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PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS INTO UZBEK

Annotation: this study investigates the phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages. How the translation of phraseological units influences to the life of translators and interpreters. The paper offers a comparative analysis of translation phraseological units in two languages. The findings are valuable for linguistics, researches and anyone who is interested it translation.

Key words: phraseological units, idioms, phraseological conjunctions, phraseological phrasemes, phraseological combinations, equivalent and descriptive translation

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INGLIZ TILI FRASEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARINI TARJIMA QILISHDAGI MUAMMOLAR

Annotasiya: ushbu tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarni ko'rib chiqadi. Frazeologik birliklarning tarjimasi tarjimonlarning hayotiga qanday ta'sir qiladi. Maqolada frazeologik birliklarni ikki tilde tarjimasini qiyosiy tahlil qilish taklif etiladi. Ma'lumotlar tilshunoslikga, tadqiqotlarga va tarjimaga qiziqqan har bir kishi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birliklar, iboralar, frazeologik iboralar, frazeologik birikmalar, frazeologik chatishmalar, ekvivalent va tasviriy tarjima usullari

Introduction. The translation of phraseological units, especially figurative ones, presents significant difficulties. This is due to the fact that many of them are vivid, emotionally saturated phrases belonging to a certain speech style and often having a pronounced national character. When translating stable combinations of words, one should also consider the specifics of the context in which they are used. Many English phraseological units are characterized by ambiguity and stylistic diversity, which complicates their translation into other languages.

Phraseological units, i.e. phraseological expressions are stable combinations of words with a complicated meaning of a single word, a turn of speech, which are characterized by such features as separateness, reproducibility, sometimes equivalence and correlation with a word.

A.V. Kunin studied phraseologisms in English from all sides and gave such a definition to phraseologisms. "A phrase whose meaning does not come from the content of the words contained in the same phrase is called an idiomatic phrase". [Azizova F.S.71].

English is one of the most idiomatic languages in the world, which contains thousands of idiomatic expressions and proverbs that are common in everyday speech, media and literature. English is a language with extensive idiomatic foundations, so learning becomes very engaging and intriguing.

Phraseological expressions are divided into several types:

1. Idioms (or phraseological conjunctions) are stable expressions, the meaning of which does not follow from the sum of the meanings of the words that make up it, i.e. completely non-uttered expressions. For example, the English expression *old bird* in Uzbek (literally translated as "*qari qush*") has the meaning "*qari tulki*" as a phraseological unit; the English expression *to pull one's leg* in Uzbek (literally translated as "*kimningdir oyogidan tortmoq*") as a phraseological unit, it has the meaning "boshini aylantirmoq, kiningdir miyasini qotyrmoq".

2. Phraseological units (or phrasemes) are motivated expressions with a single integral meaning arising from the merging of the meanings of lexical components. For example, the expression in English "*to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*" has a meaning in Uzbek as "*pardali, omadli tugilgan*" (literally translated as "*ogzida kumush qoshiq bilan tugilgan*").

3. Phraseological combinations are stable expressions in which one of the components has a literal (dictionary) meaning, i.e. they are partially motivated phrases. For example, in English, "*black frost*" means "*quruq sovuq*" (literally translated as "*qora sovuq*"); the last straw means "*ohirgi tomchi qolguncha*" (literally "*ohirgi pohol*").

The translation of phraseological expressions from English into other languages causes certain difficulties due to their semantic integrity and complexity. A literal translation of a phraseological expression distorts the meaning of the utterance, and an

adequate translation of the meaning of the phraseological unit into a second language is required.

There are the following ways to translate phraseological expressions:

1) equivalent – the translation of a phraseological unit from the first language into second language that coincides with it in meaning and in the structural composition of the components. Absolutely adequate phraseological expressions of two languages are called full (or absolute) equivalents: *between two fires* – (uzb) olov bilan uynashmoq; *to be born under a lucky star* – (uzb) Bakhtli yulduz ostida tugilmoq. Incomplete (or partial) equivalents are those phraseological expressions that differ structurally, grammatically or lexically, when one component of the phraseological expression of the English language does not coincide with the phraseological expression of the second language, but belongs to the same thematic group: *to get out of bed on the wrong side* – (uzb) chap tomon bilan turdi; *you may take a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink* – (uzb) suvga olib borib, sugormasdan kelmoq.

2) analogic translation - is the translation of phraseological expression from the first language into the second language, adequate in content, but different in structural and component composition. For example, *as like as two peas* (literally similar as two peas;) – (uzb) ikki tomchi suvdek uhhshaydi; *one's in a blue moon* (literally once upon a blue moon) – (uzb) Tuyani dumi erga tekkanda; *to make a mountain out of a molehill* (literally to make a mountain out of a molehill) – (uzb) pashshadan Phil yasamoq.

3) descriptive - the translation of phraseological expression descriptively either by one equivalent word or by a group of equivalent words (if the second language lacks a phraseological unit corresponding to the phraseological unit of the first language). For example, *red tape* (literally red tape) - bureaucracy; *to fiddle while Rome is burning* (literally to play the violin while Rome is burning) to deal with trifles in the face of serious danger; *ships that pass in the night* (literally ships that sail by at night) – fleeting meetings; *a black sheep* (literally black sheep) is a disgrace in the family.

4) combined translation – the translation is carried out using a combination of the above methods. A phraseological expression is an analog and equivalent plus a

descriptive translation. This method is used when the phraseological unit of the second language does not fully reveal the meaning of the phraseological expression of the first language. For example: *spick and span* - needle, elegant, dapper, far cry (uzb). Er bilan osmonchalik; *big difference*-a millstone about smb's neck (literally a millstone burden around someone's neck) heavy responsibility; ogir yuk; buyniga ogir yukni olmoq. The lexical, syntactical, semantic and practical methods of translation are given by scientists.

Conclusion. The investigation of this problem is important contribution in development linguistic and translation studies. The translation of phraseological units help us to find correct form of translation.

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