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IDIOMS WITH A *FLORAL* COMPONENT AND DIFFICULTIES OF THEIR TRANSLATION



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Abstract

This article is devoted to the study of English idioms with flora component, their meaning and use in speech. The aim of the work is to define the concept of "idioms", the history of idioms with the component of flora, centuries-old human observations of the world of flora and the attitude of people to this area of reality. The article also reveals the peculiarities of English idioms with flora component important for translation and considers the problem of adequacy and equivalence in translation, as well as the ways of translation of English idioms into Uzbek. The present article is devoted to investigation of idioms with the component of the flora, their importance and use in speech. The aim of the work is to define the concept of "idiom". The history of occurrence of idioms with flora component is considered. Identify the features of idioms that are important for translation and methods of translation of English idiom with the component flora.

Key words: component; idiomatic structure; linguistic and semantic independence; classification; equivalent; adequacy of idiom; calque.

ФЛОРА КОМПОНЕНТИГА ЭГА ИНГЛИЗ ИДИОМАЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИ ТАРЖИМА ҚИЛИШ МУАММОЛАРИ

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Аннотация

Ушбу мақола *флора* компонентига эга бўлган инглиз идиомаларининг мазмуни ва уларни нутқдаги аҳамиятини ўрганишга бағишланган. Мақоланинг мақсади *флора* компонентига эга бўлган инглиз идиомаларининг моҳияти ва келиб чиқиш тарихини ўрганиш ва *флора* дунёсининг кўп асрлик инсон томонида кузатилиши ва унга муносабатини кўриб чиқишдан иборат. Шунингдек, мақолада *флора* компонентига эга бўлган инглиз идиомаларининг ўзбек тилига таржима қилиш жараёнидаги муҳим жиҳатлари, айниқса, таржимада адекватлик ва эквалентлик муаммоси ҳамда таржима қилиш усуллари кўриб чиқилган.

Калит сузлар: хусусиятлар; ўзига хослик; компонент; идиоматик тузилиш; лингвистик ва семантик мустақиллик; таснифлаш; эквалент; адекватлик; калька.

ИДИОМЫ С КОМПОНЕНТОМ *ФЛОРА* И ТРУДНОСТИ ИХ ПЕРЕВОДА

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Аннотация

Статья посвящена изучению английских идиом с компонентом флора, их значению и употреблению в речи. Целью работы является определение понятия *идиома*, история идиом с компонентом *флора*, многовековые наблюдения человека за миром флоры и отношение людей к этой области действительности. В статье также раскрываются особенности перевода английских идиом с компонентом *флора*, рассматривается проблема адекватности и эквивалентности в переводе и способы перевода английских идиом на узбекский язык.

Ключевые слова: компонент; идиоматическая структура; лингвистическая и семантическая независимость; классификация; эквивалент; адекватность идиомы; калька.

Now in the modern world English is considered the international language of communication, because of this in every country learn this language. Our country is no exception and English is very popular among foreign language learners. When learning English, we often encounter expressions that at first sight clearly understand the translation of words in the composition, but in the context of very difficult to understand the meaning. Such expression in English is called idioms. English idioms in the language are expressions that individually have separate meanings and when translated they do not coincide with the word for word translation. Idioms are an essential component of each language, and reflect the history and culture of this country, the development of the language. Every language in the world has its idioms or phraseological units of the world, and in English vocabulary they are in large numbers. If you want to enjoy reading English texts in original, you need to learn English idioms because they are widely used in English. Also, knowledge of idioms shows the level of the English language as an idiom decorates it, making it beautiful and graceful. An idiom is a set expression unique to that language. The sense of idioms is not determined by the meaning of words taken separately. Difficulties in translating and understanding idioms are often due to the fact that it is impossible to translate an idiom and the meaning is lost.

There are several language peculiarities of idioms:

1. As part of the idiom words lose their linguistic and semantic independence;
2. The idiom carries a full semantic meaning;

3. An idiom is formed from several independent words and combinations of these words;
4. Idioms have integral functionality in the language structure.

