

## DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATION

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the problems in the translation of ideograms and stable compounds in English and Uzbek. There will be a scientific discussion on the specifics of these languages, the cultural specifics of the speakers, and how this is taken into account in the translation.*

**Keywords:** *idiom, translation, phrase, fixed compound, expressive verb, compound, meaning groups, determiner, figurative image, equivalence.*

Idioms in English can also be confused with proverbs and phrasal verbs. They are a necessary part of the daily communication of the population of any English-speaking country. We also find many ideomas in English in fairy tales. Idioms are usually used in informal communication. writers and poets also use it in their work. Often, when translating ideomas into another language, translation does not cause problems. But when one of the words in the idiom is used in a portable sense, it becomes difficult to give it a translation. In English, there are several types of idioms, each of which requires a separate approach to translation. The first type of word combination is adjective + noun type. Their semantic structure differs greatly from each other. This determines the nature and quality of the horse used in the compound. If we take the combination of free educational institution in English, the word free has nothing to do with the word institution, which means that in some cases adjectives can also represent concepts related to it, in addition to the characteristics and quality of the horse. Another example: when translating a medical man combination in English, the method used to translate a stout person combination cannot be used. A stout person in English is translated into Uzbek as "full-coming" or "fat man". When translating the combination a medical man in English into Uzbek, literal translation is not correct. Here, two words represent one meaning and turn to "doctor". In Uzbek, we can also find many combinations that represent such a single meaning. For example: mountain goat, blonde hair, wristwatch and hoka zo. There are also cases when a horse can be identified by several qualities. A horse can come as determined in this. For example, like an iron wife, an inner house key. In English, in most cases it is difficult to determine which are the words that have identified nouns (these can be both nouns and adjectives). For example, it is not easy to understand at first glance what the combination of retail philanthropy business means, since it can be understood in two ways. In Uzbek, such cases are practically not encountered. Another feature of English expressions occurs when the noun is omitted from the adjective that identifies it. For example, if we take the phrase dry Pru. The literal translation of this phrase will be "dry

butash". The meaning of the word combination represents a shrub made when the branches of the tree are dry. In the process of translation, it is necessary to take into account the semantic and structural features of word combinations. In doing so, it is recommended to first take the noun in translation, since no matter how the defined manual it all identifies the noun and the noun represents the most important meaning in the sentence. The task of the translator's case is to distinguish groups of meanings in the sentence. When the meaning group of a sentence is distinguished, the type of grammatical relationship between a noun and an adjective is determined. Words and words that came before the noun, clarify it, which can be translated if the word is translated from English into Uzbek, based on the rules of Uzbek grammar, and vice versa, if the word is translated from Uzbek into English, based on the norms of English grammar. In the vast majority of cases, the composition of English and Uzbek free combinations may also coincide in two languages: Strategic Arms restriction treatment - Strategic Arms restriction agreement. There are several ways to translate phrases that are determinants in such content: in the identified Uzbek language, which came before the noun in English, it is also translated in this order: a cheap ticket - a cheap ticket, an expressive word - an expressive word. The phrase, which comes in the form of an English horse+horse, is translated just like the above, in which several phrases can correspond to the phrase in Uzbek: opposition leader-leader of the opposition, leader of the opposition. English phrases that define the noun are translated into Uzbek using conjunctions: youth unemployment - youth unemployment. Identified in English and the horse can be translated into Uzbek through an interpreter: his millionaire friend is his millionaire friend. Sometimes part of English phrases can be translated in a pictorial way, that is, using a few words: a bargain counter - goods store, the price of which is reduced. When translating phrases that are determinant in the composition of the English language, in most cases it is necessary and recommended to change a specific word or noun in the composition of the phrase to another noun.

For example, free educational institutions should be translated into Uzbek as "free educational institutions", since the word free has to do with the word educational, and not with the noun institutions. The same opinion is also related to the Parliament Labour Party compound. The translation of this phrase into Uzbek as "parliamentary faction of the Labour Party" fully complies with the rule of Uzbek grammar. In order to give the translation in full, in some cases it would be appropriate to translate the determinant with another noun applied in the same sentence. Let's take a look at the combination of titles of the dismal array as an example.

The literal translation of this phrase into Uzbek undermines the meaning, so it is necessary to translate it as the sum of the worst (audible or not pleasing to the ear) nicknames for the fact that the determinant of the word dismal has identified not the horse of the titles, but the horse of the array. In most cases, identifiable phrases in English are translated into Uzbek with adverbial phrases: to be to have to give + a + N phrase to take. Examples above can be cited as follows: to have a good sleep - Sleep Well clarified, to

take a deep breath - take a deep breath, to give a loud whistle - whistle hard, to have a good lunch - eat a good, tasty meal and so on. When translating from English into Uzbek, there are cases when, under the influence of various extralinguistic factors, there are verb expressions in the composition of sentences and their structure completely changes. Translation of movable or figurative stable compounds requires special attention. The main feature of such phrases is characterized by the fact that it is difficult to realize from the sum of their components. The meaning of stable combinations does not come from words taken separately, but from their sum. The image-based stable combinations ensure that the text is expressive and the stylist is ically painted. The coloring of the text of the original is also reflected in the translation and requires the complete preservation of the means of expression. In order to ensure the expressiveness and coloring of the text, the translator will have to find in the translation text a variant of both adequate and figurative stable combinations. The literature published on the theory of translation provides information that there are four ways to translate such combinations. They consist of: 1) keeping the image as it is; 2) partially changing the image; 3) replacing the image with a completely different image; 4) not keeping the image entirely in translation or dropping it. Usually universal or internationalized images are fully preserved in translation. Such phraseological combinations will be based on historical, legendary, religious, mystical, mythological, etc.

For example, in the seventh heaven. Such phraseological combinations are called the equivalents of the original in the translation language.

Phraseological combinations with a complete equivalent in translation will cause almost no problems, since they will have the same value, meaning, method of expression and power of influence from both stylistic and pragmatic aspects. Sometimes there is an opportunity to preserve the figurative phraseological unit in the original, even if it has no alternative in the translation language. This can be achieved by calcining. For example, nothing comes out of the sack but what was in the dog - bag, that would come out or go out in the pot to the Bari scoop. This method can be used only if the meaning of the figurative phraseological unit is transparent, that is, when everyone understands it easily. Although the words contained in phraseological combinations are used in a portable sense, when their lexical meaning is clear, the use of calculus in translating it facilitates understanding of the text, information in the text, as well as an idea in the text, providing translation alternatives. Calcification in most cases transforms figurative phraseological combinations into simple phraseological, that is, free combinations.

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