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## The Challenges in Translation of the Verbs and Phrasal Verbs of Body Movement in Uzbek and English Languages

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### ANNOTATION

The translation of verbs of body movement from Uzbek to English and vice versa presents a series of challenges due to differences in grammar, syntax, and culture. This research paper aims to examine these problems in translation and provide possible solutions to address them. The paper will first explore the conceptualization of body movement in both languages and compare the linguistic features of the verbs of body movement in Uzbek and English. Then, it will analyze the difficulties that arise during the translation process and offer strategies to overcome them. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of understanding cultural differences and linguistic nuances in achieving accurate and effective translations.

**KEYWORDS:** translation, body movement, Uzbek, English, linguistic features, phrasal verbs, cultural differences.

### Introduction

Translation is a complex process that involves transferring the meaning of words and expressions from one language to another. The task of translating verbs of body movement from Uzbek to English and vice versa is particularly challenging due to differences in grammar, syntax, and cultural nuances. This research paper aims to examine the problems that arise during the translation of verbs of body movement in Uzbek and English and provide possible solutions to overcome them.

Interpretation of English phrasal verbs is very important part of the science of translation because it couldn't be a real good correct transferring without correct translating of the verbs of body movement, particularly phrasal verbs. Translation is a complicated phenomenon involving linguistics, psychological culture, literary and other factors. Different aspects of translation can be studied with the methods of the respective sciences. Up to date most of theoretical research of translation has been done with the frameworks of linguistics.

### Discussion

The conceptualization of body movement in Uzbek and English reflects differences in culture and worldview. In Uzbek, body movement is often seen as an integral part of social interaction and communication. Verbs of body movement are used to convey politeness, respect, and hierarchy. For example, the Uzbek verb "salom

qil-" (literally, "to make bow") is used to show respect to elders or superiors. In contrast, English conceptualizes body movement more in terms of physical action and motion. Verbs of body movement in English are often used to describe physical actions, such as "walk," "run," or "jump."

The grammatical structures of verbs of body movement in Uzbek and English also differ. In Uzbek, verbs of body movement are often formed by adding suffixes to the root verb. For example, the verb "yur-" (to walk) can be transformed into "yurgiz-" (to make walk) or "yurgan-" (having walked). In English, verbs of body movement use auxiliary verbs to form different tenses. For example, "I walk" becomes "I am walking" in the present continuous tense.

The differences in grammar, syntax, and cultural nuances between Uzbek and English pose several challenges during the translation of verbs of body movement. One of the main difficulties is finding an equivalent verb that conveys the same meaning and cultural connotations. For example, the Uzbek verb "salom qil-" has no direct equivalent in English, as it is used to convey respect and hierarchy that is not as explicit in English culture.

Translation is the transformation of the message of the source language to the message of the translating language. The exact translation is impossible because of a great number of languages differences in the grammar and the number of words, besides, the distinction of the cultures can influence the way of translating and its results. Translation is the art of revelation. It makes the unknown known. The translator has the fever and craft to recognize, recreate and reveal the works of the other artist. Translation is an art between tongues. Some translators tried to define the row of demands of which the good translators should be. The French humanist E. Dolet (1509 - 1546) considered that a translator should keep the following five basic principles of translation: 1. To understand the content of the translating text and the intention of the author perfectly; 2. To know the language he translates from and the language he translates on perfectly; 3. To avoid the tendency to translate word for word, because it misrepresents the original content and spoils the beauty of its form; 4. To use the translation the speech forms in general use; 5. To reproduce the general impression in corresponding key, produced by the original, Additionally, the particle is crucial in changing the meaning of the verb it joins since they merge and give up their original meanings to create a new semantic unit. Finally, phrasal verbs have the property of polysemy, which means that depending on the circumstances in which they are used, any one idiomatic phrasal verb may have up to ten or more alternative meanings. by choosing and placing words correctly. E.g.

1. She broke away from her friends- U do`stlaridan ayrildi.
2. The thief broke away from the police- O`g`ri politsiya qo`lidan qochib qutuldi.
3. The machine has broken off.- Mashina ishlashdan to`xtadi.
4. The governments have broken off their diplomatic relationship. -Hukumatlararo diplomatic aloqalarga chek qo`yildi.

