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PROBLEMS OF ENSURING SEMANTIC COMPATIBILITY IN TRANSLATIONS OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

Annotation

This article analyzes the semantic problems that arise in the translation of English prepositional phrases into Uzbek. The fact that prepositional phrases acquire a mobile meaning in many situations, different translations in the context of the document, and the need for a translator-based semantic analysis to ensure adequate translation are discussed. Important examples are provided based on the structural and semantic differences between English and Uzbek.

Key words: Prepositional phrases, phraseological units, translation, semantic compatibility, English, Uzbek.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЙ СОВМЕСТИМОСТИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ ПРЕДЛОЖНЫХ СЛОВОСОЧЕТАНИЙ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

Аннотация

В статье анализируются семантические проблемы, возникающие при переводе английских предложных словосочетаний на узбекский язык. Обсуждается тот факт, что предложные словосочетания приобретают подвижное значение во многих ситуациях, различные переводы в контексте документа и необходимость семантического анализа переводчиком для обеспечения адекватного перевода. Приводятся важные примеры, основанные на структурных и семантических различиях между английским и узбекским языками.

Ключевые слова: Предложные словосочетания, фразеологические единицы, перевод, семантическая совместимость, английский, узбекский.

PREDLOGLI SO'Z BIRIKMALARINING TARJIMALARIDA SEMANTIK MOSLIGINI TA'MINLASH MUAMMOLARI (INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi predlogli so'z birikmalarining o'zbek tiliga tarjimasida paydo bo'ladigan semantik muammolar tahlili. Predlogli iboralarning ko'p sharoitida ko'chma ma'no kaso'z birikma etishi, hujjat kontekstda turlicha tarjima qilish, hamda adekvat tarjimani ta'minlash uchun tarjimon olingan semantik tahlilning zarurligi haqida so'z yuritiladi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarining strukturaviy va semantik farqlari asosida muhim misollar bilan izohlar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Predlogli iboralar, frazeologik birliklar, tarjima, semantik moslik, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili.

Introduction. In translation, it is important to ensure the correct and semantically relevant translation of word combinations, especially prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases in English often lead to unnatural or ambiguous expressions in Uzbek when translated directly. To do this, the translator must take into account physical grammar, but also the semantic context. Currently, researchers recognize that a word combination, like other independent language units, is multifunctional, that is, it performs a number of functions. At the same time, it is noted that a word combination occupies a special place in the language system and performs a specific function. If the main function of a lexical unit is naming, then higher-level units - a sentence, a text - mainly perform a communicative function. Small units of the language enter into various relationships within larger units of a higher level, achieving harmony of form and content, thereby revealing their functional essence. Words and word combinations interact in the structure of a sentence and text in order to convey specific information, expressing a certain denotation. Thus, the essence of a word combination is determined in accordance with its place and position in relation to units of lower and higher levels. In general, it is impossible to reveal the essence of a word combination without finding clear answers to questions such as "For what purpose is a word combination isolated and studied in the language system?", "Which features of lower-level units are manifested in the structure of a WORD COMPOUND?" and "What features of a word combination are manifested in units of higher levels?". As linguists recognize, the main indicator of a word combination is its at least two-part (component) structure: red dress; independence of the republic; two brothers; bad boy; smart girl; warm greetings; beginning of a meeting; ugly appearance; deep forest; a head of onion; tragic accident; tea pot; mild smile. These parts consist of a word or word form.

It is known that any word can be combined with a number of different elements in syntagmatic structures, that is, its valence field is wide. However, the area of word combinations takes the form of only one point of the valence reserve, in the composition of the word combination, the valence connection of individual words occurs, the relationship of the leading and subordinate parts of the combination arises. The word combination, activating the available features, forms a lexical-speech structure with a certain form and content. In this respect, it can be considered a valence derivative.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. Despite the fact that the contribution of language units to the structure of these devices may be of varying degrees, the functions they

perform are close to each other, since the implementation of these functions is associated with the communicative purpose of the whole text. It is on the basis of this purpose that grammatical and semantic categories of language units are formed. This, in turn, encourages the study of all the properties and characteristics of a word combination from the point of view of the activation of functional and communicative capabilities. Such an integrated approach, as a result of a comprehensive study, can identify the multifunctional properties of language units, including word combinations.

