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Comparative analysis phraseological units of English and Uzbek languages.

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Abstract: This article discusses linguistic features phraseological units, their classification, difficulties arising during translation phraseological units, methods of their translation from English into Uzbek, as well as analyzes the application of certain techniques in practice using examples from novels.

Keywords: phraseological unit; phraseology; classification phraseological units; translation difficulties; translation techniques.

Introduction

A phraseological unit or phraseological unit is lexically indivisible unit of language, stable semantically related combination words, holistic in meaning, distinguished by imagery, expressiveness, stylistic and emotional coloring, completely or partially rethought. Phraseological units have evaluative function, that is, they express the speaker's attitude towards this or that another object or phenomenon, give speech liveliness and expressiveness and are a powerful tool for influencing the audience.

There are a large number of classifications of phraseological units based on different criteria. The most famous of them belong to V.V. Vinogradov.

She focuses on structure of phraseological units and illustrates different degrees of dependence elements and semantic cohesion. According to this classification, phraseological units are divided into phraseological unions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations.

Phraseological fusions are stylistically and emotionally colored, often nationally specific, as well as indivisible and have the greatest cohesion of parts. The words included in their composition have lost their semantics, therefore, the meanings of phraseological adjuncts cannot be derived from meanings of their constituent elements, and their meanings are not motivated. In view of it is sometimes difficult to guess the meaning of an unfamiliar phraseological fusion. If the translator cannot find an equivalent or an analogue of phraseological fusion in the target language, it can convey its meaning using descriptive translation.

Phraseological unities are characterized by imagery and motivation; they are mobile and allow some variability. They are used in figurative meaning, but from the components included in them there can be the value of the entire expression is printed. When translating, sometimes it is enough to find correspondence, which, although built on a different image, coincides insense.

Phraseological combinations are stable combinations of words whose meanings are the sum of the meanings included in them components, but one of the

words is always used in a figurative meaning. They are not nationally specific, and due to transparency their internal form and often lack of imagery to understand their meaning not difficult. Phraseological combinations are often translated into words directly meaning with the desired stylistic coloring.

It should be noted that phraseological units are considered the most a difficult-to-translate lexical category, which is explained by a number of reasons. Firstly, becoming components of a phraseological unit, words with free meaning lose their semantics and acquire a new, related meaning. For this reason, it is not enough to translate phraseological units

just find a dictionary match for each component. Secondly, a translator who is new to the phraseology of the original language It may be difficult to recognize phraseological units in the translation text, which will lead to

to a word-by-word or literal translation, and this, in turn, to distortion of meaning and subsequent incorrect perception of information target audience. It is worth noting here that the translator has poor understanding the phraseology of the target language, it is also inevitable

difficulties will arise. They will be related to finding the equivalent original phraseology in the target language or selection of an analogue.

Thirdly, sometimes even if there is an equivalent phraseological unit in the language translation, the translator needs to look for other ways to convey meaning due to the fact that this phraseology does not correspond to the context. Due to this It's also worth considering that similar turns of phrase in English and Uzbek languages may have different evaluative connotations.

In addition, when translating a phraseological unit, the task The translator's job is not only to correctly convey its meaning, but and reflect emotional and expressive characteristics, evaluative connotation, functional and stylistic features. Also the reason the occurrence of difficulties when translating phraseological units can become high the degree of its national specificity. In such cases the task The translator will adapt it to the culture and language of the target audience.

More one difficulty is the external similarity of phraseological units in source and target languages having different semantics, which can lead to false associations and incorrect translation.

Classification of translating phraseological units :

1. Selection of equivalent

Equivalents are divided into full and partial. Full equivalents coincide in all respects with the units of the target language: in semantics, imagery, stylistic coloring, component composition, grammatical structure. Partial are characterized by small differences in terms of expression of phraseological units of identical semantics.

Poor lamb, he must be **as poor as a church mouse**.

Voyy bechora qo`zichog`im! **Ibodatxona mushugi singari kambag`alliging yakkol ko`rinib turibdi.**

According to the classification given phraseological units of phraseological units. While translating this phraseological unit the author used its full equivalent in Uzbek.

These two phraseological units have the same semantics, component composition and functional and stylistic features. In our opinion, translation completed successfully. We can also offer another translation option of this phraseological unit: “**cho`ntagida bir choychaqasi yoq.**”

2. Selection of an analogue

The number of equivalents in English and Uzbek is small, so often you have to resort to searching for analogues, phraseological units, conveying the same meaning, but based on a different image.

What he said had a hateful truth in it, and another defect of my character is that I enjoy the company of those, however depraved, who can give me a Roland for my Oliver.

