



A Cross-Linguistic Analysis of Faithfulness in Translating Behavioral Verbs from Uzbek To English

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Abstract: This article investigates the faithfulness of translating behavioral verbs between the Uzbek and English languages. The study focuses on how accurately meanings are preserved during the translation process, considering both linguistic and cultural nuances. By comparing examples from both languages, the paper highlights typical challenges and offers recommendations for achieving greater equivalence and adequacy in translation.

Keywords: Behavioral verbs, translation accuracy, equivalence, Uzbek, English, linguistic adequacy, cultural context.

Introduction: Behavioral verbs hold a significant place in linguistics as they play a vital role in expressing human actions, emotions, and social interactions. When translating these verbs, it is not only important to maintain grammatical accuracy, but also to preserve their contextual and cultural nuances. A. A. Abduazizov emphasizes the necessity of conveying the cultural context correctly in the translation of behavioral verbs, stating: "In the process of translation, it is essential to consider not only the lexical meaning of a word but also its cultural and contextual significance" [1: 58].

On an international scale, research dedicated to this topic is also of great relevance. Eugene Nida highlights the importance of cultural and situational context in the translation of behavioral verbs: "The meaning of a word is determined not only by its semantic content but also

by the cultural and situational context” [2: 120]. P. Newmark writes about the primary task of a translator: “In addition to conveying the lexical meaning of verbs accurately, it is also necessary to preserve their pragmatic and cultural connotations” [3: 95].

Similarly, M. Baker draws attention to the ambiguities caused by cultural differences in translation: “Pragmatic and cultural differences between languages can lead to ambiguities in translation. Accurately presenting the context is essential for maintaining translation clarity” [4: 45].

Literature Review

The issue of adequacy in the translation of behavioral verbs between English and Uzbek is considered one of the pressing problems in contemporary translation studies. In particular, this issue is of great importance due to the semantic features of linguistic units, the need for their adequate interpretation in various contexts, and the demand for ensuring interlingual equivalence [5; 6; 7; 8].

METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this article is to analyze the mechanisms for ensuring adequacy in the translation of behavioral verbs between English and Uzbek. To achieve this aim, the semantic, pragmatic, and cultural aspects of behavioral verbs are thoroughly examined. The study identifies common issues encountered in translation and explores potential solutions. The article aims to justify the need for translators to adopt effective approaches that take into account not only linguistic factors but also social and cultural contexts.

The tasks of the article are as follows:

1. To determine the role and importance of behavioral verbs in translation – by analyzing their function in expressing human actions, emotions, and social interactions, the study explores linguistic and cultural elements involved in translation.
2. To analyze semantic and pragmatic difficulties – to identify ambiguities that arise in different languages and to develop strategies for overcoming these issues.
3. To highlight the necessity of accounting for intercultural nuances – to justify the importance of reflecting culture-specific behavioral codes and moral values in translation.
4. To identify ways to enhance translation adequacy – to provide recommendations for improving translation quality by preserving the contextual and cultural meanings of verbs.
5. To analyze linguistic scholars’ approaches – to generalize scientific perspectives on semantic and pragmatic differences and offer practical suggestions

for minimizing translation errors.

Scientific studies dedicated to the analysis of behavioral verbs in English and Uzbek reveal the complexity and relevance of this topic. Within this framework, various scholars have extensively investigated the semantic, pragmatic, and cultural dimensions of behavioral verbs across different languages and cultures. A. Tursunov analyzes the semantic and syntactic characteristics of behavioral verbs in Uzbek, emphasizing their connection to cultural and social context. In his view, “Behavioral verbs are not merely grammatical units, but they reflect the moral values and social traditions of a people.” [5: 45]. This approach demonstrates that behavioral verbs embody both the social and cultural functions of language. U. Bobojonov, meanwhile, analyzes the semantic differences between behavioral verbs in Uzbek and English. By comparing verbs like “to offend” and “hurmat qilmaslik” (to disrespect), he points out that English emphasizes the violation of individual rights, while Uzbek focuses more on the loss of social respect and reputation [6: 67]. This perspective highlights the necessity of considering cultural differences in translation. Supporters of the cognitive linguistic approach, such as Lakoff and Johnson, examine behavioral verbs as conceptual categories grounded in human social and cultural experience. According to Lakoff, “Behavioral verbs reflect the way humans conceptualize their actions and emotions through language, thus revealing cultural worldviews.” [7: 65]. Johnson further expands on this idea, stating: “These verbs carry cultural nuances that are deeply embedded in the collective experience of a linguistic community.” [8: 78].

