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Challenges of translations phraseological units from English into Uzbek and other foreign languages.

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Abstract: The article investigates the challenges in translating phraseological units. It states that phraseology has been in the centre of attention of linguists since the beginning of the 20th century. The works regarding phraseology by foreign linguists such as V.V. Vinogradov's, and others have been studied by the author and the methods of translating phraseological units suggested by them have been thoroughly considered. The author mentions proverbs, sayings and idioms as branches of phraseological units. They are considered to be the product of a nation's intelligence. The importance of the context while translating phraseological units. The depending on the context the translation of the same phraseological units may differ. Article explains the differences between proverbs and idioms using various linguistic sources.

Keywords: phraseological unit, proper name, onomastics, idiom, fixed expression.

Introduction

Phraseologisms are the more colorful side of any language. Phraseologisms differ in their emotional coloring. They reflect the history of the people, its values, way of thinking and culture. However, we must not forget that the main goal phraseological units are still the transfer of information. Both of these aspects are the reason the fact that the best linguists in the world are engaged in translating phraseological units.

This area of linguistics is of particular importance in the science of translation. Being a writer is creativity, and creativity is always based on emotions, phraseological units help the author to express the desired emotions on paper, without them the author is not able to write, and the translator cannot translate, a single work of art. Opinions of linguists on the methods of correctly translating literary texts from original languages differ. Some believe that the phraseology used by the author it is necessary to express it differently when translating. Second are of the opinion that sometimes you need to move away from expression in order to be more precise, in other words, preserve the meaning, although this may lead to differences from the original. Still others argue that it is not necessary translate specific expressions, words, or even the meaning of the expression itself. The goal is to convey the feelings

and impressions intended by the author. Last the group encourages translation by conveying emotions, e.g. Phraseology has recently begun to be considered an independent linguistic discipline. As a result, there is still no consensus on the issues of its studying. Linguists have differing opinions about how to study phraseology. Even our time, the methods of studying this discipline have not been sufficiently developed.

Linguistic scientists do not have a generally accepted term - what is phraseology, accordingly, it is not possible to come to unity views on classification, which units should be included in phraseological units, and which ones are not. Now let's look at different opinions: some linguists (L. Smith, V.Zhukov, V. Telia, N. Shansky, etc.) believe that they cannot be excluded from the composition phraseology any stable combinations. The following (N. Amosova, A. Babkin, A.Smirnitsky, etc.) – they believe that the composition of phraseology can only include some groups of set expressions. For example, many researchers (including V. Vinogradov) are not included, due to their semantic and syntactic structures, such stable combinations as proverbs and sayings, in their opinion, they have too many differences from other phraseological units. V. Vinogradov stated: “Proverbs and sayings have a sentence structure and are not semantic equivalents of words”.

Classification of Uzbek phraseological units

Along with the use of generally accepted criteria for structuring phraseology, there are certain aspects that are specific to one a specific language or a group of related languages. Subsequent chapters examine more common methods classification of phraseological units characteristic of most European languages, but First, let's look at the classification, which is considered fundamental in

Russian language. One of the most outstanding scientists in this field of linguistics is V.Vinogradov. He proposed one of the most famous and widespread now classifications. In which three types of phraseological units are distinguished.

- 1. Phraseological adjunctions
- 2. phraseological unities
- 3. phraseological combinations

These types will be discussed in more detail in the chapter: “Phraseological unit”. Another person contributed to the development of the study of phraseology - N. Shansky, a specialist in vocabulary and phraseology, when writing his works he relied on already concept developed by Vinogradov. However, the linguist supplemented it and introduced some changes. For example, another type of phraseological

units:

- 1. phraseological expressions

Phraseological units:

“A phraseological unit is a lexically indivisible whole. Necessarily

stable in its composition and structure, holistic in meaning and perception
a combination of words reproduced as a finished speech unit"

From a semantic point of view they differ

1) Phraseological units (idioms) are phraseological units with complete semantic fusion of parts whose meaning is inseparable. Syntactically they act as a single member of a sentence. Such expressions Usually, when translated literally, they lose their meaning: "To show the white feather"

denotes a manifestation of fear. However, the literal translation: "*Menga oq patni ko'rsating*" fr: "*Montre-moi la plume blanche*" is neither one of the words, if we separate them, does not indicate the meaning of the entire phrase.

2) Phraseological units - phrases, the meaning of which is most often figurative and to some extent it seems possible to identify individual the meanings of the words that make up the expression. For example: "Breaking into the open door", "Zero attention", "The first pancake is lumpy", "Go with the flow", "*Ochiq eshikni buzish*", "*Laqma*", "*Oqimga qarshi suzmaslik*", fr: "*Fraction de la porte ouverte*", "*Zéro attention*", "*La première crêpe est grumeleuse*", "*Suivez le courant*" etc.

