

## THE PROBLEMS TRANSLATION OF PHRASAL VERBS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract.** *This article discusses an important topic related to the translation of English phrasal verbs into Uzbek. Phrasal verbs are considered one of the difficult parts of the English language because their meanings are often different from the meanings of the individual words.*

*Therefore, translating them correctly is very important in order to keep the original meaning of the text. A good translation requires not only knowledge of vocabulary and grammar, but also understanding of culture and context. Translation is a complex field which is connected with linguistics, literature, psychology, culture and several other disciplines. Different scholars study translation from various perspectives and use different methods in their research.*

*Nowadays, many theoretical studies in translation are mostly based on linguistic approaches, since language plays a central role in the translation process.*

**Keywords:** *phrasal verb, target language, source language, equivalency, translating strategies, idiomatic phrasal verbs.*

**Introduction.** With the development of written language, written translation also appeared together with oral translation. Translators translated official, religious, and business texts. At first, translation had an important social role. It helped people from different languages communicate with each other.

Written translation gave people a chance to learn about the culture and literature of other nations. It also helped different cultures influence and enrich one another. Knowing foreign languages allows people to read books in the original form, but not everyone has the opportunity to learn a foreign language.

**METHODOLOGY.** Translation is the process of converting text from a source language (or original language) to a target language (or new language). In some cases, there may be multiple target languages for a single translation.

The purpose of translation is to make it easier to communicate across languages and cultures.

Translation expands access to information, enables the spread of ideas, and supports many industries.

While we may be tempted to think of translation as something developed for a modern, global society, it's quite the opposite. Translation has been practiced for thousands of years, accompanying written human communication throughout history.

Peter Newmark considered the following principles very important in translation:

- Accurate transfer of meaning – the translator must preserve the main idea of the text.
- Natural translation – the translation should not sound artificial; it must be simple and understandable.
- Cultural equivalence – cultural words and expressions from one language should be adapted to another language appropriately.
- Preserving the author's style – the writer's style and way of thinking should not be lost in translation.
- Avoiding word-for-word translation – in some cases, it is better to translate freely according to meaning rather than literally.

Finally, another characteristic of phrasal verbs is polysemy.

A polyseme is a word or phrase with different, but related, senses. Since the test for polysemy is the vague concept of the relatedness, judgments of polysemy can be difficult to make.

Because applying pre-existing words to new situations is a natural process of language change, looking at words' etymology is helpful in determining polysemy but not the only solution; as words become lost in etymology, what once was a useful distinction of meaning may no longer be so. Some seemingly unrelated words share a common historical origin, however, so etymology is not an infallible test for polysemy, and dictionary writers also often defer to speakers' intuitions to judge polysemy in cases where it contradicts etymology.[4] English has many polysemous words. For example, the verb "to get" can mean "procure" (I'll get the drinks), "become" (she got scared), "understand" (I get it).

1. The plane took off at 7 a.m.  
– Samolyot soat 7 da uchdi.
2. My car broke down on the way home.  
– Mashinam uyga qaytayotganda buzilib qoldi.
3. She looks after her younger brother every day.  
– U har kuni ukasiga qaraydi.
4. He turned up late to the meeting.  
– U uchrashuvga kechikib keldi.
5. They gave up their plans because of the weather.  
– Ular ob-havo sababli rejalaridan voz kechishdi.

Scholars and linguists view phrasal verbs as an essential, highly frequent, and complex component of the English language, particularly in spoken and informal contexts. They are generally defined as multi-word units comprising a verb and a particle (adverb, preposition, or both) that function as a single semantic and syntactic unit.

The Oxford dictionary, defines phrasal verbs as a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition or both. Typically, their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves. The adverb or preposition is called a particle.

**RESULT.** According to Hasan Ghazala, phrasal and idiomatic expressions are among the most difficult units in translation because their meanings are not derived from the literal sum of their individual words. They are highly context-dependent and cannot be fully understood or translated through word-for-word rendering.

Therefore, a translator must focus on conveying the intended meaning and communicative function of such expressions in the target language; otherwise, the translated text will sound unnatural and may lose clarity and fluency.

On

1. Go on = continue – davom ettirmoq
2. Put on = wear – kiymoq
3. Hang on = wait – kutmoq

Off

1. Get off = leave – tark etmoq, jonab ketmoq.
2. Take off = fly/ undress – yechmoq, (kiyimni)
3. Write off = dismiss/ ignore/ exclude – istemoldan chiqarish.

Up

1. Eat up = finish eating – yeb qoyish
2. Give up = stop – tashlamoq, toxtatmoq
3. Speak up = raise one's voice – balandroq ovozdagi gapirmoq.

Down

1. Break down = stop working / cry – buzilib qolmoq / yig'lab yubormoq
2. Write down = note – yozib olmoq
3. Turn down = refuse / lower – rad etmoq / pasaytirmoq
4. Sit down = take a seat – o'tirmoq
5. Calm down = become calm – tinchlanmoq

After

1. Look after = take care of – qaramoq, g'amxo'rlik qilmoq
2. Go after = follow / chase – orqasidan bormoq / quvmoq
3. Ask after = inquire about someone – hol so'ramoq
4. Run after = chase – quvib ketmoq
5. Take after = resemble – o'xshamoq (ota-ona yoki qarindoshga)

Out

1. Go out = leave / date – chiqmoq / uchrashuvga chiqmoq
2. Find out = discover – bilib olmoq
3. Turn out = happen / result – bo'lib chiqmoq
4. Check out = leave / investigate – tekshirmoq / chiqib ketmoq

Over

1. Come over = visit – mehmonga kelmoq
2. Get over = recover – tuzalmoq, o'tib ketmoq
3. Look over = review – ko'rib chiqmoq
4. Take over = control – boshqaruvni olish

Back

1. Come back = return – qaytmoq
2. Give back = return something – qaytarib bermoq
3. Take back = withdraw words – gapni qaytarib olmoq
4. Go back = return – orqaga qaytmoq

**DISCUSSION.** Nevertheless, people are able to learn and memorize the most common phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs are similar to irregular verbs. Translators only need to memorize the most frequent and important ones. That means they should focus on the main core combinations of each common phrasal verb. For example, the verb “come” has more than 50 phrasal verb combinations.

The common ones are six only:

- Come in – kirmoq(ichkariga)
- Come across – (duch kelmoq, uchratib qolmoq)
- Come on – boshlanmoq, paydo bolmoq.
- Come off – risoladagidek ketmoq, rejadagidek sodir bol
- Come out – paydo bolmoq, nashrdan chiqmoq
- Come through – qabul qilmoq, yetib kelmoq (malumotga nisbatan)

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, phrasal verbs are one of the most important and widely used elements of the English language. They differ from simple verbs because they combine with particles (such as on, off, up, down, in, out, etc.) to form new and often unpredictable meanings.

Therefore, understanding and using phrasal verbs correctly is essential for learning English effectively.

One of the key features of phrasal verbs is their polysemy. A single phrasal verb can have several different meanings depending on the context. This makes them more difficult to translate because literal, word-for-word translation does not always give the correct meaning. At the same time, phrasal verbs are similar to irregular verbs in the sense that they are not always learned through strict rules but mainly through memorization and practice. Translators and language learners need to focus on the most common and important phrasal verbs, since they are widely used in both spoken and written language.

For example, the verb “come” has more than 50 phrasal verb combinations, each with its own meaning depending on the situation. This clearly shows how rich and complex phrasal verbs are in English.

Overall, mastering phrasal verbs helps learners use English more naturally, fluently, and accurately. It also improves translation quality and makes communication more effective and expressive.

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