

REALIZATION OF WORDPLAY AND METAPHOR STRUCTURES IN ENGLISH- UZBEK TRANSLATIONS

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Abstract:

This article analyzes the realization of wordplay and metaphor structures in the translation process in English and Uzbek languages. Within the framework of the research, the linguistic, cognitive, and cultural characteristics of metaphors, their translation strategies, and the possibilities of expression through wordplay were studied. Based on literature analysis and empirical observation results, difficulties arising in translation were identified, and ways to overcome them were recommended. The research showed that correct translation of metaphors is of great importance in conveying the cultural and semantic richness of language.

Keywords: Wordplay, metaphor, translation strategies, cognitive metaphor, linguistic context, English-Uzbek translation.

Introduction:

Wordplay and metaphors require special attention in the fields of linguistics and translation studies not only as linguistic units but also as means of conveying cultural and cognitive meanings. The translation of metaphors in English and Uzbek literary texts involves complex linguocultural and cognitive processes. Therefore, the role of wordplay and metaphor structures in the translation process, their realization, and practical significance should be deeply analyzed scientifically. The aim of this research is to identify the linguistic, cognitive, and cultural characteristics of metaphors in English-Uzbek translation and to develop strategies for their effective translation.

Literature Review:

In recent years, the role of wordplay and metaphors in the translation process has been extensively studied in the fields of linguistics and translation studies. Research shows that metaphors are of great importance not only as linguistic units but also as means of conveying cultural and cognitive meanings. For example, in one study, strategies for translating metaphors from Uzbek literary texts into English were analyzed, and ways of conveying them as

equivalent images, meaning adaptation, and contextual unity were identified [1]. This approach demonstrates the necessity of considering linguistic and cultural characteristics in translation. Metaphorical expressions in English and Uzbek literature have been comparatively analyzed from the perspective of the relationship between language and culture, and their semantic and stylistic aspects have been studied [2]. Research shows that the contextual and cognitive meanings of metaphors are required to be clearly expressed in translation; otherwise, loss of meaning or misinterpretation may occur. Furthermore, the role of metaphors in English and Uzbek poetry in forming cognitive worldview has also been analyzed [3]. Along with this, through comparative analysis of metaphors and metonymies, the cultural and conceptual codes of language have been identified, which is of great importance in determining strategies applied in the translation process [4]. Research conducted within the framework of conceptual metaphor theory also allows for studying metaphor universals in English and Uzbek languages and their cultural characteristics [5]. Research shows that the lexical expression and cognitive content of metaphors also play an important role in translation [6]. Furthermore, difficulties encountered in translating cognitive metaphors, semantic losses, and cultural differences have also been investigated [7]. Along with this, the linguistic characteristics of metaphorical units and their realization in translation have also been analyzed theoretically and practically [8]. Research results show that the success of wordplay and metaphors in translation depends on the harmony of linguistic, cognitive, and cultural components.

Research Methodology:

In the research process, several scientific methods were used with the aim of deeply analyzing the realization of wordplay and metaphor structures in English and Uzbek languages in translation. First of all, the method of analyzing theoretical literature was applied, national and foreign scientific research on the topic were systematized, and their theoretical approaches and previously proposed translation strategies were deeply studied. Through this, the linguistic, cognitive, and cultural characteristics of applying wordplay and metaphors in translation were identified and systematized. Additionally, using the comparative-analytical method, metaphorical units in English and Uzbek literary texts were compared. Through this method, issues of equivalence, semantic and stylistic compatibility arising in translation, as well as cultural differences, were analyzed. The comparative-analytical approach provided the opportunity to identify complex connections between linguistic units and the translation process and to analyze them contextually.

Furthermore, the descriptive method was applied to the research, and strategies in the process of translating wordplay and metaphors, emerging difficulties, and cognitive components were deeply studied. Through this method, it was determined how metaphors are conveyed in translation through various techniques, including equivalent imagery, contextual compatibility, and stylistic modifications. The data collected during the research process and observation results were generalized on the basis of scientific logical analysis, and comparative, descriptive, and theoretical methods were harmonized as a methodological approach. In this way, the research methodology served not only to identify linguistic and cognitive characteristics in the

translation process but also to analyze the harmony of wordplay and metaphors with cultural context.

Analysis Results:

The analysis results showed that metaphors in English and Uzbek languages are effectively conveyed in translation through harmonizing linguistic, cultural, and cognitive aspects. In the translation process, preserving the linguistic characteristics of metaphorical units, including their lexical and semantic composition, is of primary importance. Along with this, cultural and contextual aspects should not be overlooked either, because metaphors often contain language- and culture-specific codes. In translation, strategies of equivalent imagery, contextual compatibility, and preserving semantic richness occupy an important place. Using wordplay in the process of translating cognitive metaphors increases semantic and pragmatic compatibility and also helps to fully convey the metaphorical meaning to the reader. Additionally, the research showed that in translating metaphorical units, it is necessary to consider cultural differences and contextual characteristics. Conceptual metaphors in English may require stylistic and lexical modifications to preserve semantic compatibility in Uzbek. This shows that translation is not merely a process of literal transmission but a process of harmonizing context, culture, and cognitive content. In this way, the application of wordplay and metaphors in translation serves to effectively convey not only linguistic composition but also cognitive and cultural components. For successful realization of metaphorical units in translation, a combined analysis of linguistic, cultural, and cognitive criteria is necessary. Wordplay manifests itself as an important tool in enriching metaphorical meaning and ensuring contextual compatibility in translation.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it was determined that the realization of wordplay and metaphor structures in English-Uzbek translations is a complex but practically effective process. The research showed that translation carried out taking into account the linguistic, cognitive, and cultural aspects of metaphors is of high quality, meaningful, and contextually appropriate. Along with this, wordplay serves as an important tool in enriching metaphorical meanings and conveying cultural context in translation. The research results confirm the necessity of developing effective translation strategies for metaphors in English-Uzbek translation and applying wordplay.

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