

THE WAYS OF TRANSLATING IDIOMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article highlights the ways of translating English idioms into Uzbek. Here are given some examples of vegetable idioms in English and their translations into Uzbek is analyzed.

Keywords: idiom, phraseme, verbatim translation, translation by analogue, descriptive translation, equivalence and adequate translation.

Translation is the expression in target language of what has been said in source language preserving stylistic and semantic equivalence. It is a communication of meaning from one language into another.

Traditionally under translation is understood:

1. The process, activity of reproduction source language originally in target language.

2. The product of the process of translation. There are different types of methods of translation. Before beginning to translate one should read the text, understand the main idea, clarify the intention of the author, familiarize the notion of the new terms and analyze the genre of the text. According to the genre of the text one may choose appropriate method of translation. Among the types of translation literary translation is the most difficult. Especially, translation of idioms from one language into another is not easy matter for translators. In translation idioms we should pay attention to national color of the text.

Idiomatic translation reproduces the “message” of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Gaybulla Salomov, one of the founders of the Uzbek translation school, said in his works on translations of idioms and phraseological units: "If they ask me are there miracles in the language, I would answer that the word, its meaning and its usage, as far as it is concerned with idioms and fables.

Idioms and proverbs mean the outcome of people's perception, its judgment and old experience, the attitude to the various events in life. The idiom is created in

relationships of people's everyday life. People's proverb is the property of the people. There is no one who does not use idioms and proverb in their life.

If we make a mistake, we will justify ourselves and we say that everybody has some drawbacks or mistakes. In Uzbek we may say: "Oyning yuzida ham dog' bor" it is translated into English like that: "There are spots even on the face of the moon". When did the people begin to use this phrase? It is difficult to say but it is obvious that man began to use the same term after he was able to think so. As a result of the development of astronomy science, it has been discovered that there are different plains, mountains and other natural materials. These things on the moon seem like a sting. This proverb is used when someone has some mistakes or drawbacks.¹

Every nation has its own lexical and phraseological units. Sometimes they are difficult to translate and keep national colour in it. The meaning of the idioms in each language depends on the culture, history, geographical conditions and etc. In the results of some historical event or in using different stylistic devices as for intensifying the impact of speech one idiom may be appeared by the nation and began to live in their speech. These idioms came from one generation into another one. Sometime they may lose their status. According to the development of society a new idiom may be appeared. There are different types of idioms. They are idioms with parts of body, idioms with animals, fruits and vegetable and etc. When translating units of this kind it is advisable to use the following types of translation:

- A. A verbatim word for word translation.
- B. Translation by analogy.
- C. Descriptive translation.

A. VERBATUM TRANSLATION is possible when the way of thinking does not bear a specific national feature.

B. TRANSLATING BY ANALOGY. This way of translating is resorted to when the phraseological unit has specific national realia.

C. DESCRIPTIVE TRANSLATION i.e. translating phraseological units by a free combination of words is possible when the phraseological unit has a particular national feature and has no analogy in the language it is to be translated into.

Here we defined the notion of English vegetable idioms and rendered them into Uzbek using different ways of translation:²

¹ G. Salomov. Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari. Toshkent. 1990

²D.V.Subanova. Translation of idioms in English and Uzbek. Article /Spirit Time. Berlin. 2018.

	English idioms	Meaning	Translation into Uzbek	The way of translation
1	Two peas in a pod	Very similar	Ikki tomchi suvdek o'xshash	Translation by analogy
2	Small potatoes	Insignificant	Muhim emas, ahamiyatsiz	Descriptive translation
3	To dangle carrot	To tempt someone / something	Nog'orasiga o'ynatmoq	Translation by analogy
4	To be as cool as cucumber	Extremely calm	Dunyoni suv bossa o'rdakka ne g'am	Translation by analogy
5	To be full of beans	To have a lot of energy and enthusiasm	Yerga ursa ko'kka sapchidigan	Translation by analogy
6	To be in a pickle	To be in a difficult situation or tight spot	Muammoli vaziyatda bo'lish	Descriptive translation
7	To have a pea brain	Unintelligent or stupid	Tovuq miya	Translation by analogy
8	Tells salads	The person is telling bullshit or lying	Qulog'iga lag'mon ilmoq	Translation by analogy
9	Go nuts	To get very upset or to go mad	Qovog'idan qor yog'moq	Translation by analogy
10	Spill the beans	Talk about a secret before you are supposed to reveal it	To'ydan oldin nog'ora chalmoq	Translation by analogy
11	Not know beans	Not to know something, not well informed	Dunyobexabar	Translation by analogy
12	Hot potato	A controversial subject or difficult project that is best avoided	Juda ham muammoli vaziyat	Descriptive translation

In conclusion one may say that some ideas, proverbs and ideologies should not be understood in the sense of the words contained in them. In analyzing the translation of English vegetable idioms into Uzbek we used three main ways of translation: verbatim translation, translation by analogue, and descriptive way of translation. According to the context and style of the text the translation of idioms may be different. Sometimes there is no any connection between the lexical units and the meaning. Translation by analogue is one of the difficult ways of translation of phraseological units. In choosing this way of translation we should find equivalence in the target language preserving stylistic impact. As for finding equivalent of idioms one should read a lot of literary novels in both languages and analyze their translations.

REFERENCES:

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