

LEXICAL-GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR RENDERING IN UZBEK

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Annotation: This thesis investigates the intricate lexical-grammatical features of verb phrases in English, focusing on verb forms, auxiliaries, modals, particles, and complements, and delves into the challenges encountered in translating these structures into Uzbek.

Key words: lexical-grammatical features, phrasal verbs, auxiliaries, modals, particles, complements, idiomatic expressions, cultural Specificity.

Introduction: Phrasal verbs, the backbone of sentence structure in English, play a crucial role in conveying actions, conditions, and relationships within a sentence. Understanding the intricate interplay of lexical and grammatical elements within verb phrases is essential for mastering English syntax and communication. Phrasal verbs consist of a head verb and one or more obligatory particles. They have been used as lexical units in informal as well as formal speech and written situations. Their integration into a unit allows them to function like individual words that often have a specialized multiple context-sensitive meanings

Literature analysis and methodology: Phrasal verbs are used as verbal units across types in writing without any consideration for the previously presumed colloquial or lower-register effect. Thus, their linguistic features can be roughly determined by their syntactic and semantic characteristics. Coupled with these syntactic complexities are the semantics of phrasal verbs more complicated. According to the literature, there are many ways to categorize phrases verbs semantically. They can be classified according to the number of elements used metaphor, metaphor type and idiomaticity.

Phrasal verbs can be classified, according to the degree of dependency between the verb and its particle, into literal, idiomatic, and aspectual. In literal phrasal verbs the dependency between the verb and its particle is weak. Therefore, the constituents appear to retain much of their meaning. For example, in “He picked up the paper”, the meaning of both the verb “picked” and its particle “up” is a “straightforward product of their semantic components”.

Results: One of the major challenges in rendering English phrasal verbs into Uzbek lies in the differences between the two languages' grammatical structures.

Uzbek is an agglutinative language, where words are formed by adding affixes to a root. In contrast, English relies heavily on the use of prepositions and particles to create phrasal verbs. This dissimilarity poses difficulties when attempting to convey the intended meaning and idiomatic nuances of English phrasal verbs in Uzbek.

Translating phrasal verbs requires a comprehensive understanding of the semantic, pragmatic, and idiomatic aspects of both languages involved. Literal translations often fall short in capturing the full meaning and usage of phrasal verbs, leading to potential misinterpretations or confusion for Uzbek speakers. It is crucial for translators and language learners to analyze the context and consider alternative lexical and grammatical structures in Uzbek to effectively convey the intended meaning of English phrasal verbs.

Discussion: Analysis of Lexical-Grammatical Features:

1. Verb Forms: Example: *The cat sits on the mat.* - Analysis: In this sentence, the verb form "sits" denotes a present tense action. The verb form in English may have different endings, which need to be appropriately translated into Uzbek to reflect the tense and aspect of the action.

2. Auxiliaries: Example: *She is studying for her exam.* - Analysis: The auxiliary verb "is" combined with the main verb "studying" indicates the present continuous tense. Translating auxiliary verbs accurately into Uzbek is crucial to convey the right tense and grammatical structure in the target language.

3. Modals: Example: *They should visit their grandparents.* - Analysis: The modal verb "should" expresses obligation or recommendation. Translating modal verbs requires an understanding of their nuanced meanings and appropriate equivalents in Uzbek to convey the intended modal sense accurately.

4. Particles: Example: *He turned down the job offer.* - Analysis: The particle "down" in this phrasal verb adds a directional element to the verb "turned." Translating particle verbs presents a challenge in capturing the idiomatic and figurative meanings they carry in English.

5. Complements: Example: *She bought a gift for her friend.* - Analysis: The complement "for her friend" specifies the recipient of the gift. In translating complements, attention must be paid to maintaining the relationship between the verb and its complement in Uzbek to avoid ambiguity or loss of meaning.

Challenges in Rendering English Verb Phrases into Uzbek:

1. Tense and Aspect Differences: English and Uzbek may have varying ways of expressing tense and aspect, leading to challenges in accurately conveying the temporal and aspectual nuances of verb phrases.

2. Idiomatic Expressions: Phrasal verbs and idiomatic expressions in English may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek, requiring creative strategies to capture their figurative meaning in translation.

3. Cultural Specificity: Certain verb phrases may contain cultural references or nuances that are unique to English-speaking contexts, posing challenges in finding culturally appropriate equivalents in Uzbek

Conclusion: In conclusion, the translation of lexical-grammatical features of verb phrases from English to Uzbek requires a deep understanding of linguistic structures, cultural contexts, and translation strategies. By analyzing examples and identifying challenges in rendering verb phrases, this thesis highlights the importance of linguistic expertise and cultural sensitivity in achieving accurate and meaningful translations. Addressing these challenges fosters effective communication and bridges linguistic gaps between English and Uzbek, enriching cross-cultural understanding and promoting linguistic diversity.

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