

*Ta'limning zamonaviy transformatsiyasi*  
**TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO  
UZBEK**

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes the expression of problems of finding equivalents in English and Uzbek idioms. In addition, the meaning of phraseologisms is considered along with the use of types and methods of idioms. It is very important to transfer expressions from the original language into the translated language while keeping a little meaning. It depends on the skill of the translator to give the translation of the phrases in their meaning, syntactic and morphological analysis and to provide alternative phrases corresponding to them in the Uzbek language. Therefore, in this article, we will consider the above-mentioned problems and their solutions.*

**Key words:** *equivalent, lexicon, figurative translation, idiom, expression, meaning, phraseology, syntax, morphology, original language, translation language, translation methods, English-Uzbek translation.*

In this topic, I think about the issues of finding idioms and their equivalents in English and Uzbek. Idioms are one of the main parts of any language because they open up a problem or a philosophical thought. Because each language's culture, ideological and explanatory meaning, idioms and almost all thoughts and contents are carefully expressed. Although some of these idioms exist in English and Uzbek, it will not be easy to find their equivalent. The main reason for this is

that the history, culture and interaction between the two languages is different. However, they cannot be translated literally even if they are found to be equivalent. If it is translated, it will lose its meaning and effect.

Idiom (Greek: *ídios* - "characteristic", "uniqueness") - a type of phraseology; a unit of speech or a phrase that is specific to a certain language and cannot be exactly translated into other languages, such as "dumi hurjun", "sheep carries fat". From idiomatic phrases: ("to stick both hands in one's nose", "to raise the whole neighborhood on one's head"), from words that require etymological and historical information ("if you say talk, it's a bag, if you say work, find it from Kohi Qaf", "Daqqi is left of Yunus", etc.) , may consist of words and phrases that are difficult to prove and justify etymologically ("he took his leg in his hand", "his bit was spilled"). Idioms usually have a figurative meaning and are used in fiction as one of the tools for creating ironic, ironic imagery. When translating idioms into another language, it is necessary to find their equivalent in that language. For example, the Russian idiom "Kak ni kormi volka, on vsyo v les smotrit" corresponds in content to the Uzbek idiom "Qazisan, qartasan asl zotingga tortasan". If no such alternative idiom is found in the language, its content is freely or literally translated. For example, "I na nashey ulitse budet prazdnik" - "There will be a holiday on our street."

Every language has words or phrases that cannot be understood directly. Even if you know the meaning of all the words and understand all the grammatical expressions, it is still difficult to understand the meaning of the idiomatic expression. Understanding idioms, phrases and words in the style of oral adjustment creates a number of difficulties. Idioms are word combinations that do not come from the sum of the meanings of the words in the meaning. Idiomatic expressions are mainly used in everyday communication. Such expressions are quickly memorized and become functionally equivalent. They also serve to express thoughts beautifully. Idioms are considered to be one of the most complex areas when organizing a language, especially in English, and it requires a special approach. Usually, students translate idiomatic expressions directly, and this

sometimes leads to funny translations. This dictionary is an excellent collection of idiomatic expressions, which contain idioms that are often used in English-speaking countries. This book will help readers become familiar with commonly used idiomatic expressions.

Due to the complexity of the nature of phraseological units, in the research works carried out so far, mainly the ways of formation of phraseological units have been organized, but their content and meaning have not been fully researched from the linguistic point of view. In the research work, the semantic-structural features of English phraseology are examined in detail and how they are reflected in dictionaries. The issues highlighted above show the relevance of the topic. Considering phraseological units as an integral part of the language requires a perfect organization of the general and specific laws of phraseology. Analysis of semantic stylistic features of phraseological units, as everyone knows, is a very extensive field. The issue of organizing this issue in an integral connection with dictionaries has not been positively resolved until now.

Some studies in the field of sociolinguistics and general linguistics are also devoted to this issue, but these studies are usually of a general nature, and phraseological materials are rarely addressed.

