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APPLIED TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES IN RENDERING ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS INTO UZBEK

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Abstract: This paper analyzes the main challenges in translating English phrasal verbs into Uzbek and suggests practical strategies to overcome them. Difficulties arise from polysemy, lack of direct equivalents, register mismatches, and collocational differences. To address these issues, five strategies are proposed: direct equivalence, synonymic replacement, explicitation, cultural adaptation, and combined solutions. Each is supported with examples and translator's notes to illustrate applicability in different contexts. The study also highlights pedagogical implications, emphasizing the need for contextualized training, contrastive tasks, and decision logs in translator education. The findings aim to improve accuracy, naturalness, and quality assurance in professional and academic translations involving phrasal verbs.

Keywords: phrasal verbs, translation strategies, equivalence, explicitation, English–Uzbek translation.

1. Introduction

Phrasal verbs, formed by combining a lexical verb with one or more particles, constitute a highly productive and semantically complex aspect of English vocabulary (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2017). Their frequent use in spoken and semi-formal registers, coupled with their often idiomatic and non-compositional meanings, makes them a significant challenge for translators. For example, the meaning of *take off* varies from "remove clothing" to "succeed rapidly" or "aircraft departure," depending on context (Salehi, Cook & Baldwin, 2019).

In Uzbek, such complexity is amplified by the absence of direct equivalents for many phrasal verbs, as the language typically favors monomorphemic verbs or periphrastic constructions instead (Ismatova, Alieva & Djalilov, 2021). This typological difference forces translators to adopt strategies that go beyond literal rendering in order to preserve accuracy and naturalness. Moreover, phrasal verbs often carry stylistic values informality, idiomaticity, or cultural nuance—that must be adapted to match the communicative expectations of the target audience (Newmark, 1988; Nida & Taber, 2003).

Translation scholars have long emphasized the importance of equivalence and reader-oriented choices when literal transfer is not possible (Baker, 1992). Building on this foundation, the present paper focuses on applied strategies direct equivalence, synonymic replacement, explicitation, cultural adaptation, and complex solutions that can improve the

translation of phrasal verbs from English into Uzbek. By combining theoretical grounding with practical examples, the study aims to provide tools that are relevant both for professional translators and for translator training programs.

Phrasal verbs - combinations of a verb with one or more particles (prepositions or adverbial particles) - form a highly productive and semantically rich layer of contemporary English vocabulary. They are especially salient in spoken and semi-formal registers and present frequent difficulties for translators because their meanings are often non-compositional: the whole unit expresses a sense that is not predictable from the individual elements. For translators working into Uzbek, these difficulties are amplified by typological and stylistic differences between English and Uzbek, and by the relative scarcity of fixed Uzbek equivalents for many idiomatic items.

This study aims to provide practical, example-driven strategies that translators (and translator trainers) can apply to obtain accurate, stylistically appropriate Uzbek renderings of English phrasal verbs. The focus is explicitly applied: I prioritize methods that yield publishable translations while preserving meaning, register and readability. The paper combines theoretical grounding in translation studies with corpus-informed examples and recent work on phrasal-verb translation.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 What phrasal verbs are (briefly)

Phrasal verbs typically consist of a lexical verb and a particle (look after, put off, give up). Linguists distinguish idiomatic phrasal verbs (where meaning is non-compositional), semi-idiomatic ones (partly compositional), and literal combinations (go out meaning simply “go outside”). The category is well covered in pedagogical references and corpus resources, which document hundreds to thousands of such units.

2.2 Translation theory and equivalence

Contemporary translation theory emphasizes meaning transfer, functional equivalence and reader-oriented choices (Nida’s dynamic equivalence; Newmark’s communicative/semantic distinctions), and the translator’s decision-making process when literal equivalence is impossible. Baker’s coursebook is particularly useful for operationalizing lexical equivalence and explicitation strategies in classroom and professional settings. These frameworks inform the practical strategies described below.

3. Major translation problems (English - Uzbek)

3.1 Polysemy and context sensitivity

Many phrasal verbs are polysemous: a single verb+particle can yield several unrelated senses (take off - “remove clothing”, “aircraft departs”, “succeed rapidly”). Choosing the wrong sense produces an immediate error in the target text. In practice, disambiguation requires careful attention to local sentential and broader textual context.

3.2 Lack of direct (single-word) equivalents in Uzbek

Uzbek often lacks a compact one-to-one equivalent for English phrasal verbs; instead, the target language may use a synthetic verb, a periphrastic construction, or an explicative phrase. For example, “look forward to” is naturally rendered as “orziqib kutmoq” (lit. “wait eagerly”), which is not a literal structural match but carries the communicative load.

3.3 Register and stylistic mismatch

Phrasal verbs are frequently informal or idiomatic; translating them with equally informal Uzbek items is desirable for preserving tone, but when the target text is formal (e.g., a

scientific publication), a more neutral lexical choice may be required. Translators must therefore balance register preservation against target-genre expectations.

3.4 Collocational restrictions and transitivity

Some phrasal verbs are separable (turn the light off / turn off the light), some are not; others change meaning when passivized or when combined with different objects. These syntactic properties affect how the meaning can be reproduced in Uzbek, which has different verb-particle behavior.

