JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI

SADIKOVA SAODAT MINOVAROVNA

INGLIZCHA VA O‘ZBEKCHA BADIIY TARJIMA ASARLARDA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING IFODALANISHI (Teodor Drayzer asarlari misolida)

10.00.13 – Qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida tillar xalq madaniyati, tarixi, ma’naviy qadriyatlari, milliy tafakkuri va urf-odatlari bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda, ya’ni antropotsentrik paradigma asosida tahlil va talqin etilmoqda. Yangi ilmiy yo‘nalishlar – kognitiv tilshunoslik, pragmatik tilshunoslik, psixolingvistika, lingvokulturologiya va etnolingvistika kabi sohalarda zalvorli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Shu nuqtayi nazardan ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining umumiy va o‘ziga xos jihatlarini, ulardagi frazeologik birliklarning variantlarda namoyon bo‘lishi, semantik va madaniy jihatdan qanday farqlanishini aniqlash dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida har bir xalqning milliy-mental va mintaqaviy xususiyatlari, til va madaniyat munosabatini tadqiq etuvchi lingvokulturologiya jadal rivojlanayotgan yo‘nalishlardan biridir. Til birliklariga, xususan, frazeologik birliklarga lingvokulturologik nuqtayi nazardan yondashish ularning mohiyatini to‘laroq ochish imkonini bermoqda. Frazeologik birliklarning milliy-madaniy mazmunni ifodalashdagi o‘rni va ularning tarjimada adekvat aks ettirilishini ingliz va o‘zbek tillari misolida qiyosiy tahlil etish tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik ilmida dolzarb muammolardan biridir.

Yangi O‘zbekistonda ilm-fanning rivojiga, xususan, qardosh bo‘lmagan tillarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqiga, tarjimashunoslik ilmining yangi sifat bosqichiga o‘tishiga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda. “Xalqaro tajribalardan kelib chiqib, oliy ta’limning ilg‘or standartlarini joriy etish, jumladan, o‘quv dasturlarida nazariy bilim olishga yo‘naltirilgan ta’limdan amaliy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishga yo‘naltirilgan ta’lim tizimiga bosqichma-bosqich o‘tish”[1] tilshunoslik sohasida innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy qilish ehtiyojini vujudga keltirmoqda. Bu esa tarjimashunoslik doirasida muallif hamda tarjimon uslublarini qiyoslash, yozuvchi uslubining tarjima matnida qanday namoyon bo‘lishini aniqlash, ingliz badiiy asarlaridagi frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada aks ettirilishini tadqiq etish zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’limi tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tili davlat tili sifatida nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari, 2012-yil 10-dekabrdagi PQ-1875-son “Chet tillarni o‘rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son

[1] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. // Xalq so‘zi, 09.10.2019. –№ 209 (7439).

“O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarorlari hamda qator boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida frazeologik birliklarning nazariy va amaliy asoslarini o‘rganish masalasi keng ilmiy qiziqish uyg‘otib kelmoqda. Ingliz tilshunosligida bu yo‘nalishda olib borilgan fundamental tadqiqotlar frazeologiyaning shakllanishi, frazeologik birliklarning semantik tuzilishi, sintaktik xususiyatlari va ularning kognitiv mohiyatini yoritishga qaratilgan. Ch.Balli frazeologik birliklarni semantik hodisa sifatida izohlagan[2] bo‘lsa, G.Anderson ularning tipologik va etnolingvistik xususiyatlarini ochib bergan[3]. L.Smit ingliz frazeologiyasining boshqa tillar bilan o‘zaro ta’sirini tahlil qilgan[4], S.Hanston va J.Sinkler esa korpus lingvistikasida frazeologik birliklarni tadqiq etish metodologiyasini ishlab chiqqan[5]. L.Blumfild va Z.Harris frazeologik strukturalarning sintaktik tahliliga[6] e’tibor qaratgan, N.Chomskiy transformatsion grammatika asosida idiomatik birliklarning struktur xususiyatlarini ochib bergan[7]. Kognitiv yondashuv doirasida R.Jekendoff, Ch.Fillmor, G.Lakoff, M.Jonson frazeologizmlarni inson tafakkurining konseptual modeli sifatida o‘rganib, ularning mental asoslarini aniqlagan[8]. D.Payzer Teodor Drayzer romanlarida metaforik ifodalarning naturalistik kontekstini tahlil qilgan[9], R.R.Mulligan esa muallifning ritorik metaforalar tizimini o‘rgangan[10].

Frazeologiya nazariyasining shakllanishida rus tilshunoslik maktabining hissasi alohida ahamiyatga ega. V.Vinogradov, N.Amasova, A.Kunin,

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[2] Bally Charles.Traité de stylistique française, Creative Media Partners, LLC, 2019. – 280 p.

[3] Anderson Gordon Duglas Smit Language Hotspots and the Study of Linguistic Diversity. Language Documentation & Conservation, 2007. 1 – 14 p.

[4] Smith Logan Pearsall: Words and Idioms: Studies in the English Language, Constable & Co. Ltd., London 1925. – 250 p.

[5] Susan Hunston, co-authored with Gill Francis, John Benjamins: Pattern Grammar: A Corpus–Driven Approach to the Lexical Grammar of English, Amsterdam, 2000. – 300 p.; John Sinclair: Corpus, Concordance, Collocation. Oxford University Press. 1991, – 234 p.

[6] Leonard Bloomfield. Language. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1933. – 600 p.; Zellig Harris: Methods in Structural Linguistics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951. – 384 p.

[7] Noam Chomsky. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax, Idioms discussed in the context of syntactic irregularities, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1965. – 251 p.

[8] Ray Jackendoff. Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution, Covers fixed expressions within cognitive grammar. Oxford University Press, 2002. – 497 p.; Fillmore C.J., Kay P. & O‘Connor M. C. Regularity and idiomaticity in grammatical constructions: The case of let alone. Language, Linguistic Society of America. 1988. 501 – 538 p.; George Lakoff & Mark Johnson. Metaphors We Live By, University of Chicago Press. 1980 – 256 p.

[9] Pizer, Donald. American Literary Naturalism: The Example of Dreiser. Studies in American Fiction, 1977. 123 – 138 p.

[10] Mulligan R. R. The World Made Real: Theodore Dreiser’s Rhetoric of Realism: PhD Dissertation. – University of Oregon, 1994. – 431 p.

V.Makiyenko, I.Chernisheva, N.Shanskiy, M.Tagiyev, shuningdek, N.Alefirenko, V.Teliya tadqiqotlarida frazeologik birliklarning semantik, stilistik va madaniy xususiyatlari tizimli yondashuv asosida tahlil qilingan[11]. Ayniqsa, A.Kuninning frazeologizmlar turlanishi va tarjimada ularning ekvivalentlik darajasini belgilash bo‘yicha ishlari sohada nazariy asos bo‘lib xizmat qilgan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ham frazeologik birliklarning leksik-semantik, leksik-grammatik va stilistik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan bir qator tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan. Sh.Rahmatullayev, B.Yo‘ldoshev, A.Mamatov frazeologizmlarning struktur-semantik tabiati va ularning til tizimidagi o‘rnini aniqlaganlar[12]. Frazemalarning badiiy tarjimadagi mosligini o‘rganishda N.Mavlonova, Sh.Abdullayev, N.O‘rmonova, D.Xoshimova, M.Vafoyevalarning ishlari muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi[13]. M.Sodiqova va M.Abdurahimov o‘zbek va rus tillari frazeologik tizimlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish asosida ikki tilli frazeologik lug‘atlar[14] yaratgan bo‘lsa, J.Sharipov va G‘.Salomovlar tarjimashunoslik nazariyasi bo‘yicha amalga oshirgan izlanishlarida frazeologizmlarning badiiy tarjimada ekvivalent uzatilishi masalasiga e’tibor qaratganlar[15].

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalariga muvofiq “Raqamli ta’lim muhitida zamonaviy lingvistika, adabiyotshunoslik, madaniyatlararo muloqot va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb muammolari” mavzusidagi ilmiy yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada ifodalanish usullarini lingvistik va lingvokulturologik aspektlarda ochib berishdan iborat.

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[11] Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины. Лексикология и лексикография. – М: Издание Труд, 1977. – 267 с.; Амасова Н.И. Основы английской фразеологии. – Л, 1983.–227 с.; Кунин А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. – М, 1972.–288 с. Мокиенко В.М. Славянская фразеология. –М, 1970.–200 с.; Шанский Н.М. фразеология современного русского языка. – М: Высшая школа 1989.–315 с.; Тагиев М.Т. Глагольная фразеология современного русского языка. – Баку: Маариф, 1966.–150 с. Алефиренко Н.Ф. Протовербальное порождение культурных концептов и их фразеологическая репрезентация // Филология науки., 2002. №5. 72–81 с; Телия В.Н. Культурно – национальные коннотации фразеологизмов (от мировидения к миропониманию). // Славянское языкознание. XI Международный съезд славистов. – М: Наука, 1993. – 314 с.

[12] Rahmatullayev Sh. Leksikologiya bilan frazeologiya // Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – T, 1992. 49 – 186 с.; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал - услубий хусусиятлари: Филол.фанлари д–ри... дисс автореф.–Т, 1993. – Б. 46 – 145.; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореферат. – Т, 2000.–56 б.

[13] Mavlonova N.A. Ingliz, rus va o‘zbek tillararo frazeologik muvofiqliklar. Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Samarqand, 2022. – 50 b; O‘rmonova N. Tarjimada tarixiy arxaik leksikani aks ettirish prinsiplari va tarjima aniqligi. Filol. fan. nomz... diss. avtoref. –T, 2003.; Xoshimova D. “Boburnoma” matndagi tasviriy vositalarning ingliz tiliga tarjimalari tadqiqi. Falsafa dok–ri (PhD) diss. – T, 2018. – B. 22.; Vafoeva M. O‘zbek tilida frazeologik sinonimlar va ularning struktur–semantik tahlili. Filol. fan. nomz…diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2009. – B. 22.

[14] Содиқова, М. Краткий узбекско–русский словар устойчивых выражений: Қисқача русча–ўзбекча барқарор иборалар луғати. – Тошкент, 1994. – 248 б; Абдурахимов М. Краткий узбекско–русский фразеологический словар.–Т: Ўқитувчи, 1976. – 216 с.

[15] Salomov G‘. Til va tarjima (Badiiy tarjimaning umumfilologik va ba’zi lingvistik masalalari). – T: Fan, 1966. – 237 – 340 b; Sharipov J. Badiiy tarjimalar va mohir tarjimonlar. – T: Fan, 1972. – 256 b.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

frazeologik birliklarning badiiy tarjimadagi nazariy va metodologik asoslarini aniqlash, ularning funksional, grammatik, semantik hamda lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini kompleks va tizimli yondashuv asosida tahlil qilish;

Teodor Drayzerning “Baxtiqaro Kerri” asari materiallari asosida frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada komponent variantdorligi, leksik-sinonimik almashtirish va strukturaviy moslashuv mexanizmlarini aniqlash hamda ularning badiiy kontekstdagi funksional-pragmatik rolini ochib berish;

frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada mazmuniy ekvivalentlik va madaniy adaptatsiya jarayonlarini frazema-frazema, frazema-erkin birikma, frazema-leksik birlik modellariga tayangan holda tahlil qilish;

tarjima jarayonida frazeologik birliklarning noadekvat talqini natijasida yuzaga keladigan semantik deformatsiya va mazmuniy nomuvofiqlik holatlarini tasniflash, ularning lingvokulturologik va pragmatik sabablarini aniqlash hamda tarjima sifatini baholash mezonlarini taklif etish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida Teodor Drayzerning “Sister Carrie” asari hamda uning o‘zbekcha “Baxtiqaro Kerri” badiiy tarjimasidagi frazeologik birliklar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi badiiy tarjimalarda frazeologik birliklarning ifodalanish xususiyatlari, ularning grammatik, leksik, semantik hamda lingvokulturologik jihatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda ilmiy-nazariy, funksional-semantik, qiyosiy va qiyosiy-tarixiy, tasniflash va chog‘ishtirish, lingvokulturologik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning badiiy tarjimada yuz beradigan semantik, grammatik va funksional transformatsiyalari Teodor Drayzer asarlari asosida qiyosiy-tahliliy hamda lingvokulturologik yondashuvlar vositasida ochib berilib, “took control – tizginini qo‘lga oldi” kabi ekvivalentlik, “he was in his element – juda shodu xandon ko‘rinardi” kabi noekvivalentlik aniqlangan;

frazeologik birliklarning variativligi va milliy-madaniy kodlari badiiy tarjimada kalka, ekvivalent, muqobil, tasviriy hamda obrazlashtirilgan tarjima strategiyalari orqali namoyon bo‘lishi lingvokulturologik moslashuv mexanizmlari asosida ochib berilgan;

badiiy tarjimada mazmuniy ekvivalentlik va madaniy adaptatsiyaning frazema – frazema, frazema – erkin birikma hamda frazema – leksik birlik modellari orqali amalga oshishi aniqlanib, ushbu modellarning tarjimaning funksional-pragmatik samaradorligini belgilashi asoslangan;

frazeologik birliklarning noadekvat talqini natijasida yuzaga keladigan semantik deformatsiya va mazmuniy nomuvofiqlik, jumladan, frazeologizmlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari pragmatik va qiyosiy tahlil asosida aniqlanib, ular badiiy tarjima sifatini baholovchi diagnostik mezon ekanligi dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi badiiy tarjima matnlarida frazeologik birliklarning semantik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, har ikki xalqning

mentaliteti, turmush tarzi va madaniy qadriyatlariga asoslangan umumiy hamda farqli frazeologik tizim aniqlangan;

ikki tildagi frazeologik tizimlar o‘rtasidagi mushtaraklik va milliy o‘ziga xosliklarning tarjimada ifodalanish usullari amaliy dalillar asosida tahlil qilinib, ularning lingvokulturologik talqini ishlab chiqilgan;

