

TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL SYNONYMS INTO UZBEK

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Annotation: This article is devoted to methods of translation of English phraseological synonyms into Uzbek. This paper examines translation of synonymy in phraseology at present, classifies phraseological synonyms in particular, common translation techniques of idiomatic synonyms, according to various levels of equivalence. The scientific relevance of the work is a synthesis of the linguistic nature of phraseological synonyms, as well as organizing methods of translation.

Keywords: structure of phraseological units, idioms, phraseological synonyms, signicative meaning, missing terme.

Introduction: Translation of phraseological synonyms is topical for the contemporary translatology nowadays. According to many outstanding specialists, phraseological synonyms are lexical combinations, the meaning of which is defined by the whole expression. The methods of translation of English phraseological units and idioms into the Uzbek language are investigated. The use of a specific method of translating English phraseological synonyms is determined and explained according to their structure, and significative meanings.

References And Methods: The objective method of scientific knowledge is used in research process. The actuality of the qualification paper is the investigation of phraseological synonyms and their rendering into Uzbek language. In our linguistic literature the term has come to be used for the while ensemble of expressions where the meaning of one element is dependent on the other, irrespective of the structure and properties of the units.

Discussions And Results: Many famous and outstanding translatoologists consider that phraseological units are "translator's false friends", which represent some phraseological units of the source text and these phraseological units in whole or in part coincide with the units of the target text and the analysed phraseological units can create false associations during the translation process due to the reason of their similarity with free collocations. O. S. Ahmanova has repeatedly insisted on the semantic integrity of such phrases prevailing over the structural separateness of their elements A. V. Kunin lays stress on the structural separateness of the elements in a phraseological synonyms on the change of meaning in the whole as compared with its elements taken separately and on a certain minimum stability. Continued intelligent devotion to the problems of phraseology of such scholars as N. N Amasova, A. V Koonin and many others has turned phraseology into a full-fledged linguistic discipline in English and American linguistics the situation is very different. The word "idiom" is even more polysemantic, the English use it to denote a mode of expressions peculiar to a language without differentiating without differentiating between the grammatical and lexical levels. Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. A phraseological synonyms cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready made units. The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non-motivated i. e. its meaning of its components and they do not allow their lexical components to be changed or substituted in phraseological units the individual components do not seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word-group. Examples: "The bottom line" (the most essential information), "chow down" (eat), " catch some Z s" (sleep for a while, take a nap), "hit the books" (study), " head houcho" (person in charge, tip boss), "jump the gun" (do something before it is time to do it) If you remember we started above that in English and American linguistics they said that that phraseology is the branch of lexicology. But A. V. Kunin thinks that phraseology must be an independent linguistic science and not a part of lexicology or

stylistics. The classification of phraseological units is based on the functions of them in speech. They are: nominating, intersectional and communicative. V. V. Vinogradov classified phraseological units into three groups taking into consideration their motivation. They are: 1. Phraseological fusions: they are such units which are completely non-motivated word-groups. Examples: To kick the bucket, to get one's goat, to show the white feather. In those word groups the meaning of the whole expressions is not derived from the meaning of components. Phraseological units: the meaning of such word groups can be perceived through the metaphorical meaning of the whole phraseological unit or the meaning of the group. Phraseological collocations: they included motivated relatively stable word groups. The phraseological units are mounted separately and therefore they can't be used in one function the sentence. Examples: He gets rid of it. The problem equivalency of phraseological units to words demands further investigation among the phraseological units. There are the so called imperative phraseological units. Proverbs sayings and quotations exists also as ready made units with a specialized meaning of their components. Therefore they may be included in phraseological units. The second element of such units is not a word therefore they are not phraseological units. Phraseological units, as we know consists of words. The second element is not a morpheme, because it is not a part of because it is not a part of a word, they are not adverbs, because adverbs have definite lexical meaning and are used in a certain function in the sentence. But these units have idiomatical meaning therefore Phraseological units can be classified according to the ways they are formed, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning, according to their part of speech meaning. A. V. Kunin classified phraseological units according to the way there are formed. He pointed out primary and secondary ways of forming phraseological units. Primary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a unit is formed on the basis of a free word group. Most productive in English is the formation of phraseological units by meaning of transferring the meaning of technological word groups. Not every word in source languages have an exact match in the target languages since the objects may not be used by the target audience, or those action or activities are not frequently performed in the country of the target language.

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