Before analyzing the phenomenon of valency in word combinations in linguistics, let's think about the meaning of this concept and its place at the word and sentence level. Valency (or predicate valency) is a concept used in linguistics to describe the number and type of words, word combinations, and phrases that can be associated with a certain predicate (verb or other lexical units) in a sentence. The valency of this predicate determines the necessity or acceptability of words and phrases to fully and correctly express a certain predicate. Valency allows us to analyze which words can form the subject, complement, case, and other components of a sentence, depending on the verb or other predicate used. Valency is an important concept in the syntax and semantics of a language and helps to understand the structure of a sentence and the correct use of words, ensuring the coherence and clarity of sentences. Thus, valency or predicate valency is the property of a verb or other lexical unit to determine the number and type of words or phrases that can be associated with it at the sentence level.

When talking about the syntactic structure of valency, it is important to emphasize that it is the interaction of words and phrases that act as important components in a sentence through such types of grammatical connections as coordination, cohesion, and combination. The valency of phrases determines what function the components of phrases perform and how their components are related to each other. Below we will focus on the analysis of different types of valencies of phrases:

1. Noun+noun: The syntactic structure of phrases usually consists of a main component consisting of one noun, for example, "The cat's house" - in this case, "the cat" acts as a noun denoting the animal, and the "house" component of the phrase is its determiner.

2. Adjective+noun: . The syntactic structure of word combinations includes a subject (noun) and its characteristic (adjective), for example, "Beautiful flower" - in which "flower" is a noun, and "beautiful" is an adjective describing this flower.

3. Verb + complement: In the word combination "To write a letter", "to write" is the verb, "letter" is the complement of the subject. 4. Verb + complement + case: "To read a book at night" "to read" is the verb, "book" is the complement, "at night" is the tense, etc.

The syntactic structure of phrases depends on the context and the grammatical rules of the language, that is, on auxiliary words. The valency of word combinations consists of word groups such as nouns, verbs, numerals, and adverbs and performs a communicative-pragmatic function in a sentence.

The syntactic structure of valency in English is determined mainly by syntactic laws that indicate which words or word combinations can be used in combination with certain verbs, nouns, adjectives, and other lexical elements. Valency in English is characterized by a certain word consisting of a subject, a complement, and a case. There are the following types of them: 1. Verbs in English can have different valencies depending on how much explanation they require. For example: a) monovalent verb: «To sleep» . Its

syntactic structure: Subject + «Sleep» (N+V): «He sleeps»; b) Bivalent verb, its syntactic structure: Subject + Love + Object (N+V+O), for example: "She loves him"; c) Trivalent verb: "To give". Its syntactic structure: Subject + Give + Direct Object + Indirect Object, for example: "She gave him a book". 2. Adjective valency. In English, adjectives are used to describe nouns: Subject + Adjective + Noun. For example: "The beautiful flower". 3. Noun valency. A noun acts as a subject or object in a sentence: "The cat". 4. Modal verbs "can", "should", "must" and others can change the syntactic structure of a sentence by adding semantic meaning such as possibility or necessity, for example: "She can swim". 5. Case valency: Case in English can indicate the place, time, method and other details of an action. They can usually appear in different places in the sentence. For example: "They went to the park yesterday". It should be remembered that valency in English includes not only syntactic, but also semantic aspects. Some words and verbs may require certain interpretations in terms of meaning and context.

The syntactic structure of the valency of English word combinations depends on the type of phrase and the function of its components.

Let's look at various word combinations in English and their syntactic structure: 1. Noun + Adjective: «A large home». In this word combination «home» (uy) – noun, «large» (katta) – adjective describing the house. 2. There can be two types of Noun+Noun structure: Noun + Noun (in the function of a determiner) – «A bookshelf»; Noun + of + Noun (in the function of belonging and description): – «The top of the mountain». 3. Verb + Complement. In this case, the syntactic structure depends on the valency of the verb. Dialect verbs can have the following structure: Verb + Direct Object. For example: «Eat an apple» (Alma yemoq). In this case «eat» (yemoq) is the verb, «an apple» is its complement. 4. Verb + Complement + Case. When case is added, the syntactic structure with verbs can become more complicated: "He listens to music in the evening". Here "listens" is a verb, "to music" is the complement of the verb, "in the evening" is the tense. It should be noted that the valency of English word combinations also includes many other changes and contextual features, and this is due to the grammatical and semantic laws of the language. A certain syntactic structure is manifested in the function of each component of the word unit in a sentence.