tarjima jarayonida frazeologik birliklarda kuzatiladigan semantik va strukturaviy o‘zgarishlar, leksik transformatsiyalar hamda obyekt almashtirish holatlari aniqlanib, ularning madaniy va lingvokulturologik omillar bilan bog‘liqligi ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi qo‘llanilgan ilmiy-metodik yondashuvlarning kompleksligi, tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalariga mos ravishda tanlangan ilmiy-nazariy asoslarning zamonaviy lingvistika hamda tarjimashunoslik yo‘nalishlari talablari asosida shakllantirilgani, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi badiiy matnlardan olingan keng qamrovli empirik materialning tizimli va chuqur tahlili ilmiy xulosalarning asoslanganligi, tahlil jarayonida tavsifiy, bayoniy, qiyosiy, qiyosiy-tarixiy, funksional-semantik hamda lingvokulturologik usullardan kompleks tarzda foydalanilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning semantik, funksional-lingvistik va lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali frazeologiya va tarjimashunoslik nazariyasini yangi ilmiy dalillar bilan boyitishi, ishlab chiqilgan yondashuvlar frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada adekvat ifodalanish mexanizmini ochib berishi hamda qiyosiy lingvistika, tarjimashunoslik va lingvokulturologik tadqiqotlar uchun metodologik asos yaratishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati frazeologik birliklar tarjimasiga doir uslubiy tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishda, ikki tilli frazeologik lug‘atlar tuzishda, tarjima amaliyotini takomillashtirishda, shuningdek, tarjimashunoslik va lingvokulturologiya fanlari bo‘yicha o‘quv qo‘llanmalar hamda maxsus kurslar yaratishda qo‘llash imkonini berishi, ushbu ilmiy qarashlar amaliy tarjima faoliyatida frazeologik birliklarning madaniy mazmunini to‘g‘ri talqin etish va ekvivalentlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Inglizcha va o‘zbekcha badiiy tarjimalarida frazeologik birliklarning ifodalanishi bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalari asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning badiiy tarjimada yuz beradigan semantik, grammatik va funksional transformatsiyalari Teodor Drayzer asarlari misolida o‘rganilib, tillararo mazmuniy ekvivalentlik va noekvivalentligi aniqlangan nazariy xulosalardan “Reading and Writing Practice Study Guide” nomli o‘quv qo‘llanmani tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2023-yil 22-dekabrdagi 705378-son guvohnomasi). Natijada o‘quv qo‘llanmaning materiallar bilan boyitilishiga, nazariy bazasi va lingvokulturologik ma’lumotlar bilan to‘ldirilishiga erishilgan;

frazeologik birliklarning variativligi va milliy-madaniy kodlari badiiy tarjimada kalka, ekvivalent, muqobil, tasviriy hamda obrazlashtirilgan tarjima

strategiyalari orqali namoyon bo‘lishi lingvokulturologik moslashuv mexanizmlari asosida asoslangan ilmiy natijalardan Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetida 2020–2022-yillarda bajarilgan “English Access Microscholarship” xalqaro amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (shifri: S-ECAHD-18-CA-0067, shartnoma raqami: PO№02002358/2025-yil 14-may №04-559). Natijada loyiha asosida yaratilgan o‘quv-uslubiy materiallarning frazeologik birliklar madaniy mosligini ta’minlash yuzasidan yangi fikrlar, ma’lumotlar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

badiiy tarjimada mazmuniy ekvivalentlik va madaniy adaptatsiya jarayonlari frazema–frazema, frazema–erkin birikma hamda frazema–leksik birlik modellariga tayangan holda tadqiq etilib, mazkur modellar tarjima jarayonining funksional-pragmatik samaradorligini belgilovchi nazariy vosita sifatida asoslab berilgan ilmiy xulosalardan “Reading and Writing Practice Study Guide” o‘quv qo‘llanmasini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2023-yil 22-dekabrdagi 705378-son guvohnomasi). Natijada o‘quv qo‘llanma tarjimadagi muammoli jihatlarini tahlil qilishga oid ilmiy materiallar bilan boyitilgan;

frazeologik birliklarning noadekvat talqini natijasida yuzaga keladigan semantik deformatsiya va mazmuniy nomuvofiqlik, jumladan, frazeologizmlarning lingvomadaniy xususiyatlari pragmatik va qiyosiy tahlil asosida aniqlanib, ular badiiy tarjima sifatini baholashda diagnostik mezon sifatida dalillangan ilmiy qarashlar O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining “O‘zbekiston-24” ijodiy birlashmasi tomonidan tayyorlangan “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Adabiy jarayon” va “Jahon adabiyoti” dasturlarining 2024–2025-yillardagi ssenariylarini ishlab chiqishda amaliy jihatdan qo‘llanilgan (“O‘zbekiston-24” ijodiy birlashmasi davlat muassasasi 2025-yil 20-mart 05-09-352-son). Natijada teleko‘rsatuvlarda frazeologik birliklarning badiiy va madaniy qiymatini tahlil qilishga oid ilmiy-nazariy yondashuvlar integratsiya qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 18 ta ilmiy ish nashr qilingan bo‘lib, shulardan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiyalarning asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy jurnallarda 7 ta, xususan, xorijiy jurnallarda 2 ta va respublika jurnallarida 5 ta maqola nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 133 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatilgan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi bayon etilgan, tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi, tadqiqotning maqsad-vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti, usullari, ilmiy

yangiligi, amaliy natijalari, joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr qilingan ishlar, dissertatsiya tuzilishi hamda hajmi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Frazeologik birliklarning nazariy asoslari va badiiy matndagi o‘rni”** deb nomlanib, u uch paragrafdan iborat. *“Frazeologik birliklarning nazariy asoslari va badiiy tarjimadagi funksional ahamiyati”* deb nomlangan birinchi paragraf frazeologik birliklarning nazariy mohiyati, ularning til tizimidagi o‘rni va badiiy matndagi funksional ahamiyati tadqiq etildi. Paragraf doirasida frazeologiyaning mustaqil ilmiy yo‘nalish sifatida shakllanishi, frazeologik birliklarning semantik yaxlitligi, ekspressiv-emotsional xususiyatlari hamda ularning badiiy matndagi tasviriy imkoniyatlari tahlil qilindi.

Nazariy tayanch sifatida frazeologiya faniga asos solgan Sh.Ballining qarashlari, shuningdek, ingliz va amerika tilshunoslik maktablari vakillari M.Beyker, H.Burger, A.Kovi, R.Jakendoff, G.Lakoff tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan kognitiv yondashuvlar[16] jalb etildi. Rus tilshunosligida V.Vinogradov, A.Kunin, N.Amosova frazeologik birliklarni idiomatiklik darajasi va struktur-semantik belgilariga ko‘ra tasniflaganliklari[17] asoslab berildi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida esa Sh.Rahmatullayev, Q.Musayev, B.Yo‘ldoshev, A.Mamatov ishlarida frazeologik birliklarning milliy-madaniy mazmuni va stilistik xususiyatlari[18] yoritilganligi ko‘rsatildi.

Paragrafning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri frazeologik birliklarning badiiy tarjimada ifodalanish masalalarini tahlil qilishdan iboratdir. Bu jarayonda frazeologik birliklarning semantik, emotsional-ekspressiv va madaniy mazmunini boshqa tilda adekvat tarzda uzatish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tarjimashunoslikda P.Newmark, M.Baker, S.Hervey va I.Higgins kabi olimlar[19] idiomatik va madaniy xos birliklarni tarjima qilishda funksional ekvivalent, madaniy ekvivalent, parafraza, kompensatsiya hamda kontekstual moslashtirish kabi usullarning ahamiyatini ko‘rsatganlar. Masalan, inglizcha spill the beans iborasi o‘zbekchada sirni oshkor qilmoq shaklida mazmuniy ekvivalent tarzda, to kill two birds with one stone esa bir

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[16] Bally Ch. Traité de stylistique française. Vol. 1.–Heidelberg: Carl Winter’s Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1909. – 331 p.; Burger H. Phraseologie: Eine Einführung am Beispiel des Deutschen. – 4., neu bearbeitete Auflage. – Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2010. – 239 s.; Cowie A. P. (ed.). Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – 258 p.; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – 304 p.; Jackendoff R. Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. – 477 p.; Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 256 p.

[17] Виноградов В. В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М: Наука, 1977. – С. 118 – 139; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М: Высшая школа, 1986.–336 с.; Амосова Н. Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Ленинград: Изд– во Ленинградского университета, 1963. – 208 с.

[18] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – 264 б.; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Қомуслар, 1992. – 379 с.; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал–услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан. д–ри… дисс. Автореф. – Тошкент, 1993. – 46 б.; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. д – ри дисс. Автореф. – Т, 2000. – 56 б.; Мусаев Қ. Таржима назарияси асослари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – 352 б.

[19] Newmark P.A Textbook of Translation. – New York; London: Prentice Hall, 1988. – P. 81–91, 94–103; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – P. 72–78; Hervey S., Higgins I. Thinking Translation: A Course in Translation Method: French– English. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – 261 p.

tosh bilan ikki qushni urmoq tarzida to‘liq ekvivalentga yaqin shaklda tarjima qilinadi.

Frazeologik birliklar badiiy matnda obrazlilik, emotsional ta’sir va madaniy konnotatsiyani ifodalovchi muhim vosita ekanligi, ularning tarjimasi esa nafaqat leksik-semantik, balki kognitiv va lingvokulturologik yondashuvni ham talab qilishi ilmiy jihatdan asoslandi.

Ikkinchi paragraf *“Badiiy tarjimada frazeologik birliklarning komponent variativligi va transformatsiya mexanizmlari”* deb nomlanib, unda frazeologik birliklarning tarjima jarayonida komponent variativligi masalasi nazariy va amaliy jihatdan o‘rganildi. Paragrada komponent variativligi har qanday so‘z almashinuvi emas, balki frazeologik birlikning semantik yadrosi hamda stilistik-pragmatik funksiyasini saqlashga xizmat qiluvchi qonuniy transformatsion jarayon ekani asoslandi. Variativlikni yuzaga keltiruvchi omillar sifatida lingvomadaniy tafovutlar, stilistik moslik, matn pragmatikasi va tillararo lingvistik tizim farqlari ko‘rsatildi. Komponent o‘zgarishlarini variativlik sifatida baholashda semantik yadroni saqlash va frazeologik funksiyani tiklash mezonlari metodologik asos sifatida belgilandi.

Nazariy asos sifatida V.Vinogradovning frazeologik birliklarning semantik yaxlitligi va tasnifiga oid qarashlari[20], M.Bakerning idiomalarni tarjima qilish strategiyalari[21], Ya.Retskerning tarjima transformatsiyalari[22] haqidagi qarashlari qo‘llanildi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida esa frazeologik birlik komponentlarining semantik faolligi, ularning tayanch va notayanch elementlar sifatida frazema ma’nosini shakllantirishdagi roli hamda badiiy matndagi ekspressiv-uslubiy imkoniyatlari Sh.Rahmatullayev, B.Yo‘ldoshev, A.Mamatov[23] kabi olimlarning qarashlari asosida izohlandi. Bunda tayanch komponent frazemaning asosiy semantik yadrosini belgilaydi, notayanch komponent esa obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va grammatik bog‘lanishni kuchaytiradi.

Amaliy tahlil Teodor Dreiserning “Sister Carrie” romani va uning o‘zbekcha “Baxtiqaro Kerri” tarjimasi materiallari asosida olib borildi. Tahlil jarayonida frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada leksik almashtirish, komponent kengayishi, komponent qisqarishi, metaforik almashinuv, semantik kompressiya, qayta kodlash hamda ifoda darajasining o‘zgarishi kabi shakllar orqali variativlashishi aniqlandi. Paragraf yakunida komponent variativligi badiiy tarjimada ekvivalentlikni ta’minlovchi muhim mexanizm bo‘lib, u frazeologik birlikning tashqi shaklini to‘liq saqlashga emas, balki uning mazmuni, obrazliligi va badiiy ta’sirini tarjima tilida qayta tiklashga qaratilgan jarayon ekani umumlashtirildi.

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[20] Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М: Наука, 1977. – С. 118 – 139.

[21] Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – P.72 – 78.

[22] Рецкер Я. И. Теория перевода и переводческая практика. – М: Международные отношения, 1974. – С. 145 – 160.

[23] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1966. – Б. 5 – 25; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилида феъл фраземаларнинг боғлашуви. – Тошкент: Университет, 1992. – Б. 6 – 32; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал– услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан. д-ри…дисс. автореф. – Т, 1993. – Б. 10 – 35; Маматов А. Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. д– ри… дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 3 – 10, 30 – 48

Yuqorida keltirilgan mezonlar tarjima nazariyasida muqobillikni mazmun yaxlitligi va ta’sir sifatida tiklash haqidagi qarashlarga mos keladi. Tarjimada asosiy mazmunni saqlash va kommunikativ-pragmatik effektni tiklash badiiy tarjima sifatining muhim ko‘rsatkichlari hisoblanadi.

1.1-jadval

“Sister Carrie” romanining o‘zbekcha tarjimasida frazeologik birliklarning komponent variativligi va transformatsiya usullari.

Asliyat	Tarjima	O‘zgargan komponent	Variativlik turi	Omil	Mezon bo‘yicha baho	Izoh
could not help smiling	*lab-lunjini yig‘ishtira olmadi*	smiling ma’nosi ‘lab-lunj’ obrazi bilan kengaygan	Kengayish + ekspressiv kompensatsiya	Stilistik moslik va obrazlilik	Kulish reaksiyasi saqlangan, ekspressivlik kuchaygan	Erkin grammatik konstruksiya o‘zbekcha obrazli frazema bilan berilgan.
took control in directing the conversation	*suhbat tizginini qo‘lga oldi*	control komponenti “tizgin” metaforasi orqali ifodalangan	Metaforik modulyatsiya + milliy obraz	Lingvomadaniy moslashuv	“Boshqarish” semantik yadrosi va funksiya saqlangan	Abstrakt boshqaruv ma’nosi o‘zbekcha “tizgin” obrazi bilan qayta yaratilgan.
out of the side of her eye	*zimdan qarab qo‘yar edi*	side of her eye komponentlari ixchamlashtirilgan	Qisqarish + qayta kodlash	Kollokatsion norma va tabiiylik	‘Yashirincha qarash’ ma’nosi saqlangan	Ko‘z harakati tasviri o‘zbekchada ravish va fe’l birikmasi orqali tabiiy holda berilgan.
turned upon his heel	*gapni cho‘rt kesib, poshnasida orqasiga o‘girildi*	heel obrazi saqlanib, ‘gapni cho‘rt kesib’ komponenti qo‘shilgan	Kalka + komponent kengayishi	Kontekst va nutq keskinligi	Harakat yadrosi saqlangan, pragmatik ta’sir kuchaygan	Qo‘shimcha frazema suhbatning keskin uzilganini ochib bergan.
sank into the obscuring crowd	*olomonga singib ketsam*	obscuring alohida berilmay, ma’nosi ‘singib ketmoq’ fe’liga yuklangan	Reduksiya + semantik kompressiya	Til tizimi farqi va tabiiylik	Olomon ichida ko‘rinmay ketish ma’nosi saqlangan	Asliyatdagi aniqlovchi tarjimada fe’lning ichki ma’nosi orqali ifodalangan

Paragrafning asosiy natijalari:

1. Frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilishda dominant (semantik yadro)ni aniqlash tarjima strategiyasini tanlashning boshlang‘ich va hal qiluvchi sharti ekanligi belgilandi.

