



PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH PROVERBS

Khusanova Marjona Abdurazzok Kizi

Master student of the faculty of English Philology and Translatology, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Kasimova Adiba Nosirovna

Senior lecturer of the department of Translation Theory and Practice, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: The article considers the main methods of conveying figurative meanings of idiomatic units in English in various functional styles. Real examples are given from media texts and the Internet. The main difficulties that arise in the transfer of special, portable meanings of speech forms such as idioms are studied. In addition, in the article, such problems are caused by extralinguistic factors, for example, differences in the historical development and culture of nations. It has been found that the context and style of the author should be taken into account when translating idioms.

Keywords: Idiomatics, idiom, idiomatic expression, context, unit, cliché, idiom, media text, equivalent, communication, phrase.

The idea of the linguistic and cultural picture of the surrounding world plays an important role in the study of foreign languages, since the interference of native culture complicates communication no less than the native language. The process of intercultural communication is diverse and multifaceted. This is a factor of the socio-cultural order, where mental, aesthetic and social reasons are important, as well as the need for new language forms and a variety of means [1].

The diversity of languages reflects the diversity of the world, a new picture highlights new facets and obscures old ones. When communicating for more than twenty years with colleagues, teachers of foreign languages, who are constantly exposed to them, teachers of the departments of English, French, German acquire certain features of the national culture of the languages they teach.

Therefore, there is a need for a close study of interlingual sociocultural correspondences in order to optimize intercultural communication, as well as improve the methods of teaching foreign languages and studying the theory and practice of translation. The insufficiency of one or another language arsenal is especially sensitive for translators and is always in the focus of attention of theorists and practitioners of translation and is unfairly ignored by English language teachers.

In the modern era of mass intercultural communication, new idioms often appear, which are increasingly used in speech, the language of politicians and the media. The language of the media is a special language of the mass media, where all speech spheres are displayed [1]. Idioms, by virtue of their semantic richness, imagery, color, conciseness and brightness, play one of the most important roles in linguistics. Idioms give fluency, originality and grace to oral and written speech. This is a





universal phenomenon and a treasury of the language, which reflects the history of the people, the originality of their culture and way of life. An idiom is a set expression with an independent meaning that does not match the meaning of its constituent elements. These are much more complex formations than simple words and free phrases.

Most of the idiomatic expressions are created by the people, therefore they reflect ideas related to the life and culture of the people. They fully reveal the national specificity of the English language and its originality. Thus, the main purpose of idioms is to give special expressiveness and unique originality and accuracy. Also, the main sources that have enriched the English language are the works of Shakespeare and the Bible. A large number of English idioms are associated with ancient mythology, history and literature (Achilles' heel, a golden age). A number of idioms go back to Aesop's fables and other Greek fables and fairy tales (kill the goose that lays the golden eggs). A certain contribution to the English "treasury of the language" was also made by French, German, Spanish, Russian, Uzbek, Chinese and a number of other languages.

As you know, idioms are widely used in oral speech and fiction, making the presentation style figurative, bright and colorful. Idiomatic expressions carry a huge functional-stylistic and emotional-expressive load in the texts of the media. Such figures of speech with rethought turns are used not in ordinary, but in special, figurative meanings. Therefore, a clear, correct interpretation of their meanings in many ways contributes to the reconstruction of the imagery, stylistic features and expressive specifics of the original in translation. In addition, the originality of languages, differences in culture give rise to difficulties in translating idioms. Therefore, we must have a sufficient number of equivalents of various idioms in our arsenal. Difficulties arise due to the fact that the original refers to phenomena that are absent in the receiving culture. An important condition for achieving high quality intercultural communication is careful handling of idioms. When translating an idiom from English into Uzbek, it is advisable to act in accordance with the wise English proverb look before you leap - measure seven times, cut once. Our linguocultural competence is relevant, i.e. knowledge of the features of the historical and socio-cultural development of English-speaking countries. Idioms play an equally important role in the language, since it gives originality and elegance to speech and is the object of close attention from linguists and psychologists dealing with the problems of language and speech. Here are examples of English idioms:

1) cut the mustard - "to meet its purpose, justify hopes."