4. Applied translation strategies (with examples and translator's notes)

Below I present five practical strategies, ordered from simplest (use when direct equivalents exist) to more complex (combine methods where necessary). Each strategy is illustrated with English examples and suggested Uzbek renderings, followed by a short translator's note explaining why the choice works.

4.1 Strategy 1 - Direct equivalence (where available)

Description. Use an existing Uzbek verb or set phrase that is an accepted equivalent and matches the register.

Example. Pick up the phone! - Telegramga yoki telefonga javob ber! (colloquial) or Telefonga javob bering! (imperative, neutral).

Note. Prefer this when the Uzbek equivalent is idiomatic and commonly used; it preserves both meaning and naturalness.

4.2 Strategy 2 - Synonymic replacement

Description. Replace the phrasal verb with a single Uzbek lexical verb (or short verbal phrase) that expresses the same semantic content.

Example. Give up smoking - Chekishni tashlamoq.

Note. This is pragmatic and usually stylistically neutral; it often improves fluency because Uzbek favors monomorphemic verb equivalents in formal registers.

4.3 Strategy 3 - Explicitation / annotated translation

Description. When the meaning is context-dependent or cultural, use a slightly longer Uzbek phrase to make the meaning explicit. This may include short parenthetical clarifications in a translated text for readers (use sparingly in published texts).

Example. Break down (about a car) - Mashina buzilib qoldi (lit. "the car broke down"). In a technical article, you might render: mashina (dvigatel ishlamay qoldi) buzilib qoldi only if the original context implies engine failure specifically.

Note. Explicitation increases clarity at the cost of brevity; it is justified when ambiguity would mislead the reader or when the target audience lacks shared knowledge.

4.4 Strategy 4 - Cultural / register adaptation

Description. Adapt the phrasing to match Uzbek communicative norms and genre expectations. This is especially relevant when translating discourse markers, idioms, or phrasal verbs that carry pragmatic functions.

Example. Keep an eye on the patient - Bemorni diqqat bilan kuzatib boring (formal clinical register).

Note. Adaptation preserves the pragmatic effect - here, an instruction in clinical contexts - and ensures acceptability to Uzbek readers.

4.5 Strategy 5 - Complex/combined strategies (when none of the above alone suffices)

Description: Combine equivalence, explicitation and stylistic adaptation; sometimes add a short translator's footnote if a cultural reference or ambiguity is crucial to the reader's understanding.

Example. Make up a story - Hikoya to'qib chiqarish (lit. "fabricate/compose a story") - if the source implies deceit, render as "soxta hikoya to'qimoq"; if playful storytelling is intended, choose "qiziqarli hikoya yaratmoq". A translator comment may clarify nuance if genre requires.

Note. Use combined strategies for high-stakes texts (legal, medical, academic) or when textual ambiguity could change interpretation.

5. Practical workflow and quality-control checklist for translators to produce publishable Uzbek translations of texts containing phrasal verbs (journal articles, professional documents), I recommend the following workflow:

- Immediate disambiguation: On first pass, annotate each phrasal verb with candidate senses and link to contextual clues (co-text, topic, register).
- Choose base strategy. Apply one of the strategies in §4 depending on sense and genre.
- Cross-check collocations. Ensure the chosen Uzbek verb collocates naturally with the object or complement in Uzbek.
- Register adjustment: Adjust wording for the target publication's expected register (academic vs. popular).
- Peer check / back-translation. When possible, have a second translator or a native academic check whether the translation preserves nuance. For particularly problematic passages, a quick back-translation helps reveal loss of meaning.
- Document decisions. Keep brief translator notes explaining non-obvious choices; this is invaluable for revisions by editors or reviewers. These steps incorporate both linguistic judgment and reproducible quality control, improving the chance that the translation will pass peer review in international journals.

Pedagogical implications and translator training for translator training programs and advanced language classes, phrasal verbs should be taught contextually rather than as decontextualized lists. Recommended pedagogical practices include.

- Corpus-based exposure - provide authentic texts showing phrasal verbs in natural context (news, transcripts).
- Contrastive tasks. - Ask learners to compare English phrasal verbs with Uzbek alternatives and justify their choices.

Decision diaries. Have trainees keep a "translation decision log" recording options considered and why one rendering was chosen.

Practice with genres. Assign translation tasks across registers (spoken dialog, editorial, technical) so trainees learn register-sensitive solutions.

These activities strengthen both recognition and production abilities and build the critical habit of justifying translation choices - a must for academic and professional translators.

Conclusion and recommendations.

English phrasal verbs are a persistent challenge in translation into Uzbek because of polysemy, differences in lexicalization patterns, register mismatches, and occasionally

missing direct equivalents. However, a pragmatic toolkit - consisting of equivalence substitution, synonymic replacement, explicitation, cultural adaptation, and complex combined strategies - allows translators to render phrasal verbs accurately and naturally in Uzbek. For texts destined for international journals (highly formal, peer-reviewed), translators should favor neutral or formal Uzbek lexical choices and document translation decisions to aid editors and reviewers. Training programs should emphasize contextualized learning and decision documentation to prepare translators for the nuanced work of academic publication.

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