2. Frazeologik birliklarda *pragmatik ekvivalentlik* (adresat, janr, uslub, kommunikativ vazifa) ni tiklash semantik ekvivalentlikdan kam bo‘lmagan darajada muhim ekani asoslandi.

3. Frazeologik birliklar tarkibida *madaniy realiyalar* mavjud bo‘lgan hollarda *tavsifiy va izohli tarjima* usullari ma’no aniqligini ta’minlab, yo‘qotilgan ekspressivlikni qisman kompensatsiya qilishi ko‘rsatildi.

4. Komponent variativligi tarjimada adekvat natija berishi uchun u *adabiy me’yor, uslubiy moslik* va *kontekst talabi* kabi normativ cheklovlar bilan muvozanatlangan holda qo‘llanishi zarurligi umumlashtirildi.

Ikkinchi paragraf yakunida komponent variativligi badiiy tarjimada tasodifiy o‘zgarish emasligi, balki frazeologik birlikning mazmuniy adekvatligi va pragmatik mosligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan ongli, maqsadli va normativ asoslangan strategik jarayon ekani ilmiy jihatdan asoslandi.

“Frazeologik birliklarning semantik va grammatik xususiyatlari: tarjimada ifodalanish modellari” Birinchi bobning uchinchi paragrafida ochib berilgan. Badiiy asar tarjimasida frazeologik birliklar nafaqat semantik, balki grammatik nuqtayi nazardan ham murakkablik tug‘diradi. Chunki har bir tilning o‘ziga xos grammatik tuzilmalari mavjud bo‘lib, tarjimon frazeologik birlikning semantik yadrosi, konnotativ qatlam va pragmatik funksiyasini uyg‘un holda tiklashi lozim. Mazkur paragraf frazeologik birliklarning grammatik va semantik xususiyatlari hamda ularning tarjimada ifodalanish modellari yoritiladi.

Ko‘plab olimlar grammatik variantlanish masalasiga alohida e’tibor qaratishgan:

L.Barxudarov tarjima jarayonida grammatik va leksik transformatsiyalar zarurligini asoslagan bo‘lsa[24], V.Komissarov frazeologik birliklar tarjimasida ularning obrazli, emotsional, stilistik va milliy-madaniy komponentlarini hisobga olish lozimligini ta’kidlaydi[25]. P.Newmark tarjimada kontekstual ma’noni saqlash uchun transpozitsiya, modulyatsiya, kompensatsiya, tavsifiy va funksional ekvivalent kabi usullardan foydalanish mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi[26]. M.Baker esa idiomalarni tarjima qilishda o‘xshash ma’no va shaklga ega birlikdan foydalanish, o‘xshash ma’noni boshqa shakl orqali berish, parafraza qilish yoki ayrim hollarda tushirib qoldirish kabi strategiyalarni ajratadi[27]. J.Vinay va J.Darbelnet esa transpozitsiya, modulyatsiya va ekvivalentlikni tarjima jarayonida muhim transformatsion mexanizmlar sifatida belgilaydilar[28].

Mazkur nazariy qarashlar tarjimada grammatik o‘zgarishlar frazeologik birlikning tashqi shaklini emas, balki uning semantik va badiiy-pragmatik vazifasini saqlashga qaratilganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari grammatik tizimlaridagi farqlar (so‘z tartibi, analitik-sintetik vositalar, predlog–kelishik munosabatlari) frazeologik birliklarni tarjimada qayta tuzishni taqozo etadi. Natijada grammatik moslashuv frazeologik birlikning

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[24] Бархударов Л. С. Язык и перевод: вопросы общей и частной теории перевода.–М: Международные отношения, 1975. – С. 190 – 231.

[25] Комиссаров В. Н. Теория перевода: лингвистические аспекты. – М: Высшая школа, 1990. – С. 149 – 152.

[26] Newmark P. *A Textbook of Translation*.–New York; London: Prentice Hall, 1988. – P. 81 – 91.

[27] Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – P. 72 – 78.

[28] Vinay J., Darbelnet J. Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation / translated and edited by J. C. Sager and M.– J. Hamel. – Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1995. – P. 36 – 38.

tashqi tuzilishida o‘zgarishlar keltirib chiqaradi, biroq uning semantik yadrosi saqlanadi.

1.2-jadval

Frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada grammatik-semantik moslashuv va transformatsiya modellari

Moslashuv modeli	Tavsif
Transpozitsiya	Grammatik kategoriyaning o‘zgarishi; masalan, predlogli birlikning fe’lli model orqali berilishi.
Modulyatsiya	Tasvir, nuqtayi nazar yoki metaforaning tarjimada madaniy modeliga mos holda qayta yaratilishi.
Frazeologik ekvivalentlash	Funksional jihatdan mos frazeologik birlikni tanlash.
Kompensatsiya	Asliyatda yo‘qolishi mumkin bo‘lgan ekspressivlikni tarjimada boshqa vositalar orqali tiklash.
Qisqartirish / kengaytirish	Tabiiylik, uslubiy moslik va badiiy ta’sir uchun ayrim komponentlarni tushirish yoki qo‘shimcha obraz bilan kengaytirish.
Semantik kompressiya	Asliyatdagi bir nechta ma’no komponentini tarjima tilida ixchamroq birlik orqali berish.
Qayta kodlash	Asliyatdagi obraz yoki harakatni tarjima tilining tabiiy ifoda vositalari orqali qayta ifodalash.

Teodor Drayzerning *“Sister Carrie”*[29] va *o‘zbekcha tarjimasi (Baxtiqaro Kerri)* asaridan olingan misollar asosida grammatik variantlanishning tahlilini jadval asosida ko‘rib chiqamiz:

1.3-jadval

Tarjima strategiyalari bo‘yicha tahlil

Asliyat	Tarjima	Strategiya	Natija
“…it was taken for granted that her position was lost.”	*“…fabrikadagi joyidan ayrilganligiga shak-shubha qilmasa bo‘lardi.”*	Transpozitsiya + mazmunni inkor shaklida qayta ifodalash	Shubhasiz deb qabul qilish mazmuni saqlangan. Majhul konstruksiya modal-inkorli tuzilishga o‘tgan.
“He was out of sorts physically, as well as disordered mentally…”	*“…Gerstvud ham ruhan, ham jismonan batamom tinchini yo‘qotgandi.”*	Transpozitsiya + kontekstual frazeologik muqobil	Jismoniy va ruhiy noxushlik umumiy bezovtalik orqali ifodalangan. “Batamom” komponenti holatning intensivligini kuchaytirgan.
“…to take her in tow.”	*“…qo‘yarda-qo‘ymay sudrab ketdi.”*	Modulyatsiya + ekspressiv kengaytirish	O‘ziga ergashtirish mazmuni saqlangan; tarjimada qat’iy undash ma’nosi kuchaygan.
They must be hard up (S.C.; 396-b.)	*Hozir ancha qiynalib qolishgan bo‘lsa ajab emas (B.K.; 366-b.)*	Frazema–erkin birikma modeli + tasviriy tarjima	Be hard up frazemasidagi “pulga muhtoj, moliyaviy tang ahvolda bo‘lmoq” ma’nosi erkin birikma orqali berilgan. Umumiy qiyinchilik mazmuni saqlangan, biroq moliyaviy tanglik semasi va frazeologik obrazlilik biroz kuchsizlangan.

Frazeologik birliklar tarjimasida grammatik va semantik moslashuv tillar tipologiyasidan kelib chiqadigan qonuniy jarayon bo‘lib, u frazeologik birlikning shaklini emas, balki mazmuni va badiiy ta’sirini tiklashga xizmat qiladi.

[29] Theodore Dreiser “Sister Carry” Grosset & Dunlap New York 1917

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobida **“Ingliz va o‘zbek badiiy tarjimalarda frazeologik birliklarning ifodalanishi: ekvivalentlik va variativlik”** tadqiq qilingan. Mazkur bob uchta paragrafdan iborat Frazemalarni tarjima qilishda eng muhim jihat mazmunni saqlagan holda muqobil ifodani topishdir. “*Frazemalar birliklarning tarjimada mazmuniy ekvivalentligi va muqobil variantlar va kompensatsiya”* ikkinchi bobning birinchi paragrafida tahlil qilingan. Badiiy asar tarjimasida frazeologik birliklarning muqobil variantlardan foydalanish strategiyasi eng nozik va murakkab yondashuvlardan biri hisoblanadi. Chunki bunda tarjimon manba tilidagi frazemani so‘zma-so‘z emas, balki ma’no, ifoda uslubi va madaniy moslikka tayangan holda tarjima qiladi. Bu esa frazemaning asl ma’nosini buzmasdan, tarjima tilida tabiiy va ta’sirchan chiqishini ta’minlaydi.

Bu faslda frazeologik birliklarning mazmuniy ekvivalentligi, muqobil variantlari va kompensatsion ifodalanish usullari tadqiq qilindi. Nazariy tayanch sifatida P. Newmarkning funksional, madaniy va tavsifiy ekvivalent haqidagi qarashlari, V. Komissarovning frazeologik birliklar tarjimasida obrazli, emotsional, stilistik va milliy-madaniy komponentlarni hisobga olishga oid yondashuvi, M.Bakerning idiomalarni tarjima qilish strategiyalari hamda J.Mundayning tarjima nazariyasidagi ekvivalentlik masalasiga doir umumiy qarashlari asos qilib olindi[30].

2.1-jadval

Frazeologik birliklarning muqobil tarjima variantlari

Asliyat (Sister Carrie)	**Tarjima (Baxtiqaro Kerri)**	**Tahlil turi**
bent a willing ear	*jon-jon deb quloq tutardi*	Frazema–frazema; somatik obraz saqlangan muqobil. Istak ma’nosi grammatik jihatdan qayta ifodalangan.
had struck a deep chord	*qiz qalbining mungli torini chertib qo‘yganligini*	Frazema–frazema; musiqiy obrazga tayangan muqobil. Konnotativ aniqlashtirish mavjud.
was at the mercy of any flirt	*...xotin-qizlar tuzog‘iga ilindim*	Frazema–frazema; kontekstual muqobil. Metaforik modulyatsiya va grammatik transpozitsiya.
driven to a corner	*boshi berk ko‘chaga kirib qolganidan*	Frazema–frazema; funksional jihatdan yaqin muqobil. Fazoviy obraz almashtirilgan.
get the upper hand	*meni qo‘lga olmoqchimisan?*	Frazema–frazema; kontekstual muqobil. Ustunlik va bo‘ysundirish ma’nolari muvofiqlashtirilgan.

Tarjimada frazeologik birliklarning muqobil variantlaridan foydalanish: frazeologik birlikni jonli, tabiiy va madaniyatga mos tarzda yetkazish imkonini beradi, tarjimaning ta’sirchanligini oshiradi, o‘quvchida asliyatda berilgan kayfiyat va ohang taassurotini uyg‘otadi.

Biroq bu strategiya tarjimondan nafaqat til bilimini, balki chuqur madaniy kompetensiya va ijodiy yondashuvni ham talab qiladi. Faslda mazmuniy ekvivalentlik frazeologik tarjimaning asosiy mezoni ekanligi asoslandi.

[30] Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. – New York; London: Prentice Hall, 1988.–P.81–91; Комиссаров В. Н. Теория перевода: лингвистические аспекты. –М: Высшая школа, 1990. – С. 149 – 152; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – 2nd ed. – London; New York: Routledge, 2011. – P.75 – 86; Munday J. Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications. – 4th ed. – London; New York: Routledge, 2016. – P. 60 – 90.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafida “Frazeologik birliklarning lingvokulturologik ifodalanishi va badiiy tarjimada madaniy adaptatsiya” deb nomlanib, unda frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy ifodalanishi hamda badiiy tarjimada madaniy adaptatsiya masalalari tahlil qilindi. Frazeologik birliklarning lingvomadaniy, ya’ni lingvokulturologik tahlili so‘nggi yillarda tarjima nazariyasida alohida o‘rin egallamoqda. Frazeologik birliklar nafaqat til hodisasi, balki xalq tafakkuri, madaniy qadriyatlari, mentaliteti va tarixiy tajribasining ham ifodasi hisoblanadi. Tahlilda Ye. Vereshagin va V. Kostomarov tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan lingvokulturologik konsepsiya, shuningdek, A. Kuninning frazeologik birliklarning milliy-madaniy semantikasiga oid qarashlari nazariy asos sifatida qo‘llanildi[31].

2.2-jadval

Lingvokulturologik yondashuv

Asliyat (Sister Carrie)	Tarjima (Baxtiqaro Kerri)	Tahlil turi
There was something even richer... running as a hidden strain in her mind	*G‘ujg‘on o‘ynayotgan xayollari olamiga qandaydir pinhoniy va shirin o‘ylar ham kelardi*	Lingvokulturologik moslashtirish
His face was expanding into a smile	*Og‘zining tanobi qochib*	Frazeologik almashtirish
fell short	*Qo‘lini yuvib, qo‘ltig‘iga urib qo‘ygan*	Funksional yaqin ekvivalent + pragmatik kuchayish
She was enlivened and suffused with a glow	*Ochilib-sochilib ketganidan nur yog‘ilayotganday bo‘lardi*	Metaforik kengaytirish
came home in the sunniest mood	*Terisiga sig‘maydigan darajada xursand*	Frazeologik almashtirish

Berilgan misollar dramatizm va jonli obrazlar bilan boyitilgan, milliy obrazlar – maqollar, xalq iboralari, jonli tasviriylik kiritilgan. Mahalliy konnotatsiya o‘zbek o‘quvchisiga tabiiylik va yaqinlikni ta’minlab bergan.

