

THE MOST USED IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES IN UZBEK

Tuychiyeva Parvina Bakhodirovna

Teacher of the Department of Translation Theory and
Practice of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Ismatillovna Sokina Zarifboy qizi

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

ABSTRACT

One of the most challenging issues in translation is translating idioms from one language to another conveying their connotation and denotation meanings. In this article, the phrases used in English are given, and their equivalents in Uzbek are also described.

Keywords: proverb, translation, meaning, change, equivalent, problem, literary translation

INTRODUCTION

English idioms, as well as proverbs and phrasal verbs can be confusing. They are part of everyday conversation in any English – speaking country. Many idioms in English can be found in fairy tales, books. Idioms are mostly used in informal communication. Besides, writers and poets also use them in their works. Often when translating idioms into another language, translation is not problem. However, if one of the words in the idioms is used figuratively, it becomes difficult to translate it. An idiom is a group of words, a saying or a phrase with a symbolic rather than literal meaning that is accepted in common usage. It is a form of artistic expression characteristic of a movement, period, individual, medium or instrument. Its symbolic sense differs from the definition or literal meaning of the words that make it. English idioms convey a figurative meaning that is difficult to understand solely by interpreting the words literally. For example, "beyond the place" means something is "over the line" or improper. You can only know that by being able to infer the phrase's meaning based on context or if someone explains it to you. Many various

idioms exist and people use them commonly in all languages. Translating them into other languages can be challenging because some meanings may be lost. Still, equivalents that fill in the gaps between language exist. The English language has an unlimited number of idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions are difficult because their meanings are not always easy to understand. This is particularly the case for non-native speakers of the language in question, since their intentions are typically symbolic. Due to this characteristic, English learners find them strange and hard to understand. For example, the Uzbek equivalent is "qo'yniga qo'l solmoq" in English "to have a finger in every pie". It is a method which is the most effective way for translators, of finding equivalents of idioms from target language.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Translating idiomatic expressions represents a real challenge to students, especially when translation happens between two distinct languages like English and Uzbek which are linguistically and culturally different. Because translating idiomatic expressions may show a significant misunderstanding and mistranslation of the source text and because it is not easy to translate an idiomatic expression or to find an equivalent one to that of the source language.

RESULTS: EQUIVALENCE/REFORMULATION

This allows to prevent the meaning of idiom or proverb by finding a target language equivalent. We analyzed a number of idioms of the Uzbek and English language, which selected from phraseological dictionaries of Uzbek and English.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools – yomon kosib bigiz tanlar

Many hands make light work – ko'pdan quyon qochib qutilmas

Such carpenters, such chips – mol egasiga o'xshamasa, harom bo'ladi

Every cloud has a silver line – oyning o'n beshi yorug', o'n beshi qorong'u

The grass is always greener on the other side – oldingdan oqqan suvni qadri yo'q

Are your ears burning? – qulog'i qizimoq

All eyes and ears – ko'z-quloq bo'lmoq

Cloth ears – qulog'I tom bitgan

Grin from ear to ear – og'zi qulog'ida

Walls have ears, shoes have tongues – devorning ham qulog'I bor

To make a mountain out of a molehill – pashshadan fil yasamoq

But, in English language there are some phraseological units which do not have their alternatives with the same component. However, Uzbek language offers other idioms with various components and they can give the same meaning those English ones. For instance:

Coming out of one's ears – in great or excess quantity (boshidan oshiq)

Wet behind the ears – inexperienced, not seasoned, new, just beginning (ona suti og'zidan ketmagan)

Make one's ears burn – if something makes your ears burn, you are embarrassed by what you hear, especially if the conversation is about you (hijolat tortmoq)

Ear to the ground – pursuing the practice or having the characteristic of carefully gathering information; well-informed (ko'pni ko'rgan)

In the Uzbek language, there are the following phraseological units associated with the concept of "time" – time (vaqt):

Vaqt o'z ishini qildi – time has done its job

Vaqtni boy bermoq – to lose time

Vaqtdan to'g'ri foydalanmoq – use the time correctly

Vaqting ketdi – naqding ketdi – time has passed, so everything that you really had is gone

The last phrase, that is, "vaqting ketdi – naqding ketdi" is, in a sense, suitable for our context. But, when comparing its content with the original, a fairly large logical difference between them is highlighted. Namely, the English idiom indicates the volatility of time, that is, its transience.

