



Interpretation of Some Problems on Uzbek Translation of Some Idioms with the Example of Water Ideoms

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Annotation. For English learners, sometimes they find it difficult to translate idioms into exactly their own language. Especially this requires a lot of effort and more research for researchers who are constantly engaged in translation work. This article highlights some of the research work done on idioms in which words of water participated, with gone on to help those difficulties. Illuminated and commented bills using examples to add clarifications mentioned. The following idioms always require translation, taking into account the presented situation, and first of all it is necessary to make sure that this combination is an idiom and then go to the analysis. Our article, which is presented, is made in the desire of these problems.

Keywords: translation of phraseological units, stylistic function, stylistic colouring, equivalent application, fusion, idioms, phrasal words, linguistics.



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Most of the phraseological units were mastered from English and other languages artistic literature, while some phraseological units retained their original foreign language form. Borrowing is one of the main sources of replenishment of the English phraseology. Debts from English literature are especially numerous. It is mastered separately from the literature of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and other languages. "The etymological aspect of the study of phraseological units in many ways helps to understand the culture and life of peoples in which he or she has mastered this phraseological phrase" For those who are studying English as a foreign language, it is difficult to master this layer of language, but after mastering phraseological unit.

It is known that phraseological units are a language that makes up the dictionary wealth of each language unit and they will be available in ready-to-speech as a unit of language. They also took into account their semantic characteristics, like other language units in the case such as synonymy, antonymia, homonymy, paronymia and polysemia three to events. Phraseological polysemia means the phraseological unit itself and it is understood that it has more lexical meanings. Free, similar in shape meanings from the garden and phraseological unit to a point combined, it can not be regarded as polysemy. Because these are all different phenomena: free a link is a unit of speech, a phraseological unit is a unit of language. For example, take the car dry at dodging or grasp straws are used in drawing up a free combination speech, however straws phraseological units at dodging or grasp dry cart are also available in grammar. From the first, the correct meaning, and from the second, the portable meaning (from the " odd to speak to an excess degree

about a work or thing that can not be done " or " no something to hope or help in a difficult situation when there is no way out do and seek") is understood. It is not a language unit of meanings, but two each polysemy does not occur because it means different language phenomena. Above is the attitude (equivalent to The Shape of the phraseological unit with a free link accident) referred to as survivability. If the lexical meaning of the phraseological unit is more than one, then in the same lexemes as it is done, the main meaning and harvest are determined by the meaning. For example, to insert a jar phraseological unit "broadcast through the mouthpiece" (this has become an old meaning), means "distribute messages to more than necessary level". Also, English-language to make a getaway phraseological unit " committing a crime and "escape from a boring political system" means. The first-the main meaning, the second - the derivative from which it grew. The development of the lexical meaning is also characteristic of phraseological units it is an event. In the present-day Uzbek and English phraseological units, the lexical meaning is mainly developed as a result of the transfer by metaphor. For example, to cheer up the phraseological unit is due to the fact that in the original something to be consumed more often in the dish "get burned" it means This phraseological unit then goes from food to something else, it was also used to look at people, as a result of such a transfer it not coinciding with the nature of the phraseological unit, "the feeling of dislike awakened" meaning is formed. Or English-language to walk all over somebody phraseological there is a similar look in the unit walk. I'm not about to let them walk all over me. 2) but every day is the same repeating the thing touched her heart. We expected Williams to walk all over her. A phraseological unit as a result of the development of a specific meaning the amount of meaning varies. Second phraseological on the basis of one phraseological meaning the birth of meaning leads to two different phenomena - polysemy or homonymy. Homonymy, born with the development of a phraseological meaning, is very small.

1.Be in deep water- be in the trouble

ex: After such difficulties happened in his life, George was in deep water. !Agar bu so'zning ibora ekanligiga ahamiyat berilmaganda edi, u chuqur suvda bo'lmoq deb tarjima qilingan bo'lardi. Lekin, frazeologik nuqtai nazardan esa bu ibora qiyinchilikda bo'lmoq degan ma'noni beradi.

2.Be like a fish out of water- to feel uncomfortable in a situation.

ex: Since her son got a bad mark at school, Sam's father was like a fish out of water.

3.Blood ia thicker than water-family relations are more important than anything else.

ex: Bob and Tom always argue but they forgive each other every time. Blood ia thicker than water.

4. Be in hot water-be in a trouble

ex: I was in hot water when my mom saw my bad mark at school.