Among Western linguists Sh. Bally was one of the first to coin the term phraseology in 1905. He interpreted phraseology from a stylistic point of view as an expressive unit of the language. V.V. Vinogradov's semantic classification should be highlighted among the scientists who studied phraseologisms in the 20th century. The scientist made a semantic classification of the phraseology of the Russian language, and this classification prompted the rapid organization of phraseology in many languages. In this case, special mention should be made of the theoretical and practical research of scientists such as researchers of English phraseology N.N. Mosova, A.V. Kunin, researchers of German phraseology I.I. Chernishyova, A.D Reichstein, researchers of French phraseology M.I. Retsker must Phraseologism is a lexical unit like a word. They are not a speech phenomenon, but a language phenomenon, because they are ready-made in the

language, like a word. A phraseology has its own phraseological meaning, just as a word has a lexical meaning. We can clearly see all the paradigmatic, syntagmatic features of the word in phraseology. At the same time, phraseologisms differ from words and free word combinations by several features. For example, phraseologism is an element of the phraseological level, an object of phraseology and phraseography as a unit.

Finding the equivalent of English and Uzbek idioms is like a variable and simple matter, because the people of each nation invent idioms based on their history, culture and way of life.

1. ON CLOUD NINE - the Uzbek alternative of this idiom corresponds to the phrase "Yettinchi osmanda". With this example, it is possible to understand the difference and influence of English and Uzbek idioms.

The issue of finding equivalents in English and Uzbek idioms is very important. There are several similarities between the problems of finding equivalents in English and Uzbek idioms. these similarities can be as follows:

1. The phrases "KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE" - "Kill two rabbits with one stone" correspond to each other.

2. "A PIECE OF CAKE" means "four pieces" when translated, but means to achieve something easily.

3. "BREAK A LEG" means "Hurry up, faster" if we translate it directly.

4. The expression "COST AN ARM AND A LEG" translates as "Cost an arm and a leg", but is used to indicate that something is very expensive.

5. "HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD" means to do or say the right thing.

6. "ONCE IN A BLUE MOON" - translates as "Once in a blue moon", but is used to say "Very rarely".

7. "BITE THE BULLET" - Although translated as "Bite the bullet", this phrase is considered informal and is used when you need to "Do something unpleasant or painful". These are just a few examples of equivalents between Uzbek and English idioms. There are many other similarities:

8. "AND WOLVES MUST BE FULL UP AND SHEEP IS SAFE"

9. "BACK THE WRONG HORSE" 10. "BEING AFRAID OF WOLVES  
DON'T GO TO THE FOREST" - He who is afraid of sparrows does not plant millet.

11. "CAN'T SAY "BOO" TO A GOOSE"

12. "DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKENS" - Let's count chicks in autumn.

13. "DOG'S LIFE"

14. "DOG DOESN'T EAT DOG"- A crow does not squint.

15. "DON'T LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH" - Eat the grapes and don't touch the garden.

16. "LOVE ME LOVE MY DOG" - If you love, love with my flaws.

17. "WHEN PIGS FLY" - When a camel's tail touches the ground.

18. "CORRUPTION STARTS AT THE TOP" - The fish stinks from the top.

19. "TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL TURN" - Even if you press the frog, time will tell.

20. "THE PIG LOVES ITS BABY AS A HADGEHOG" - When I call a baby pig white, when I call a hedgehog baby soft. We can find exactly this phrase in Said Ahmed's "Brides' Rebellion".

21. "CAST PEARLS BEFORE SWINE" - A donkey is still a donkey even if you wrap it in satin.

22. "CAN THE LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOT?" - As soon as the snake sheds its skin, it does not shed its body.

23. "KICK DOWN THE LADDER" - The job is done, the donkey went through the mud.

24. "UNFORTUNATE MAN WOULD BE DROWNED IN A TEA-CUP"-A dog covers a poor man even on a camel.

In conclusion, we can consider the above examples to be the equivalent of English and Uzbek expressions. Because it can convey the idea without losing its impact when translated. In order for idioms to appear similar to the usage in the countries of their origin, translating them into Uzbek requires another logical

analysis. During these analyses, the main mutual meaning and content compatibility of both languages should be determined. Also, it is equally necessary to study the history of both languages and the works of their main authors. Although these idioms exist in English and Uzbek, it will not be easy to find their equivalent. The main reason for this is the history, culture and harmony of meaning and content of both languages.

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