

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation. This article describes the problems encountered in translating phraseological units from Uzbek to English language and explained by many examples.

Key words: expressive and stylistically colourful, kalka, historical and national problems, equivalent, phraseology units, original language, freedom of the translator.

Translation of fixed compounds is different from translation of free compounds. Before talking about the translation of fixed compounds, it is necessary to distinguish between their own and mobile or figurative types. The translation of stable compounds used in their original meaning is based on the principles discussed above. One of the most important principles is not to forget the norms of the translation language. The translation of transitive or figurative fixed compounds requires special attention. The main feature of such phrases is that it is difficult to understand the meaning from the sum of their components. The meaning of stable compounds does not come from the words taken separately, but from their sum. Fixed combinations based on the image ensure that the text is expressive and stylistically colorful. The expressiveness of the original text requires that it be reflected in the translation and that the means of expression are fully preserved in order to provide, it is necessary to find a variant of stable combinations with an adequate image in the translated text. In the published literature on the theory of translation information is given that there are four ways of translating such compounds (L. Barkhudarov, V. Komissarov, Fiterman, Levitskaya, O. Petrova, etc.). They consist of the following: 1) keeping the image as it is; 2) the image is partial change; 3) replacing the image with a completely different image 4) not keeping the image completely in the translation or omitting it. Usually universal or international images are complete in translation is stored. Such phraseological units are historical, legendary, religious, based on mystical, mythological and the like. For example, "in the seventh heaven" - "yettinchi osmondagi jannat". Such phraseological units are called equivalents of the original in the translated language. In translation, phraseological units with complete equivalents do not cause almost any problems, because they have the same value, meaning, method of expression and impact from stylistic and pragmatic aspects. Sometimes there is an opportunity to preserve the figurative phraseological unit of the original even if there is no alternative in the translated language. For example, "nothing comes out of the sack but what was in it" - "qopda nima birlsa shu chiqadi" or "qozonda bori chirmichga chiqadi". This method can be used only if the meaning of the figurative phraseological unit is transparent, that is, if it is easily understood by everyone. Although the words in the phraseological units are used in a figurative sense, if their dictionary meaning is clear, the use of kalkalka in translating the text, information in the text and makes it easier to understand the idea in the text, provides alternative translation. Kalka in most cases turns figurative phraseological units into simple phraseological, i.e., free combinations. How well this method is chosen is the quality of the translation shows. On the contrary, it is used as part of a phraseological combination if the meanings of the words are not transparent, using the method of copying partially, sometimes, figurative words used in the text leads to a complete lack of understanding. For example, "to send" in English to understand the stable phraseological unit "somebody to Coventry". the meaning of the words or the sum of the meanings in it will not

be sufficient, because this phraseological unit is neither "yuvormoq" nor "Koverti" depends on the meaning of the word. The translation of this phrase is "to boycott". corresponds to the verb 2. In most cases, the original and translation languages have the same idea are expressed, but they differ from each other in their images. Both of them have the same figurative meaning. Such in some cases, the slight difference between the images is not taken into account must In this case, the image in the phraseological unit being translated to be more precise in the translation, to a partial change occurs. However, the translation is adequate: "a fine suit does not make a gentleman" - "kiyim odamni bezamaydi", "a burnt child dreads the fire" - "omzi qaynoq sutga trygan,qatiqni ham puflab ichadi." In the second example, English and Uzbek are phraseological it seems that there is no alternative between the units. Because of unity none of the words correspond to each other, but they are in phraseological unity the expressed image is almost the same - from fire and something hot the meaning of fear is given. Meaning given in both stable units generalized. Let's analyze a couple more examples: "look not a gift horse in the mouth" - "berganning betiga qarama", "to lay by a rainy day" -qora kunga saqlamoq/qoldirmoq".4. There are cases where the translated language does not correspond to the original language an equivalent and a similar phraseological combination is found. Actually, neither equivalent nor of the unit that can reflect the expressed fic when there is a similarity, if the phraseological unit is not transparent, to copy when it is impossible to use the method, stable phraseology units are translated graphically. The visual method is free to use phraseological units that are not based on figurative meaning requires: "a skeleton in the cup" - "oila siri", "in a whole skin" - "Bekami krst, soppa-som ,som-salomat beziyon" and so on. Translation of figurative phraseological units There are basic ways to do it. In the process of translating phraseological units of words it is necessary to take into account national characteristics. To the national character possessing words, i.e. real (specific words) translation, phraseological the translation of units is very complicated, it requires a lot of effort from the translator and it takes a lot of time. On the one hand, national characteristics in translation If it is not easy to save, on the other hand, the freedom of the translator as a result of allowing the national language of the original language into the translation language there are cases of importing features. Meaning "to carry coals to Newcastle" phrase "Surxondaryoga xurmo olib bormoq, Marmilonga atlas tashimoq", not "Chinozga baliq tashimoq", rather, finding neutral compounds with a neutral meaning, such as "daryoga suv tashimoq", "trmonga rtib olib bormoq", and, if necessary, new free it is recommended to create phraseological units from English to Uzbek phraseological units that have been compiled should be Uzbekized, but using methods that do not justify the translation itself, its abuse is not only the method of translation, but also the content damages, has a negative effect on the quality of the translation. Symbols can be general or special. In any language white color is a symbol of purity, justice. Also qora -qaymu , tlim, Flower! - chiroy, sevgi, nightingale - chiroyli ovoz, wolf - ochkrzlik, ochlik, fox - ayyorlik. These signs are common are signs. Various geographic, economic, social, humanitarian and political There are also special characters associated with cases. Accordingly, one we compare phraseological units with different words in translation. M: as red as a cherry -olmadey qizil, as harmless as a dove - musichaday beozor. Each language has its own national and cultural characteristics there are phraseological units. Phraseological association with deep attention to the national and cultural characteristics of the translation should be done. Phraseological units according to their formation in each language socio-historical events, mental and spiritual conditions, religion, national tradition and includes traditions. Different geographical names are phraseological may be a component of units. M: Do in Rome as the Romance do. - Onasini Uchqtrmondan ktrrsataman.

Phraseological when the units have a national character, by copying to another language will be translated. M: Golden wedding-oltin try.

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