

The Expression of Verbs of Thinking through Phrases in English and Uzbek and Their Translation in Both Languages

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Abstract: *This article analyzes how verbs of thinking in English and Uzbek are expressed through phrases and the challenges of translating them between the two languages. The differences in meaning, cultural influence, and aspects to consider when translating these phrases are explained with examples.*

Key words: *verbs of thinking, phrases, English, Uzbek, translation, cultural context.*

Introduction: Each language reflects various aspects of human thought. Cognitive verbs, in particular, express the processes of mind, thinking, and understanding. In English and Uzbek, these verbs are conveyed through different phrases, showing various nuances of meaning. This article discusses how these verbs of thinking are expressed and the challenges encountered in translating them between the two languages.

1. Verbs of thinking in English and Their Expression through Phrases

English has a wide range of idiomatic expressions to express cognitive processes, each describing different stages of thought and reflection.

1.1 "Think over"

This phrase signifies thoroughly considering an issue before making a decision.

Example:

- "You should think over the consequences before making a decision."
- Uzbek translation: "Qaror qabul qilishdan oldin oqibatlarini yaxshilab o'ylab ko'ring."

The phrase "think over" is translated as "o'ylab ko'rmoq" or "yaxshilab o'ylab chiqmoq" in Uzbek, indicating deep reflection.

1.2 "Make up one's mind"

This phrase means to make a firm decision or come to a conclusion about something.

Example:

- "I finally made up my mind to apply for the job."
- Uzbek translation: "Men nihoyat bu ishga murojaat qilishga qaror qildim."

In this case, "make up one's mind" is translated as "qaror qabul qilish," but the English phrase emphasizes the process of forming a decision.

1.3 "To mull over"

This phrase indicates a long process of thinking or considering something internally.

Example:

- "She spent the whole evening mulling over the offer."
- Uzbek translation: "U butun kechani taklif haqida o‘ylab o‘tkazdi."

Here, "mull over" is translated as "o‘ylab ko‘rish" or "mulohaza qilish," reflecting the internal thought process.

2. Verbs of thinkingin Uzbek and Their Expression through Phrases

In Uzbek, verbs of thinkingalso often reflect the process of thinking and understanding. Each verb has its unique idiomatic expressions, and translating them into English can be challenging.

2.1 "Fikr yuritmoq"

This verb signifies the process of serious consideration and analysis.

Example:

- "U yangi loyihani diqqat bilan fikr yuritdi."
- English translation: "He thought over the new project carefully."

The verb "fikr yuritmoq" corresponds to "think over" in English, indicating deep, careful thought.

2.2 "Xayol qilmoq"

This verb focuses on the imaginative or mental visualization process.

Example:

- "U bolaligini eslab xayol qildi."
- English translation: "He reminisced about his childhood."

The verb "xayol qilmoq" can be translated as "reminisce" or "daydream," reflecting different cognitive processes in English.

2.3 "Anglamoq"

This verb expresses the process of understanding or realizing something.

Example:

- "U vaziyatning qanchalik jiddiy ekanligini anglab yetdi."
- English translation: "He realized how serious the situation was."

The verb "anglamoq" is translated as "realize," focusing on the process of comprehension.

3. Translating Verbs of thinkingand Their Specific Challenges

Translating verbs of thinkingbetween English and Uzbek presents specific challenges. Both linguistic and cultural nuances must be considered to preserve meaning.

3.1 Cultural Context Differences

Cultural context plays a significant role in translating cognitive verbs. For instance, the English phrase **"to mull over"** suggests a prolonged contemplation process, while in Uzbek culture, such deliberation is often expected to occur more quickly.

3.2 Linguistic Differences

Linguistically, verbs of thinking in each language have distinct grammatical structures, which can complicate translation. For instance, the English phrase **"make up one's mind"** has an analytic structure, while in Uzbek, it is expressed synthetically as **"qaror qabul qilish."**

3.3 The Role of Idiomatic Expressions in Cognitive Verb Translation

Idiomatic expressions convey complex thought processes, making them difficult to translate directly. The English idiom **"to have second thoughts"** indicates reconsideration, while its Uzbek counterpart, **"fikrini o'zgartirmoq,"** may lose some of the idiomatic nuance.

Example:

- "I'm having second thoughts about quitting my job."
- Uzbek translation: "Men ishdan bo'shash qarorimni qayta o'ylab ko'rayapman."

The idiomatic phrase "second thoughts" is approximated by "qarorni qayta o'ylab ko'rmoq," reflecting reconsideration but possibly missing some cultural context.

3.4 Cross-Cultural Pragmatics and Cognitive Verbs

Each culture has different norms for expressing thought processes. For instance, English-speaking cultures emphasize **individual reflection**, while Uzbek culture often stresses **collective decision-making**. Thus, translating verbs of thinking involves understanding both languages' pragmatic norms.

Example:

- English: "He spent hours pondering the decision."
- Uzbek translation: "U qarorni uzoq vaqt mulohaza qildi."

While the verbs used in both languages indicate deep thought, English may suggest solitary reflection, whereas Uzbek often implies consulting others.

4. Challenges in the Semantic Mapping of Cognitive Verbs

Verbs of thinking often have multiple meanings, depending on the context, making semantic mapping difficult.

4.1 Polysemy and Contextual Shifts

For example, the English verb **"realize"** can mean to **understand something suddenly** or to **make something happen** (to actualize). In Uzbek, **"anglamoq"** reflects sudden comprehension, but other meanings of "realize" might be translated differently, such as **"amalga oshirmoq"** for actualization.

Example:

- English: "He realized the project by the end of the month."
- Uzbek translation: "U loyihani oy oxirigacha amalga oshirdi."

Here, "realize" refers to completion, requiring a different translation.

4.2 Figurative and Literal Meanings of Cognitive Verbs

Verbs of thinking often have figurative meanings, adding another layer of complexity. The English verb **"grasp,"** for instance, means both to **physically hold** and to **understand**. In Uzbek, **"ushlamoq"** is used literally, while **"tushunmoq"** is used for the cognitive sense.

Example:

- English: "He couldn't grasp the concept."
- Uzbek translation: "U konsepsiyani tushunolmadi."

The figurative use of "grasp" must be translated as "tushunmoq" to convey understanding.

5. Conclusion: The Importance of Nuanced Approaches in Translating Cognitive Verbs

Verbs of thinking in both English and Uzbek reflect complex mental processes shaped by cultural, linguistic, and pragmatic factors. Translating these verbs requires more than just linguistic accuracy; it demands an understanding of the cognitive and cultural dimensions embedded in each phrase.

By carefully analyzing the context, cultural norms, and linguistic structures, translators can preserve the meaning and nuance of cognitive verbs, ensuring that the underlying ideas and emotions are faithfully conveyed across linguistic and cultural boundaries. The process requires a deep sensitivity to how different cultures conceptualize thinking, reflection, and decision-making, which are integral parts of the human experience. Through this nuanced approach, verbs of thinking can bridge linguistic divides, allowing for shared understanding and insight between English and Uzbek speakers.

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