

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS AND METHODS OF IDIOMS WITH COMPONENT OF FLORA FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK/RUSSIAN

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The process of translating idioms, considered one of the most difficult and controversial tasks in the theory and practice of translation. This process requires a lot of responsibility from the translator, creative research, care and skill. In terms of studying idioms, the creation of an adequate translation, the author's style and style of translation, the reflection of the national color in the translation and the study of important theoretical problems are of great importance. The risk of error in translation is great, since idioms are often homonymous to a free combination of words and can be distinguished only on the basis of context and common logic of the statement. When translating an idiom, it is necessary to convey not only its meaning, but also its stylistic coloring, expression, which largely depends on the context and cannot be provided by any dictionary. Translation of idioms is also complicated by the fact that idioms, as well as words, are characterized by such phenomena as synonymy, polysemy and homonymy.

Many idioms have a similar meaning, but are embodied in the language in different ways, using other images and associations associated with the peculiarities of the culture of different countries.

When you remove the risk, you remove the challenge.

When you remove the challenge, you wither on the vine.

Wither on the vine- A beautiful meaningful idiom.

remove

The particle "re" indicates movement in the opposite direction

remove the risk – here, rather, to recoil, retreat, scared

remove the challenge – deadly fear of a difficult task

But the whole point is in the last words – you whither on the vine.

This idiom – ***wither on the vine*** means imminent loss, so instead of ***wither on the vine*** they often say 'die on the vine'. Who misses his chance, there is nothing to help.

Если вы отвергаете риск,

Вы отказываетесь от испытания.

Если вы отказываетесь от испытания,

Вы постепенно разрушаетесь.

(Russian)

Агар хавфни рад қилсангиз

Сиз синовдан воз кечасиз

Агар синовдан воз кечсангиз

Сиз аста-секин қулаб тушасиз

(Uzbek)

Translation of idioms, especially figurative, presents considerable difficulties. This is explained by the fact that many of them are bright, emotionally rich turns,

which belong to a certain speech style and often have a pronounced national character. When translating stable combinations of words, one should also take into account the peculiarities of the context in which they are used. Many English idioms are characterized by ambiguity and stylistic diversity, which complicates their translation. Determination of translation difficulties causes the similarity of the idiom with the free combination. Taking an idiom for a free combination, there are gross errors in the translation.

Difficulties in translating idioms begin with their recognition in the text. In almost any language there are several idioms: fixed by the dictionary and known to all; out of use, but marked by the dictionary; known to all, but for some reason not fixed by the dictionary; known to certain social groups. The first and most important condition in any case is to be able to recognize idioms in the text, as opposed to free language units. The most productive way is the skill of highlighting units that contradict the General sense in the text, since, as a rule; the appearance of such units indicates the presence of a figurative value. Therefore, as soon as an expression that logically contradicts the context appears in the text, it should be considered as a possible idiom.

In two examples, popular songs consider this problem. The first song is a song by the popular rock band H.I.M. “*Under the Rose*”, the soundtrack to the film “Warrior of the North”.

***I dream of the winter in my heart turning to spring
While the ice gives way under my feet
And so I drown with the sun
I've been burning in water and drowning in flame
To prove you wrong and scare you away
I admit my defeat and want back home
In your heart under the rose
I open my eyes with a sigh of relief
As the warmth of summer's sunlight dances around me
And I see you with dead leaves in your hands
I've been burning in water and drowning in flame
To prove you wrong and scare you away
I admit my defeat and want back home
In your heart under the rose
Я мечтаю о том, чтобы зима в моём сердце сменилась весной,
Чтобы лёд треснул под моими ногами
И я утонул в солнечном свете.
Я пылал в воде и тонул в пламени,
Чтобы доказать твою неправоту и отпугнуть тебя.
Я признаю своё поражение и хочу вернуться домой,
В твоё сердце под розой.
Я открываю глаза с вздохом облегчения,
Ощувив, как теплота солнечного света танцует вокруг меня,
И я вижу тебя с мёртвыми листьями в руках
Я пылал в воде и тонул в пламени,
Я признаю своё поражение и хочу вернуться домой,
Чтобы доказать твою неправоту и отпугнуть тебя.
В твоё сердце под розой.***

(Russian)

**Истагим қалбимдаги қиш ўрнини баҳор эгалласин,
Токай оёқларим остидаги муз парчаларга айлансин
Ва мен қуёш нурига кўмилай.**

Мен сувда ёндим, оловда чўкдим

Факатгина сенинг ноҳақлигингни исботлаш учун.