CONCLUSION

So we looked at the main ways and means of translating idioms in English and Uzbek languages. We have seen that related problems are considered differently by linguists, different methods of translation are recommended. While translating idioms from source language to target language, they should be careful about their meaning and pay attention to find the most suitable equivalent of these idioms instead of translating them word for word.



REFERENCES

1. Richard A. "Spears American Idioms Dictionary"
2. Diyora Furkatovna. (2023). THE MEANING OF THE CONCEPT OF HOSPITALITY IN LINGUOCULTUROLOGY AND PHRASEOLOGY . PEDAGOGS Jurnal, 26(1), 98–102. Retrieved from <http://pedagoglar.uz/index.php/ped/article/view/2718>
3. Nasrullayeva, Tozagul, and Farangiz Rozikova. "Modern methods and approaches to teaching simultaneous translation for translation students." In *International Conference On Higher Education Teaching*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 59-62. 2023.
4. Isroilovna, Absamadova Munira. "MEANS OF TRANSLATION OF JOURNALISTIC TEXTS AND THE PHENOMENON OF EQUIVALENCE IN WRITTEN TRANSLATION." *Journal of new century innovations* 21, no. 3 (2023): 62-66.
5. Tuychiyeva Parvina Bakhodirovna, & Ismatillovna Sokina Zarifboy qizi. (2023). PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND TRANSLATION. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(5), 333–336. Retrieved from <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/4026>
6. Козокова, Чарос Абдивалиевна, and Акрам Абдухамидович Шерматов. "ЖЕНСКАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ (на примере современной узбекской прозы)." In *Культурные инициативы*, pp. 282-283. 2019.
7. Озокова, Чарос Абдивалиевна, and Акрам Абдухамидович Шерматов. "К ВОПРОСУ ИСТОРИИ ТЕОРИИ ЖЕНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ УЗБЕКСКОЙ ПРОЗЫ)." In *Современное общество: актуальные проблемы и перспективы развития в социокультурном пространстве*, pp. 167-169. 2019.
8. Bakhodirovna, Tuychiyeva Parvina. "THE ORIGIN OF THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ON THE BASIS OF ENGLISH-UZBEK LANGUAGES WITH EXAMPLES." (2023): 165-167.
9. Esanboyeva, A. N. (2023). UNITS REPRESENTING HUMAN APPEARANCE IN PHRASEOLOGICAL AND PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 14(6), 132-137.



10. Bakhodirovna, Tuychiyeva Parvina. "METHODS USED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN OUR COUNTRY AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES." *Journal of new century innovations* 26.5 (2023): 64-68.

11. Mirzoyev J. HOFIZ SHEROZIY G'AZALIDAGI NOZIK JIHATLARINING TARJIMADA BERILISHI.(FORS-INGLIZ TILLARI MISOLIDA) //Ученый XXI века. – 2022. – №. 5-1 (86). – С. 83-85.

12. Abdimal o'g'li , A. B. . (2023). Leksik Birliklarning Lingvomadaniy Xususiyatlari ("Shum Bola" Asarining Tarjimasi Misolida). Miasto Przyszłości, 34, 236–239. <https://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/1293>

13. Asror, Y. (2023). LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK VA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR TARJIMASIDA LEKSIKOGRAFIYANING QO 'LLANISH O 'RNI VA AHAMIYATI. IQRO JURNALI, 1(2), 311-316.

