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RESEARCH ARTICLE

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATING IDIOMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Abstract

The manuscript deals with investigation of lexical-semantic specifics of translation of English idioms into the Uzbek language with maximum possible preservation of primarily semantic, lexical and morphological content. The author presents all possible ways of an adequate translation of lexical-semantic meanings and images, mechanisms and principles of translation of English idioms into the Uzbek language. Theoretical part of the manuscript is proved by numerous examples of English idioms and their Uzbek equivalents or analogues.

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Methods and Materials:-

Methodological ground of the present investigation covers English idioms and their possible Uzbek equivalents or analogues; theoretical issues in the aspect of theory of translation. The main issue among them is Uzbek linguist in the aspect of translation Ganisher Rakhimov's book printed in the Uzbek language "Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti" ("Theory and practice of translation"). – Tashkent, 2016. – 176 p. In this book the author proposes modern methodology and principles of adequate and correct translation of English idioms and proverbs into the Uzbek language. The present investigation is based on his concept of translation. The following methods were used in investigation: descriptive method, componential analysis, comparative method, method of lexical translation and other methods.

Results and Discussion:-

There is an important role of language, its lexical-semantic functions and artistic issues in esthetic translation. By using both effective and efficient proportion means of the language, translator can form adequate and equivalent ways of artistic translation. Hence, translator should be able to have deep life experience, emotional and logical observation knowing and understanding emotions clearly as writers. The most important part is, by knowing the secrets of cultural and mentality, keeping nationalism of the translation work, translator can create other cultural environment. Otherwise translator can describe cultural and national importance of the translation which readers can't get other foreign culture. Thereby, there is an important role of understanding adequately lexical-semantic significance in artistic translation. In this case there is a great interest determine the principles of translation of English idioms into Uzbek.

Idioms are simulation word phrase unit, it applies semantic unit than basis of interior construction and it demonstrates the functionality of the language¹. That is the language is not based on certain models, it uses

¹ Amosova N.N. The basis of the English phraseology. – Leningrad: Leningrad State University, 1963. – P. 24.

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repeatedly every time and applies as an integral part of the language. In spite the changes of the idioms in interior construction; it can't affect its main features. So, idiom is semantic structure. Idiom includes its care and periphery. The care is invariable semantic part of idiom (mare's nest-nonsense, spiel the beans-reveal a secret). This part is usually changes its real meaning. In some cases the real meaning of idioms are stored (husband's tea-very weak tea, dressed up to the nines-dressed to perfection). Idioms are linguistic reality of the language, its semantic richness and colorfulness, the diversity of its potential units. Usually idioms can be translated in such cases as:

- Idioms aren't compatible by meaning and content of the expressions in translated language
- Idioms are partly appropriate by the meaning in expressions in translated language, even though they haven't adequate meaning and equivalent.
- Idioms are full logically and content suitable in expressions.

In both translated language lexical opportunities are refused. The aim of refusing is, to make a clear total solution. The aim of the solution is, find a translation of the word which can be reflect the both culture of the language. For example, there are specific sides of the word "time" in English. Beside linguistic, semantic and grammatical features, it has psycho-linguistic features of the word "time". For instance, there is an "Indian time" and "European time" concept in India. And they have different meaning. If they organize some event according Indian time, participants can come at any suitable time for them, it isn't violation of ethical norms if they are late, but in European time they must be on time. So, time concept has special features in translation. Time concept is logical and semantic differs from Uzbek language. Searching semantic unity of the concept will require efforts. So, in artistic translation each word of original text is rich with its meaning. Opinion idiom is a structure of a word unit. Concentrated in this part of the idioms is necessary to understand fully the idea. Each idiom has exact, clear and concise meaning. By the metaphor way of ideas many idioms are clear and concise. Poetic vivid expressions are used to express the idea is called figurative expression.

In order to translate idioms we need to understand and reform figurative expressions. Figurative expressions in idioms reform by the help of epithet, metaphor, allusion, assimilation, repeated, antithesis and contra-position, the most important part of idioms and its translation is to understand clearly figurative expression and to create its duplication in other language. For instance, *to give smb the finger*² – *birovning qo'ynini puch yong'oqqa to'ldirmoq*. But in idiom it is clear as to give present smb the finger. In fact, we can't give finger itself to smb. By this, imaginative content of artwork is found. Giving nothing but promise to give smth situation based on the metaphor of the idiom will be suitable and adequate in translation. That's why this idiom translated as "*birovning qo'ynini puch yong'oqqa to'ldirmoq*" into Uzbek.