Мен мағлубиятимни тан оламан ва уйга қайтишни истайман

Сенинг гул остидаги қалбингга.

Енгил нафас олиб кўзларимни очаман,

Атрофимдаги қуёш нурининг тафтини хис қилиб,

Ва сени қўллариңда ўлик барглар билан кўрдим

Мен сувда ёндим, оловда чўкдим

Мен мағлубиятимни тан оламан ва уйга қайтишни истайман,

Фақатгина сенинг ноҳақлигингни исботлаш учун.

Сенинг гул остидаги қалбингга.

(Uzbek)

Many idioms have a similar meaning, but are embodied in the language in different ways, using other images and associations related to the peculiarities of the culture of different countries. For example: as fresh as a daisy) – свежий как огурчик-янги очилган баҳор гулидек;

Russian and Uzbek equivalents are mainly found in the so-called international expressions found in most Arabic and European languages. Most of them were borrowed by different languages from the same source. This is especially evident in the idioms associated with ancient mythology. For example, *the needle in a haystack* idiom is used in three languages (English, Russian and Uzbek) since this expression came from Arabic. In Russian, there are more equivalents of idioms with a component of flora than in Uzbek. This is due to the fact that the basics of many expressions in English and Russian are expressions of European languages.

Idioms equivalents can be complete, i.e. coinciding in lexical composition and grammatical structure (all the above examples), and incomplete – having minor particular lexical or grammatical differences. Translation of idioms by means of equivalents is the simplest case and does not cause any difficulties.

1. Selection of idioms analog-figurative phraseological unit in the Uzbek language in the sense similar to the English idiom:

Rolling stone gathers no moss- Қимирлаган қир ошар

Broken reed- Ишонган тоғда кийик ётмас

Come up roses- Хамирдан қил суғургандек

Fresh as a daisy- Қирчиллама йиғимдек

Last straw- Сўнги томчи

Mighty oaks from little acorns grow- Тома-тома кўл бўлур

Not to worth a bean- Бир тийинга ҳам арзимади

Run around the bush- Гапни айлантирмоқ

Roll my log and I'll roll yours- Қарз икки кўлдан чиқади

Selection of idioms analog-figurative phraseological unit in the Russian language in the sense similar to the English idiom:

April showers bring May flowers- Нет худа без добра

Late bloomer- Поздняя птичка

Tumbleweed moment- Как в лужу плюнуть
Beat around the bush- Ходить вокруг да около
Carry a big stick-Мягко стелить, жестко спать
Easy as falling off a log- Проще пареной репы
Fresh as a daisy- Свежий как огурчик
Grass is always greener on the other side- В чужом кармане и монеты звонче
Have roses in one's cheeks- Кровь с молоком
Last straw- Последняя капля
Little strokes fell great oaks- Капля камень точит
Make hay while the sun shines- Ковать железо, пока горячо
Old chestnut- История «с бородой»
Single bamboo cannot form a row- Один в поле не воин

The selection of a similar idiom requires the translator's fluency in all the resources of the Russian language, as well as careful observance of the stylistic and genre uniformity of the analogue with the original idiom. Often English idioms there are several Uzbek and Russian analogues, differing in stylistic characteristics and nuances of usage:

- *Rolling stone gathers no moss*
 Қимирлаган қир ошар,
 Тоққа чиқмасанг дўлона қайда
- *Little strokes fell great oaks*
 Кўз кўрқоқ кўл ботир
 Сабрни таги олтин
- *Grass is always greener on the other side*
 В чужом кармане и монеты звонче
 Хорошо там, где нас нет

The choice is made on the basis of context, but the creative individuality of the translator also plays a significant role. The selection of an analogue often requires a careful analysis of the context, the nature of the translated idiom and its Uzbek and Russian correspondence. There are also very difficult cases with discrepancies.

3. Calque is a literal translation of the English idiom. This method is inferior to the previous two and is used in the absence of an English idiom equivalent or analogue in the Uzbek or Russian language (or the inability to use an analogue under the terms of the context).