The leader of the Opposition may not be cutting the mustard with voters. – The leader of the opposition did not justify the hopes of the voters;

2) a lame duck - "a lame duck, a politician completing his tenure."

Bush is becoming a lame duck. - Bush ends his term in office;

3) to bury the hatchet - "stop hostility, make peace."

The companies are eager to bury the hatchet. The companies want to end the feud.

The idiom, as a well-established figure of speech, contains a historical inner meaning and semantic integrity. Therefore, the idiomatic fund of the language is distinguished by linguistic stability and unique originality.

When translating idioms, we convey the figurative, not the linguistic structure of the expression. For example, in political language, the expression to sit on the fence means "to be indecisive or not to reveal attitudes towards opposing parties." There are several options: to take a wait-and-see position, to adhere to a policy of waiting, to remain neutral, to look closely, not to give out one's position.





Which option to choose is already prompted by the context. Idioms in Russian, Uzbek and English often coincide in figurativeness, but not always. For example, such a saying as won't cut warm butter (even warm butter cannot cut) is used in speech when they want to emphasize the boring nature of a person. In this case, we can abandon the idiomatic turnover and convey its general meaning or look for an idiom in Uzbek language. Often there is a coincidence of idioms in both languages in all respects, with the exception of figurativeness. So, the English say to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth - "to be born with a silver spoon in your mouth", and in Uzbek in this case it is customary to say to be born in a shirt. At the same time, the mentioned difference is purely formal: in terms of their emotional characteristics, both idioms are equivalent. Most of the idioms from literary works in oral speech are used unchanged. Sometimes you have to make such changes intentionally and resort to the method of individual stylistic updating of idioms [2].

In the case of transferring idioms with the help of descriptive translation, the meaning is transferred by using a free combination of language. This technique is convenient when translating political terms such as to cross the floor of the House "to move from one party to another."

Thus, the main thing that you need to pay attention to when translating is the transfer of figurative elements of the idiom. A free phrase must be distinguished from an idiomatic turnover, based on the context and the general logic of the statement. We should not forget about the expressive properties of the idiom, as it is a figure of speech that is used in special, figurative meanings. Idioms tend to belong to a certain language level. Therefore, when translating, one should strive to preserve the stylistic coloring of the idiom, as well as take into account the general information of a large segment of the text, which sheds additional light on the nature of the idiom.

REFERENCES:

1. Samarskaya T.B. Journalistic text: essence, specifics, functions // Bulletin of the Adyghe State University. Ser. Philology and art history. Maykop, 2011. Issue. 4. P. 179-183.
2. Ukhtomsky A.V. Phraseologisms in modern English press. M.: Kom-Kniga, 2006. 160 p.
3. Macmillan. English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. London, 2006. 1689 p.
4. Зубайдова, Н. (2019). Стилистический потенциал и коннотативные признаки фразеосем английского языка. *Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование*, 4(1 (70)), 79-82.
5. Zubaydova, N. N. M. (2020). THE ROLE OF COUNTRY STUDIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 310-312.
6. Муладжанов, Ш., & Насрулаева, Т. (2021). Стилистические подходы литературного перевода. *Общество и инновации*, 2(3/S), 196-201.
7. Муладжанов, Ш., & Насрулаева, Т. (2021). Stylistic approaches of literary translation. *Общество и инновации*, 2(3/S), 196-201.
8. Sukhrobova, N. T. (2022). AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARDA MATNLARNING GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 24, 1087-1090.
9. Abduxakimovich, S. A., & Akmaljon o'g'li, H. S. (2022). LINGVISTIKADA MATN TUSHUNCHASIGA OID QARASHLAR. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(3), 978-983.
10. Ruzimurodova, Z., & Aslonov, S. (2020). WHAT TO TEACH TO THE STUDENTS? TO TEACH STANDARD ENGLISH OR WORLD ENGLISHES?. In *МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ* (pp. 367-369).