3) Phraseological combinations - the composition includes words with free and phraseologically related meaning, and the general meaning of the expression can be understood from the meanings of individual words. Examples: "Exclamation point", "hurt pride", "affect the sense of honor", "*undov belgisi*", "*g'ururni toptamoq*" "*sharaf tuymoq*" fr: « *Point d'exclamation* », « *blessier la fierté* », "*affecter le sens de l'honneur*" etc.

If we turn to the classification of phraseological units, then, in addition to already given, it is necessary to note one of the most basic. Any classification certainly contains the theoretical knowledge necessary for a translator, with the possibility of their subsequent implementation. Thanks to which, linguist, translator can highlight a phraseological unit, analyze, thanks to which he can compose a translation that is closest to the original, taking into account the context. Accepted consider phraseological units in three aspects:

- 1. semantic
- 2. structural - grammatical
- 3. compositional

Including the marked levels, phraseological units are divided into the following types of interlingual relations:

1) Phraseological equivalents (full and partial) – phraseological

The original unit and the translation have similar semantics, structural and grammatical organization, and perhaps even similar word composition. Such expressions, for example, can be absolutely identical if they come from one source (language) or have already taken root in the language.

"Heel of Achilles" - "Axilles to'pig'i" (partial meaning)

"To shed crocodile tears" "Timsoh ko'z yoshlarini to'kish" (equivalent meaning)

"Take the bull by the horns"- "to'gni talkon qilguvchi"(partial meaning)

"Black market" - "Qora bozor" (equivalent meaning).

2) Phraseological analogues (full and partial) are phraseological

units that are close in value. However, no matter how similar it may be the meaning of expressions, their internal form will be characteristically different, complete difference. That is, a phraseological unit in Russian according to meaning similar to English, but based on a different image.

“Be born with a silver spoon in the mouth” - “*Omadi chopgan*”

“A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush” - “*o`zga yurtda shox bo`lguncha, o`z yurtingda gadoy bo`l.*”

3) **Tracing** is the translation of a phraseological unit as a whole and each words in particular, in other words literal translation. Tracing is not is always a good example of using phraseological translation units. It is applicable if there is no equivalent or does not represent it is possible to choose an expression similar in meaning in Uzbek (so sometimes it becomes impossible to use something similar in meaning phraseology, due to the influence of context). Which leads to the fact that the resulting expression translated by tracing loses its properties as such a phraseological unit (in the language into which the translation is being carried out).

When tracing, it is necessary to translate so that the imagery

expressions were easily perceived by the reader or listener, and it is also impossible forget about observing the norms of the language into which the translation is being carried out. With the help tracings are translated with minor changes, for example some -proverbs, sayings, etc.

«Half a loaf is better than no bread»-” *bir burda non, hech noning qolmagandan ko`ra avfzalroq*”.

4) Descriptive translation is when translation is carried out using free combination of words. But then a loss of imagery is possible, and therefore emotional expressiveness of the original. This method is only used in in case it is not possible to use any of the above the listed methods of translating phraseological units. An example is the title of the novel by the English writer and politician D. Archer:

“As the Crow Flies” - “*Maqsad sari olg`a*” There is no equivalent or analogue, tracing paper is impossible, because if we translate this expression by tracing, we get “*maqsad sari olg`a*”, which in Uzbek is completely will not have the emotional connotation that the author strives for. After all, in English, this phraseological unit implies the meaning: a raven flies straight, purposefully, straight to the goal. Another example is an excerpt from a novel by the English satirical writer W. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" where old Osborne threatens his son;

«If you have defied or defy me, I shall cut you off with a shilling»’ *seni merosdan mahrum qilaman*’ (lit. *Seni bir choychaqasiz qoldiraman*).

5) Contextual replacement - using a similar type of translation phraseological units, is that although this turnover is not will correspond in meaning to the phraseological unit of the original language, it conveys high semantic and stylistic accuracy in a certain combination and context of its content.

«It's no use crying over spilt milk»- “*bo`lgan ishga afsuslanma*” (literally: *To`kilgan sutga yig`lashdan foyda yo`q*).

Varieties of phraseological units in English

The complexity of translations of phraseological units is also expressed by the need to convey meaning to the reader or listener, without missing the imagery of the phraseological unit. When parsing a phraseological unit, first of all, you need to be attentive to the fact that they are often characterized by ambiguity and homonymy.

