

Problems and difficulties in translating American idioms with animal names in English and Uzbek

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Annotation: This article illustrates the main features of translating English and Uzbek idioms which are formed with animal names with the clarification of challenges and difficulties resulting in incomprehension. This article is to point out various strategies, cultural identities and differences, translation principles in both English and Uzbek languages to interpret from one to another. Additionally, the paper discusses whether idioms are translated directly or equivalents are chosen.

Key words: Idiom, semantics, translation, impression, idiomatic expressions.

The language is really colourful and expressive in many ways including simple words to proverbs and even discourses. Idioms are considered to be one of the most figurative expressions in this case. They are present in all languages. As an example, the English language is one of the richest languages in the world, with about 500 thousand words, and the stock of new lexemes is growing every day. Let's imagine that the whole language is one big map of the world. Idioms on the map of English would occupy the territory of the whole of Brazil - that's where the full carnival of meanings and continuous dances with translation are! When we encounter such expressions, we have two options: we look for the closest possible equivalent in our native language, or we describe the meaning of this tricky phrase. Humanity has been domesticating animals since ancient times, which is why our speech is so rich in set expressions with the mention of our favorites.

Idioms play a significant role to effect and decorate our speech, communication while interacting with others, not only in oral communication but also in a written text. Some people do not know that idioms are ready-made and it is impossible to interpret them word by word. As idioms have figurative meaning, they are not able to be translated literally. As a feature, the question arises about the translation of idiomatic expressions from English into another language: only idiomatic expressions have a specific meaning and a unique and indestructible expressive feature of the same structure. The preservation of lexical, semantic and linguistic features is a very difficult task of idiom properties. An idiom is an immutable phrase that operates on more principles of semantic unity than internal ordering structure. Therefore, such compounds are not based on concrete models in linguistic usage, but on their ready-made form, which has already been adopted and used. So, the idiom is the whole semantic structure. So semantics play a dominant role in this structure. But it does not depend on the meaning of the words that make up the semantic language. Idioms often lose their original meaning. It is also very difficult to translate an idiom into another language without knowing the true meaning that it is a linguistic unit (*top dog-master in a type of situation, cat's pajamas-excellent*). Idioms are a special linguistic phenomenon and demonstrate the linguistic, semantic and artistic richness of the language, its wide range of possibilities, diversity and originality. It is important to teach foreign language learners idioms and the correct translation of idioms from the target language. Idioms and phraseological units represent the whole impression of a nation perception, its judgment and antique experience, attitude towards the people's life. Phraseological units are very challenging in translating process. You have to get the meaning, you have to recognize how and when to use this idiom. Then you need to translate them in the same position or situation. While we translate English idioms, we can also select Uzbek equivalents of idioms, which meanings are identical, however, the methods of expression and structure are different. This case is called partial conformity in translation theory. Under such conditions we can

use the translation analogously: *As harmless as a dove- Musichadey beozor*. *Dove* is being used in English, but in Uzbek we mention - *musicha*. When we translate some English idioms, we cannot find the Uzbek equivalent. In such cases, we can provide the definition of this English idiom in Uzbek or vice versa. This type of translation is called descriptive translation: *Not to look a gift horse in the mouth- Berganning yuziga qarama*.

Every language has its own idiomatic expressions. Moreover, even if the language is the same but the cultures are different, the idioms may not match! Residents of the Asian countries may not understand American idioms, and vice versa. The English language is full of idiomatic expressions, and many of them are related to animals. Some animals might be treated much kindly or rudely according to each nation's cultural values. For example, in Uzbek culture the animal *donkey* is used in household chores like farming, delivering heavy items. Yet English people don't see donkey in the positions as above. Since the animal *horse* is much more common there than donkey – *To work like a horse-Eshshakdek ishlamoq*. So we can notice that even living conditions may effect to the structure, form, semantics of the idiom. If a person tries to memorize and include idioms in an active vocabulary, then it will not be confusing rather the speech will be more colorful and expressive.

Some American idioms and their Uzbek alternatives.

| Idiom | Definition | Sample | Alternative |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| Like a fish out of water | To be out of suited atmosphere, feeling uncomfortable. | Sue has felt herself like a fish out of water in Paul's birthday party | Ignaning ustida o'tirgandek |
| Don't let the cat out of the bag | Don't reveal secrets to anyone | Each time Jane repeats the same words: I don't tell you my secrets, so you tend to let the cat out of the bag | Sir boy bermaslik |
| Putting the cart before the horse | To rush into smth immediately without thinking, you're doing it out of order | When he heard about the news, he acted as putting the cart before the horse. | Shoshgan qiz erga yolchimas |
| Cat nap | A short sleep | Most old people have a cat nap during a day | Qush uyqu |
| Puppy love (calf love) | First love. Sincere and pure childish feeling. | Julie once had a crush on her neighbor, but it was just puppy love. | Beg'ubor muhabbat |
| Lipstick on a pig | To state superficial or cosmetic change to something critically. | This new designed room is just lipstick on a pig | Eshshakka gul taqqandek. |
| When pigs fly | The situation is really impossible to happen | I You tell me only truth at any time when pigs fly | Tuyaning dumi yerga tekanda. |
| Bull in a china shop | Unwieldy and clumsy person | Once I had a classmate who always arised difficult situations. He was a bull in a china shop | Beso'naqay. |
| Crocodile tears | False tears | She is an actress, it is easy for her to weep crocodile tears | Yolg'on yig'i |

Based on the foregoing, idioms are very dissimilar and colourful units of our speech. Each culture owns its unique ones. Various phraseological units with various animal names are applied in the same situation differently. Idioms can not be interpreted verbatim-word by word, they are translated into Uzbek or English in terms of semantics that used in the discourse or any kind of translation of terms. Apparently, an accurate means of the paper can be found with the help of translation. In most times, it's possible to make parallel the two languages, but in some times the idiom can not be suited in the next language, aforementioned we will use description in this case. A high-quality translation of phraseological units requires the translator to have a high level of linguistic and regional knowledge both about the language itself and about the country of the language as well as about the country of the language into which the translation is carried out, in order to choose accurately the equivalent of an idiom with national specifics.

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