

## TYPES OF CONFORMITIES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS INTO UZBEK

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### ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the study of phraseological units which discusses specific features of phraseologies. In addition, it gives information about different approaches to the conformities in translating phraseological units.

**Keywords:** phrase, idiom, set expression, lexical meaning, figurative meaning, collocation.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена исследованию фразеологизмов, в котором обсуждаются специфические особенности фразеологизмов. Кроме того, приводятся сведения о различных подходах ученых к классификации фразеологических единиц.

**Ключевые слова:** фраза, идиома, устойчивое выражение, лексическое значение, переносное значение, словосочетание.

### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola frazeologizmlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini muhokama qiladigan frazeologik birliklar o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Bundan tashqari, u olimlar tomonidan frazeologik birliklarning klassifikatsiyasiga turli yondashuvlar haqida ma'lumot beradi.

**Kalit so`zlar:** ibora, idioma, barqaror birikma, leksik ma'no, ko`chma ma'no, so`zlar birikmasi.

Translating a phraseological unit is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, and synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have a stylistic — expressive component in meaning, which usually has a specific national feature the fore cited determines the necessity to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology. Any type of phraseological unit can be presented as a definite micro-system. In the process of translating phraseological units, functional adequate linguistic units are selected by comparing two specific linguistic principles. These principles reveal elements of likeness and distinction, Certain parts of these systems may correspond in form and content (completely or partially) or have no adequacy.

The main types of translation of Phraseological conformities are as follows:

1. Complete conformities.
2. Partial conformities.
3. Absence of conformities.

**I. Complete conformities.** Complete coincidence of form and content in Phraseological Units is met very rarely. *For example, Fish begins to stink at the hand - The fish rots from the head - Baliq boshidan sasiydi.* This translation of Phraseological Units is complete conformity because the image of the Phraseological Units is the same, and there is a complete coincidence of the form and of the meaning. However, complete conformities are very rarely found in two languages especially in English and Uzbek. There are some idioms that have complete conformity in Russian but in Uzbek there are no complete equivalents.

For example:

- *From head to foot – boshdan oyoq.*
- *Crocodile tears - crocodile tears - yolg'on yigi, shayton yig'isi.*
- *Strike while the iron is hot – temirni qizig`ida bosmoq.*

In the examples, we can see that in Russian Phraseological Units have complete conformities but here you can see in Uzbek descriptive translation is used.

- *Not to look a gift horse in the mouth - don't look a gift horse in the mouth - berganning betiga qarama.*
- *To take the bull by the horns - take the bull by the horns - xiqildoqdan olish.*
- *All cats are gray in the dark - at night all cats are gray - ko'r tovuqqa hamma narsa buq'doy bo'lib ko'rinadi*
- *Dumb as a fish - dumb as a fish – og`ziga talqon solganday jim.*

The following English Phraseological Units have complete coincidence in Uzbek.

- *A bird of paradise - bird of paradise - jannat qushi.*
- *As brave as a lion - brave as a lion - sherday dovyurak.*
- *Crows do not pick crow's eyes out - qarg'a qarg'aning ko'zini cho'qimaydi, but if we translate like that, "Sulton suyagini xo'rlamas", can be absence of conformities.*
- *Like a fish without water - suvsiz qolgan baliqqa o'xshab.*

**II. Partial conformities.** Partial conformities of Phraseological Units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical differences with identity of meaning and style. They are figuratively close but differ in lexical composition, morphological number and syntactic arrangement of the order of words. When translating Phraseological Units into Uzbek and Russian we come across phraseological Units with zoo names, which have complete conformity in Russian but Uzbek they coincided partially, and they are called Phraseological conformities. However, they are not so numerous. It happens because of the specific features of every language.

For example:

- *As harmless as a dove - musichaday beozor.*

In this example we can see that there is in Uzbek. In addition, another problem there is a partial conformity of Phraseological Units in English and Russian there is an absence of conformity in English and Uzbek.

For example:

- *Like water of a duck's back - parvoyiga keltirmaydi; surbet, beg'am.*
- *As tender as a chicken - tender as chicken - nozik, yumshoq tabiatli, nimjon.*
- *Like a hen on a hot girdle - like crucian carp in a frying pan - tinib-tinchimas, jonsarak, tabiati xira bo'lmoq.*

There are **three types of partial conformities** of Phraseological Units.

a) Partial lexical conformities by lexical parameters.