*U achiq haqiqatni aytdi, mening kamchiligim shundaki, men odamlarni yaxshi ko'raman, garchi ular yomon bo'lsa ham, lekin **quruq gapga kimning qorni to`yardi.***

According to the classification of given phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological adjuncts. In view of lack of an equivalent of this English phraseological unit in the Uzbek language, the translator chose an analogue for it, based on a different image. She was forced to refuse to convey the image of the original phraseology. His preservation and literal translation would be incomprehensible to the Uzbek reader, because national specificity can be traced here: Roland and Oliver`s characters from the French heroic poem “The Song of Roland”, who fought each other, but since their forces were equal, neither of them never won. However, the semantics of Uzbek phraseology in the text translation differs from the semantics of the phraseological unit in the original text. The expression “**quruq gapga qorin to`ymaydi**” usually characterizes a person who can carry on a conversation with ease and ease, be witty and quickly find answers. In English phraseology, it is emphasized that a person can parry, fight back. Suggested by the translator option is somewhat inaccurate, but can be considered successful, since it conveys most of the information contained in the original. Also this phraseological unit can be translated as “*munosib javob berish*”, “*vaziyatdan muvaffaqiyatli chiqib ketish.*”

In cases where it is not possible to find equivalents or analogues phraseological units, non-phraseological means are used:

3. Descriptive translation

Descriptive translation represents a special lexical replacement with

additions, that is, the meaning of a phraseological unit is conveyed with using free phrases using explanations, comparisons, descriptions. It is resorted to when in the target language there is no equivalent or analogue of the original phraseological unit. Sometimes the translator has to resort to explanations due to differences cultural and linguistic realities to facilitate the perception of the translation text people of a different culture.

It had been done when he *took silk* and it represented him in a wig and gown. Even they could not make him imposing...

O'sha paytda u endigina *qiroi ximoyachisi* bo'lgan edi va shuning uchun vaqti-vaqti bilan u parik va xalat kiygan holda suratga olingan, lekin bu ham uni vazmin ko'rsata olmagan.

According to the classification of given phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological adjuncts. In this case, the translator used descriptive translation. In the original we see metaphorical, but the translator was forced to abandon it while translation. Its preservation and literal translation of the phraseological unit as "*ipak kiyik kiymoq*" would be incomprehensible to the Uzbek reader, since here National specifics are clearly visible.

In the UK the usual lawyers appearing in court wear cloth robes, while royals dress in silk, for this reason their entry into the position is called "Ipak kiyim kiymoq". In our opinion, the translation has been completed successful.

4. Lexical translation

Lexical translation or replacement is resorted to when in the original in the language the concept is designated by a phraseological unit, and in the translating language -lexeme.

He'd be a bit surly sometimes, but when we hadn't had a bite since morning, and we hadn't even got the price of a lie down at the Chink's, he'd be *as lively as a cricket*.

Ba'zan u, albatta, qoshlarini chimirardi, agar biz ertalabdan kechgacha tuz totmagan bo'lsak ham va xitoyliklarga tunab qolishimiz uchun xonani pulini to'lashga pulimiz bo'lmaganda ham u *shunchaki kulardi*.

According to the classification of given phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological units. In this case we are dealing with lexical translation, since the phraseological unit we are considering has been translated into Uzbek by one lexical unit. In addition, there is a rethinking here by the author. In our opinion, this led to semantic inaccuracy: in the original, as conceived by the author, this phraseological unit emphasizes that, despite difficult situation, the hero does not lose heart and remains cheerful, which is not reflected in the translation in any way. We can offer to edit translation as follows:

Ba'zan u, albatta, qoshlarini chimirardi, agar biz ertalabdan kechgacha tuz totmagan bo'lsak ham va xitoyliklarga tunab qolishimiz uchun xonani pulini to'lashga pulimiz bo'lmaganda ham nolimasdi *ko'tarinki kayfiyatni saqlab qolardi*.

5. Contextual translation

Contextual translation is a selection of phraseological units contextual correspondence, logically related to it and different from vocabulary

It's *a smack in the eye* of course, it's no good denying that, but the only thing is to grin and bear it.

Albatta, bahslashishning hojati yo'q, bu odamning *g'ururiga zarba* bo'ladi, hosh men nima qilishim kerak? Tabassum qilib qo'yish kerak halos. Bu kunlarni ham ortta qoldiramiz.

According to the classification of given phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological units. phraseology is metaphorical, refers to colloquial vocabulary and often translated into Uzbek as "*qattiq ranjimoq*", "*zarba*", "*jahilni chiraruvchi*", "*yoqimsiz holat*". In this case, the translator resorted to contextual translation and complete replacement of the image. In our opinion, translation executed successfully and without loss of meaning.

