

**ABDULLA QAHHOR QALAMIGA MANSUB “O’G’RI” (“THIEF”) HIKOYASI ASOSIDA
FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNI O’ZBEK TILIDAN INGLIZ TILIGA TARJIMA QILISH JARAYONIDA
YUZAGA KELADIGAN MUAMMOLAR TAHLILI**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada Abdulla Qahhor qalamiga mansub “O’g’ri” hikoyasi asosida frazeologik birliklarni o’zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish jarayonida yuzaga kelgan muammolar tahlil qilingan. Bundan tashqari, frazeologik birliklarning birlamchi kontekstual xususiyatlarini aniqlab beradi va ularni ingliz tilida tasniflanishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so’zlar: *frazeologiya, frazeologik birliklar, tarjima tili, leksik, morfologik, semantik, maqol, ekvivalent.*

INTRODUCTION

English and Uzbek languages are rich in linguacultural and phraseological units, which are different in form and content.

Uzbek novelist, short story writer and playwright Abdulla Kahhar was also adept at using phraseological units in his works. He started his writing career in 1924 by writing short stories for different periodicals, such as “Kizil Uzbekistan”, “Yangi yul” under the pen names Norin Shilpik, Mavlono Kufur, Guluyor. His first poem, “Oy kuyganda”, was published in Mushtum in 1924.

The work selected for analysis, “Thief”, is also rich in phraseological units, which caused certain problems. This, in turn, creates a number of difficulties for students and translators who are learning the language. In the theory of translation various methods of translation of proverbs, idioms phrases, which are considered phraseological units are recommended. These are discussed below.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Compare different literature, using contrastive, descriptive, stylistic and interpretation analysis of linguistic terms during the research for the article.

Phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs and other types of multi-word lexical units, in which the component parts of the expression

take on a meaning more specific than, or otherwise not predictable from, the sum of their meanings when used independently.

The basic units of analysis in phraseology are often referred to as phrasemes or phraseological units. Phraseological units (according to Professor Kunin) are stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings.

RESULTS

This article analyzed the problems encountered in translation into the translated language using the lexical, morphological, syntactic and semantic transformations given in the work taken as the object of translation.

DISCUSSION

In this section, we will analyse the phraseological units of “Theif” by Abdulla Kahhar.

First of all, there are three principles in the translation of phraseological units: 1. Searching for an equivalent of the original phraseology in the translated language; 2. Find a similar alternative to the language in which the work is being translated; 3. Literal translation of phraseology. If all three cases do not occur, the translator has to be content with reflecting their general meaning.

The epigraph of the story is “Osmon yiroq- yer qattiq”. It was translated into English as follows:

“Between the devil and the deep sea”.

Since this proverb has its equivalent in English, no problem was encountered in the translation process.

Another phraseological units “Tekinga mushuk oftobga chiqmaydi” was translated as follows:

“Without reason no cat comes out”.

This phrase was translated into English literally.

“Quruq qoshiq o’g’izni yirtadi” was translated into English with equivalent:

“An empty hand is no lure for a hawk”.

This was translated by finding a similar alternative version into the target language.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion is that the article analyzes phraseological units that arise in the process of translation. Studying the problems that occur in the process of the translating lexical units, finding solutions to them and analyzing sentences increases the quality of translation.

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