“Frazeologik sinonimiya va leksik-sinonimik ifodalanish (parafraza, tasviriy vosita)” ikkinchi bobning uchinchi paragrafida yoritilgan bo‘lib, frazeologik birliklarni boshqa tildagi sinonimik yoki kontekstga mos leksik vositalar bilan tarjima qilish, bu tarjimada semantik moslikni ta’minlash bilan birga, madaniy moslashuv va stilistik uyg‘unlikka ham xizmat qiladi. Tahlilga tortilgan misollarda frazeologik birliklarning leksemalar yoki parafrastik birliklar bilan holatlar mavjud.

Frazeologik birliklarni oddiy so‘zlar orqali tarjima qilish usuli, ayniqsa, frazeologik ekvivalent to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri mavjud bo‘lmaganda foydalaniladi.

Bunda tarjimon: leksik va madaniy tafovutlarni hisobga oladi; umumiy konnotatsiyani saqlaydi; iboraning asl ma’nosini, emotsional ohangini buzmaslikka harakat qiladi.

[31] Верещагин Е. М., Костомаров В. Г. Язык и культура: три лингвострановедческие концепции: лексического фона, рече–поведенческих тактик и сапиентемы / под ред. Ю. С. Степанова.–М: Индрик, 2005. – 1037 с.; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2–е изд., перераб. – Москва: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – 381 с.

2.3-jadval

Leksik-sinonimik ifodalanish turlari

Ifodalanish turi	Qisqa izoh	Tarjimadagi tipik natija
Parafraza (izohli bayon)	Frazeologizm ma’nosi so‘z birikmasi bilan ochiladi	Mazmun aniq, lekin ixchamlik kamayadi
Oddiy leksema bilan berish	Iboraning ma’nosi bitta so‘z bilan ifodalanadi	Tez va tabiiy, lekin obraz yo‘qolishi mumkin
Tasviriy vosita (deskriptiv obraz)	Frazeologizm o‘rniga kontekstga mos tasvir kiritiladi	Badiiylik saqlanadi/kuchayadi, ammo “frazeologik” shakl almashadi
Frazeologik sinonim mavjud bo‘lsa-da, leksemaga o‘tish	Tarjimon frazemani emas, leksik ifodani tanlaydi	Ma’no saqlanadi, lekin ekvivalent “kuch” pasayishi mumkin

2.4-jadval

Frazeologik sinonimiya va leksik-sinonimik ifodalanishi

Asliyat (inglizcha)	Tarjima (o‘zbekcha)	Ifodalanish turi	Kuzatuv (natija)
the hand coming her way	*doimiy yutayotganidan suyunib sharaqlab kulardi*	Parafraza + kontekstual talqin	Natija tushuntirilgan, ammo frazeologik ixchamlik va ‘qo‘li baland kelmoq’ singari muqobil imkoniyati ishlatilmagan.
came into a new light	*ko‘ziga boshqacha ko‘rinib ketdi*	Leksik-sinonimik ifoda	Yangicha idrok etish ma’nosi tabiiy o‘zbekcha birikma bilan saqlangan.
picked that knowledge up fast enough	*bu hunarni tezda o‘rganib oldi*	Oddiy so‘z birikmasi	Mazmun aniq berilgan, biroq obrazli ifoda leksik birlikka o‘tgan.
was all at sea mentally	*nima qilishini bilmay… o‘zini o‘zi qiynardi*	Izohli kengaytirish	Gangib qolish izohlangan; dengiz obrazi yo‘qolib, xavotir ma’nosi qo‘shilgan.
in the long run	*pirovardida*	Frazema–leksik birlik	Yakuniy natija ma’nosi ixcham va tabiiy saqlangan.
in his heart of hearts	*ichida*	Leksik-sinonimik ifoda	Ichki e’tiqod ma’nosi saqlangan, somatik obraz va ta’kid kuchi pasaygan.

Tahlildan ko‘rinib turibdiki, frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilishda leksemalardan foydalanish asosiy ma’noni saqlab qolishda o‘z samarasini bergan. Tarjimon matnning emotsional, madaniy va badiiy ohangini saqlashga alohida e’tibor qaratgan.

Dissertatsiyaning uchunchi bobida “**Badiiy tarjimada frazeologik birliklarning funksional-pragmatik moslashuvi va mazmuniy nomuvofiqlik”** tadqiq qilingan. Bobning birinchi paragrafida “*Badiiy tarjimada frazeologik birliklarning noadekvat talqini va semantik deformatsiyasi”* bo‘lib, frazeologik birliklarning badiiy tarjimada noto‘g‘ri talqini va semantik deformatsiya holatlari tahlil qilingan.

Frazeologik birliklar tilning turg‘un va majoziy ifoda vositalari bo‘lib, ularning tarjimasi ko‘pincha katta madaniy, emotsional va kontekstual yuklamaga ega.

Nomuvofiq tarjimalar sabablaridan ayrimlari: madaniy tafovutlar; vositachi til (ko‘pincha rus tili) orqali tarjima; frazeologik birliklarning bexabar yoki noto‘g‘ri talqin qilinishi; ortiqcha emotsional bo‘rttirish.

3.1-jadval

Frazeologik birliklar tarjimasida nomuvofiq ifodalanish holatlari holatlar

Asliyat (Sister Carrie)	**Tarjima (Baxtiqaro Kerri)**	**Nomuvofiqlik turi**	**Izoh**
live respectably from hand to mouth	*kunlari binoyidek o‘tib turgan kishilar toifasidan edilar*	Semantik yumshatish	From hand to mouth kundalik daromadi faqat zarur ehtiyojlariga yetadigan tang hayotni bildiradi. Tarjimadagi binoyidek komponenti moddiy qiyinchilik darajasini yumshatgan.
He had better keep an eye on her	*Mister Dru xotiniga mahkamroq bo‘lsa zarar qilmasdi*	Semantik siljish	Keep an eye on her “uni kuzatib, nazorat qilib turmoq” ma’nosini anglatadi. Tarjimada bu ma’no “unga qattiqroq munosabatda bo‘lish” mazmuniga ko‘chgan va eye obrazi yo‘qolgan.
To-night he was in his element	*Gerstvud o‘sha oqshom juda shodu xandon ko‘rinardi*	Semantik torayish	In his element o‘ziga mos muhitda erkin, ishonchli va mahoratli bo‘lishni bildiradi. Tarjimada mazkur semantik majmua faqat xursandlik holati bilan cheklangan.
you could have knocked me down with a feather	*Hm, ajab!*	Pragmatik reduksiya	Asliyatdagi frazeologizm favqulodda kuchli hayratni giperbolik obraz orqali ifodalaydi. Tarjimada u oddiy undovga aylantirilgani sababli obrazlilik, mubolag‘a va emotsional ta’sir keskin pasaygan.

Frazeologik birliklarning noto‘g‘ri yoki nomuvofiq tarjimasi badiiy matnning uslubiy, semantik va emotsional rang-barangligini yo‘qotadi. Tarjimon madaniy tafovutlar va frazeologik birliklarning idiomatik xususiyatlarini chuqur tushunishi shart. Har qanday ortiqcha emotsional “bo‘rttirish” yoki subyektiv talqinlar asl mazmunni buzishi mumkin.

Ingliz tilidagi oddiy leksemalarni o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida ularni frazeologik birliklar bilan almashtirish holatlari uchinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafida “*Badiiy tarjimada pragmatik yuklama va frazeologik birliklarning funksional buzilishi*” yoritilgan.

Asar tahlili jarayonida ingliz tilidagi ko‘plab oddiy leksemalarning tarjimada frazeologik birliklar orqali ifodalanganiga guvoh bo‘ldik. Bu til va madaniyatlar o‘rtasidagi tafovutlar, hissiy kuch va lingvistik boyliklar bilan bog‘liq. O‘zbek tilida emotsiyalarni, fikrlarni kuchliroq va obrazli ifodalash uchun frazeologik birliklardan keng foydalaniladi.

3.2-jadval

Leksema–frazema transformatsiyasi va pragmatik yuklama

Asliyat (inglizcha)	Tarjima (o‘zbekcha)	Transformatsiya turi	Pragmatik natija	Ilmiy izoh
an irritating rush of feeling	*g‘azabi qaynab ketar*	Leksema – frazeologik birlik	**Kuchaygan**	Asliyatdagi ichki bezovtalik tarjimada keskin g‘azab darajasiga kuchaytirilgan, hissiy intensifikatsiya yuzaga kelgan.
the long flush of delight had subsided	*o‘zini sal bosib oldi*	Leksik birikma – frazema	**Qisman o‘zgargan**	Quvonchning pasayishi umumiy hissiy nazorat ma’nosiga almashgan, emotsional rang o‘zgargan.
I’d like for you to be there	*boshim osmonga yetar edi*	Oddiy xohish – frazema	**Kuchaygan**	Neytral xohish kuchli quvonch orqali ifodalangan, pragmatik yuklama oshgan.
I was wondering	*boshim qotib o‘tiruvdim*	Leksema – frazema	**Kuchaygan**	Oddiy o‘ylash jarayoni hissiy charchoq va bezovtalik bilan kuchaytirilgan.
I’m afraid	*yuragim dov bermayapti*	Modal leksema – frazema	**Kuchaygan**	Qo‘rquv hissi kuchliroq obrazli ibora orqali ifodalangan.
Carrie related the incidents	*oqizmay-tomizmay gapirib berdi*	Neytral fe’l – frazema	**Kuchaygan, lekin funksional moslik saqlangan**	Harakatning batafsilligi frazeologik birlik orqali adekvat berilgan.
without the interest of Hurstwood	*Gerstvud bosh qo‘shmasa*	Leksik bog‘lanish – frazema	**Mos (saqlangan)**	“Qatnashmaslik” ma’nosi milliy ibora orqali funksional jihatdan to‘g‘ri berilgan.
straining the patience of the audience	*tomoshabinlarning qoniga tashna qildi*	Fe’l birikmasi – frazema	**Kuchaygan (qisman buzilish)**	Sabrsizlik hissi keskin jahl darajasiga kuchaygan, pragmatik yuklama o‘zgargan.
looking at her part	*rolga nigoh tashlab*	Oddiy harakat – frazeologik birlik	**Mos (saqlangan)**	Ko‘rish harakati o‘zbekcha barqaror ibora orqali adekvat ifodalangan.
appealing grace / continuing a power	*yuraklariga o‘t solib*	Tasviriy leksema – frazema	**Kuchaygan**	Estetik ta’sir kuchli hissiy metafora orqali intensivlashtirilgan.
I want to know about it	*gapning tagiga yetmoqchiman*	Oddiy xohish – frazema	**Kuchaygan**	Oddiy bilish istagi qat’iylik va talab ohangi bilan kuchaytirilgan.
Sure (quite pleased)	*erib ketib*	Leksema – frazema	**Kuchaygan**	Oddiy mamnunlik hissiy chuqurlik bilan kuchaytirilgan.
resolved to find out more	*qat’iy bel bog‘ladi*	Leksema – frazema	**Kuchaygan**	Qaror qilish ma’nosi qat’iylikni bildiruvchi milliy ibora bilan kuchaygan.
gathered shadow at the eyes	*qovog‘idan qor yog‘ganicha*	Tasviriy leksema – frazema	**Kuchaygan, milliy obraz orqali moslashtirilgan**	Salbiy ruhiy holat milliy obraz orqali adekvat berilgan.

Inglizcha oddiy so‘zlar tarjimada ko‘pincha o‘zbekcha frazeologizmlarga aylanadi. Bu tarjimaning madaniy moslik, emotsional ta’sirchanlik va stilistik ifodadorlik talabidan kelib chiqadi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobning uchinchi paragrafida “*Frazeologik birliklarning tasviriy vositalar orqali tarjimasi: o‘xshatish/izohlashning chegaralari”* tahlil qilingan. Ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklar o‘zbek tiliga ko‘chirilayotganda tarjimon ko‘pincha o‘zbek madaniyatiga mos, hissiy va obrazli ifodalarni yaratishga intiladi. Shu sababli ba’zi frazeologik birliklar to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tarjima qilinmasdan, tasviriy yoki o‘xshatish orqali jonli, emotsional va milliy ruhi boy bo‘lgan ekvivalentlarga aylantiriladi. Bu usul tarjimada matnning badiiy ta’sirini oshirishga, o‘quvchi uchun tushunarli va hissiyotga boy tasvir yaratishga va har ikki tilning madaniy tafovutlarini muvofiqlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

Faslda, shuningdek, izohlash va tasvirlash vositalari orqali frazeologik birliklarning ekvivalentlari qanday hosil qilinishi misollar asosida ko‘rsatib beriladi.

3.3-jadval

Frazeologik birliklarning tasviriy vositalar orqali tarjimasi

Asliyat	Tarjima	Vosita	Natija	Ilmiy izoh
poor as church mice	*cherkov sichqonlariday qashshoq*	O‘xshatish	Semantik yadro saqlangan	“Juda kambag‘al” ma’nosidagi turg‘un o‘xshatish o‘zbekchada ayni obraz asosida berilgan. Birlik mazmunan tushunarli, biroq o‘zbek tilida odatiy frazeologik ekvivalent emas.
was all at sea mentally	*nima qilishini bilmay, gapidan biror shikast chiqib qolsa nima qilaman, deb o‘zini o‘zi qiynardi*	Izohlash va sintaktik kengaytirish	Asosiy ruhiy holat saqlangan	“Gangib qolish, nima qilishni bilmaslik” ma’nosi izohlangan; dengiz obrazi yo‘qolib, oqibatdan xavotir semasi qo‘shilgan.
there would be the devil to pay	*so‘ng u yog‘i nima bo‘lishini kim biladi deysiz!*	Tasviriy tarjima	Mazmun qisman saqlangan	Jiddiy muammo yoki janjal yuzaga kelishi keng bayon qilingan, ammo devil obrazi va frazemaning ixcham ekspressivligi yo‘qolgan.
the old days had gone for good	*ketgan narsani qaytarib bo‘lmaydi, degan tabiiy xulosaga keldi*	Tasvirlash, umumlashtirish	Qaytmaslik ma’nosi saqlangan	For good birligining “butunlay, qaytmas tarzda” ma’nosi izohlangan, lekin old days obrazi umumiy hukmga aylangan.