In the Uzbek language, the meaning of idioms is changing as a concept of phraseology. On the study of phraseological units there are several scientific works of the Uzbek language, determining their place and meaning in the Uzbek language and they are the main scientific sources of Uzbek phraseology. For example: "The Lexical Layers of the Contemporary Uzbek Language" Begmatov E. (1985), "Introduction to Linguistics" Abdusakur Abduazizova (2010), "Theoretical Bases of Formation of Phraseological Units" (1997) A. E. Mamatova, "Introduction to Linguistics" (2010). These scientific works investigated the basis and development of Uzbek phraseology, which is of great practical importance in the translation of Uzbek equivalents of English phraseological units, in particular idioms, or when replacing English idioms with relevant Uzbek phraseological units.

There are a lot of idioms in the language, which are often used and because of this there is a need to divide them into separate groups, and this makes it possible to study the idiomatic structure of the language as a whole and effectively. Certainly, these groups are divided into groups on the expression of one subject, for example: about animals, about food, about clothes, about the weather, about the flora. In cases of learning English, the student wants to increase his vocabulary, also use this method which is divided into a group of words from one topic. In practice, this method is effective and it becomes much easier to remember words. Choosing for the subject of study idioms with a component of flora, it should be noted a fairly high interest in the study of flora, because it has an important role in human life. Idioms with a floral component count very much making up most of the dictionary and are widely used in the English language. Besides that, the importance of idioms with flora names have cultural specificity that must be taken into account in the translation process. English idioms with a flora component reflect the centuries-old observation of the person behind the world of flora, convey the attitude of the people towards the environment and become the cultural Foundation of the English language.

During the investigation there was found that a lot of idioms have the names of flora, though our everyday realities associated with the world of flora. Idioms with a floral component make up a large part of the vocabulary and have a high use. In addition, the semantics of this group of idioms has a cultural specificity that must be taken into account in the translation process. Idioms with floral component

reflect the centuries-old human observations of the world of flora, convey people's attitude to this area of reality.

The importance of the plant world for human, the fact that human has long pursued the analogy between themselves and the plants, finds consistent expression in the language. The choice of properties of a certain flora as a prototype of rethinking is due to two reasons: on the one hand, the peculiarities of human thinking, which leads to the formation of similar images in different cultures; on the other hand, this choice may depend on the cultural and historical development of the country, its geographical location and political structure. That is why it is particularly important to establish universal and unique features in floral symbols, what can explain the mechanisms of formation of the idiom fund of a language.

The idiom *a bed of roses* is often used to say about a happy and prosperous life in which there are no more or less serious problems.

As fresh as a daisy. This expression is used when a person after a rest and feel cheerful and energetic.

The *to beat around/about the bush* idiom is used when a person during a conversation does not get to the point of talking allusions. This phrase is used when someone does not speak directly, preferring to hint, understate and hide the truth.

The idiom *to be as welcome as the flowers in May* means to be desired, like flowers in May. After a cold and long winter, nothing pleases the eye and soul more than blooming flowers. It is may that usually pleases us with colors more than other spring months.

Flowery speech means colorful, bright, eloquent, but absolutely empty, meaningless speech. When a person says a lot and uses rich epithets and a variety of turns, but his words do not bear any clear thought, it would be correct to use this idiom.

A significant amount of flora idioms of the English language with the largest is with the *rose* component. Rose, being the most revered flower in England, is reflected in the literature and painting. Almost everywhere it is associated with beauty, youth and love. Some English traditions associated with the rose, have their roots in the days of ancient Rome. In the ancient Roman Republic rose was considered a symbol of strict morality and was a reward for outstanding deeds. Rose is also one of the main symbols of England, as this flower was present on the coats of arms of the Royal dynasties. This fact was the reason for the emergence of the idiom *English rose-English rose* to describe a young beautiful girl with a typically English appearance.

Almost everywhere it is associated with beauty, youth and love. This is a vivid image, which is readily used by writers and poets. Everyone knows *Arose by any other name would smell as sweet* presented by William Shakespeare. This popular idiom first appeared in "Romeo and Juliet".

Other common components are: grass, bean, root, bush and fruit.

