



STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF MEASUREMENT UNITS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *This article investigates the structural and semantic characteristics of measurement units (metrological lexis) in Uzbek and English languages. It examines the linguistic role of measurement units, their anthropocentric nature within the linguistic world view, and their semantic transformations within the phraseological system. The research highlights similarities and contrasts between the metrological systems of both languages, specifically focusing on the issues of maintaining semantic and stylistic identity during the translation of idioms. The results provide practical insights for translation studies, language instruction, and lexical-semantic analysis.*

Key words: *measurement units, structural-semantic analysis, cognitive linguistics, linguistic world view, anthropocentrism, metaphor, translation adequacy, stylistic identity.*

INTRODUCTION

Measurement units are fundamental components of both linguistics and daily communication, providing necessary precision in quantifying volume, length, time, and various other parameters. In the context of modern linguistics, the study of quantity and measurement categories is increasingly relevant as it reflects how different cultures perceive and categorize the physical world. Measurement units are not merely mathematical tools but are semantic elements that shape scientific terminology and numerical expressions in any language.

In both Uzbek and English, metrological lexis serves as a vital tool for expressing quantitative relationships within the lexical-semantic system. These units do more than designate real quantities; they are actively involved in conveying cultural, cognitive, and communicative meanings. Therefore, a comparative structural and semantic study of these units is a significant issue in contemporary translation studies and contrastive linguistics.

The relevance of this research is further highlighted by the challenges of achieving semantic and stylistic identity when translating idiomatic expressions that contain measurement units. While English measurement units have largely shifted towards standardized metric and imperial systems (such as *meter, mile, pound*) to ensure high precision in technical contexts, the Uzbek language maintains a rich layer of traditional and historical units (like *quloch, misqol, botmon*) alongside modern ones. This divergence reflects the unique historical development and national-cultural experiences of each linguistic community.

The primary objective of this study is to conduct a comprehensive structural and semantic analysis of measurement units in Uzbek and English, exploring their cognitive nature and their roles within the phraseological systems of both languages. By examining these units through the lens of translation adequacy, this



paper aims to provide a deeper understanding of how quantitative concepts are transformed into qualitative and stylistic values across different linguistic landscapes.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, several scientific methods were employed to investigate measurement units in both Uzbek and English languages. These approaches were selected to ensure a comprehensive analysis of both the internal linguistic structures and the external cultural applications of metrological lexis.

- **Descriptive Method:** This method was initially used to describe the lexical meanings, structural compositions, and contextual applications of measurement units. It allowed for the identification of the internal semantic features specific to each language's metrological system.

- **Comparative-Typological Method:** A central component of the research involved comparing the structural and semantic aspects of measurement units between Uzbek and English. This method was essential for identifying cross-linguistic parallels and divergences, highlighting the unique characteristics of each language.

- **Linguo-Cognitive Approach:** This approach was applied to analyze measurement units in relation to human thought processes, cultural experiences, and conceptual models. It provided a framework for explaining the emergence of metaphorical measurement units and their semantic expansions within the phraseological system.

- **Contrastive Analysis for Translation:** Drawing on the theories of Eugene Nida and Mona Baker, this method focused on evaluating the semantic and stylistic identity of idioms during the translation process. It prioritized the assessment of dynamic equivalence to ensure that the stylistic coloring of the original units is maintained in the target language.

By integrating these methodologies, the research provides a multi-faceted view of how measurement units function as both quantitative tools and qualitative linguistic markers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results indicate that while measurement units in both Uzbek and English share common functional grounds, there are significant differences in their semantic expansion and communicative application. In English, measurement units are primarily standardized and normative, functioning with precise denotative meanings in scientific, technical, and official contexts. While metaphorical usages exist (e.g., "*a ton of work*", "*miles away*"), they are often stylistically bounded.

In contrast, Uzbek measurement units exhibit a high degree of semantic elasticity and subjectivity. Units such as "*bir dunyo ish*" (a world of work), "*bir chimdim tuz*" (a pinch of salt), and "*bir quloch masofa*" (an arm's length distance)



convey not only quantity but also evaluation, emotional attitude, and rhetorical impact. This flexibility demonstrates that Uzbek metrological lexis is deeply rooted in national-cultural experience.

The discussion of these results, framed by the cognitive metaphor theory of Lakoff and Johnson, confirms that measurement concepts serve as essential tools for modeling abstract ideas in human thought. In the translation process, achieving "dynamic equivalence" requires more than literal substitution; it necessitates a semantic and pragmatic match. For instance, translating the English idiom "*to give an inch and take a mile*" requires an Uzbek equivalent that mirrors the same cognitive leap from a small quantity to an excessive one, such as "*berganingga yarasha oladi*" or using specific national units that carry the same stylistic weight.

Furthermore, the study found that historical and traditional units remain active in the Uzbek linguistic system, whereas in English, many historical units have largely migrated to the passive lexicon, replaced by standardized metric or imperial norms. This divergence highlights that while English prioritizes standardization and technical accuracy, Uzbek emphasizes the imagery and evaluative potential of the language.

CONCLUSION

The structural and semantic analysis of measurement units in Uzbek and English reveals that metrological lexis is a complex linguistic system that extends far beyond simple numerical representation. These units function as essential markers of national identity, cultural experience, and cognitive categorization. While the English system leans heavily toward standardization and technical precision, the Uzbek system maintains a unique balance between modern metric units and traditional, imagery-based measurements that enhance the expressive power of the language.

The study confirms that achieving translation adequacy—specifically semantic and stylistic identity—requires a deep understanding of the cognitive models underlying each language. Translating idioms involving measurement units is not merely a linguistic task but a process of cultural mediation where the "dynamic equivalence" must be preserved to maintain the original impact on the reader.

Ultimately, the results of this research provide a valuable framework for lexical-semantic analysis, language instruction, and professional translation. By bridging the gap between quantitative data and qualitative linguistic value, this study contributes to the broader field of contrastive linguistics and enhances the accuracy of cross-cultural communication.

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