The researcher emphasizes the importance of phrasal verbs, contending that users of other languages frequently misread messages' contents because they don't comprehend phrasal verbs and avoid using them, resulting in stilted language and a lack of fluidity. They contend further that the avoidance of phrasal verbs leads to protracted circumlocutions and that although these forms are more prevalent in speech and informal writing, they do also appear to a large extent in more formal written language.

The combination of the same preposition/ adverb with different verbs may result in different meanings. For example: **On** 1. Go on = continue – davom ettirmoq 2. Put on = wear – kiymoq 3. Hang on = wait – kutmoq. **Off** 1. Get off = leave – tark etmoq, jo`nab ketmoq. 2. Take off = fly/ undress – yechmoq, (kiyimni) 3. Write off = dismiss/ ignore/ exclude – iste`moldan chiqarish. **Up** 1. Eat up = finish eating – yeb qo`yish 2. Give up = stop – tashlamoq, to`xtatmoq 3. Speak up = raise one's voice – balandroq ovozda gapirmoq. As we have mentioned above one semantic unit can express a plenty of meanings across the language.

Translators should be aware of the context-specific usage of phrasal verbs. But familiarity doesn't only mean using exclusively phrasal verbs from the translator's mother tongue. Additionally, it involves being exposed to them. The meanings of every English phrasal verb, not even all the combinations like come, do, drink, go, see, take, etc., are by no means within the reach of translators.

However, they are able to learn and retain the most frequently used phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs resemble irregular verbs in many ways. Only the most typical and significant ones must be memorized by translators. They must focus on the primary core combinations of each of these widespread phrasal verbs. For instance, "come" contains around sixty different phrasal verb combinations.

The common ones are six only: - Come in – kirmoq(ichkariga) - Come across – (duch kelmoq, uchratib qolmoq) - Come on – boshlanmoq, paydo bo`lmoq. - Come off – risoladagidek ketmoq, rejadagidek sodir bo`l - Come out – paydo bo`lmoq, nashrdan chiqmoq - Come through – qabul qilmoq, yetib kelmoq (ma`lumotga nisbatan)

Each of the combinations mentioned above has more than one meaning; simultaneously they have a common essential and basic. Translators can confine themselves learning these common phrasal combinations of "come" and other common phrasal combinations of common verbs in English with their core meanings. In this way, it would be possible for them to translate English phrasal verbs into TL, particularly Uzbek. Still another possible solution for the problem of translating phrasal verbs is to depend on the context; but this does not work all the time and in all the cases. It is a widely acknowledged that there are plenty of phrasal verbs in the English language and one verb may provide different phrasal verbs; each one has its own meaning. The only thing which should be done is to add some adverbial elements after the verb. Yet, we have bound to confess that it is so difficult for translators to distinguish between them; even the context cannot be useful in all cases. In the same manner, in his article *Some Ways of Translating English Phrasal Verbs into Russian*, Yatskovich casts a light on "the essence of some semantic correspondences in the English and Russian verbal systems" (1999; p. 1). Yatskovich admits that "it seems almost impossible to create a consistent rigid system of lexical correspondences between SL and TL without encountering numerous debatable problems" (1999; p. 2). One of such debatable problems, he elaborates, is the polysemic nature of phrasal verbs, which has to be always kept in the mind of translator when dealing with phrasal verbs. He, all in all, concludes that "understanding of semantic correspondences in English and TLs` verbal systems can be quite a powerful tool in the translator's arsenal" (p. 3).

## Results

Ghazala 18 says that what makes the translation of phrasal verbs difficult is the fact that they are mostly unpredictable (1995). They are difficult to be guessed from the context in most cases, unlike simple words which can be guessed (of course not in all the cases).

Discerned translating problems and difficulties don't exhaust the all variety of complications in translation. They reflect only the fundamental, the most typical situations. Translating of English phrasal verbs is very

important part of the science of translation because it couldn't be a real good correct translation without correct translating of the phrasal verbs. Every translator should pay attention to the translation of the phrasal verbs and work hard with each phrasal verb. English and Uzbek lexical systems are so different that they demand the special approach to translating of each verb according to its contextual meaning.

### Conclusion

Another challenge is the lack of context in the source text. Verbs of body movement can have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. The translator must carefully consider the context to choose the most appropriate translation. Additionally, idiomatic expressions and figurative language can further complicate the translation process.

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