Today, in world linguistics, great attention has been paid to the study of the phenomenon of valency and the differentiation of its types in recent years, and the function of various word groups to form complex units is being elucidated in detail. However, despite this, the nominative function, which combines the logical, structural, and semantic construction of valence word combinations with a syntactic structure, is still being studied by researchers. According to V.V. Vinogradov, "... word combinations perform a naming function in a sentence that has its own separate building material, that is, they are "partial designations of a single concept." V.P. Sukhotin calls a word combination "partial designation of a single object-phenomenon," while T.P. Lomtev believes that a word combination, while reflecting the relationships between concepts, "does not create these relationships, but names them." S.G. Ter-Minasova, studying the linguistic and cultural characteristics of English word combinations, emphasizes that the information-carrying function expressed in the connotative signs of these units with emotional and sensory coloring indicates their conceptual and semantic essence. In our opinion, the conceptual completeness of a word combination, that is, the correspondence of its meaning to a certain logical structure-content, testifies to its performance of a nominative function.

Researchers, regardless of whether they recognize or deny the nominative function of word combinations, recognize that these concepts are products of thought. The semantic relationships between word combinations cannot fail to find their reflection in the process of their syntactic activation. The leading part of a word combination can become the subordinate element of another word combination in the construction of a sentence. For example, in the sentence This crisis was also utilized to teach sewing to the daughters of the workmen in sewing schools, sewing, which was previously the leading part of his daughter's sewing, is a subordinate element in the word combination in sewing schools in this sentence.

Research methodology. It is known that phraseological units arise mainly in the process of stabilization of free word combinations. Therefore, pre-existing relationships and connections in word combinations are preserved to a certain extent. However, with the complete completion of phraseological formation, the relationships of its structural parts take on a static, stable appearance. Because the movement of relationships formed in the structure of sentences and other speech constructions covers stable combinations as a whole, and in this the nominative function performed by this type of combinations as a separate unit is clearly manifested. According to the proponent of classifying units of the language system in terms of their distribution into different "fields", individual units can sometimes occupy different fields. For example, such combinations as influence, affect, have an impact, have an effect, exert influence, record, write, write down, capture, burn ... are included. Taking into account the descriptive content and structural multi-part nature of these compounds, researchers allocate them a place on the borderline between free and stable word combinations and include them in the list of borderline phenomena. On the other hand, the verb part of the compounds in this group seems to act as a carrier of formal signs expressing grammatical meaning, and accordingly, they can be interpreted from the point of view of analyticism. The analytical nature of the compounds is also explained by the presence of their one-word alternatives: to exert influence – to influence; affect – have an effect; write – write down; etc.

In our opinion, it is preferable to consider the word combinations in the above group as units of an intermediate nature. Because, despite the ready, stable use of such combinations in speech, their fragments retain all the properties characteristic of lexemes. The phenomenon of "periphery" does not negate signs of different nature, but rather requires their concentration in a single unit. The "center" and "periphery" in word combinations are associated with the implementation of the properties characteristic of syntactic units, that is, with the assignment of syntactic meaning by lexical elements. Such shifts occur equally in the conditions of the interaction of specific nominative words and words with an abstract meaning.

YN. Smolyaninova, who was one of the first to identify the reasons for the emergence of "intermediate" (peripheral) states in the system of word combinations, noted that this state occurs when the interaction of semes accelerates the process of lexicalization and the formation of coherent semantic structures. According to her, in this type of combinations, the semantic relationship of the parts differs from that in free combinations, that is, the main "semantic" task falls on the verb, and the connection between the parts loses its subordination character. The concept being expressed, the general meaning, retains the property of being divided into parts, and in this case, the content can be determined based on the meanings of the combined parts. At the same time, it is possible to consider the meaning of such word combinations as the sum of the meanings of the constituent parts.

Conclusion and suggestions. Thus, the idea that word combinations are devoid of a nominative function is unfounded. All language units are elements of a system of signs, and a linguistic sign has a dual property: it has a harmony of form and content. Therefore, a word combination, like other syntactic structures, should be considered as a unit that names whole phenomena, events. When the nominative function is interpreted in a broad sense, the denotation being named is not a separate object or phenomenon, but their image, symbol, reflected in the human mind. For example, word combinations such as gray clouds, bright sun, weak wind, freezing rain not only express natural phenomena, but also serve to figuratively express certain situations in human life. The word combination "dark clouds" expresses bad days, depression, "shining sun" is joyful news, "blowing wind" expresses a somewhat neutral, yet at the same time upbeat mood. Also, the combination "lightly falling rain" is understood as a symbol of calm, like a soothing melody.

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