Fasl davomida izohlash, tasvirlash va o‘xshatish vositalari orqali frazeologik birliklarning ekvivalentlari qanday hosil qilinishi misollar asosida ko‘rsatildi. O‘xshatish asliyatdagi obrazni tarjima tiliga mos obraz orqali qayta yaratadi; (.) Tasvirlash frazeologik birlik mazmunini kengroq badiiy ifoda bilan beradi; (,) izohlash esa obrazli shakldan ko‘ra semantik mazmunni ochishga xizmat qiladi. Biroq bu usullardan foydalanishda me’yor saqlanmasa, asliyatdagi obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va badiiy ixchamlik susayishga olib keladi.

XULOSA

1. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklar xalqning milliy tafakkuri, madaniy xotirasi, obrazli dunyoqarashi va emotsional munosabatini ifodalovchi muhim lingvistik vositalardan biridir. Ular badiiy matnda qahramon ruhiyati, muallif uslubi, ijtimoiy muhit va estetik ta’sirni yuzaga chiqarishda faol ishtirok etadi.

2. Frazeologik birliklarning badiiy tarjimada adekvat ifodalanishi faqat lug‘aviy yoki shakliy moslik bilan belgilanmasligi aniqlandi. Tarjima jarayonida frazeologik birlikning semantik yadrosi, obrazlilik darajasi, konnotativ ma’nosi, emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoqdorligi, madaniy xususiyati va pragmatik vazifasi birgalikda hisobga olinishi zarur.

3. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining grammatik qurilishi, so‘z tartibi, sintaktik modellari va semantik ifoda imkoniyatlari farqli bo‘lgani sababli frazeologik birliklar tarjimasida transpozitsiya, modulyatsiya, ekvivalentlash, muqobil variant tanlash, kompensatsiya, qisqartirish va kengaytirish kabi strategiyalardan foydalanish muhim ekani asoslangan.

4. Teodor Dreiserning “Sister Carrie” romani va uning o‘zbekcha “Baxtiqaro Kerri” tarjimasi tahlili frazeologik birliklarning tarjimada frazema–frazema, frazema–erkin birikma, frazema–leksik birlik hamda leksema yoki erkin birikma–frazema modellari orqali ifodalanishini ko‘rsatdi. Ushbu modellar tarjimada ekvivalentlik darajasi, obrazlilikning saqlanishi yoki susayishi hamda pragmatik yuklamaning o‘zgarishini aniqlashga xizmat qiladi.

5. Ishda frazeologik birliklarning komponent variativligi badiiy tarjimada muhim transformatsion hodisa sifatida tahlil qilindi. Leksik almashtirish, komponent kengayishi, komponent qisqarishi, metaforik almashinuv, semantik kompressiya va qayta kodlash kabi holatlar tarjimada tasodifiy emas, balki semantik yadro, obrazlilik va badiiy ta’sirni saqlashga qaratilgan jarayon ekani aniqlandi.

6. Frazema–frazema modeli tarjimada obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va pragmatik ta’sirni saqlashda eng samarali usullardan biri sifatida namoyon bo‘ldi. Bunda asliyatdagi frazeologik birlik tarjima tilida ham frazeologik birlik orqali berilib, matnning emotsional-estetik ta’siri nisbatan to‘liq saqlanadi.

7. Frazema–erkin birikma va frazema–leksik birlik modellari asosiy mazmunni yetkazishda samarali bo‘lsa-da, ayrim hollarda asliyatdagi obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va milliy-madaniy konnotatsiyaning zaiflashishiga olib kelishi mumkinligi aniqlandi. Shu sababli bunday holatlarda kompensatsiya, tasviriy tarjima yoki funksional ekvivalentdan foydalanish zarur hisoblanadi.

8. Tadqiqotning muhim natijalaridan biri shundaki, ingliz tilidagi oddiy leksema, erkin birikma yoki tasviriy ifodalarning o‘zbekcha tarjimada frazeologik birliklar orqali berilishi alohida tahlil qilindi. Bunday hollarda tarjimada pragmatik yuklama ko‘pincha kuchaygan: neytral ifoda o‘zbek tilida emotsional, obrazli va milliy bo‘yoqdor frazema orqali ifodalangan.

9. Tarjima jarayonida frazeologik birliklarning noadekvat talqini semantik deformatsiya, mazmuniy nomuvofiqlik va pragmatik buzilishlarga olib kelishi mumkinligi aniqlandi. Bunday holatlar ma’no siljishi, ma’no torayishi, ma’no kengayishi, ortiqcha emotsional bo‘rttirish yoki muallif uslubining susayishi tarzida namoyon bo‘lgan.

10. Umuman olganda, frazeologik birliklar tarjimasi oddiy so‘z almashtirish jarayoni emas, balki ma’no, obraz, madaniy kod, emotsional ta’sir va badiiy uslubni boshqa til muhitida qayta yaratish jarayonidir. Ingliz-o‘zbek badiiy tarjimasida frazeologik birliklarning adekvat ifodalanishi semantik aniqlik, lingvokulturologik moslik, komponent variativligi va funksional-pragmatik uyg‘unlik asosida ta’minlanadi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL No.PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02 FOR THE AWARD OF THE ACADEMIC DEGREES AT JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

SADIKOVA SAODAT MINOVAROVNA

REPRESENTATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH-UZBEK LITERARY TRANSLATION (Based on Theodore Dreiser's novels)

10.00.13 – Comparative and contrastive linguistics

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) on philological sciences

Jizzakh – 2026

The topic of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences has been registered by the Higher Attestation Commission under No. B2020.4.PhD/Fil1457.

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The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, Russian and English (resume)) on the website of the Scientific Council (www.jdpu.uz) and on the "Ziyonet" Information and Educational Portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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The defense of the dissertation will take place on "____" _____ 2026 at _____ at the meeting of the Scientific Council PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02 on awarding scientific degrees at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University. Address: 130100, Jizzakh, 4 Sharof Rashidov Street. Tel.: (+998) 72 226-13-57, (+998) 72 226-21-73; fax: (+998) 72 226-46-56; e-mail: jdpu.info@umail.uz. Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, main building, 2nd floor, small conference hall.

The dissertation is available at the Information Resource Center of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (registration No. _____). Address: 130100, Jizzakh, 4 Sharof Rashidov Street. Tel.: (+998) 72 226-13-57, (+998) 72 226-21-73.

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the PhD dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, languages are increasingly analyzed and interpreted in close connection with the culture, history, spiritual values, national mentality, and traditions of a people, that is, within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm. Significant research has been carried out in new scientific fields such as cognitive linguistics, pragmatic linguistics, psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, and ethnolinguistics. From this perspective, identifying the common and distinctive features of the English and Uzbek languages, as well as determining how phraseological units manifest themselves in different variants and how they differ semantically and culturally, is of particular relevance.

In global linguistics, linguoculturology, which studies the relationship between language and culture and investigates the national-mental and regional characteristics of different peoples, is one of the rapidly developing fields. Approaching linguistic units, especially phraseological units, from a linguoculturological perspective makes it possible to reveal their essence more fully. A comparative analysis of the role of phraseological units in expressing national and cultural meanings and their adequate representation in translation, based on English and Uzbek, constitutes one of the pressing issues in linguistics and translation studies.

In New Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the development of science, particularly to comparative studies of non-related languages and to advancing translation studies to a new qualitative level. The policy of "introducing advanced standards of higher education based on international experience, including a gradual transition from education focused on acquiring theoretical knowledge to a system aimed at developing practical skills"[1] has created the need to implement innovative approaches in linguistics. This, in turn, necessitates comparative analysis of authorial and translator styles within translation studies, identification of how an author's style is reflected in translated texts, and investigation of how phraseological units in English literary works are rendered in translation.

This dissertation serves, to a certain extent, the implementation of the objectives set forth in the decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including: the Decree No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan"; Decree No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" Decree No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On Measures to Radically Increase the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State Language"; Resolution No. PQ-1875 dated December 10, 2012 "On Measures to Further Improve the System of Learning Foreign Languages"; Resolution No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On Measures to Further Develop the Higher Education System"; Resolution No. PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018

[1] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi Farmoni. // Xalq so'zi, 09.10.2019. –№ 209 (7439).

“On Additional Measures to Improve the Quality of Education in Higher Education Institutions and Ensure Their Active Participation in Comprehensive Reforms”; and Resolution No. PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021 “On Measures to Bring the Promotion of Foreign Language Learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a New Qualitative Level”, as well as other regulatory legal documents.

The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic. The dissertation was carried out within the scientific direction of the scientific research plan of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University on the topic "Actual issues of modern linguistics, literary studies, intercultural communication and translation studies in the digital educational environment".

The extent of study of the problem. In global linguistics, the study of the theoretical and practical aspects of phraseological units continues to generate considerable scholarly interest. In English linguistics, a number of fundamental studies have been conducted on the theoretical foundations and practical applications of phraseology. For instance, Charles Bally investigated phraseological units as semantic phenomena[2]; Gregory Anderson analyzed the typological and ethnolinguistic features of phraseology[3]; L.P. Smith studied the influence of foreign languages on English phraseology[4]; Susan Hunston explored phraseological units within corpus linguistics[5]; Leonard Bloomfield and Zellig Harris examined their structural and syntactic properties[6]. Furthermore, Noam Chomsky’s transformational grammar laid the groundwork for the syntactic study of idiomatic expressions[7]. Within the framework of cognitive linguistics, Ray Jackendoff, Charles Fillmore, George Lakoff, and Mark Johnson addressed the cognitive underpinnings of phraseology[8]. D. Peiser analyzed the naturalistic context of metaphorical expressions in Theodore Dreiser’s novels[9], R.R. Mulligan studied the system of rhetorical metaphors employed by the author[10].

The role of the Russian school of linguistics in shaping phraseology is also of notable significance. Scholars such as V.Vinogradov, N.Amosova, A.Kunin,

[2] Bally Charles.Traité de stylistique française, Creative Media Partners, LLC, 2019. – 280 p.
[3] Anderson Gordon Duglas Smit Language Hotspots and the Study of Linguistic Diversity. Language Documentation & Conservation, 2007. 1 – 14 p.
[4] Smith Logan Pearsall: Words and Idioms: Studies in the English Language, Constable & Co. Ltd., London 1925. – 250 p.
[5] Susan Hunston, co-authored with Gill Francis, John Benjamins: Pattern Grammar: A Corpus–Driven Approach to the Lexical Grammar of English, Amsterdam, 2000. – 300 p.; John Sinclair: Corpus, Concordance, Collocation. Oxford University Press. 1991, – 234 p.
[6] Leonard Bloomfield. Language. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1933. – 600 p.; Zellig Harris: Methods in Structural Linguistics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951. – 384p.
[7] Noam Chomsky. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax, Idioms discussed in the context of syntactic irregularities, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1965. – 251 p.
[8] Ray Jackendoff. Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution, Covers fixed expressions within cognitive grammar. Oxford University Press, 2002. – 497 p.; Fillmore C.J., Kay P. & O’Connor M. C. Regularity and idiomaticity in grammatical constructions: The case of let alone. Language, Linguistic Society of America. 1988. 501 – 538 p.; George Lakoff & Mark Johnson. Metaphors We Live By, University of Chicago Press. 1980 – 256 p.;
[9] Pizer, Donald. American Literary Naturalism: The Example of Dreiser. Studies in American Fiction, 1977. 123 – 138 p.
[10] Mulligan R. R. The World Made Real: Theodore Dreiser’s Rhetoric of Realism: PhD Dissertation. – University of Oregon, 1994. – 431 p.

V.Makiienko, I.Chernyshova, N.Shansky, M.Tagiyev, N.Alefirenko, and V.Teliya have expanded the theoretical basis of phraseology, examining its semantic, stylistic, and cultural characteristics in depth[11].

In Uzbek linguistics, significant research has also been carried out on the lexical-semantic, lexico-grammatical, and stylistic properties of phraseological units. In particular, the works of Sh.Rahmatullaev, B.Yo‘ldoshev, and A.Mamatov offer comprehensive linguistic analyses of Uzbek phraseologisms[12]. The studies by N.Mavlonova, Sh.Abdullayev, N.O‘rmonova, D.Xoshimova, M.Vafoeva, and others have contributed meaningfully to the understanding of phraseological translation and cross-linguistic equivalence in literary works[13].

Additionally, M.Sodiqova and M.Abdurahimov have developed bilingual phraseological dictionaries based on comparative studies of Uzbek and Russian phraseologisms[14], thus providing practical resources for translation. J.Sharipov and G‘.Salomov have authored several monographic studies on the theory and practice of translation studies[15].

The connection of the research with the research work of the research institution where the dissertation was completed. The dissertation was conducted within the research agenda of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, specifically aligned with the scientific direction entitled “Linguistic and typological features of languages from different systems.”

The purpose of the research is to provide a systematic analysis of the methods used to render phraseological units in English and Uzbek translations within linguistic and linguocultural frameworks.

Research objectives:

to identify the theoretical and methodological foundations of phraseological units in literary translation and to analyze their functional, grammatical, semantic,

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[11] Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины. Издание труд. Лексикология и лексикография. – М, 1977. – 267 с.; Амасова Н.И. Основы английской фразеологии. – Ленинград, 1983. – 227 с.; Кунин А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. – М, 1972. – 288 с. Мокиенко В.М. Славянская фразеология. – Москва, 1970. – 200 с.; Шанский Н.М. фразеология современного русского языка. – М. Высшая школа 1989. – 315 с.; Тагиев М.Т. Глагольная фразеология современного русского языка.–Баку, Маариф, 1966.–150 с. Алефиренко Н.Ф. Протовербальное порождение культурных концептов и их фразеологическая репрезентация // Филол. науки., 2002.–№ 5. – С. 72 – 81; Телия В.Н. Культурно–национальные коннотации фразеологизмов (от мировидения к миропониманию). // Славянское языкознание. XI Международный съезд славистов. – М.: Наука, 1993. – 314 с.

[12] Rahmatullaev Sh. Leksikologiya bilan frazeologiya //Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili.–Toshkent, 1992. – B.49 – 186; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал– услубий хусусиятлари: Филол.фанлари д–ри дисс. ... автореф. – Т, 1993. 46 – 145 б.; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: Филол. фанлари д– ри... дисс. автореф. – Т, 2000. – 56 б.

