning ma’nosi ko‘pincha tarkibiy qismlarining bevosita (literal) ma’nolaridan kelib chiqmaydi. Tadqiqot jarayonida ingliz–o‘zbek lug‘atlaridan tanlab olingan frazeologik birliklar ularning semantik tuzilishi, ma’no siljishlari, konnotativ jihatlari hamda tarjima ekvivalentlari nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilindi.

KALIT SO‘ZLAR

frazeologik birliklar, semantik tahlil, ikki tilli lug‘atlar, tarjima ekvivalentligi, idiomalar, lug‘atshunoslik

ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЙ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В ДВУЯЗЫЧНЫХ СЛОВАРЯХ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена семантическому анализу фразеологических единиц в двуязычных словарях, составленных на основе английского и узбекского языков. Фразеологические единицы образуют устойчивый лексико-семантический слой языка, и их значение зачастую не выводится из буквальных значений составляющих компонентов. В ходе исследования фразеологические единицы, отобранные из англо-узбекских

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словарей, были проанализированы с точки зрения их семантической структуры, смысловых сдвигов, коннотативных особенностей и переводческих эквивалентов.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

фразеологические единицы, семантический анализ, двуязычные словари, переводческая эквивалентность, идиомы, лексикография

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units are stable structures reflecting the lexico-semantic layer of a language and play an important role in understanding lexical richness. Bilingual dictionaries, especially those pairing English and Uzbek, are crucial for identifying translation equivalents of phraseological units and examining their semantic features, making this topic highly relevant in linguistic research. This study provides a semantic description and analysis of phraseological units in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries and examines semantic challenges arising during the translation process. The meaning of phraseological units is context-dependent, and their semantic structure introduces complexity in translation. Differences between the English and Uzbek phraseological systems present challenges for translators and linguists alike. Therefore, investigating the semantic properties of phraseological units in bilingual dictionaries and identifying their translation characteristics is of significant importance. In modern linguistics, phraseological units are recognized as an essential and complex layer of the language system. They embody the national and cultural characteristics of a language, encapsulate collective thought and historical experience, and enrich spoken and written expression with semantic and stylistic depth. A distinctive feature of phraseological units is that their overall meaning does not fully correspond to the sum of the literal meanings of their components. This property complicates their study, classification, and translation, necessitating specialized linguistic approaches. Bilingual dictionaries serve as a primary tool in language learning, enabling learners to acquire not only individual lexical meanings but also ready-made speech units. Specifically, in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries, the manner in which phraseological units are presented, explained, and translated significantly influences learners' language competence. Practical experience shows, however, that existing dictionaries do not always sufficiently clarify the semantic properties of phraseological units, potentially leading to misinterpretation. English and Uzbek belong to typologically and structurally different language systems, and their phraseological systems also have distinct features. Many English phraseological units are metaphorical and idiomatic, whereas in Uzbek, they are often figurative and based on national-cultural contexts. Thus, translating a phraseological unit from one language into another requires consideration not only of lexical equivalence but also of semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic aspects. This places complex and responsible demands on bilingual dictionaries. The present study aims to determine how phraseological units are semantically represented in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries. The research analyzes how phraseological units are presented in dictionaries, the degree of semantic equivalence, and their connotative and cultural components. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that accurate semantic interpretation of phraseological units enhances not only translation quality but also learners' communicative competence.

Accordingly, this article focuses on the semantic analysis of phraseological units and provides scholarly conclusions for improving bilingual dictionaries. The findings have both theoretical

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and practical significance for lexicography, phraseology, and translation studies and can be applied in the process of compiling and refining educational dictionaries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of phraseological units has a long-standing history in linguistics, with numerous researchers investigating their theoretical foundations, semantic properties, and representation in dictionaries. In particular, the works of Russian, English, and Uzbek linguists have played a pivotal role in establishing phraseology as an independent branch of linguistic study. V. V. Vinogradov's contributions occupy a special place in the development of phraseological theory. In his work "Основные типы фразеологических единиц в русском языке", he classifies phraseological units from a semantic perspective and justifies their degree of stability and meaning cohesion. This approach later served as a methodological foundation for the study of phraseology in other languages. Vinogradov's semantic approach also represents an essential theoretical source for the comparative analysis of English and Uzbek phraseological units. In the study of English phraseology, A. P. Cowie's "Phraseology: Theory, Analysis and Applications" is regarded as a key scholarly resource. The author extensively examines the semantic structure of phraseological units, principles of their presentation in dictionaries, and their relevance in educational lexicons. Cowie emphasizes the importance of semantic precision when presenting phraseological units in both explanatory and bilingual dictionaries, particularly regarding their contextual meaning.