Using an expression in which the words are in derivative order

implying a figurative meaning - this is the first step in the emergence of a new phraseological turn. Then the word is adopted by other people and fixed in language. Gradually the reasons why the expression was created are forgotten (archaisms), and this combination takes on a stable form.

In English, the following typical groups of combinations are distinguished phraseological units:

1. Typology based on grammatical similarity of component composition phraseological units.

a) When combining an adjective with a noun:

"The Indian summer" - "jazirama yoz" (lit. Hind yozi)

"Dark horse" - "otning qashqasiday" (partual meaning)

b) When translated into Uzbek, the combination of a noun in the nominative case with a noun in the genitive case:

"String of ideas" - "Fikirlar oqimi" (equivalent meaning)

"Point of view" - "nuqtai-nazar" (equivalent meaning)

"Apple of discord" - "olmaning yarimi" (equivalent meaning)

d) When combining a verb with a noun (with and without a preposition):

"Get it together" - "aqlingni yig`ib ol" (lit. O`zini yig`ishtirib olmoq)

"Turn nose up at" - "burnini yerga ishqalamoq" (equivalent meaning)

2. The criteria for another phraseological division, structurization is syntactic function of phraseological units according to the parts of speech that they can be replaced. Thus, we divide into types1:

a) nominal phraseological units:

"Swan-song" - "oqqush raqsi" (equivalent meaning)

"Cornerstone" - "gadir-budur tosh" (equivalent meaning)

Nominal phraseological units tend to perform functions in a sentence subject, predicate, object.

b) verbal phraseological units

"Hold one's ground" - "aytganida qat`iy turib olish" (lit. Hold on earth)

"Lead by the nose" - "Burnini suqmoq" (equivalent meaning)

Verbal phraseological units most often play the role of a predicate in a sentence.

c) adjectival phraseological units

"In blooming health" - "Soppa sog`lom" (lit. Gullab yashnagan sog`lik).

"Dumb as an oyster" - "Og`ziga talqon solgan" (lit. Ustrisa kabi saqov)

Adjective phraseological units exhibit qualitative characteristics and act in a sentence as a definition or a nominal part of the predicate.

d) adverbial or adverbial phraseological units:

"Roll one's sleeves" - "Yeng shimarib" (equivalent meaning)

These expressions characterize the quality of the action and are performed in a sentence role of circumstances.

e) interjection phraseological units:

"Good luck!" - "Sizga omad tilayman" (lit. Yahshi omad)

They express will and feelings, acting as separate, undivided offers. There are other principles for classifying phraseological units, according to others signs. So, when considering the sound side of the organization, we can divide phraseological units: ordered by their phonics and neutral.

● Phraseologisms, the cause of which is the expression another language (For example: "Mono a mono" – Spanish "Yuzma-yuz"). However, a third type can also be distinguished:

● Phraseologisms originating from the Latin language, they are sometimes classified as into a separate group due to a particularly strong, historically influence on the English language. (For example: "Let the buyer beware" - lat. "Haridor hushyorlikni yo`qotma").

Examples of translating phraseological unites into French

Phraseologies containing coloronyms, statistically formalize the results of the study. There are a large number of interesting and unique phenomena in the image linguistics of each country. Such a "highlight" of each language is the units phraseological (idioms) - "stable combinations of two or more words that create a semantic set and are reproduced in the speech process in the form ready-made verbal formulas". Phraseological units containing a certain component, like a coloronym, that is to say a lexeme, whose denotative meaning is the color sign, are of particular interest for linguistic research modern. English language phraseological units translation into French:

"to be very angry". Among the others we can cite the phraseological units below: *une peur bleue — blue funk, donner le feu vert — give the green light, sang bleu — blue blood, un col blanc — white-coler, avoir des bleus — have the blues.*

Sometimes there is no phraseological unit in the language of translation that would contain the same color name as in the original language, while retaining a common meaning. In this situation, translators choose

usually the idiom that best matches the meaning, even if the name of the color is different. Let's demonstrate with an example: *le bleu/ le blanc bec-green as gooseberry. le mouton noir-white crow.*

Conclusion

Phraseologisms are a reflection of the culture and way of life of a particular language, without them it is difficult to imagine both a literary work and everyday speech, because They are the ones who help us express our thoughts more clearly. Phraseology, like any other science, should be perceived as very a complex phenomenon, the study of which requires a specific method of study, and is also

impossible without the use of a number of other sciences. Such as: lexicology, grammar, etymology, stylistics, history, somewhere even philosophy, logic and Phonetics of course. However, some aspects of this science have a number of disagreements amongn linguists. Which is quite reasonable. However, the main task of working people in area linguistics and phraseology - is and always will be, a unification of efforts and identifying common ground in interests as a theoretical aspect of studying phraseology and its practical application.

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