RESULTS

In this study, the following methods were employed to ensure adequacy in the translation of behavioral verbs between English and Uzbek: [9].

1. Structural Analysis – The semantic and pragmatic differences of the verbs, along with their significance in cultural context, were examined. Semantic ambiguities encountered in translation were analyzed.
2. Comparative Analysis – Differences and correspondences of behavioral verbs in both languages were identified, and their cultural and social contexts were compared.
3. Corpus Study – Real usage contexts of the verbs were analyzed to identify ambiguities that arise in translation.
4. Theoretical Analysis – Based on the approaches of scholars such as Tursunov, Bobojonov, Lakoff, and Johnson, the cultural and semantic dimensions of the

verbs were analyzed.

5. Interviews and Surveys – The opinions of translators and linguists were collected to identify the challenges encountered in translation.

Through these methods, intercultural differences and semantic ambiguities in the translation of behavioral verbs were identified, and strategies were developed to ensure greater adequacy in translation.

DISCUSSION

Moreover, there are significant differences in the semantic, syntactic, pragmatic, and cultural aspects of behavioral verbs in English and Uzbek:

1. Semantic Differences – The meanings of verbs vary across the two languages based on social and cultural contexts. For example, the verb “to offend” in English implies a violation of personal rights, while in Uzbek, it often refers to a loss of social respect.

English: “He offended her with his rude remarks.”

Uzbek: “U uning hurmatini qilmadi.” (In Uzbek culture, this implies a loss of social respect.)

2. Syntactic Differences – While English verbs tend to reflect broader social relations, Uzbek verbs are often constructed with a focus on emotions and moral aspects.

English: “She loves him deeply.”

Uzbek: “U uni jonidan ortiq ko’radi.” (Uzbek uses additional expressions to enrich the emotional meaning.)

3. Pragmatic Differences – Verb connotations differ: for instance, “to manipulate” in English may be neutral or negative, while in Uzbek it typically has a clearly negative connotation.

English: “He manipulated the situation to his advantage.”

Uzbek: “U vaziyatdan foydalanib, odamlarni aldadi.” (In Uzbek, the act of manipulation often implies deceit.)

4. Cultural Differences – The use of verbs is tied to culture-specific values. For instance, “to dominate” may reflect social authority in English, while in Uzbek it can carry a negative implication.

English: “He dominated the meeting with his strong opinions.”

Uzbek: “U majlisni o’z qo’liga oldi.” (In Uzbek, this may suggest controlling behavior and is often viewed negatively.)

5. Cognitive Differences – Verbs reflect the social and moral values inherent in each culture.

For example, “to deceive” in English conveys the act of

lying, whereas in Uzbek, it may imply creating distrust.

English: “He deceived her into believing the lie.”

Uzbek: “U uni chalg’itib, noto’g’ri yo’lga soldi.” (In Uzbek, deception is often interpreted as breaking trust.)

CONCLUSION

When translating behavioral verbs between English and Uzbek, it is essential to consider intercultural differences and semantic aspects. Translators must take cognitive linguistics into account to accurately identify the cultural and pragmatic meanings of verbs [10: 62]. In addition to maintaining semantic adequacy, it is also necessary to consider the cultural and social contexts in which the verbs are used. Studying intercultural differences and analyzing the social, moral, and cognitive dimensions of language contribute to producing effective and accurate translations.

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