

## DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING UZBEK PHRASES INTO ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** This article examines the main difficulties encountered in translating Uzbek expressions into English. It highlights that literal translation is often inadequate due to cultural and linguistic differences. Through examples, the study discusses strategies such as finding equivalent expressions, paraphrasing, or using explanatory translations to preserve the original meaning and stylistic impact.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, translation, culture, honesty, purpose, grammar, problem, issue, communication, image, meaning, local, artificial, strategy, approach, phrase, feature.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Idioms are an integral part of any language, reflecting its culture, traditions, and worldview. Idioms pose a particular challenge in translation because they often have a meaning that goes beyond the meaning of individual words. Uzbek, like many other languages, is rich in idioms that embody folk wisdom, humor, and cultural allusions. Translating them into English is no easy task. The purpose of this article is to identify the main difficulties that translators face when translating Uzbek idioms and to explore possible strategies for overcoming them.

**Theoretical basis: Definition and characteristics of expressions**

Idioms are stable expressions whose meaning does not derive directly from the literal meaning of the words that make them up. They often have a figurative meaning and require knowledge of the cultural and linguistic context to understand them.

An idiom is an expression in a language that expresses a certain concept or idea, usually a word combination or a sentence, but giving a new, specific meaning that differs from the meanings of its constituent parts. Characteristics: An idiom is usually a stable combination, the words in it change their meanings or acquire a new meaning. Idioms enrich the language, make it figurative and expressive. Idioms reflect cultural values and national identity.

Examples: "Does not burn in fire, does not sink in water" - this expression means something very strong, durable. "With his hand on his chest" - this expression expresses honesty, loyalty. "A donkey's tongue" - this expression means a person with good speaking skills. If we touch on the problems arising from the translation strategies of expressions, the difference between the cultures of two peoples can create difficulties for the translator. Some proverbs and expressions directly refer to the cultural lifestyle of that people. An example of this is the expression "bite the bullet". The history of this expression dates back to the 19th century, when medicine was not yet developed. In the days when there was no anesthesia, soldiers were ordered to bite a bullet in their mouths to endure the pain during surgery. Since that time, this expression has become popular. To be resilient and patient in Uzbek means.

Every nation's idioms and proverbs have their own function. They have meanings that are specific to that nation and understandable only to the people of that society, such as humor, advice, and admonition. Therefore, when translating proverbs and idioms, it is important to pay attention to preserving these meanings in the original language. For example, "kick the bucket" when directly translated means "to kick the bucket", which leads to the loss of its original and

ethnic meaning. It can also cause misunderstandings by readers. It would be appropriate to translate this idiom into Uzbek as "to die", "to die".

### **Ways to translate proverbs and sayings**

Several methods have been proposed as solutions to the above difficulties. The most popular methods are: 1) literal translation, 2) analogical translation, 3) figurative translation. These methods are still effectively used by translators. Literal translation: When the words in proverbs and sayings are translated exactly as they are, this is considered a literal translation. Analogical translation: Finding an equivalent of a proverb and saying in the target language that corresponds to the same meaning. Figurative translation: When literal or analog translation is not possible, translating the meaning of the proverb and saying by describing it. In the translation of proverbs and sayings, Ye. Nida's theory of formal and dynamic equivalence is also one of the famous scientific works carried out in this regard. Formal equivalence, like literal translation, aims to preserve syntactic word choice and idiomatic combinations. And the originality is mainly based on the structure of the text, the grammatical use of words, and the translation that best matches the original text. This does not take into account the fact that the translation is unnatural or awkward in the target language. In contrast, dynamic equivalence aims to convey the same meaning and content to the target audience. This involves syntactic and grammatical changes in the structure of proverbs and sayings. According to translation theorists such as Mona Baker and Peter Newmark, there are several approaches to translating sayings: - Finding a synonym - Paraphrasing the meaning - Providing a close word-for-word translation with explanations - If there is no other option, dropping the saying

### **Main difficulties**

1. Cultural Identity: Many Uzbek expressions are closely related to local culture, tradition, and history. For example, while the expression "to follow blindly" can be directly translated into English, it is difficult to find an exact equivalent for the expression "a gift from the sky" (an unexpected gift, a miracle). This is considered a unique Uzbek expression, and it is difficult to translate it into other languages. In this case, it is appropriate to use another word that conveys the meaning of the expression.

2. Lack of Equivalence: Some Uzbek expressions have no equivalent in English at all, which makes their literal translation meaningless or confusing. For example: "a wooden ear" is used in Uzbek to mean "a boring person who does not understand what is being said, who does not listen at all." If we translate it literally into English: "Wooden ear" it sounds completely meaningless or ridiculous, because there is no such equivalent expression in English. Therefore, this expression should be given in English with an explanation or another expression, for example: "Someone who doesn't listen or pay attention at all".

3. Structural and linguistic differences: Uzbek expressions often use imagery, cultural concepts, or unique grammatical structures that do not exist in English. As a result, they can sound strange, artificial, or completely incomprehensible when translated word for word into English. Uzbek phrase: "He's lost his sight." Meaning: He was very angry, furious.

This expression is figurative and describes a person's eyes widening with anger. Literal translation into English: «His eyes bulged» or «His eyes went white» - this sounds strange and wrong, it doesn't convey the original meaning. Correct translation (ekvivalent):

«He was furious.»

«He lost his temper.»

«He went mad with anger.»

Such differences can lead to loss of meaning or misunderstanding during translation, so it is necessary to translate such expressions with equivalent (meaningfully similar) expressions.

#### **Possible solutions:**

**Finding synonyms.** If possible, translators look for a phrase in English that has the same meaning. For example, the Uzbek phrase “to follow blindly” is translated into English. “to follow blindly” can be translated as. The meaning is to do something without thinking about the outcome of the action, without any certainty about whether it is right or wrong, as if a blind person were doing it with guesswork and risk. **Paraphrasing** If there is no equivalent, the original meaning is preserved by paraphrasing. For example, the expression “As if you were giving a sheep to the butcher” can be translated as “to send someone into the lion’s den”. The meaning is to encourage someone to do something, knowing that the outcome of the action will be negative. In the Muslim world, mutton is eaten, and in this process, the sheep is first given to the butcher, who slaughters it and brings it to the level of ready meat, and this process seems scary from the outside, meaning that even if you know that the sheep will die, you still give it to the butcher. For example, if I encourage my friend to do something, but I know that the end result will be bad or disappointing, instead of stopping him, I am putting him in the same situation as the sheep mentioned above.

**Annotated translations** Sometimes a brief explanation is added to a phrase to ensure that the meaning is not lost. This also helps to preserve the cultural context of the phrase. For example, each phrase above is enriched with an explanation in plain language, which ensures that the article is more understandable and memorable for readers.

#### **Conclusion:**

Translating Uzbek expressions into English poses serious challenges due to differences in culture, worldview, and linguistic structures. Successful translation requires not only linguistic, but also deep cultural knowledge and creativity. Translators must carefully choose equivalent, paraphrase, or commentary strategies to best convey the original meaning and artistic value of the expressions. It is also no coincidence that, given the unique vocabulary of each language, translating each work into another language requires a special responsibility and a strong linguistic approach in the translation process.

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