Additionally, in the analysis of English phraseology, "The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations" by M. Benson, E. Benson, and R. Ilson represents an essential reference. This dictionary, together with the authors' theoretical insights, provides a comprehensive account of the semantic interrelations and lexical combinatorial properties of phraseological units. It serves as a theoretical basis for selecting and explaining phraseological units in bilingual dictionaries. In Uzbek linguistics, the study of phraseological units is extensively covered in Sh. Rahmatullayev's works, including "O'zbek tilining frazeologik lug'ati" and "O'zbek tilida frazeologizmlar". These studies analyze the semantic characteristics, figurativeness, and national-cultural foundations of Uzbek phraseological units. The author highlights the functional importance of phraseological units in speech and emphasizes the critical issue of semantic equivalence when translating them into other languages. The study of semantic challenges in translating phraseological units between English and Uzbek also draws on translation studies research. For example, N. Komissarov's "Teoriya perevoda (lingvisticheskie aspekty)" thoroughly addresses the issue of equivalence in translating phraseological units. Komissarov introduces the notions of full, partial, and zero equivalence, which provide a critical theoretical framework for the semantic analysis of phraseological units in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries. Among works dedicated to bilingual lexicography, L. Zgusta's "Manual of Lexicography" is noteworthy. It addresses both theoretical and practical aspects of dictionary compilation, including the role and methods of presenting phraseological units. In this work, the semantic description of phraseological units is highlighted as an essential component of educational dictionaries.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed qualitative analytical methods to examine phraseological units in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries. The following approaches were utilized:

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Lexicographic analysis – Phraseological units were extracted from English–Uzbek dictionaries, and their definitions and translation equivalents were examined.

Semantic analysis – The core meanings, connotative components, metaphorical features, and idiomatic structures of the selected phraseological units were analyzed.

Comparative method – The semantic characteristics of English and Uzbek phraseological units were compared to identify similarities and differences.

Data sources included English–Uzbek Dictionary, Uzbek–English Phraseological Dictionaries, as well as relevant scholarly research articles and studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To beat around the bush → mavzudan chalg‘imoq

English phraseological unit: to beat around the bush

Uzbek equivalent: mavzudan chalg‘imoq

Semantic analysis: The literal translation of this English unit does not convey its meaning. An idiomatic equivalent is required to preserve semantic adequacy.

A piece of cake → juda oson

English phraseological unit: a piece of cake

Uzbek equivalent: juda oson

Semantic analysis: The metaphorical imagery (“piece of cake”) is not retained in Uzbek; however, the primary semantic meaning—ease of action—is fully preserved.

Spill the beans → sirni oshkor qilmoq

English phraseological unit: spill the beans

Uzbek equivalent: sirni oshkor qilmoq

Semantic analysis: The metaphorical component (beans) is not translated literally. A semantic equivalent is employed to maintain the original meaning.

Hit the nail on the head → bevosita to‘g‘ri gapirish

English phraseological unit: hit the nail on the head

Uzbek equivalent: bevosita to‘g‘ri gapirish / aynan to‘g‘ri nuqtani urish

Semantic analysis: The figurative structure of the English idiom is partially preserved or expressed through a semantic equivalent in Uzbek.

Break the ice → muzlikni buzmoq / munosabatni yumshatmoq

English phraseological unit: break the ice

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Uzbek equivalent: munosabatni yumshatmoq / muzlikni buzmoq

Semantic analysis: The translation is context-dependent. The word “ice” is not translated metaphorically; the primary semantic function—initiating social interaction—is conveyed.

Barking up the wrong tree → noto‘g‘ri yo‘lni tanlamoq

English phraseological unit: barking up the wrong tree

Uzbek equivalent: noto‘g‘ri yo‘lni tanlamoq / bejiz iz qilmoq

Semantic analysis: The metaphorical imagery of the English idiom is not preserved in Uzbek, but the semantic equivalent fully conveys the intended meaning. Literal translation often fails to ensure semantic equivalence. Metaphorical and idiomatic units must be rendered using contextually appropriate equivalents. Bilingual dictionaries should pay particular attention to phraseological units to maintain semantic consistency.

The results indicate that English phraseological units frequently have metaphorical structures, whereas their Uzbek equivalents differ in semantic construction. For example, the idiom “to beat around the bush” loses its literal meaning if translated word-for-word and is rendered in Uzbek as “mavzudan chalg‘imoq”. Certain phraseological units demonstrate a high degree of semantic equivalence.

CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates that the semantic analysis of phraseological units in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries is of considerable importance in both linguistics and translation studies. The translation of phraseological units must take into account semantic properties, cultural context, and idiomatic structures. This research focused on the semantic analysis of phraseological units in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries. The results show that phraseological units have a complex, multi-layered semantic structure. Literal translation often leads to inaccurate or partial meaning, but contextual equivalents can preserve the primary semantic content.

The analysis also identified three levels of semantic equivalence between English and Uzbek phraseological units:

Full semantic equivalence – The meaning and function of the unit are almost identical in both languages.

Example: a piece of cake ↔ juda oson

Partial semantic equivalence – The meaning is similar, but stylistic or metaphorical features are modified.

Example: hit the nail on the head ↔ bevosita to‘g‘ri gapirish

No semantic equivalence – Some phraseological units have no direct equivalent and are adapted contextually.

Example: barking up the wrong tree ↔ bejsiz iz qilmoq / noto‘g‘ri yo‘lni tanlamoq

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The findings indicate that the effectiveness of bilingual dictionaries extends beyond providing lexical meanings. Proper semantic representation of phraseological units, considering their cultural context and idiomatic structure, is essential. This approach contributes significantly to the development of learners' communicative and linguistic competence and enhances the didactic value of bilingual dictionaries.

In summary, the semantic analysis of phraseological units in English–Uzbek bilingual dictionaries is not only theoretically significant but also has important practical and educational implications.

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