

## IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES IN UZBEK

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### ANNOTATION

The article lists idioms used in English and their Uzbek alternatives. In addition, the use of interlingual flexibility phrases is explained using examples.

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### INTRODUCTION

The era we live in requires individuals to be fluent in one language or another. The reason is that in the context of rapid development of science and technology, it is not difficult for a person to know a language perfectly. However, there are specific idioms, phrases and phrases in languages that cannot be translated in their original form. search required. This is especially true of translations into English and Uzbek. Translating free compounds is not a problem. If one of the words in a free combination is used in a figurative sense, it is difficult to translate it. There are several types of phrases in English, each of which requires a separate approach to translation. The first type of phrase is Adjective + noun type. Their semantic structure differs greatly from each other. This determines the nature and quality of the noun used in the compound. If we take the combination of "free educational institution" in English, the word "free" has nothing to do with the word "institution", which means that in some cases the adjectives can express not only the features and qualities of the noun, but also the concepts associated with it. Another example: when translating the English compound, "a medical man", the method used to translate a stout person compound cannot be used. In English, a stout person is translated into Uzbek as "full-grown" or "fat man". When translating the English compound, a medical man into Uzbek, the literal translation is not correct. Here two words have the same meaning and are translated as "doctor". In the Uzbek language we can find many such compounds with the same meaning. For example: mountain sheep, brown hair, wall clock, etc. There are cases when a noun can be defined by several qualities. In this case, the noun can be identified. For example, an iron wife, an interior house key. In English, it is often difficult to determine which of the words that define nouns (these can be both nouns and adjectives). For example, it is not easy to understand at a glance what "a retail philanthropy business combination means because it can be understood in two different ways. Such cases are almost non-existent in the Uzbek language. Another feature of English expressions is that there are cases when the quality that defines a noun is omitted. Take, for example, the phrase "dry pruning". The literal translation of this phrase is "dry bush". The meaning of the phrase is a bush made when the branches of a tree are dry. In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account the semantic and structural features of word combinations. In this case, it is recommended to translate the noun in the first place, because no matter what the definition is,

everyone identifies the noun, and the noun represents the most important meaning in the sentence.

The next task of the interpreter is to distinguish the groups of meanings in a sentence. Once the semantic group of the sentence is separated, the type of grammatical relationship between the noun and the adjective is determined. Words and phrases that precede a noun determine it if the sentence is translated from English into Uzbek, based on the rules of Uzbek grammar, and vice versa, if the sentence is translated from Uzbek into English, English translated based on the norms of language grammar. In most cases, the English and Uzbek free combinations can be in both languages: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty - Strategik qurollarni cheklash shartnomasi (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty). There are several ways to translate descriptive phrases in this context: The definite article that precedes the English noun is also translated in the same order: a cheap ticket – (arzon chipta) a cheap ticket, an expressive word – (ifodali soʻz) an expressive word. The English phrase in the form of noun + noun is translated in the same way as above, in which case the Uzbek phrase can correspond to several phrases: opposition leader – (muxolifat lideri, oppozitsiya lideri) the leader of the opposition, the leader of the opposition. The English phrases that define a noun are translated into Uzbek with the help of conjunctions: youth unemployment. Identified in English and the name can be translated into Uzbek by a commentator: his millionaire friend is his millionaire friend. Sometimes some of the English phrases can be translated figuratively, in a few words: a bargain counter - a store of discounted goods. When translating descriptive phrases into English, it is often necessary and recommended to change a particular word or noun in the phrase to another noun. For example, “free educational institutions” should be translated into Uzbek as “free higher education institutions (bepul oʻqiladigan oily oʻquv yurtlari)” because the word free is related to the word educational, not the name of institutions. The same idea applies to the Parliamentary Labor Party compound. The translation of this phrase into Uzbek as "parliamentary faction of the Labor Party (Leyboristlar partiysining parlament fraksiyasi)" is in full accordance with the rules of Uzbek grammar. In order to give a complete translation, in some cases it is advisable to translate the adjective with another name used in the same sentence. will be appropriate. As an example, consider the combination of dismal arrays of titles. Literally translating this phrase into Uzbek distorts the meaning, so the compound has the worst (audible or inaudible) nicknames, as the determiner of the word dismal has identified the array name, not the title noun. It has to be translated as index. In most cases, definite phrases in English are translated into Uzbek as: to be to have to give + A + N phrase to take

