



THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE LEARNING ENGLISH

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ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to the translation of phraseological units, which are one of the most important layers of vocabulary that a person who studies English as a foreign language.

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Phraseology is a testimony to the brightness and color of the language. Phraseological units reflect the history of the people, the originality of their culture and life. The images laid down serve as a reflection of the national identity of the people, and therefore phraseological units often have a distinctly national character. Along with fully national phraseological units, there are many international phraseological units in the phraseology of different languages. Some idioms are preserved archaic elements - the representatives of previous eras.

There is hardly a language in the world that completely lacks the phraseological layer of vocabulary. The English language is no exception. In English literature, mass media, as well as everyday speech of native speakers, there is certainly a large number of various idiomatic expressions, Proverbs and sayings that present a certain complexity for the English language learner. Usually these stable expressions are easily translated into Uzbek, however, there are some that need clarification.

Often, when translating phraseological units, difficulties arise, since the phraseological unit must be translated as a whole undivided unit - the sum of the values of units, but not as separate words. So, when using stable expressions, it is not desirable to remove words, change the word order in them, replace or add words, so as not to lose the true meaning.

Phraseological units are semantically non-free phrases that are reproduced in speech as a whole in terms of semantic content and lexical and

grammatical composition [1]. Unlike words, an important feature of phraseological units is their evaluation. In addition, phraseological units are limited, they are lexically stable and retain a constant composition.

When learning English, special attention should be paid to the latter, otherwise called idioms, due to the fact that they have a large coefficient of "originality" and cause difficulties in translation. Phraseological splices are unmotivated and non-derivative, their meaning does not depend on their lexical composition and is not deduced from the values of the components, for example: beat the bucket, get into a mess, etc.

The special need to learn idioms begins to be felt at a certain stage of language development - speech without them, even correct, is dry and lifeless. As a rule, a common mistake is attributing idioms only to colloquial speech, sometimes they are confused with slang. However, idioms exist in any layer of speech (for example, literary, colloquial, and others), filling and permeating the entire language.

The term "idiom" itself comes from the Greek idioma - "feature", "originality". The term "idiom" was first used by the English linguist L.P. Smith. According to this author, the English term idiom corresponds to the French term idiotisme and is used to reveal the grammatical structure of combinations characteristic of the English language, the meanings of which often cannot be explained from the point of view of grammar and logic [2].



Idioms are units of a language that are stable combinations whose meanings are not motivated by the words that make them up, and the meaning of parts is not reduced to the meaning of the whole. Accordingly, an idiomatic expression is a phrase whose meaning is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to guess based on the meanings of its constituent words. If you translate it literally, it doesn't make sense.

There are words and expressions in English that cannot be translated without additional information. In the modern world, people can find such words when listening to songs, getting acquainted with creativity in General. Such lexical units may reflect the history of a country; for example, the idiom "It is not my cup of tea" means "it is not for me, not for my taste", something unacceptable for a person, not suitable for him. The history of the idiom is connected with the British love of tea. It is known that in 1930, another idiom was used: "It is my cup of tea" in a positive sense in relation to close people and issues of interest. However, after of years 1950 the meaning of the idiom changed due to the arrival of Americans on English lands. The British did not want and did not accept the culture and manners of the Americans, so they began to use the expression "not my cup of tea" in relation to them.

In modern English, this idiom is used only in a negative sense and its meaning is that it reflects the British rejection of any situations. It can express a negative attitude towards people, as well as inanimate objects or activities.

Many phraseological units are associated with legends and beliefs. Given example:

- "a black sheep" ("black sheep, shame in the family"). According to an ancient legend, a black sheep that appeared in a flock was considered a marriage and even marked with the devil's seal. This phraseology reflects a negative meaning. A scoundrel, a person who corrupts others, is compared to a black sheep;

- "an unlicked cub" ("green, yellow-faced youth; milk on the lips is not dry"). In the Middle ages, there was a belief that cubs are born shapeless and the bear, licking them, gives them the proper appearance. In modern English, it means "awkward teenager".

However, a large number of English phraseological units originate in professional speech.

There are several sources of phraseological units (idioms):

1. Professional speech ("to play the first fiddle", to occupy a leading position, position).

2. Folklore ("bell the cat" - to take responsibility in a risky business, to do the impossible - like the mice from the fable, who

wanted to hang a bell on the cat's neck to know about its approach).

3. Literary quotes ("between you and me and the bed-post", strictly confidential, only between you and me).

4. Biblioism ("a wolf in sheep's clothing", a person who seems virtuous and amiable, but hides his evil intentions under this guise).[3]

Translation of occasional (author's) phraseological units may also present a significant difficulty. This can be explained by the fact that most of them are emotionally rich, bright, peculiar turns that belong to a certain functional style and can have a pronounced expressive color.

Phraseological units can be divided into two groups based on the presence or absence of equivalents: phraseological units that have equivalents in the target language, and non-equivalent phraseological units.

There are absolute (full) and relative (partial) equivalents. Absolute equivalents coincide with English phraseological units in all respects - grammatical structure, lexical composition, meaning, and stylistic orientation. However, there are few such coincidences. This group includes international phraseological units based on historical facts, biblical legends and traditions, for example, the expression "the root of the trouble" - "the root of evil". Relative equivalents have grammatical and lexical differences with the same meaning of the same stylistic orientation, for example, "think tank" - "brain center".

It is worth adding that when translating phraseological units into Uzbek, different approaches are required in different situations. A person who translates an expression must feel like a part of a foreign language culture and find the only possible and unique way to translate it into Uzbek.

Over time, phraseological units become obsolete, but they are replaced by new, sometimes more vivid ones. It follows that the phraseology of the English language is developing, improving, acquiring new features, enriching itself and enriching the inner world of people.

Phraseology, which is an integral part and a treasure of any language in the world, undoubtedly contributes to this communion. When studying a foreign language, you cannot do without information about its original part of the vocabulary created by the history, experience and culture of the people - phraseology, which makes the language bright, lively, expressive and makes it possible to Express and convey all the richness of human thoughts and feelings.



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