

GRAMMATICAL TYPES OF IDIOMS AND TRANSLATION OF METHOD

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazali birikmalar turlari va tarjima usullari haqida ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Shuningdek frazali birikmalarni tarjimasi haqida ham so'z yuritilgan.

Abstract

This article clarifies the types of idioms in English and their equivalents in Uzbek, and their translating ways in the two languages. The translation of phrasal compounds is also discussed.

Аннотации

В этой статье разъясняются типы идиом в английском языке и их эквиваленты в узбекском языке, а также способы их перевода на эти два языка. Также обсуждается перевод фразовых соединений.

Phraseology is an integral and richest part of any language. In idioms we see historical signs of language formation, we find specific features of culture and education that had a significant impact on language development. They have an original character, it is very difficult to find similar ones in the translated language. For example, in English and Uzbek phraseology, there are many international idioms that help to find the appropriate meaning in translation, along with purely national idioms.

The phraseological fund of any language is a complex collection of native and acquired expressions that clearly dominate the former. In some idioms, stylistic elements of representatives of past periods have been preserved, reflecting the priorities of that period. The phraseological structure of the Uzbek and English languages is very different, but the meaning is similar.

The Uzbek language has developed throughout the history of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During this time, he collected a lot of phraseological units, people found them successful, interesting and still use them.

Learning English is common all over the world and today, knowing and speaking English is a real requirement. Knowing English phraseology makes reading non-

fiction and fiction more understandable and much easier. Smart use of idioms makes the speech more expressive. In learning English, English phraseological units that are not literally translated, but have a rethought meaning like in Uzbek, increase motivation and have a greater impact. "Idioms, as with the help of different colors, the information aspect of the language is filled with an emotional-intuitive description of our world, our life," said V.A. Kabuliansky in his book "A Concise Dictionary of Modern English Phrases." By learning a foreign language, a person connects two national cultures at the same time: local and foreign culture. It is impossible to know a foreign language well without knowing its idioms.

The fund of English phraseology is rich in national, international and adopted, terminological and non-terminological phraseological units, as well as Uzbek phraseology.

The translation of phraseological units is not an easy task, because it depends on several factors: different combinations of words, homonymy and synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and the existence of false identical units, which requires taking into account the context.

Phraseological units in English can be classified as parts of speech. Here are the following groups: noun phraseology denoting an object, a person, a living being

Bullet train, latchkey child, redbrick university, Green Berets

Phraseologisms of verbs denoting action, state, feeling

to break the log-jam, to get on somebody's coattails, to be on the beam, to nose out, to make headlines.

Adjective phraseology denoting quality

loose as a goose, dull as lead.

Phraseological units with adverbs

with a bump, in the soup, like a dream, like a dog with two tails

Prepositional phraseological units: This classification is not found in Uzbek phraseology. The main reason for this is that there is no type of preposition in the Uzbek language. This part is the most important difference between English and Uzbek phraseology.

in the course of, on the stroke of.

Uzbek scientists are also working on the department of phraseological units. There is a branch of lexicology that studies idioms, phraseological units, words and phrases used as ready-made units in the language, and they are called in Uzbek as follows

Phraseological expressions

Proverbs

Aphorisms

Phraseological units are usually called idioms in the Uzbek language. Phraseological units require:

consists of two or more words;
usually indicates a modifying meaning;
usually used as ready-made units of language;
words that are part of a phraseological unit cannot be separated from each other;
they are usually expressed or their definition is usually expressed in one word.

For example: It's as clean as a lick of oil. It is synonymous with "clean, pure" in English.

Deceiver

Phraseological units or idioms are analyzed as a whole in a sentence, but not as individual words. One idiom acts as one syntactic unit. In Uzbek language, they can perform the function of all kinds of syntactic units: We know that the police have a favorite method of taking a head. After becoming a director, his lungs became swollen (section). He knows that a snake moves under the earth called mother (filler) and etc.

A word formed in the sense of a phraseological unit results from the full or partial use of a word. For example, trying to understand someone's thoughts is like trying to figure out what they are. As a result, free compounds are combined to express other content similar to what is understood, and the device becomes an idiom. Or, as an idiom phrase, "having a finger in pie" can see the same relationship. The same phraseological unit can be both compound and expressive. This phenomenon is quite common and occurs mainly by changing the ratio of the structure in the phraseology. For example, "to cheer up" is a compound that is part of the English phraseology "cheer"; but this does not happen in English because its meaning has changed radically

We analyzed a number of Uzbek and English idioms with the categorical meaning of "work" selected from the phraseological dictionaries of the Uzbek and English languages. get/go/set to work (on smth) - a bad workman carrels with his tools, out of work - many hands make light works no bees, no work, no money - no happiness without hard work, no throne without work.

Thus, if the languages go back to the same original source, we can talk about the metaphorical and stylistic similarity of such idioms, familiar to both the Uzbek and English languages, without thinking about their origin. However, the translation from language to language often changes. This is a very interesting phenomenon for English and Uzbek languages.

To make a mountain out of a molehill - pashshadan fil yasama

A piece of cake - Oddiy masala

dun's the Mouse - aha, qo'lga tushding-mi, ajab bo'ldi!

has the cat got your tongue? - nima tilingizni yutib yubordingizmi?

off one's own bat - nima bolsa bo'lar

When we compare phraseological expressions in English and Uzbek languages, they have a number of unique similarities and differences. In both languages, it was found

that phraseological units are grouped according to their semantic properties and meanings. Phraseological units are analyzed in terms of meaning in both languages, and they are mainly grammatical or verbal expressions that express words and actions. Idioms cannot be seen as just a separate branch of linguistics, which can be used or not, as they form an important part of the common vocabulary of both languages. Currently, it is very important to monitor the replenishment of the Uzbek and English phraseological fund, because idioms appear at a high speed, which is associated with the development of scientific fields, the introduction of new technologies, and phraseology in the Uzbek and English languages. Thus, we considered the main ways and means of translating idioms in English and Uzbek. We have seen that problems related to it are considered differently by different linguists, different methods of translation are recommended, and different opinions are found. Different situations may require different approaches. But here the main role belongs to the personality of the translator.

Summary. Wide use of idioms (phrases) in any language, without a doubt, enriches the gloss of the speech. We can conclude that the wider use of English expressions not only in oral speech, but also in written speech will make our speech more beautiful in every way and will make our speech more concise.

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