6. Antonymous translation

Antonymic translation is a translation of a phraseological unit source language phraseological units with opposite semantics, as well as transformation of an affirmative construction into a negative one and vice versa.

... and with the possibility that Michael might be killed at any moment - it was true he said he was *as safe as a house*, he only said that to reassure her, and even generals were killed sometimes - if she was to go on living she must have a child by him.

... va Maykl har qanday vaqtda o'ldirilishi mumkinligiga qaramay - albatta, u *mutlaqo xavf ostida emasligini* ta'kidlardi, lekin u shunchaki ayoliga ta'salli bo'lardi, hatto generallarga ham shunaqa derdi.ular uni o'ldirishdi. Uni hayotda fakatgina bolasi saqlab turar edi.

According to the classification of given phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological unities, since its components are metaphorical and are used in a figurative sense. In this case, we see that the translator decided to sacrifice the image, because it would remain incomprehensible to the Uzbek reader, and resort to antonymic translation. We consider this translation option to be successful. If you do not use an antonymic translation, this phraseological unit can be translate as follows: "*havf ostida emas*", "*mutlaqo havfsiz*". However, taking into account the context, which is important here, we believe that the option proposed by the translator sounds more appropriate.

In this passage we are talking about the main character's husband, who went to the front himself, but taking part in the war, it is unlikely it is possible to remain "*havf ostida bo'lmalik*" or "*mutlaqo havfsiz.*" However in another context, these options take place.

7. Tracing

Tracing is used when the phraseological unit sufficiently motivated by the meanings of its components. It help to convey the figurative characteristics of a phraseological unit, recreate a unique author's style and practically prevents losses.

In those days Julia did not think it necessary to go to bed in the afternoons, she was *as strong as a horse* and never tired, so he used often to take her for walks in the Park.

O'sha kunlarda Yuliya kunduzi uxlashni zarur deb hisoblamasdi; u *otdek baquvvat* edi, hech qachon charchamasdi, ular tez-tez lord Charlz bilan parkda sayir qilishardi.

According to the classification of given phraseological unit belongs to the category of phraseological unities, since its components are metaphorical and used figuratively. This phraseology is built on comparison and expresses assessment, therefore, in order preserve the imagery and evaluativeness inherent in the author in the original, for the translator resorted to tracing his translation. In Uzbek language you can find its analogous - "*tog`ni talqon qilgudek kuchli*", but it is used only in relation to men, and for a similar characteristic of women there is no phraseological unit. For this reason, we believe that the use tracing is justified here.

8. Integral conversion

Integral conversion is used in cases where the value phraseology cannot be determined based on semantics individual words. Then the translator needs to understand the meaning of everything phrases as a whole, and then express the general meaning in word translating language. Most often it is used when translating colloquial speech.

... let's go back to your studio. *If you've made a fool of yourself you must eat humble pie.* Your wife doesn't strike me as the sort of woman to bear malice.

... hozir sizning uyingizga boramiz. *O`zingiz pishirgan oshni aylanib ham, o`rgilib ham o`zingiz yiysiz.* Nazarimda, hotiningiz kechirimli ayol.

Let's consider these two phraseological units together, since they used in the same sentence. The first phraseological unit, "to make a fool of yourself", according to the classification refers to categories of phraseological combinations, and the second, "to eat humble pie" -phraseological splices.

The first phraseological unit is most often translated into Uzbek as "*o`zini ahmoqqa solish*", "*o`zini noqulay vaziyatda qoldirish*", "*o`zini kulgiga qoyish*" etc.

The second phraseological unit can be translated in different ways depending on the context: *“alamini ichiga yutish”*, *“ko`nikish”*, *“haqsizligini tan olish”*; *“so`zidan tonish”*. This case is unusual in that they are combined by the author in one sentence. In translation we see the complete image replacement, rethinking and integral conversion.

Translator also combined these two phraseological units together, replacing them with Uzbek phraseological expression. We believe that such a translation is not very distorted and correctly conveys the emotionally expressive coloring of the phraseological units of the original, so it can be considered successful.

Conclusion

To sum up, phraseology is a complex phenomenon that requires special attention from translators, since phraseological units are not simple phrases with free meanings of components and when they are translated may encounter a number of difficulties. Our analysis made it possible to verify that in each specific case the translation strategy varies and the translation decision may be influenced by a number of factors. These include features of use of a phraseological unit in a particular context, its structure, semantics, emotional-expressive coloring.

Depending on the situations and features of a phraseological unit, the translator can find an equivalent, an analogue, use descriptive, lexical, contextual, antonymic translation, tracing, integral conversion. To perform a translation efficiently, the translator must be familiar with the above techniques of translation of phraseological units.

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