

TRANSLATION ISSUES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS USED WITH ANIMAL NAMES FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with translation issues of phraseological units used with animal names from Uzbek into English. This article also analyses variety of translation methods of the phrases in two languages and gives semantic peculiarities of analyzed proverbs while translating.

Keywords: *phraseological units, phraseologism, translation, translation methods, meaning, change, analyze, equivalence, problem, negative and positive meaning*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются вопросы перевода фразеологизмов названий животных с узбекского на английский язык. В статье также анализируется разнообразие способов перевода словосочетаний на двух языках и даются семантические особенности анализируемых пословиц при переводе.

Ключевые слова: *фразеологизмы, фразеологизм, перевод, способы перевода, значение, изменение, анализ, эквивалентность, проблема, отрицательное и положительное значение.*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units are one of the most complex issues in translation theory and practice, especially when it comes to translating phraseologies involving animal names. The complexity of phraseologies depends on the following: first, words with the same material meaning perform different semantic and stylistic functions in different languages, and secondly, such words are combined with different words in different languages.

Phraseologisms are usually divided into three groups:

Phraseological confusion: the figurative meaning of such compounds does not depend on the words they contain.

Phraseological compounds: such compounds also have a figurative meaning, but a figurative meaning depends on the words in the phraseology.

Phraseological conjunctions: These are only a certain part of the words that have a figurative meaning, that is, the meaning of the compound depends on the words in the composition. These are mainly the combination of the horse and the verb, and the verb comes in the nominative sense, the horse in the literal sense. Giving units in English is a very complex task. Phraseology plays a very important role because of its semantic richness, figurativeness and the power of its brilliance. It gives expressiveness originality in speech. Phraseologisms, in particular, are widely used in oral discourse, fiction, and political literature.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the translation of phraseologies, the translator must give its meaning, express its imagery, find the appropriate expression in English, and at the same time not forget the stylistic function of phraseologies. In the absence of a suitable image in English, the translator tries to find a closer match equivalent can be complete or partial. Complete equivalents are ready-made equivalents that correspond to the Uzbek language in meaning, lexical structure, imagery, stylistic richness and grammatical structure.¹

- as busy as a bee - aridek ishchan;
- as wise as an owl - ukkidek aqli

My grandfather is as wise as an owl and he seems to know everything.

Partial phraseology does not mean partial or complete transmission of the meaning and imagery of phraseologies in translation when translating equivalents. The term implies that the proposed English equivalents may differ slightly from the Uzbek one. In other words, it is important for the translator to give an image of the phraseology first in the translation of the phraseological unit, not its linguistic structure.

Partial equivalents can be divided into three groups:

The first group includes phraseologies that are closer in meaning, stylistic richness and imagery, but differ in lexical structure:

Some of these images are translated using antonymic translation, i.e., the negative meaning is given by the translator with a positive construction or, conversely, the positive meaning is given with a negative construction. For example:

- Don't count your chickens before the hatched – Jo'jani kuzda sanaymiz

¹ J.Norboyev. "Phraseology in English and Uzbek language with use component "heart". Qarshi-2015.

•All are not thieves that dogs bark at - It hurishi — gumon tug'ishi (It hurigan har bir kishi ham o'g'ri bo'lavermaydi.)

In Uzbek language a lot of phrases deals with animals. Now we can see some examples of phrases that used with animals.

Caution

- It is ill to waken sleeping dogs-O'zingga ehtiyot bo'l qo'shningni o'g'ri tutma;
- Put not your hand between the bark and the tree-esing borida etagingni yig';
- When the fox preaches, take care of your geese-o'zingga ehtiyot bo'l, qo'shningni o'g'ri tutma;
- The scalded cat fears cold water-og'zi kuygan qatqoniyam puflaydi;
- Its a bold mouse that nestles in the cats ear-ehtiyoting bo'lsa ehtiyoting bo'lmas;
- Give never the wolf the whether to keep-bo'riga qo'yni ishonma;
- Better ride an ass that carries us than a horse that throws us-uzoqdagi quyruqdan yaqindagi o'pka yaxshi;
- Send not a cat for lard-sichqonni pishloq uchun jo'natma;
- Take heed of the snake in the grass-qo'yingdagi ilondan qo'rq;
- Nothing must be done hastily but killing of fleas-go'zallik qurbonlik talab qiladi;
- The bull must be taken by the horns-ho'kiz shohi bilan mag'rur;
- Grasp the neetle and it will not sting you-mard yo'lida g'ov bo'lsa bir hamlada dov bermas;
- Gather your rosebuds while you may-uddalay oladigan ishing uchun maqtan.

Cupidity

- A dog in the manger-o'zi yemas itga bermas;
- He that will steal an egg will steal an ox-o'g'rini qaroqchi urdi;
- One cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds-ikki quyonni ketidan yurgan ikkovidan ham quruq qolar;
- Too much pudding will choke the dog-semizlikni qo'y ko'tarar.

Conceit

- An ass in a lion skin-kalla boshqa salla boshqa;
- Do not ride a high horse-nonna katta tishlasang ham katta gapirma;
- Every dog is a lion at home-har kim uyida mard;
- The highest tree has the greatest fall-katta tog'ning toshi ham kata.

Effrontery

- Barking dogs seldom bite-huradigan it qopmaydi;
- All lay loads on a willing horse-oldindagi ishni xudo biladi;
- What can you expect from a hog but a grunt? -tamagir, baribir tamagir.

Cowardice

- Hares may pull dead lions by the beard-qo'rqoqning odati maqtanmoq;
- Rats desert (leave) a sinking ship-xoin xavfli boladi.

Contrariness

- To flog a dead horse-o'lganni ustiga tepmoq;
- There are more ways than one to kill a cat-ko'p kalladan ko'p fikr.

Overreach

- A wolf in sheeps clothing-orsizda yuz bo'lmas;
- As slippery as an eel-ilonni yog'ini yalagan;
- Even a worm will turn-do'stni do'stligi uning bir yuzliligidir.

Enemy

- With foxes we must play the fox-egilganga egil kerilganga kerilgin;
- To live cat-and-dog life-it mushukdek yashamoq;
- Two dogs over one bone seldom agree-ikki ho'kiz boshi bir qozonda qaynamas;
- The great fish eat up the small-hamma yuk ketmonchiga tushar.

Curiosity

- Curiosity killed the cat-yetti o'lchab bir kes.

CONCLUSION

Translation problems can be different in different examples. It can be easily analyzed from those phrases that they totally differ from the English variants while translating them into English language. Summing up, we can say that both English and Uzbek languages are rich in phraseological units. Learning phraseological units may improve learners' language skills and help to get to know large amount of knowledge about other nation's cultures. If the above-mentioned phrases are not translated into by taking account their literal and cultural peculiarities, the meanings of these phrases will be unclear. In the translation method, we can define the differences and similarities between the two irrelative language phrases and learn how they are differentiated by using these methods.

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