[13] Mavlonova, N.A Ingliz, rus va o‘zbek tillararo frazeologik muvofiqliklar. Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Samarqand: 2022. – 50 b; O‘rmonova N. Tarjimada tarixiy arxaik leksikani aks ettirish prinsiplari va tarjima aniqligi. Filol. fan. nomz... diss. avtoref. – T. 2003.; Xoshimova D. “Boburnoma” matndagi tasviriy vositalarning ingliz tiliga tarjimalari tadqiqi. Falsafa dok– ri (PhD) diss. – T. 2018. B 22.; Vafoeva M. O‘zbek tilida frazeologik sinonimlar va ularning struktur– semantik tahlili. Filol. fan. nomz…diss. avtoref.–T, 2009. B – 22.

[14] Содиқова, М. Краткий узбекско–русский словар устойчивых выражений: Қисқача русча– о‘збекча барқарор иборалар луғ‘ати. – Т, 1994. – 248 б; Абдурахимов М. Краткий узбекско–русский фразеологический словар. – Т: Ўқитувчи, 1976. – 216 с.

[15] Salomov G‘. Til va tarjima (Badiiy tarjimaning umumfilologik va ba’zi lingvistik masalalari).–T: Fan, 1966. 237–340 b; Sharipov J. Badiiy tarjimalar va mohir tarjimonlar. – T: Fan, 1972. – 256 b

and linguoculturological features based on a comprehensive and systematic approach;

to determine the mechanisms of component variation, lexical-synonymic substitution, and structural adaptation of phraseological units in translation on the basis of materials from Theodore Dreiser's Sister Carrie, as well as to reveal their functional-pragmatic role within the literary context;

to develop models of semantic equivalence and cultural adaptation of phraseological units in literary translation and to substantiate their expressive potential through simile, explicitation, and recoding strategies;

to classify cases of semantic deformation and content inconsistency arising from inadequate interpretation of phraseological units in the translation process and to conduct their analysis based on linguoculturological and pragmatic factors. **The object of the research** is Theodore Dreiser's novel Sister Carrie and the phraseological units found in its Uzbek literary translation.

The subject of the research comprises the features of rendering phraseological units in English and Uzbek literary translations, including their grammatical, lexical, semantic, and linguoculturological aspects.

Research methods: The research employs scientific-theoretical, functional-semantic, comparative and historical-comparative, classification and contrastive methods, as well as linguoculturological analysis.

Scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

the semantic, grammatical, and functional transformations of English and Uzbek phraseological units in literary translation have been revealed through comparative-analytical and linguocultural approaches based on Theodore Dreiser's works; equivalence has been identified in "took control-tizginini qo'lga oldi", while non-equivalence has been established "in he was in his element-juda shodu xandon ko'rinardi";

the manifestation of the variability and national-cultural codes of phraseological units in literary translation through calque, equivalent, alternative, descriptive, and figurative translation strategies has been revealed on the basis of linguocultural adaptation mechanisms;

it has been established that semantic equivalence and cultural adaptation in literary translation are realized through the phraseme-to-phraseme, phraseme-to-free-word-combination, and phraseme-to-lexical-unit models; the role of these models in determining the functional-pragmatic effectiveness of translation has been substantiated;

semantic deformation and content-related discrepancies resulting from the inadequate interpretation of phraseological units, including the inaccurate rendering of their linguocultural features, have been identified through pragmatic and comparative analysis; these phenomena have been substantiated as diagnostic criteria for assessing the quality of literary translation.

Practical outcomes of the research:

a comparative analysis of the semantic and linguoculturological features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek literary translations, which identified both shared and distinctive phraseological systems based on the mentality, lifestyle, and cultural values of the two peoples;

an analysis of methods for rendering commonalities and national specificities between the phraseological systems of the two languages in translation, leading to the development of a linguoculturological interpretation based on empirical evidence;

identification of semantic and structural changes, lexical transformations, and object substitution observed in phraseological units during the translation process, and substantiation of their connection with cultural and linguoculturological factors.

Reliability of the research findings: The reliability of the research results is explained by the complexity of the applied scientific and methodological approaches, the fact that the scientific and theoretical foundations selected in accordance with the goals and objectives of the research were formed on the basis of the requirements of modern linguistics and translation studies, the systematic and in-depth analysis of extensive empirical material from literary texts in English and Uzbek, the scientific conclusions are based on, the comprehensive use of descriptive, comparative, functional-semantic and linguoculturological methods in the analysis process, the results obtained were discussed by the scientific community, approved by authorized organizations and put into practice.

Scientific and practical significance of the research: The scientific significance of the research lies in enriching phraseology and translation studies with new empirical evidence through comparative analysis of the semantic, functional-linguistic, and linguoculturological features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek. The developed approaches reveal mechanisms for the adequate rendering of phraseological units in translation and provide a methodological basis for comparative linguistics, translation studies, and linguoculturological research.

The practical significance of the research is manifested in its applicability to developing methodological guidelines for translating phraseological units, compiling bilingual phraseological dictionaries, improving translation practice, and creating textbooks and special courses in translation studies and linguoculturology. The findings also contribute to ensuring accurate interpretation of cultural meanings and equivalence in practical translation activities.

Implementation of the research results: Based on the scientific results obtained in the process of studying the use of phraseological units in English and Uzbek literary translations:

the theoretical conclusions identified regarding the semantic, grammatical, and functional transformations of phraseological units and their linguoculturological characteristics were utilized in the preparation of the учебное пособие Reading and Writing Practice Study Guide (Certificate No. 705378 dated December 22, 2023, issued by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan). As a result, the teaching guide was enriched with additional materials and supplemented with an expanded theoretical framework and linguoculturological content;

the scientifically substantiated results on semantic equivalence and cultural adaptation processes of phraseological units in literary translation were applied within the framework of the international applied project English Access Microscholarship carried out at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University during 2020–

2022 (Code: S-ECAHD-18-CA-0067, contract number: PO No. 02002358 / May 14, 2025, No. 04-559). As a result, the instructional and methodological materials developed under the project were enriched with new insights and data aimed at ensuring the cultural adequacy of phraseological units;

the scientific conclusions substantiated regarding the linguoculturological causes of inadequate interpretation, semantic deformation, and content inconsistency of phraseological units in literary translation were also utilized in the preparation of the Reading and Writing Practice Study Guide (Certificate No. 705378 dated December 22, 2023). As a result, the teaching guide was supplemented with scholarly materials devoted to the analysis of problematic aspects of phraseological units in translation;

the scientifically grounded views on grammatical, semantic, lexical-synonymic, and linguoculturological adaptation mechanisms of phraseological units in Theodore Dreiser's Sister Carrie were practically applied in the development of scripts for the television programs Education and Development, Literary Process, and World Literature produced by the "Uzbekistan-24" Creative Association of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan during 2024–2025 (The "Uzbekistan-24" creative association is a state institution, March 20, 2025, No. 05-09-352). As a result, scientific and theoretical approaches to analyzing the artistic and cultural value of phraseological units were integrated into the television programs.

Approval of research results: The research findings have been presented and validated at 7 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results: A total of 18 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 7 articles were published in academic journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for disseminating the main results of doctoral dissertations, including 2 articles in international journals and 5 in national journals.

Structure and volume of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The total length of the dissertation is 133 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the Introduction, the relevance and necessity of the topic are substantiated; the connection of the research with the priority areas of development of the Republic's science and technologies is indicated; the degree of the problem's investigation is outlined; the linkage of the research with the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was carried out is shown; information is provided on the aim and objectives of the study, its object and subject, methods, scientific novelty, practical results, implementation, approbation, published works, as well as the structure and volume of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Theoretical foundations of phraseological units and their role in literary text"** and consists of three sections. In the first section, entitled "*Theoretical foundations of phraseological units and*

their functional significance in literary translation" the theoretical essence of phraseological units, their place in the language system, and their functional significance in a literary text were investigated. Within the section, the formation of phraseology as an independent scholarly field, the semantic integrity of phraseological units, their expressive-emotional features, and their figurative potential in a literary text were analyzed.

As a theoretical basis, the study draws on the views of Ch.Bally, who laid the foundations of phraseology as a linguistic discipline, as well as on the approaches developed by representatives of English and American linguistic schools, including M.Baker, H.Burger, A.Cowie, R.Jackendoff, and G.Lakoff[16]. It was demonstrated that in Russian linguistics V.Vinogradov, A.Kunin, and N.Amosova classified phraseological units according to their degree of idiomaticity and structural-semantic features[17]. In Uzbek linguistics, the works of Sh.Rahmatullayev, Q.Musayev, B.Yo'ldoshev, and A.Mamatov were shown to have addressed the national-cultural content and stylistic features of phraseological units[18].

One of the important directions of the section is the analysis of the ways in which phraseological units are rendered in literary translation. In this process, the adequate transfer of the semantic, emotional-expressive, and cultural content of phraseological units into another language is of particular importance. In translation studies, scholars such as P.Newmark, M.Baker, S.Hervey, and I.Higgins emphasized the importance of such methods as functional equivalence, cultural equivalence, paraphrase, compensation, and contextual adaptation in translating idiomatic and culture-specific units[19]. For example, the English idiom *spill the beans* may be rendered into Uzbek as *sirni oshkor qilmoq* as a semantic equivalent, while *to kill two birds with one stone* may be translated as *bir tosh bilan ikki qushni urmoq*, which is close to a full equivalent.

It was scientifically substantiated that phraseological units are important means of expressing imagery, emotional impact, and cultural connotation in literary texts,

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[16] Bally Ch. Traité de stylistique française. Vol. 1. – Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1909. – 331 p.; Burger H. Phraseologie: Eine Einführung am Beispiel des Deutschen. – 4., neu bearbeitete Auflage. – Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2010. – 239 S.; Cowie A. P. (ed.). Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications – Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998. – 258 p.; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – 304 p.; Jackendoff R. Foundations of Language: Brain, Meaning, Grammar, Evolution. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002. – 477 p.; Lakoff G., Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. – 256 p.

[17] Виноградов В. В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М: Наука, 1977. – С. 118 – 139; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – М: Высшая школа, 1986. – 336 с.; Амосова Н. Н. Основы английской фразеологии. – Ленинград: Изд–во Ленинградского университета, 1963. – 208 с.

[18] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Т: Фан, 1966. – 264 б.; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Т: Қомуслар Бош таҳририяти, 1992. – 379 с.; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал– услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан. д– ри... дисс. автореф. – Т, 1993. – 46 б.; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. д – ри дисс. автореф. – Т, 2000.–56 б.; Мусаев Қ. Таржима назарияси асослари. –Т: Фан, 2005. – 352 б.

[19] Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. –New York; London: Prentice Hall, 1988. – P. 81– 91, 94– 103; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – P. 72 – 78; Hervey S., Higgins I. Thinking Translation: A Course in Translation Method: French – English. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – 261 p.

and that their translation requires not only a lexical-semantic approach, but also cognitive and linguocultural approaches.

The second section, entitled "Component Variability and Transformation Mechanisms of Phraseological Units in Literary Translation", examines the issue of component variability of phraseological units in the translation process from both theoretical and practical perspectives. The section argues that component variability is not merely any replacement of words, but a regular transformational process that serves to preserve the semantic core and stylistic-pragmatic function of a phraseological unit. Linguocultural differences, stylistic appropriateness, textual pragmatics, and differences between interlingual linguistic systems were identified as factors causing variability. The preservation of the semantic core and the restoration of the phraseological function were established as methodological criteria for evaluating component changes as manifestations of variability.

As a theoretical basis, the study draws on V.Vinogradov's views on the semantic integrity and classification of phraseological units[20], M.Baker's strategies for translating idioms[21], and Ya.Retsker's theory of translation transformations[22]. In Uzbek linguistics, the semantic activity of the components of phraseological units, their role as core and non-core elements in shaping the meaning of a phraseme, as well as their expressive and stylistic potential in literary texts, were interpreted on the basis of the views of such scholars as Sh.Rahmatullayev, B.Yo'ldoshev, and A.Mamatov[23]. Within this framework, the core component determines the main semantic nucleus of the phraseme, while the non-core component strengthens imagery, expressiveness, and grammatical cohesion.

The practical analysis was carried out on the basis of Theodore Dreiser's novel *Sister Carrie* and its Uzbek translation *Baxtiqaro Kerri*. In the course of the analysis, it was revealed that phraseological units undergo variation in translation through such forms as lexical substitution, component expansion, component reduction, metaphorical replacement, semantic compression, recoding, and changes in the degree of expression. At the end of the section, it was generalized that component variability is an important mechanism for ensuring equivalence in literary translation. It is not aimed at fully preserving the external form of a phraseological unit, but rather at recreating its meaning, imagery, and artistic effect in the target language.

The above-mentioned criteria correspond to the views in translation theory that equivalence should be restored as semantic integrity and effect. Preserving the main content and recreating the communicative-pragmatic effect are considered important indicators of the quality of literary translation.

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[20] Виноградов В. В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – Москва: Наука, 1977. – С. 118 – 139.

[21] Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. –London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – P.72 – 78.

[22] Рецкер Я. И. Теория перевода и переводческая практика. – М: Международные отношения, 1974. – С. 145–160.

[23] Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек фразеологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Т: Фан, 1966. – Б. 5 – 25; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилида феъл фраземаларнинг боғлашуви. – Т: Университет, 1992. – Б. 6 – 32; Йўлдошев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида фразеологик бирликларнинг функционал – услубий хусусиятлари: филол. фан. д – ри дисс. автореф. – Т, 1993. – Б. 10 – 35; Маматов А.Э. Ўзбек тили фразеологизмларининг шаклланиши масалалари: филол. фан. д– ри дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000.–Б. 3 – 48.

