

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO UZBEK

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Abstract: In this article, we have analyzed the translation of phraseology from English to Uzbek, literary texts, and the factors affecting their meaning from a linguistic point of view for the reader's understanding. In the process of translation, we classify the problems encountered in phraseologisms, proverbs and proverbs and their solutions through various examples.

Key words: phraseologisms, proverbs, proverbs, linguistic, translation problems, dictionary, word, phrase.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseologism is a lexical unit like a word. Since they are ready-made in the language like a word, it is not a speech phenomenon, but a linguistic phenomenon. A phraseology has its own phraseological meaning, just as a word has a lexical meaning. We can clearly see all the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of the word in phraseology. At the same time, phraseologisms differ from words and free word combinations by several features. For example, phraseologism is an element of the phraseological level, an object of phraseology and phraseography as a unit. The components that make up a phraseology do not have a meaningful whole, they only resemble a sound in terms of form and sound. The phraseological meaning of the components that make them up represents a stable, more emotionally expressive sign, movement, etc. Therefore, phraseological meaning differs from lexical meaning in several aspects. Most phraseological units do not have an identity, that is, the meaning expressed by this phraseological unit cannot be replaced by a single word, and this meaning can only be explained by a free combination of words. The scientific classification of fixed phrases in languages should first of all consist of arranging the terms given to phraseologisms. In linguistics, different terms are used to express stable word combinations.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Proverbs, sayings, proverbs organized in phraseology are topics that should be organized separately. A proverb is a cork of words, a sharp weapon of speech, the wisdom of the people. A proverb is an admonition of the people, a spiritual and moral conclusion, an echo of the national spirit of the people, a wise heritage of the nature of

the language. The proverb has deep social, moral, philosophical wisdom. A proverb is a product of people's intelligence, its judgment is a collection of centuries-old experiences, an expression of its attitude to various events in life. A fixed phrase must necessarily consist of at least two words. In this process, the components of the phrase-form can be lost when undergoing one or another change, while maintaining their modesty. Below we will consider the place of the words typical of the ravish word group in the formation of phraseology:

He realized that ...he was sailing rather close to the wind financially... (Th. Dreiser) ...hes sailing near the wind with those large contracts that he makes (J. Galsworthy) He didn't buy a program - they were asking a shilling each for them and a man must draw a line somewhere (J.B. Priestley). He was drunk rotten drunk. A follows got to draw the line somewhere (A.J. Cronin). As can be seen from the examples, phraseological units are units that are readily available in the language. They have two or more components. As a result, phraseologisms are accepted as a whole stable form according to their meaning, composition and structure. It can be seen that;

1. Phraseological units are not created in the speech process, but they are ready-made in the language;

2. Consistency of the integrity, structure and semantics of its constituent parts is considered a characteristic characteristic of phraseological units; 3. Components of phraseological units can have two or more main accents;

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In short, a proverb is a folk wisdom in a concise form, which has been tested in life and has a general meaning. Its difference from other phraseological units is that in the course of translation, if it enters into another phraseological unit and forms part of it, the part of the proverb forms the whole sentence. For example, let's consider the process of translating a proverb from English to Uzbek. English: Measure twice and cut once. Uzbek: Three and a half. It is known that when we translate the proverb literally, it is not three and a half people, but taking its alternative version, it is translated as seven and three and one people. In Akshol, if we use a literal translation in the translation of a proverb, we may encounter various problems and options in the translation process.

In English: Better to do well, than to say well

Uzbek: Do well than to speak well As I mentioned above, when we translate the term literally, we can encounter problems from the linguistic point of view, as well as from the stylistic, semantic, lexical point of view. When we translate this term literally, it is better to do good than to speak good. In the process of word-for-word translation, cases of translation error occurred. English: Every dog is a lion at home. Uzbek: Qo'rqoq ham oz uyida botir. When we translate this phraseological phrase literally, it is translated as a lion at home. But when we translate literally, we see that we encounter

several problems in the translation process. As we mentioned, V.V. Vinogradov's semantic classification created on the basis of phraseologisms of the Russian language was of great importance in the formation of the classification of stable compounds in many languages. More specifically, it was proved that there are three groups of phraseologisms in other languages by means of classification created by the scientist. According to this classification, phraseologisms are classified as follows:

1. Phraseological conflicts. This group includes language units that have a loose meaning, are not semantically separated into parts, and whose general meaning does not derive from the lexical meaning of the components that make up the compound. For example, to kick the bucket, everything is at sixes and sevens.

2. Phraseological units. This group includes phrases that have a comprehensive meaning. Their difference from phraseological phrases is that the common meaning can be derived from the meaning of the constituent components. For example, like a cat in a strange garret.

3. Phraseological combinations. This group includes compounds that have a partially mobile meaning, are motivated by meaning, and whose components can be easily separated from the syntactic point of view. The components of such compounds can also be replaced by synonyms. For example, jerk (or snatch) smb. bald-headed to be rude to someone, to be hungry from someone; to say come (or get) down to cases, go to work; fix (or stop) smb's clock unmute someone; be (or sit) on a cloud to feel very happy.

CONCLUSION

In order to avoid various lexical, semantic, stylistic, grammatical problems in the translation process, it is necessary not to translate literally, but to translate based on the context of the sentence or its meaning, or to translate with an alternative option. That is why the literal translation method is not used in the translation process, but based on the meaning, it is translated from the original language into Uzbek and other languages. For example, Finding the equivalent of English and Uzbek idioms is like a variable and simple matter, because the people of each nation invent idioms based on their history, culture and way of life.

1. ON CLOUD NINE - the Uzbek alternative of this idiom corresponds to the phrase "Yettinchi osmanda" With this example, it is possible to understand the difference and influence of English and Uzbek idioms. The issue of finding equivalents in English and Uzbek idioms is very important. There are several similarities between the problems of finding equivalents in English and Uzbek idioms. these similarities can be as follows:

1. The phrases "KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE" - "Kill two rabbits with one stone" correspond to each other.

2. "A PIECE OF CAKE" means "four pieces" when translated, but means to achieve something easily.
3. "BREAK A LEG" means "Hurry up, faster" if we translate it directly.
4. The expression "COST AN ARM AND A LEG" translates as "Cost an arm and a leg", but is used to indicate that something is very expensive.
5. "HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD" means to do or say the right thing.
6. "ONCE IN A BLUE MOON" - translates as "Once in a blue moon", but is used to say "Very rarely". are like these.

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