The use of calque in the translation of English idioms with a component of flora into the Uzbek language:

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined- Шох қайси томонга эгилса, дарахт ҳам ўша томонга эгилади

As welcome as (the) flowers in May -Май гуллари каби ёқимли

The use of calque in the translation of English idioms with a component of flora into the Russian language:

Pull smb.'s chestnuts out of the fire – Таскать каштаны из огня для кого-либо

Seed money – Сеять деньги

Wallflower – Желтофиоль садовая

Draw the shortest straw- Вытянуть короткую соломинку

The resulting calculus expression is not an idiom in Uzbek and Russian and is an occasional formation. There are two mandatory requirements to it: – its imagery

should be easily perceived by the Uzbek and Russian readers; – it should comply with all the norms of the Uzbek and Russian languages.

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4. Descriptive translation is the transmission of the meaning of an English idiom by a free combination of words in Russian. In this case, the loss of imagery, and hence the expressive expressiveness of the original, is inevitable. This method is used by the translator, if it is impossible to use any of the above.

The use of descriptive translation in the translation of English idioms with a component of flora into the Uzbek language:

Be a stick-in-the-mud – Ўзгаришлардан қўрқадиган инсон

Be out of the wood – Қийинчиликларни енгиб ўтмоқ

Cut down the tall poppies – Оммадан ажралиб турадиганларни танқид қилмоқ

Grasp the nettle – Сабот билан қийинчиликни енгмоқ

Grasp at straws – Охирги имкониятдан фойдаланмоқ

Hold out an olive branch – Мунозарани тинчлик йўли билан хал этмоқ

Not have a bean – Чўнтагида чақа ҳам йўқ

Olive branch – Тинчлик йули билан муаммони хал қилмоқ

Paint the lily – Фойдасиз иш билан шуғулланмоқ

The use of descriptive translation in the translation of English idioms with a component of flora into the Russian language:

Bean counter – Человек, который тщательно подсчитывает расходы

Be up a gum tree – Быть в очень сложной ситуации

Dead wood – Что-либо, утратившее свою полезность

Gild the lily – Заниматься ненужным, бесполезным делом

Grass roots – Стихийный возникший в народе

Kick something into the long grass – Отложить проблему, забыть проблему

Path strewn with roses – Легкая, беззаботная жизнь, без проблем и трудностей.

5. Contextual substitution is used in cases when the content of Uzbek and Russian idioms conveys the semantic and stylistic meaning of the English idiom with sufficient accuracy.

Mighty oaks from little acorns grow – Тома-тома кўл бўлур

Everything's coming up roses – Все идет как по маслу

This English idiom has neither equivalent nor analogues, the calcified expression are simply incomprehensible, and even a descriptive translation. In this situation, contextual substance is the only way out.

The importance of learning idioms with the component of the flora as a means of expressing national character. In translation there are many features concerning with the translation of English idioms to keep the expressiveness of English idioms the translator has to make a change to the translation text of idioms with a component of flora. When translating idioms with flora component, it is important not only to have adequate lexical meaning of idioms, but also to have a great importance of syntactic and stylistic coloring of the original. Despite the difficulties of translating English idioms, in order to achieve the correct translation of idioms it is necessary to take into

account the stylistic peculiarities of idioms and how to preserve their lexical meaning. In modern world, communication between peoples and cultures is growing and developing dramatically. Due to the improvement of cultural exchange, it is necessary to pay special attention to the Uzbek school of translation. Therefore, it is necessary to address the urgent tasks assigned to the Uzbek school of translation, which modernity and our time put before it. Based on this, it is important to study the idioms of the English language.

The process of translating idioms, considered one of the most difficult and controversial tasks in the theory and practice of translation, this process requires a lot of responsibility from the translator, creative research, care and skill. In terms of studying idioms, the creation of an adequate translation, the author's style and style of translation, the reflection of the national color in the translation and the study of important theoretical problems are of great importance. Translation of idioms is of great importance in reflecting the individual author's style in translation.

So, it turns out that, despite the considerable difficulties associated with the "difficult to translate" idioms, the translator is mainly able to convey the meaning of idioms. However, losses in translation are inevitable, since it is impossible to fully convey all the components of phraseological meaning, as it is impossible to fully preserve the form and content of puns.