Adequacy of meaning takes a great role in translating idioms. Adequacy of translation is to clarify the real meaning of the text and to save the rule of the language. The translation of idioms refers to the adequacy of the content, repeat and rebuilds it. Because, by translating English idioms into Uzbek, it is difficult to save language rules. Because they aren't refer to two similar types of languages.

According to G. Rakhimov, to find analogue to an idiom means to find a similar expression in the translating language which has full or partial semantic meaning: *Business before pleasure. – Mehnat, mehnatning tagi rohat*³.

The ability of the unit of speech expresses the function of another speech unit is called the equivalent of the language. In this case the unit of speech can be suitable for both languages. Equivalent idioms mean essentially the same unit in the same language and live in the conditions of the same conditions. Using and expressing the translation of idioms in the same way is called the equivalence of idioms. The main unit of speech in translation isn't a word, we call it syntagma. Syntagma is a group of word meaning that is used in relation to understanding the basis of semantic-syntactic combination. That's why, in idioms translation we use a lot of variation than in-variation.

In translating the idioms we need to pay attention to the following features:

- Translating the text should carry out on the basis of original text, work with it and know it as a best way in translation.

² Longman dictionary of English Idioms – Oxford, 1979. – 1st edition. – P. 312.

³ Ganisher Rakhimov. Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti. (Theory and practice of translation). – Tashkent: "Uzbek national encyclopedia" State publishing house, 2016. – P. 127.

- Using actively metaphor, assimilation, part of artistic language such as laconism, allusion, associative, adequacy and equivalence in translation.
- To occupy the properties of the original authors technique and try to give this technique by translating the text.
- Saving social status and mental characteristics of English describe the characteristics which are expressed through the language option and translate it into Uzbek. (For example: in English there isn't a word "sen" so while translating we translate it as a "siz" "you").
- Taking into consideration of the idea and literary method of the author, when giving the meaning of the translated work.
- To observe the full text of the original work reproduce of the author's style, rhythmic repetition of the original text circumstance is the effective use of the art possibilities of language.
- The peculiarities of translation language of the work are to keep heroes language as a mean of creating artistic image and use.
- The wealth of Uzbek language, to know Uzbek fables and proverbs deeply, and to use opportunities of the Uzbek language effectively⁴.

Conclusion:-

To follow the rules of proportionality and compatibility, equivalence and adequacy, association and observance of phraseology in translation the idioms into Uzbek we need to pay attention to the following features:

1. Clarity. To pay attention to the author's idea. Learning and thinking deeply different shades and variations is important than meaning itself. Specific manifestation of meaning and colorfulness plays an important role in translation of idioms. Relationships between author's artistic and aesthetic search for the author's style of instruction. Not to violate linguistic and the meaning of the original text.
2. Laconic. English language avoids different kind of reality, pathos and luxurious. In translation especially translation of idioms the main idea and linguistic unit gives by laconism. To avoid a word which expresses different meanings.
3. Clarify and distinct. Each of the text is hidden special meaning. Meaning wears a dress of words. This dress may be shine and luxurious or it may be clear, right and unique. English language is such language which can describe these clear ideas. Clarify and distinction of idioms helps to identify full idea of meaning and to give it readers. To understand the meaning clearly in translation is very important. In order to come one solution words must be analyzed, systematized and collected. Therefore, the translation language should be not far from author's work, on the other hand idea expresses simply, smooth and clearly.
4. Full possibilities of the literature language in translation. Works will be created on the basis of the norms of the literary language and grammar. English psychology, on the other hand Uzbek psychology describes clearly in translation. Translation reflects the two linguistic norms as a result of their strict observance of the two languages. These rules are shown in translation of idioms. Because in translating idioms stylistic, semantic-linguistic and meaning is more important than linguistic request.
5. Analogue. Between English and Uzbek language linguistic social and cultural relations are carried out. At the same time English and Uzbek language is in one language group, but by grammatical meaning they are differ from each other. Except this, learning all possibilities of both languages and finding Uzbek analogues to English idioms. For example: *daryodan tomchi – drop in the bucket*.
6. Find out number of stable and adequate idioms. Translating idioms we should pay attention meaning adequacy. The adequacy of each idiom relies on imaginative of the content. Each idiom represents the most efficient use of language, its wealth and requires the use of language effectively.
7. To use a variety of methods. Complex of variety method helps to be proportionate of idioms. To find out analogues, adequacy and equivalence of meaning, to provide identification of the meaning, anatomic translation and using stylistic complex is important in translation.

Consequently, artistic translation is targeted to clear aim it has many unique and unplanned features. To understand these specific features involved specific people in translation.

⁴ Rasulov R. Umumiy tilshunoslik. (General linguistics). – Tashkent: Fan, 2007. – P. 63.