- *As silly as a goose - stupid as a plug - tovuq miya.*
- *To get out of bed on the wrong foot - chap yoni bilan turmoq.*
- *As hungry as a lion - hungry like a wolf - bo'riday och, itday och.*
- *Owl train - night train - tungi poezd.*
- *Owl car - night taxi, tram - tungi taksi, tramvay.*
- *Kill two birds with one stone - kill two birds with one stone - bir o'q bilan ikki quyonni urmoq.*
- *It's pouring cats and dogs - it's pouring like buckets - chelaklab yomg'ir quyishi*
- *The bird of peace - tinchlik qushi.*

b) Partial conformities by grammatical parameters.

- *Die like flies - they are dying like flies - мрут как мухи - pashshaday qirilmoqdalar.*
- *To agree like cats and dogs - to live like a cat and a dog - жить как кошка с собакой - it mushuk bo'lib yashamoq.*

These examples differ to morphological arrangement number. In English nouns are in plural, in Uzbek and Russian nouns are singular.

b) Differentiating as to syntactical arrangement.

- *You cannot fly the same ox twice - one ox cannot be skinned twice - bir xo'kizning terisini ikki marta shilib bo'lmaydi.*

**III. Absence of conformities.** Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek and Russian. In the first instance this concerns Phraseological Units based on “realiae” words that denote objects, phenomena a typical the certain people. (When translating units of this kind). Three types of translation are used to render units of this kind into Uzbek and Russian. A verbatim (word for word) translation. Translation by analogy. Descriptive translation. A verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking in the Phraseological Units does not bear a specific national feature.

- *To have one's heat in one's boots - juda xafa holatda bo'lmoq.*
- *Axillae's hell-Axilles tovoni (nozik joy)*
- *Trojan horse-Troya oti (noxush sovg'a)*
- *White crow - oq qarg'a.*

- *Beef tea - meat broth - go'shtli bulon, sho'rva.*
- *Puss in boots - etik kiygan mushuk.*
- *The flying horse - winged horse Pegasus - uchar ot Pegas.*
- *Nest of singing birds - nest of songbirds - sayrogi qushlar ini (nickname of the poets of the epoch of Queen Elizabeth I).*
- *Chicken soup - tovuq sho'rva.*

**Translation by analogy.** This way of translating is resorted to when the image of Phraseological Units is different but the meaning is the same and when Phraseological Units in the Source language has a specific national reality. It should be translated by a Phraseological Units that contain a word of national coloring in the Target language.

- *Albatross around one's neck - stone on the neck - bo'yniga bo'yntiriq ilmoq.*
- *A snake in the grass - an insidious, hidden enemy - makkor, yashirin, pinhoni dushman.*
- *One's ewe lamb is the only treasure; only child - ko'zining oq-u qorasi.*
- *Cry stinking fish - wash dirty linen in public - yomon tovuq xirmon oshar, o'z sirini o'zi ochar - uydagi gapni ko'chaga olib chiqmoq.*
- *When pigs fly - when the crayfish whistles - qizil qor yoqqanda.*
- *Till the cows come home - after the rain on Thursday - tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda.*

**Descriptive translation** is a translation of Phraseological Units by a free combination of words. It is possible when a Phraseological Units has a particular national feature and has no analogue in the language in the language it is translated into.

- *Cock and bull story - fable - uydirma, to'qima cho'pchak.*
- *While elephant - burdensome or ruinous property, burden; a gift that we don't know how to get rid of - malol keladigan sovg'a.*
- *Calf's teeth - milk teeth - sut tishlar.*
- *Soup and fish - evening suit - kechalarda kuyiladigan libos, oqshom libosi.*
- *To see snakes - get drunk until delirium tremens - bo'kkuncha ichmoq*

In conclusion, the article reveals that the usage of the phraseological units that cannot be understood directly as they carry special meanings. They can be with zoo-names makes the speech more vivid, expressive and emotive. Phraseological units with zoo-names are used in all spheres of human activity, including literature and art. Functionally and semantically in separable units that are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as readymade units. The lexical components in the phraseological units are stable and they are non-motivated, that is its meaning cannot be decoded from the 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.

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