Table 1.1

Component Variability and Transformation Methods of Phraseological Units in the Uzbek Translation of "Sister Carrie"

Source text	Translation	Changed component	Type of variability	Factor	Evaluation according to criteria	Comment
could not help smiling	*lab-lunjini yig'ishtira olmadi*	smiling is expanded through the image lab-lunj	Expansion + expressive compensation	Stylistic fit and imagery	The smiling reaction is preserved and intensified	A free grammatical construction is rendered by an expressive Uzbek phraseme.
took control in directing the conversation	*suhbat tizginini qo'lga oldi*	control is expressed through the metaphor tizgin	Metaphorical modulation + national image	Linguocultural adaptation	The semantic core 'control' and its function are preserved	Abstract control is recreated through the Uzbek image of reins.
out of the side of her eye	*zimdan qarab qo'yar edi*	side of her eye is compressed	Reduction + recoding	Collocational norm and naturalness	The meaning 'to look secretly' is preserved	The eye-movement image is naturally conveyed by an Uzbek adverbial verbal unit.
turned upon his heel	*gapni cho'rt kesib, poshnasida orqasiga o'girildi*	The heel image is retained and gapni cho'rt kesib is added	Calque + component expansion	Context and abruptness	The action core is preserved; pragmatic force is intensified	The added phraseme marks the abrupt end of the exchange.
sank into the obscuring crowd	*olomonga singib ketsam*	obscuring is absorbed into the meaning of singib ketmoq	Reduction + semantic compression	Systemic difference and naturalness	Disappearance into the crowd is preserved	The modifier is conveyed through the internal semantics of the verb.

Features of the chapter:

1. The specific and decisive condition for determining the strategy for deciding the "dominant (semantic core)" of phraseological units in translation was determined.

2. It was substantiated that the restoration of pragmatic equivalence (addressee, genre, style, communicative task) in phraseological units is no less important than semantic equivalence.

3. It was shown that descriptive, explanatory translation methods, which include cultural elements in phraseological units, provide clarity of meaning and partially compensate for the lost expressiveness.

4. It was generalized that for component variability to give adequate results in translation, it must be used in a balanced manner with regulatory documents such as literary norms, stylistic compatibility, and contextual requirements.

The chapter concludes with a scientific justification that the variation of the component is not a change in literary translation, but a conscious, purposeful, and normative strategic process aimed at ensuring the substantive adequacy and pragmatic compatibility of the phraseological unit.

The study of the *"Semantic and grammatical properties of phraseological units: models of expression in translation"*, as well as the complexities of the translation process, is revealed in the third section of Chapter I. Semantic and grammatical properties of phraseological units: the study of restoration models in translation, the complexities of the translation process are revealed in Section 3 of Chapter I. Phraseological units in the translation of a work of art create complexity not only from a semantic, but also from a grammatical point of view. Since each language has its own grammatical structures, the translator must harmoniously restore the semantic core, connotative layer, and pragmatic function of a phraseological unit. This section will cover the grammatical and semantic properties of phraseological units and their models of expression in translation.

Many scholars have paid special attention to the issue of grammatical variants:

L.Barkhudarov substantiated the necessity of grammatical and lexical transformations in the process of translation[24], while V.Komissarov emphasized the need to take into account the figurative, emotional, stylistic, and national-cultural components of phraseological units in translation[25]. P. Newmark points out that such methods as transposition, modulation, compensation, descriptive equivalent, and functional equivalent may be used to preserve contextual meaning in translation[26]. M.Baker distinguishes several strategies for translating idioms, including using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, paraphrasing, and, in some cases, omission[27]. J.P.Vinay and J.Darbelnet define transposition, modulation, and equivalence as important transformational mechanisms in the translation process.[28].

These theoretical views demonstrate that grammatical changes in translation are aimed not at preserving the external form of a phraseological unit, but at maintaining its semantic and artistic-pragmatic function.

Differences in the grammatical systems of English and Uzbek–such as word order, analytic versus synthetic means of expression, and preposition–case relations–necessitate the restructuring of phraseological units in translation. As a result, grammatical adaptation leads to formal changes while preserving the semantic core of the unit.

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[24] Бархударов Л. С. Язык и перевод: вопросы общей и частной теории перевода. – М: Международные отношения, 1975. – С. 190 – 231.

[25] Комиссаров В. Н. Теория перевода: лингвистические аспекты. – М: Высшая школа, 1990. – С. 149 – 152.

[26] Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. – New York; London: Prentice Hall, 1988. – P.81 – 91.

[27] Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – London; New York: Routledge, 1992. – P. 72 – 78.

[28] Vinay J.– P., Darbelnet J. Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation / translated and edited by J. C. Sager and M.– J. Hamel. – Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1995. – P. 36 – 38.

Table 1.2

Models of grammatical adaptation of phraseological units

Adaptation Model	Description
Transposition	A change in grammatical category; for example, rendering a prepositional construction through a verbal model.
Modulation	Recreating an image, point of view, or metaphor in translation in accordance with the cultural model of the target language.
Phraseological equivalence	Selecting a functionally appropriate phraseological unit in the target language.
Compensation	Restoring the expressiveness that may be lost in the source text by means of other devices in the translation.
Reduction / Expansion	Omitting certain components or expanding them with an additional image in order to ensure naturalness, stylistic appropriateness, and artistic effect.
Semantic compression	Rendering several meaning components of the source text through a more concise unit in the target language.
Recoding	Re-expressing an image or action from the source text through natural expressive means of the target language.

Based on examples taken from Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*[29] (*Baxtiqaro Kerri*), we consider the analysis of grammatical variation in a table:

Table 1.3

Analysis by translation strategies:

Source Text	Translation	Strategy	Result
"...it was taken for granted that her position was lost."	*"...fabrikadagi joyidan ayrilganligiga shak-shubha qilmasa bo'lardi."*	Transposition and reformulation using a negative form	The sense of accepting something as natural is preserved; here, a passive voice construction has been transformed into a modal-negative structure.
"He was out of sorts physically, as well as disordered mentally..."	*"...Gerstvud ham ruhan, ham jismonan batamom tinchini yo'qotgandi."*	Transposition and contextual phraseological equivalent	A state of physical and mental discomfort is expressed through the concept of general unease; the component "batamom" intensifies the severity of the condition.
"...to take her in tow."	*"...qo'yarda-qo'ymay sudrab ketdi."*	Modulation and expansion of expressiveness	The meaning of commanding or leading others is retained, while the translation intensifies the sense of a firm call to action or exhortation.
They must be hard up (S.C.; 396-b.)	*Hozir ancha qiynalib qolishgan bo'lsa ajab emas (B.K.; 366-b.)*	Idiom–free phrase model + descriptive translation:	The meaning of the idiom *be hard up*–"to be in need of money" or "to be in financial straits"–is conveyed through a free phrase. While the general sense of hardship is preserved, the semantic component of financial distress and the idiomatic imagery are somewhat diminished.

Grammatical and semantic adaptation in the translation of phraseological units is a legitimate process arising from the typology of languages, which serves to restore not the form of the phraseological unit, but its content and artistic effect.

[29] Theodore Dreiser "Sister Carry" Grosset & Dunlap New York 1917

In the second chapter of the dissertation, "**Equivalence and variability in the literary translation of English and uzbek phraseological units"** were investigated. The most important aspect in translating phrasemes from one language to another is finding an alternative expression while preserving meaning. "*Phraseological units, semantic equivalence in translation, alternatives and compensation" w*ere analyzed in the first section of Chapter II. In literary translation, the strategy of using alternative variants for phraseological units is considered one of the most delicate and complex approaches, because the translator renders the source-language phraseme not literally, but based on meaning, manner of expression, and cultural compatibility. This ensures that the original meaning of the phraseme is not distorted and that it sounds natural and expressive in the target language.

In this section, the semantic equivalence, alternative translation variants, and compensatory rendering methods of phraseological units were examined. As the theoretical basis, the study draws on P.Newmark's views on functional, cultural, and descriptive equivalence; V.Komissarov's approach to considering figurative, emotional, stylistic, and national-cultural components in the translation of phraseological units; M.Baker's strategies for translating idioms; and J.Munday's general theoretical views on the issue of equivalence in translation studies[30].

Table 2.1

Alternative equivalents of phraseological units:

Original (Sister Carrie)	**Translation (Baxtiqaro Kerri)**	**Type of analysis**
bent a willing ear	*jon-jon deb quloq tutardi*	Phraseological unit–phraseological unit; a counterpart preserving somatic imagery. Willingness is conveyed through grammatical restructuring.
had struck a deep chord	*qiz qalbining mungli torini chertib qo'yganligini*	Phraseological unit–phraseological unit; a counterpart based on musical imagery. Connotative specification occurs.
was at the mercy of any flirt	*...xotin-qizlar tuzog'iga ilindim*	Phraseological unit–phraseological unit; a contextual counterpart involving metaphorical modulation and grammatical transposition.
driven to a corner	*boshi berk ko'chaga kirib qolganidan*	Phraseological unit–phraseological unit; a functionally similar counterpart. One spatial image is replaced by another.
get the upper hand	*meni qo'lga olmoqchimisan?*	Phraseological unit–phraseological unit; a contextual counterpart aligning the meanings of gaining dominance and bringing someone under one's control.

[30] Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. – New York; London: Prentice Hall, 1988.–P.81–91; Комиссаров В. Н. Теория перевода: лингвистические аспекты. – М: Высшая школа, 1990. – С.149 – 152; Baker M. In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation. – 2nd ed.–London; New York: Routledge, 2011. – P. 75 – 86; Munday J. Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications. – 4th ed. – London; New York: Routledge, 2016. – P. 60 – 90.

Using alternative variants of phraseological units in translation makes it possible to convey a phraseological unit in a lively, natural, and culturally appropriate way; it increases the expressiveness of the translation and evokes in the reader the impression of the mood and tone conveyed in the original. However, this strategy requires from the translator not only linguistic knowledge but also deep cultural competence and a creative approach. In the section, it was substantiated that semantic equivalence is the main criterion of phraseological translation.

In the second section of Chapter II, "*Linguo-cultural representation of phraseological units and cultural adaptation in literary translation"* were analyzed. Linguoculturological analysis of phraseological units has occupied a special place in translation theory in recent years. Phraseological units are not only linguistic phenomena but also a mirror of a people's worldview, cultural values, mentality, and historical experience. In the analysis, the linguoculturological concept developed by E. Vereshchagin and V. Kostomarov, as well as A. Kunin's views on the national-cultural semantics of phraseological units[31], were used as a foundation.

Table 2.2

Linguoculturological approach:

Source text (Sister Carrie*)*	**Translation (Baxtiqaro Kerri*)***	**Type of analysis**
There was something even richer... running as a hidden strain in her mind	*G'ujg'on o'ynayotgan xayollari olamiga qandaydir pinhoniy va shirin o'ylar ham kelardi*	Linguo-culturological adaptation
His face was expanding into a smile	*Og'zining tanobi qochib*	Phraseological substitution
fell short	*Qo'lini yuvib, qo'ltig'iga urib qo'ygan*	Functionally close equivalent + pragmatic intensification
She was enlivened and suffused with a glow	*Ochilib-sochilib ketganidan nur yog'ilayotganday bo'lardi*	Metaphorical expansion
came home in the sunniest mood	*Terisiga sig'maydigan darajada xursand*	Phraseological substitution

The given examples are enriched with dramatism and vivid imagery; national images, proverbs, folk expressions, and lively figurativeness are introduced. Local connotation ensured naturalness and closeness for the Uzbek reader.

"Phraseological synonymy and lexical-synonymic representation (paraphrase, descriptive means)" is covered in the third section of Chapter II; Translating phraseological units by means of synonymic or contextually appropriate lexical devices in another language serves not only to ensure semantic compatibility in translation but also cultural adaptation and stylistic harmony. In the analyzed examples, there are cases where phraseological units are replaced by lexemes or paraphrastic units.

[31] Верещагин Е. М., Костомаров В. Г. Язык и культура: три лингвострановедческие концепции: лексического фона, рече–поведенческих тактик и сапиентемы / под ред. Ю. С. Степанова.–М: Индрик, 2005. – 1037 с.; Кунин А. В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – 2–е изд., перераб. – Москва: Высшая школа; Дубна: Феникс, 1996. – 381 с.

The method of translating phraseological units through ordinary words is used especially when a direct phraseological equivalent does not exist. In this case, the translator: takes into account lexical and cultural differences; preserves the general connotation; tries not to distort the original meaning and emotional tone of the expression.

Table 2.3

Types of lexical-synonymic representation in translation

Type of rendering	Brief explanation	Typical result in translation
Paraphrase / explanatory rendering	*The meaning of the phraseological unit is explained through a word combination or a broader expression.*	The meaning becomes clear, but conciseness is reduced.
Rendering by a simple lexical unit	*The meaning of the idiom is expressed by a single word.*	The translation is quick and natural, but the imagery may be lost.
Descriptive means / descriptive image	*A contextually appropriate image is introduced instead of the phraseological unit.*	Literary expressiveness is preserved or intensified, but the phraseological form is changed.
Shift to a lexical expression despite the presence of a phraseological synonym	*The translator chooses a lexical expression rather than a phraseological unit.*	The meaning is preserved, but the expressive force of the equivalent may be weakened.

Table 2.4

Lexical-synonymic representation in the translation

Source text (English)	Translation (Uzbek)	Type of rendering	Observation / Result
the hand coming her way	*doimiy yutayotganidan suyunib sharaqlab kulardi*	Paraphrase and contextual interpretation	The contextual result is explained, but the phraseological concision is lost, and a possible Uzbek alternative such as qo‘li baland kelmoq is not used.
came into a new light	*ko‘ziga boshqacha ko‘rinib ketdi*	Lexical-synonymic rendering	The meaning of perceiving something from a new perspective is preserved through a natural Uzbek expression.
picked that knowledge up fast enough	*bu hunarni tezda o‘rganib oldi*	Rendering through a free word combination	The meaning is conveyed clearly, but the figurative expression is replaced by a neutral lexical construction.
was all at sea mentally	*nima qilishini bilmay… o‘zini o‘zi qiynardi*	Explanatory expansion	The state of confusion is explained descriptively. The image of the sea is lost, while an additional meaning of anxiety and mental distress is introduced.
in the long run	*pirovardida*	Phraseme-to-lexical-unit transformation	The meaning of an eventual or final outcome is preserved concisely and naturally.

From the analysis it is evident that the use of lexemes in translating phraseological units proved effective in preserving the main meaning. The translator paid special attention to preserving the emotional, cultural, and artistic tone of the text.

The third chapter of the dissertation investigates "**Functional-pragmatic adaptation of phraseological units and cases of content incompatibility in literary translation"**. In the first section, "*Inadequate interpretation and semantic deformation of phraseological units in literary translation*" were analyzed.