The above examples include: to have a good sleep- yaxshi tiniqib uxlamok, to take a deep breath - chuqur nafas olmoq, to give a loud whistle- qattiq hushtak chalmoq, to have a good lunch- (yaxshi, mazali taom yeb tushlik qilmoq,) to eat a good, tasty meal, to have lunch, and so on. When translating from English to Uzbek, there are cases when under the influence of various extralinguistic factors, sentences containing verb phrases and their structure completely change. For example, "He had" I don't know expression "in his face." His face showed that he knew nothing (Uning yuzi, hech narsa bilmasligini ifodalab turardi). The translation of portable or figurative fixed compounds requires special attention. The main feature of such expressions is that they are difficult to understand from the sum of their components. The

meaning of fixed compounds does not come from individual words, but from their sum. Image-based stable combinations make the text expressive and stylistically colorful. The richness of the original text should be reflected in the translation and require full preservation of the means of expression. In order to ensure the expressiveness and color of the text, the translator must find a variant of adequate and figurative stable compounds in the translated text. The literature on translation theory states that there are four ways to translate such compounds. They are:

- 1) Keeping the image as it is;
- 2) Partial change of the image;
- 3) Replace the image with a completely different image;
- 4) Not to save the whole image in the translation or to drop it.

Usually universal or international images are fully preserved in the translation. Such phraseological combinations are based on historical, mythological, religious, mystical, mythological and so on. For example, in the seventh heaven. Such phraseological combinations are called the equivalents of the original in the target language. Phraseological combinations with full equivalent in translation are almost no problem, because they have the same value, meaning, method of expression and power of influence stylistically and pragmatically. Sometimes it is possible to preserve the original figurative phraseological unit, even if there is no alternative in the language of translation. This can be achieved by shading. For example, nothing comes out of the sack but what was in it - what is in the bag comes out, or everything in the pot goes out into the bucket. This method can be used only if the meaning of the figurative phraseological unit is transparent, that is, it is easy for everyone to understand. Although the words in the phraseological units are used in a figurative sense, if their lexical meaning is clear, the use of slang in its translation makes it easier to understand the text, the information in the text and the idea in the text, provides translation alternatives. "Kalkalash" often transforms figurative phraseological compounds into simple phraseological, that is, free compounds. The quality of the translation shows how well this method is chosen. Conversely, if the meanings of the words used in the phraseological combination are not transparent, the use of the method of slashing leads to a partial, and sometimes incomplete understanding of the figurative words used in the text. For example, to understand the fixed phraseological unit in English to send somebody to Coventry, the meaning or set of meanings of the words in it is not enough, because this phraseological unit neither send nor the meaning of the word Coventry depends on. The translation of this phrase corresponds to the verb "to boycott". In most cases, the same idea is expressed in the languages of the original and the translation, but they differ from each other in their images. They both have the same figurative meaning. In such cases, the slightest difference between the images should not be taken into account. In this case, the image of the translated phraseological unit undergoes some, or more precisely, partial change in the translation. However, the translation is adequate: a fine suit does not make a gentleman - clothes do not adorn a person, a burnt child dreads the fire - his mouth burns in boiling milk, he also puffs yogurt. In the second example, there seems to be no alternative between English and Uzbek phraseological combinations. Because no word of the unit corresponds to each other, but the image expressed

in the phraseological unit is almost the same - the meaning of fear of fire and something hot. The meaning given in the two stable units is generalized. Let's analyze another example: look not a gift noun in the mouth - to look at the giver's face, to lay by a rainy day - to save / leave on a black day, and so on. The linguistic richness of each nation, including phraseological combinations, reflects its history, culture, customs, way of life, mentality and characteristics.

#### LITERATURE

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