

**TRANSLATION DIFFICULTIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM ENGLISH INTO
UZBEK**

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Annotation: *The article is dedicated to the analysis of translation of phraseological units in to Uzbek. Semantic and comparative analyses have been carried out as well. Certain characteristics of phraseological units were revealed on the examples of different proverbs, word collocations, sayings.*

Key words: *phraseology, morphology, grammar modification, lexical meaning, concept.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation between languages cannot be achieved without grammatical transformations. Grammatical transformation primarily involves sentence restructuring (altering its structure) and various substitutions – both syntactic and morphological.

Grammatical transformations are driven by various reasons, rooted in both grammatical and lexical aspects, with grammatical factors playing a primary role – specifically, structural differences between languages.

When comparing grammatical categories and forms of English and Russian, three main phenomena are usually observed: (1) the absence of a particular category in one of the languages, (2) overlap, and (3) complete correspondence. The need for grammatical transformations naturally arises only in the first and second cases.

In comparison to English, the Russian language lacks grammatical categories such as the article, gerunds, infinitives, complexes, and nominative absolute constructions.

To begin, we will focus on articles, as the article (whether definite or indefinite) often requires thoughtful expression in translation, despite its highly abstract meaning. As is known, both articles originate from pronouns: the definite article developed from demonstrative pronouns, while the indefinite article has its roots in indefinite pronouns, which trace back to numerals.

These original meanings of articles occasionally appear in their modern usage. In such cases, the lexical meaning must be conveyed in translation; otherwise, the Russian sentence would be incomplete or inaccurate, as the semantic value of articles is an integral

part of the sentence's meaning. This historical connection to the numeral is clearly demonstrated in the following example:

Yet H. G. (Wells) had not an enemy on earth. (G. B. Shaw)

However, Herbert had not a single enemy on earth.

The meaning of the definite article also often requires attention in translation, especially when it precedes a numeral:

Only in the fields where talent cannot be hidden have the young conquered — the theatre, music, football, computers, physics, fashion. ("Daily Mail")

The youth excels only in areas where natural talent cannot be concealed (namely, theatre, music, football, electronics, physics, and fashion).

From all the above examples, it is evident that disregarding the lexical and grammatical value of articles, and occasionally even translating them, leads to an incomplete or inaccurate content transfer.

The Russian language lacks infinitive complexes, which are common in English.

Let us examine the translation of an infinitive complex with the preposition "for": On its return journey, the spacecraft must be accelerated to some 25,000 miles per hour for it to enter the Earth's orbit. (The Times)

При возвращении скорость космического корабля должна быть доведена приблизительно до 25 000 миль в час, чтобы он мог перейти на околоземную орбиту.

In this instance, the complex infinitive clause of purpose is translated accordingly.

However, grammatical transformations are often essential when conveying corresponding forms and structures due to certain differences in meaning and usage. Such discrepancies can arise, for example, with the number of categories used: United Nations Secretary General U Thant has strongly criticized South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal for their policies in Africa. (Morning Star)

Генеральный секретарь ООН У Тант подверг резкой критике Южную Африку, Родезию и Португалию за политику, проводимую ими в Африке.

The noun "политика" (policy) does not have a plural form in Russian, as the word "politics" is in plural form in English, whereas "политика" in Russian refers to a singular abstract concept. Discrepancies in count nouns, particularly with abstract ideas, can increase. For instance: ink – чернила (ink), money – деньги (money), watch – часы (watch), news – новости (news), and vice versa: to keep the minutes – вести протокол (to keep minutes), to live in the suburbs – жить в пригороде (live in the suburbs), on the outskirts – на окраине (on the outskirts), grapes – виноград (grapes), shrimp – креветки (shrimp), etc.

Discrepancies can also appear in the use of the infinitive. The Russian infinitive is not as flexible and lacks long forms. Therefore, phenomena such as absence of a corresponding form, duplication, and differences in the form's function and usage require grammatical transformations in translation. Grammatical transformation can be divided into two types: permutation and substitution.

English language study is widespread in our country. Proficiency in English, or any language, is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. Mastery of phraseology greatly facilitates reading journalistic and literary texts. Teaching students in language departments to understand and accurately translate target-language idioms is essential.