As previously noted the number of idioms is very much and will remember and correctly interpret idioms is sometimes very difficult. One effective way to remember and translate idioms correctly is to know the history of the origin of these idioms. Strange idioms in translation become clear to us when we learn how they appear. Each idiom has a story, follow this each idiom is to have the basis of its appearance. Idioms reflect the culture of the country in which they appeared (America, Canada, Australia, England, etc.) so their story of passing is different. The emergence of some idioms associated with other languages, most French, Greek and Latin, some have been introduced into the language by writers, while others characterize the Customs, Superstitions and religion of the people, also reflects the rich historical experience of the people, ideas related to the work, life and culture of the people. Despite the history of their origin, having studied and learned them, idioms will not be so complex or incomprehensible.

Be out of the wood: In English fairy tales the forest has always been considered the most dangerous and scary place for people and when the hero of these fairy tales came out of the forest it was considered to get out of a difficult situation and be safe. This idiom is based on superstition.

A bed of roses: This idiom came from a custom in Ancient Rome. In those days, the bed of rich people every day strewn with rose petals. It meant an easy life.

Beat around the bush: In the middle century, hunters hired beaters who had to hide behind the bushes in time to hunt and beat the ground near the bushes but not the bushes to drive the animals hiding in the fields.

From the point of view of grammatical structure within the framework of the theory of lexical-phraseological layer of language idioms are subject to the same classification as lexical units. The classification of Kunin is taken as a basis (5, 146).

1. Substantive
2. Verb
3. Adjectives
4. Proverbs
5. Adverbial
6. Interjection

Idioms have been studied for a long time, but not everything has been studied in the English idiomatic system. Thus, one of the important problems in connection with the growing interest in the English language remains the problem of translating English idioms into Uzbek. However, the methods and techniques for translating idioms from English into Uzbek have not been sufficiently studied, whereas idioms allow a deeper understanding of the English language, the English people, their culture and worldview. English and Uzbek languages are unrelated, especially non-closely related languages. As is known, between closely related languages there is a many numbers of semantic and structural-syntactic features at the level of phraseology. Comparison of the degree of correspondence between English and Uzbek idioms is of great practical importance in the sense that it allows overcoming difficulties both in learning a non-native language and in the process of translating from one language to another, however, it should be noted that there is no complete English-Uzbek yet phraseological dictionary.

Attention should also be paid to the fact that, in the opinion of translation scholars, idioms occupy almost the first place in the scale of *untranslatability* or *difficult to translate*. *Untranslatability* or *difficult to translate* is noted by all experts as one of the characteristic properties of stable expressions; it is referred to by supporters of the *theory of untranslatability*; translators-practitioners also face the difficulty of translating idioms. Absence of the English-Uzbek idiomatic dictionary is also, in my opinion, evidence of the difficulty of translating English idioms. To understand English idioms, it is necessary to know English culture, English people, its national features. On the one hand, in order to perfectly master English, it is necessary to understand English idioms, on the other hand, knowledge and understanding of English idioms is a kind of criterion for the degree of proficiency in English.

Idioms are an integral part of speech communication, it is a phrase frozen and unchanged in the language, significantly enriching speech, making it more colorful. Idiom promotes the expression and enhancement of emotional, allows you to create short imaginative response, which allows to concisely. Express complex thought, or to assess a particular situation English is not in vain considered *idiomatic language*-it is literally overloaded with established expressions, numerous Proverbs, sayings and aphorisms. During the translation, there are often difficulties in translating and understanding English idioms, since idioms are not subject to literal translation because the meaning is lost. On the other hand, such phraseological units give the language a bright emotional color. Every idiom has a legitimate origin and a perfectly logical explanation. One source of formation for

idioms can be literature. When translating English idioms it is necessary to consider whether there are their equivalents or analogues in the native speech.

In translation theory, it is an important task to transfer the idioms of one language by means of another language in such a way as to most adequately preserve the boundaries of the concept nominated by a particular word. It is important to preserve the adequacy of idioms in the perception of native speakers of the target language. The problem of translation equivalence is part of the more common problem of translation in whole. Achieving translation equivalence is the goal of any translation. There are several concepts of translation equivalence:

1. Concept of a formal compliance. Everything that is transferable is translated. Only those elements of the source text that cannot be directly reproduced at all are transformed, replaced, omitted.

