

PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING IDIOMS

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ABSTRACT:

In this article we will talk about idioms, some of their types and some problems in translation. Idioms are such combinations that their translation consists of several stages and is considered a very complicated process. Therefore, translating idioms in the field of linguistics requires great skill and time. Many people make mistakes when translating idioms, and they sometimes lead to irreparable mistakes. In this article, we will talk about the mistakes that many people make in translation and how to avoid them.

KEYWORDS: idiom, translation, fixed compound, expressive verb, determiner, figurative image, equivalence.

INTRODUCTION:

Confuse English idioms as well as proverbs and phrasal verbs can be sent. They are the inhabitants of any English-speaking country is a necessary part of daily communication. Many idioms in English are found in fairy tales we also meet. Idioms are usually used in informal communication. Writers and poets also use it in their works. Often, idioms are translated into another language translation is not a problem. But one of the words in the idiom if it is used figuratively, it becomes difficult to translate it. In the English language there are several types of idioms, each of which is different in translation approach is required.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION:

Semantics and structure of word combinations in the process of translation characteristics should be taken into account. The first step is to translate the noun is recommended, because no matter what definition is used, they all define the noun and the noun represents the most important meaning in the sentence. The next task of the translator is in the sentence is the separation of meaning groups. After separating the meaning group of the sentence, noun and the type of grammatical



relations between quality is determined. The word that comes before the noun and words that define it, if it is translated from English to Uzbek, it is based on the rules of Uzbek language grammar and vice versa, if it is about Uzbek language if translated into English, the translation is based on the norms of English grammar will be done.

In linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other types of multi-word lexical units (often collectively referred to as phrasemes), in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than, or otherwise not predictable from, the sum of their meanings when used independently. For example, 'Dutch auction' is composed of the words Dutch 'of or pertaining to the Netherlands' and auction 'a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder', but its meaning is not 'a sale in the Netherlands where goods are sold to the highest bidder'; instead, the phrase has a conventionalized meaning referring to any auction where, instead of rising, the prices fall.

In most cases, the composition of English and Uzbek free combinations is in both languages may correspond to: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty - Strategic Arms Limitation contract. One of the ways to translate phrases that are defining in such content. There are several ways: The definite article that comes before a noun in English is the same in Uzbek it is translated in order: a cheap ticket, an expressive word. The phrase that comes in the form of English noun+noun is also translated as above, where several expressions may correspond to the phrase in Uzbek: opposition leader - opposition leader, opposition leader. English phrases defining the noun into Uzbek translated with the help of connectors: youth unemployment - among young people unemployment.[3.109]

English definition and noun translated into Uzbek through an interpreter can be done: his millionaire friend - his millionaire friend. Sometimes English some of the phrases are translated figuratively, that is, with the help of a few words can be done: a bargain counter - a store with reduced prices. English language phrase in most cases when translating phrases that contain a determiner, it is necessary and recommended to change a specific word or noun to another noun. For example, free educational institutions are translated into Uzbek as "free higher education." countries" should be translated, because the word free is not a noun of institutions, but it is related to the word educational. The same idea Parliamentary Labor Party is also related to the compound. This phrase is translated into Uzbek as Laborist party the translation as "parliamentary faction" fully complies with the rules of Uzbek grammar corresponds. In order to provide a complete translation, in some cases, this



is the identifier it is appropriate to translate with another noun used in the sentence. Literal translation of this phrase into Uzbek language spoils the meaning, therefore, the identifier of the word *uni* *dismal* is not the noun *titles*, but the noun *array* because it has been determined that the compound is the worst (audible or to the ear it should be translated as a collection of nicknames. In most cases English phrases are translated into Uzbek with idioms is done: to be to have to give + A + N phrase to take. The following are examples of the above examples can be given: to have a good sleep, to take a deep breath - to breathe deeply, to give a loud whistle - to whistle hard, to have a good lunch - have a good, delicious lunch and the like. When translating from the language to Uzbek, there are cases where there are various extralinguistic sentences containing verb phrases and their structure as a whole under the influence of factors will change. Special attention should be paid to the translation of mobile or figurative fixed compounds requires. The main feature of such phrases is their components is characterized by the difficulty of understanding from the sum. There are almost no phraseological units with complete equivalents in translation does not cause a problem, because they are stylistically and pragmatically the same will have value, meaning, method of expression and influence. Sometimes it's really figurative the possibility of preserving a phraseological unit even if there is no alternative in the translated language will be. This can be achieved by calking. For example, nothing comes out of the sack but what was in it goes to the bathroom. This method makes the meaning of the figurative phraseological unit transparent in case, that is, it can be used only if it is easily understood by everyone. Although the words in the compounds are used figuratively, their if the dictionary meaning is clear, the use of steps in translating the text, makes it easier to understand the information in the text and the idea in the text, translation provides an alternative. [1.69]

Phraseology (from Greek φράσις *phrasis*, "way of speaking" and -λογία *-logia*, "study of") is a scholarly approach to language which developed in the twentieth century. It took its start when Charles Bally's notion of locutions phraseologiques entered Russian lexicology and lexicography in the 1930s and 1940s and was subsequently developed in the former Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. From the late 1960s on it established itself in (East) German linguistics but was also sporadically approached in English linguistics. The earliest English adaptations of phraseology are by Weinreich (1969) within the approach of transformational grammar, Arnold (1973), and Lipka (1992 [1974]). In Great Britain as well as other Western European countries, phraseology has steadily been



developed over the last twenty years. The activities of the European Society of Phraseology (EUROPHRAS) and the European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX) with their regular conventions and publications attest to the prolific European interest in phraseology. European scholarship in phraseology is more active than in North America. Bibliographies of recent studies on English and general phraseology are included in Welte (1990) and specially collected in Cowie & Howarth (1996) whose bibliography is reproduced and continued on the internet and provides a rich source of the most recent publications in the field.[2.54]

The regularity of phraseological relations in the lexical explanation is English in phraseology, it is a unique transition of the formation of phraseological units examines its laws in the following aspects: the formation of phraseology semantic transformations in the process; basis of derived phraseology difference from phraseologisms; the formation of similar derivatives; variant, in explanatory and translation dictionaries on the basis of synonymy, antonym, polysemy tools and phraseology that show the development of phraseology phenomena such as synonymy, antonym, polysemy in the process of formation review of their specific features, as well as their translation and explanation consistent analysis of its coverage in dictionaries is the key to the development of phraseology serves to study the laws.

CONCLUSION:

Translating phraseological units is not easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy and synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context. So, the main thing in translation is not the literal translation, but the main emphasis, and the equivalent should be found.

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