As is known, the structure of English differs from that of Uzbek, and genetically, they belong to different language families. Consequently, the grammatical structure of each language varies. For example, Uzbek contains numerous affixes, noun phrases begin and end with verbs, and there are no prepositions, articles, or similar categories. In contrast, English has articles and prepositions, but affixes are less developed. These differences result in certain difficulties when studying and translating words, phrases, sentences, and especially idiomatic expressions. Moreover, discrepancies in the form and meaning of English and Uzbek idioms create additional challenges. While logical thinking can reveal some similarities or associative options, when students first encounter English idioms, they often understand only the form without grasping the meaning or content.

For example, "hot under the collar" translates literally into Uzbek as "Yoqa ostidagi issiqlik" (heat under the collar), while the equivalent Uzbek idiom is "tepa sochi tikka bo'lmoq" (to have one's hair stand on end).

This difference in form and meaning illustrates the difficulty in mastering idiomatic units. U. Khoshimov and I. Yobov emphasize in "Methods of Teaching English Language" that difficulties in learning words are inherent in each word, rooted in its form and semantic application.

The first group consists of international expressions that do not present difficulties in learning. Students are familiar with them or have encountered them in their native language. Examples include: Achilles' heel, flat broke, right now, housewife.

The characteristic of the second group is that their form and semantics belong exclusively to a specific language. For example: to leave school (literally: to leave school) – maktabni bitirmoq (to graduate), beat the band (literally: beat the band) – jon-jahdi bilan ishga kirishmoq (to tackle a task with all one's might).

In English, idioms tend to start with a verb, while in Uzbek, they begin and end with a verb. An example is "big fish" (literally: big fish), which refers to an influential person in Uzbek as obro'li, katta lavozimdagi shaxs (a person of authority). Semantically, this expression is found only in English (compare with the colloquial Russian term "big shot").

The term "Bigfish" does not appear in Uzbek. It is used in English to refer to high-ranking officials.

Phraseological units in the third group are found in both languages. On the one hand, they are similar; on the other hand, they differ from each other.

For example: "Cry over spilled milk" translates in Uzbek to "so'nggi pushaymon o'zingga dushman" (meaning "regret is your own enemy in the end"). Give a ring means "sim qoqmoq" (to call). As we can see, they differ mainly in form but are similar in meaning. A literal translation of "Cry over spilled milk" ("Плачь над пролитым молоком")

into Uzbek would be "toshib ketgan sut ustida yig'lamoq" (to cry over spilled milk). However, the appropriate equivalent in Uzbek is "so'nggi pushaymon o'zingga dushman" (regret is your enemy in the end). Despite the similarity in meaning, their forms differ, leading students to make errors in application.

The basis of the fourth group is polysemy, where an idiom has multiple meanings. For example:

"All thumbs" can mean "o'ng'aysizlik" (awkwardness), "omadsiz kun" (an unlucky day), or "chap yondan turmoq" (to get up on the wrong side of the bed) in Uzbek. "Gift of gab" may mean "aravani quruq olib qochmoq" (to run away with an empty cart) or "gapni boshqa tomonga burmoq" (to turn the conversation in a different direction). These phraseological units cannot be defined by a single precise equivalent, making them challenging to assimilate.

To help students avoid errors when studying and translating English idioms, it is necessary to explain their meanings and usages, emphasizing how differences in form and meaning are influenced by the fact that these languages belong to different language families. Due to this fundamental factor, idioms in these languages may express different concepts and imagery in various situations and contexts.

In conclusion, translating idioms from English into other languages poses significant challenges. This difficulty stems from the idioms' vivid, creative, concise, and often polysemous nature. In translation, it is crucial not only to convey the idiom's meaning but also to capture its imagery without losing its stylistic nuance. A translator must render the idiom's meaning and imagery, finding a similar expression in the target language and preserving the idiom's stylistic function.

When there is no direct equivalent in the native language, a "near equivalent" approach is used. In translating English idioms, descriptive, antonymic, tracing, and combined translations are employed. We believe that specialized idiomatic dictionaries reflecting these types of translations are essential. For example, when a Russian equivalent does not fully convey the meaning of an English idiom or has a specific cultural context, tracing is provided, followed by a descriptive translation and a Russian equivalent for comparison. For instance: "to carry coals to Newcastle" could be rendered in Russian as "возить уголь в Ньюкасл" (bringing coal to Newcastle, implying redundancy). In Uzbek, a comparable phrase might be "Olti ariqqa bodring olib bormoq" (bringing cucumbers to Altyaryk, which already has its own cucumbers).

In some cases, assuming partial or full tracing, the translator avoids literalism or erroneous translation, preventing the misinterpretation of English idioms or incompatibility with modern Russian usage.

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