Phraseological units are stable and figurative means of expression in language, and their translation often carries a significant cultural, emotional, and contextual load. Some causes of inadequate translations: cultural differences; translation through an intermediary language (often Russian); unawareness or incorrect interpretation of phraseological units; excessive emotional exaggeration.

Table 3.1

Cases of Inadequate Rendering in the Translation of Phraseological Units

Source text (Sister Carrie)	**Translation (Baxtiqaro Kerri)**	**Type of mismatch**	**Comment**
live respectably from hand to mouth	*kunlari binoyidek o'tib turgan kishilar toifasidan edilar*	Semantic mitigation	From hand to mouth denotes living in financial hardship, with one's daily income sufficient only for essential needs. The component binoyidek in the translation mitigates the degree of financial difficulty expressed in the source text.
He had better keep an eye on her	*Mister Dru xotiniga mahkamroq bo'lsa zarar qilmasdi*	Semantic shift	Keep an eye on her means "to watch or monitor her." In the translation, this meaning shifts towards "treating her more strictly," while the image expressed by eye is lost.
To-night he was in his element	*Gerstvud o'sha oqshom juda shodu xandon ko'rinardi*	Semantic narrowing	In his element means to feel comfortable, confident, and competent in a suitable environment. In the translation, this complex meaning is reduced to the emotional state of being cheerful.
you could have knocked me down with a feather	*Hm, ajab!*	Pragmatic reduction	The source-language idiom expresses extreme surprise through a hyperbolic image. As it is reduced to a simple interjection in the translation, its imagery, exaggeration, and emotional impact are substantially weakened.

Incorrect or incongruent translation of phraseological units reduces the stylistic, semantic, and emotional richness of a literary text. The translator must deeply understand cultural differences and the idiomatic nature of phraseological units. Any excessive emotional "exaggeration" or subjective interpretation may distort the original meaning.

The substitution of English simple lexemes with phraseological units in Uzbek translation is covered in the second section of Chapter III, "*Pragmatic load and functional deformation of phraseological units in literary translation"*.

In the process of analyzing the work, we witnessed that many simple lexemes (words) in English were rendered through phraseological units in translation. This is connected with differences between languages and cultures, emotional intensity, and linguistic richness. In uzbek, phraseological units are widely used to express emotions and ideas more strongly and figuratively.

Table 3.2

Lexeme–Phraseme Transformation and Pragmatic Loading

Source text (English)	Translation (Uzbek)	Type of transformation	Pragmatic result	Scientific comment
an irritating rush of feeling	*g'azabi qaynab ketar*	Lexical unit – phraseological unit	Intensified	The inner irritation in the source text is intensified in the translation to the level of strong anger, resulting in emotional intensification.
the long flush of delight had subsided	*o'zini sal bosib oldi*	Lexical combination – phraseme	Partially changed	The subsiding of joy is replaced by the general meaning of emotional self-control; the emotional coloring is changed.
I'd like for you to be there	*boshim osmonga yetar edi*	Simple desire – phraseme	Intensified	A neutral expression of desire is rendered through strong joy, increasing the pragmatic load.
I was wondering	*boshim qotib o'tiruvdim*	Lexical unit – phraseme	Intensified	The simple process of thinking is intensified through the meanings of mental strain and anxiety.
I'm afraid	*yuragim dov bermayapti*	Modal lexical unit – phraseme	Intensified	The feeling of fear is expressed through a stronger figurative phrase.
Carrie related the incidents	*oqizmay-tomizmay gapirib berdi*	Neutral verb – phraseme	Intensified, but functional correspondence is preserved	The detailed nature of the action is adequately conveyed through a phraseological unit.

Source text (English)	Translation (Uzbek)	Type of transformation	Pragmatic result	Scientific comment
without the interest of Hurstwood	*Gerstvud bosh qo‘shmasa*	Lexical connection – phraseme	Correspondence preserved	The meaning of “non-participation” is functionally rendered through a national idiomatic expression.
straining the patience of the audience	*tomoshabinlarning qoniga tashna qildi*	Verbal combination – phraseme	Intensified; partial distortion	The sense of impatience is intensified to the level of strong anger, and the pragmatic load is changed.
looking at her part	*rolga nigoh tashlab*	Simple action – phraseological / fixed expression	Correspondence preserved	The act of looking is adequately expressed through a fixed Uzbek expression.
appealing grace / continuing a power	*yuraklariga o‘t solib*	Descriptive lexical unit – phraseme	Intensified	The aesthetic effect is intensified through a strong emotional metaphor.
I want to know about it	*gapning tagiga yetmoqchiman*	Simple desire – phraseme	Intensified	A simple desire to know is strengthened by a tone of determination and insistence.
Sure / quite pleased	*erib ketib*	Lexical unit – phraseme	Intensified	Simple satisfaction is intensified through deeper emotional coloring.
resolved to find out more	*qat’iy bel bog‘ladi*	Lexical unit – phraseme	Intensified	The meaning of making a decision is strengthened through a national idiom expressing determination.
gathered shadow at the eyes	*qovog‘idan qor yog‘ganicha*	Descriptive lexical unit – phraseme	Intensified and adapted through a national image	The negative emotional state is adequately conveyed through a national figurative image.

English simple words often turn into Uzbek phraseological units in translation. This follows from the requirements of cultural compatibility, emotional expressiveness, and stylistic imagery in translation.

In the final section of the dissertation, Translation of phraseological units through figurative means: the limits of assimilation and description) was analyzed. When transferring English phraseological units into Uzbek, the translator often strives to create expressions that correspond to Uzbek culture and are emotionally

and figuratively rich. Therefore, some phraseological units are not translated directly, but are turned into lively, emotionally colored, and nationally rich equivalents through figurative description or simile. This method serves to increase the artistic effect of the text in translation, to create an understandable and emotionally rich depiction for the reader, and to harmonize the cultural differences between the two languages.

In this section, it is also shown on the basis of examples how equivalents of phraseological units are formed through explanatory and descriptive means.

Table 3.3

Rendering of Phraseological Units through Descriptive Means

Source text (English)	Translation (Uzbek)	Translation method	Brief comment
poor as church mice	*cherkov sichqonlariday qashshoq*	Calque-based reproduction of the simile	The semantic core is preserved
was all at sea mentally	*nima qilishini bilmay, gapidan biror shikast chiqib qolsa nima qilaman, deb o‘zini o‘zi qiynardi*	Explanation and syntactic expansion	The principal psychological state is preserved
there would be the devil to pay	*so‘ng u yog‘i nima bo‘lishini kim biladi deysiz!*	Descriptive translation	The general meaning is partially preserved
the old days had gone for good	*ketgan narsani qaytarib bo‘lmaydi, degan tabiiy xulosaga keldi*	Paraphrase and generalization	The meaning of irreversibility is preserved

During the section, examples demonstrated how equivalents of phraseological units are formed through explanation, description, and simile. Simile recreates the image of the source text through an image appropriate to the target language; description renders the meaning of a phraseological unit through a broader artistic expression; explanation, in turn, serves to reveal the semantic content rather than preserve the figurative form. However, if these methods are not used in a balanced way, the imagery, expressiveness, and artistic conciseness of the source text may be weakened.

CONCLUSION

1. The results of the study show that phraseological units in English and Uzbek are among the important linguistic means that reflect the national thinking, cultural memory, figurative worldview, and emotional attitude of both peoples. In literary texts, they actively participate in revealing the psychology of characters, the author’s style, the social environment, and the aesthetic effect.

2. It was determined that the adequate rendering of phraseological units in literary translation is not limited to lexical or formal correspondence. In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account the semantic core, degree of imagery, connotative meaning, emotional-expressive coloring, cultural specificity, and pragmatic function of a phraseological unit as an integrated whole.

3. Since English and Uzbek differ in grammatical structure, word order, syntactic models, and semantic means of expression, the use of translation strategies such as transposition, modulation, equivalence, selection of an alternative variant, compensation, reduction, and expansion is of great importance in translating phraseological units.

4. The analysis of Theodore Dreiser's novel "Sister Carrie" and its Uzbek translation "Baxtiqaro Kerri" showed that phraseological units in translation are mainly expressed through the models of phraseological unit–phraseological unit, phraseological unit–free word combination, phraseological unit–lexical unit, as well as lexical unit or free word combination–phraseological unit. These models help determine the degree of equivalence, the preservation or weakening of imagery, and the change in pragmatic load in translation.

5. In the study, component variability of phraseological units was analyzed as an important transformational phenomenon in literary translation. Cases such as lexical substitution, component expansion, component reduction, metaphorical replacement, semantic compression, and recoding were found to be not accidental changes, but processes aimed at preserving the semantic core, imagery, and artistic effect in translation.

6. The phraseological unit model proved to be one of the most effective ways of preserving imagery, expressiveness, and pragmatic impact in translation. In this model, a phraseological unit in the source text is rendered by a phraseological unit in the target language, which allows the emotional and aesthetic effect of the literary text to be preserved relatively fully.

7. Although the phraseological unit–free word combination and phraseological unit–lexical unit models are effective in conveying the main meaning, in some cases, they may lead to the weakening of imagery, expressiveness, and national-cultural connotation of the source text. Therefore, in such cases, the use of compensation, descriptive translation, or a functional equivalent becomes necessary.

8. One of the important results of the study is that the rendering of simple lexical units, free word combinations, or descriptive expressions from English into Uzbek through phraseological units was analyzed separately. In such cases, the pragmatic load of the translation often increases: a neutral expression is rendered in Uzbek through an emotional, figurative, and nationally colored phraseological unit.

9. It was found that inadequate interpretation of phraseological units in the process of translation may lead to semantic deformation, content inconsistency, and pragmatic distortion. Such cases are manifested in semantic shift, narrowing of meaning, expansion of meaning, excessive emotional intensification, or weakening of the author's style.

10. In general, the translation of phraseological units is not a simple process of word substitution, but a process of recreating meaning, imagery, cultural code, emotional impact, and literary style in another linguistic environment. In English-Uzbek literary translation, the adequate rendering of phraseological units is ensured based on semantic accuracy, linguocultural correspondence, component variability, and functional-pragmatic harmony.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.01/2025.27.12.Fil.06.02 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ДЖИЗАКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

ДЖИЗАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

САДИКОВА САОДАТ МИНОВАРОВНА

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫХ ПЕРЕВОДАХ
(на примере произведений Теодора Драйзера)

10.00.13 – Сравнительное и сопоставительное языкознание
АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам

Джизак – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за № B2020.4.PhD/Fil1457.

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Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, русском и английском (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.jdpu.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Джизакского государственного педагогического университета (зарегистрирована под № ___). Адрес: 130100, г. Джизак, ул. Ш. Рашидова, дом 4. Тел.: (+998) 72 226-13-57, (+998) 72 226-21-73.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования систематический анализ способов выражения фразеологических единиц в английском и узбекском языках в переводе с лингвистической и лингвокультурной точек зрения.

Объектами исследования являются фразеологические единицы, представленные в английском оригинале и в узбекском переводе произведения Теодора Драйзера «Сестра Керри».

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

выявлены семантические, грамматические и функциональные трансформации фразеологических единиц английского и узбекского языков в художественном переводе на материале произведений Теодора Драйзера с применением сравнительно-аналитического и лингвокультурологического подходов; установлена эквивалентность на примере «took control – tizginini qo‘lga oldi» и неэквивалентность на примере «he was in his element – juda shodu xandon ko‘rinardi»;

на основе механизмов лингвокультурологической адаптации раскрыто проявление вариативности и национально-культурных кодов фразеологических единиц в художественном переводе посредством калькирования, эквивалентного, альтернативного, описательного и образного способов перевода;

установлено, что смысловая эквивалентность и культурная адаптация в художественном переводе реализуются посредством моделей «фразема–фразема», «фразема–свободное словосочетание» и «фразема–лексическая единица»; обоснована роль данных моделей в определении функционально-прагматической эффективности перевода;

на основе прагматического и сопоставительного анализа выявлены семантические деформации и смысловые несоответствия, возникающие в результате неадекватной интерпретации фразеологических единиц, в том числе вследствие неправильной передачи их лингвокультурных особенностей; доказано, что данные явления служат диагностическими критериями оценки качества художественного перевода.

Внедрение результатов исследования. Научные результаты, полученные в ходе изучения использования фразеологизмов в английских и узбекских художественных переводах:

в данном исследовании на примере произведений Теодора Драйзера были изучены семантические, грамматические и функциональные трансформации фразеологических единиц английского и узбекского языков в литературном переводе, а теоретические выводы, определяющие межъязыковую субстантивную эквивалентность и неэквивалентность, были использованы при подготовке учебника «Учебное пособие по практике чтения и письма» (Свидетельство № 705378 Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан от 22 декабря 2023 г.). В результате учебник был обогащен материалами, дополнена его теоретическая база и лингвокультурная информация.

доказанные научные результаты по содержательной эквивалентности фразеологических единиц в литературном переводе и процессам культурной адаптации были использованы в международном практическом проекте «Микронаучная работа по обеспечению доступа к английскому языку», реализованном в Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете в 2020–2022 годах (код: S-ECAHD-18-CA-0067, номер контракта: PO№02002358/14 мая 2025 г. №04-559). В результате созданные на основе проекта учебно-методические материалы были обогащены новыми идеями и информацией об обеспечении культурной совместимости фразеологических единиц.

обоснованные научные выводы о лингвокультурных причинах неадекватной интерпретации фразеологических единиц, семантической деформации и содержательной несогласованности в литературном переводе были использованы при подготовке учебного пособия по практике чтения и письма «Reading and Writing Practice Study Guide» (Сертификат 705378 Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан от 22 декабря 2023 г.), обогащенного научными материалами по анализу проблемных аспектов перевода.

научные взгляды на механизмы грамматической, семантической, лексико-синонимической и лингвокультурной адаптации фразеологических единиц в произведении Теодора Драйзера «Сестра Керри» были практически применены при разработке сценариев для программ «Ta’lim va taraqqiyot», «Adabiy jarayon» и «Jahon adabiyoti» на 2024-2025 годы, подготовленных творческим объединением «Узбекистан-24» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (Творческое объединение «Узбекистан-24» является государственным учреждением, выпуск 05-09-352, 20 марта 2025 г.). В результате были интегрированы научные и теоретические подходы к анализу художественно-культурной ценности фразеологических единиц в телевизионных программах.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объём диссертации составляет 133 страницы.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
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I bo‘lim (I часть; I part)

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