2. Concept of normative and substantive compliance. The translator conveys all the essential elements of the content of the source text and the completeness of the content and normatively.

3. The concept of full (adequate) translation. To distinguish the translation from the exact retelling.

Translation of idioms is one of the most difficult tasks in translation. The risk of error in translation is great, since idioms are often homonymous to a free combination of words and can be distinguished only on the basis of context and common logic of the statement.

There are 5 ways to translate idioms which are based on the nature of the idiom and the context:

1. Idiomatic equivalent-figurative phraseological unit in the Uzbek language, which is fully consistent with the meaning of some English idiom:

Never a rose without the prick – Ҳаёт тикансиз бўлмайди

Clutch/ Grasp at straws – Ҳас-чўпга осилмоқ

Needle in a haystack – Сомон ичидан игнани қидирмоқ

Last straw – Сўнги томчи

Knock on wood – Тахтага уриб қўймоқ

In the flower of life – Ҳаётининг энг гуллаган чоғи

2. Selection of idiomatic analog-figurative phraseological unit in the Uzbek language in the sense similar to the English idiom.

Have roses in one's cheeks – Икки юзи олмадек қизил

Never a rose without the prick – Ҳаёт тикансиз бўлмайди

3. Calques is used when translating idioms verbatim and in the absence of an English idiom equivalent or analogue in the Uzbek language. The translator must

follow two rules in the use of calculus. The first rule of translation in Uzbek should be figurative and understandable. Second, all the rules of the Uzbek language must be observed

Mighty oaks from little acorns grow – Кичик пўстлоқлардан катта эманлар ўсади

4. In the descriptive translation, the translator must convey the meaning of the English idiom observing the norms of the Uzbek language

As welcome as (the) flowers in May – Интизорлик билан кутмоқ

Be out of the wood – Қийин вазиятдан чиқмоқ

Bark up the wrong tree – Нотўғри айбламоқ

A bed of roses – Тўкин фаровон ҳаёт

Bouquet of orchids – Юксак мукофот

Come up smelling of roses – Ёруғ кунга чиқмоқ, қийинчиликларни енгиб ўтмоқ

Cream of the crop – Энг сараси, энг қаймоқли жойи

Dead wood – Ўз қийматини йуқотган нарса

Draw the shortest straw – Омадсизлик

Easy as falling off a log – Жуда осон иш

Everything's coming up roses – Ҳаммаси осон кечмоқ

Gild the lily – Вақтини ва кучини бекорга сарфламоқ

Garden variety – Оддий

5. Contextual substitution is used in cases when the content of Uzbek idioms conveys the semantic and stylistic meaning of the English idiom with sufficient accuracy.

A rolling stone gathers no moss – Қимирлаган қир ошар, тоққа чиқмасанг дўлона қайда

A tumbleweed moment – Қовун тушурмоқ

Beat around the bush – Аравани қуруқ олиб қочмоқ

Broken reed – Ишонган тоғда қийик ётмас

Come up roses – Хаширдан қил суғургандек

Cut down the tall poppies – Кўрпага қараб оёқ узатмоқ

Fresh as a daisy – Қирчиллама йигитдек

Thus, this article considered the value, cultural value in human life and the prevalence of idioms with a component of flora. Also, the importance of learning idioms with the component of the flora as a means of expressing national character. In translation there are many features concerning with the translation of English idioms to keep the expressiveness of English idioms the translator has to make a

change to the translation text of idioms with a component of flora. When translating idioms with flora component, it is important not only to have adequate lexical meaning of idioms, but also to have a great importance of syntactic and stylistic coloring of the original. Translation of idioms is one of the difficult problems in language learning. Despite the difficulties of translating English idioms, in order to achieve the correct translation of idioms it is necessary to take into account the stylistic peculiarities of idioms and how to preserve their lexical meaning. In modern world, communication between peoples and cultures is growing and developing dramatically. Due to the improvement of cultural exchange, it is necessary to pay special attention to the Uzbek school of translation. Therefore, it is necessary to address the urgent tasks assigned to the Uzbek school of translation, which modernity and our time put before it. Based on this, it is important to study the idioms of the English language.

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