5.Come hell or high water- Said when you are determined to do something despite difficulties.

ex: I'll finish my report by midnight, come hell or high water!

6.Dip your toe in the water- (Also dip a toe in the water) said when you start something carefully because you are not sure whether it will work or not.

ex: I am doing some volunteer work at the new school to try and dip my toe in the water of working in the education field.

7.Get into deep water- To be in trouble.

He got into deep water when hejoined that gang.

8.Keep your head above water- be just able to make enough money to survive.

ex: After his financial problems, he can hardly keep his head above water.

9.Like water off a duck's back- Without any effect.



ex: He has always been criticized for many things, but he didn't care. It would be like water off a duck's back.

10. Make somebody's mouth water- When the smell or sight of food is extremely good it makes your mouth water.

ex: The smell of that roast chicken is making my mouth water.

11. Not hold water- Said when an explanation, a reason or an argument is not sound, strong or logical.

ex: Her reasons just didn't hold water.

12. Of the first water- Of the best.

ex: She is of the first water, a fine lady indeed.

13. Take to something like a duck to water- To have a natural ability to do something.

ex: She took to motherhood like a duck to water.

13. above water(idiomatic)- Out of difficulty, especially financial.

14. hold one's water-(idiomatic) To be patient; to control one's impulses.

ex: Hold your water, I'll get to you in a minute.

15. hold water- (idiomatic) To withstand scrutiny or criticism; to be valid

ex: "Young man," he said, "upon this point I can only say that your story is grossly improbable. It won't hold water."

16. hot water-(idiomatic, figuratively) fierce criticism Used other than as an idiom: see the hot water

ex: Both students are in hot water from fighting.

The government's new proposal has landed them in hot water.

17. water under the bridge -If something difficult or unpleasant took place in the past but is no longer important, it is referred to as water under the bridge.

ex: They had a serious disagreement in the past, but that's water under the bridge today. water under the bridge

18. watered-down- (idiomatic) weakened or simplified diluted; containing extra water

ex: Nobody likes watered-down scotch.

19. of the first water- Something that is of the first water is of the finest or most exceptional quality (like being compared to a diamond).

ex: The violinist gave a performance that was of the first water.

20. oil and water- (idiomatic) Two things which are incapable of mixing or coexisting harmoniously with each other.

ex: Cats and dogs are always oil and water in the cartoons. English has a thousand-year history. During this time, he collected many phrases that people found successful, well-aimed and beautiful. Thus, a separate layer of language appeared - phraseology, a collection of phrases with an independent meaning. In our country, the study of English is widely established, including good knowledge of English, without knowledge of its phraseology is not possible. Knowledge of phraseology significantly facilitates the reading of both artistic and artistic literature. Rational use of phraseological units makes speech idiomatic. The aesthetic aspect of the language with the help of phraseological phrases, which is literally not translated, but perceived in a rethinking way. "With the help of idioms, with the help of different shades of colour, the informative aspect of the

language is filled with an emotional-intuitive image of our world, our life” The world of modern English phraseology is huge and diverse, and every aspect of its study, of course, deserves attention. The purpose of this work is to examine the phraseological units of modern English language derived from artistic and literary sources. This aspect of the study of phraseologies is of particular importance, because. Most of the phraseological units were mastered from English and other languages artistic literature, while some phraseological units retained their original foreign language form. Borrowing is one of the main sources of replenishment of the English phraseology. Debts from English literature are especially numerous. It is mastered separately from the literature of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and other languages. “The etymological aspect of the study of phraseological units in many ways helps to understand the culture and life of peoples in which he or she has mastered this phraseological phrase” For those who are studying English as a foreign language, it is difficult to master this layer of language, but after mastering phraseological unit.

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An example of this. English and Uzbek at-polysemia when it turns out, it manifests itself in an interesting and enthusiastic state, so on the basis of it knowing how much power he has, he considers himself important, on this basis the transfer led to the birth of a new phraseological unit: the soul came out I -"exhale for the last time" and the soul came out II - " incredibly hard get

angry". The second phraseological unit was originally used in the manner of the soul exodus, therefore, by itself, it was distinguished from the first phraseological unit: the previous one if the phraseological unit is used with the relativist of the III person, then the next phraseological unit relativists are used with all three forms of person-number. Second later in the phraseological unit appeared variants of pronouncing the soul, and in two phraseological the separation into Unity has become even more pronounced. A phraseological unit also refers to contradictory meaningful lexical meanings. For example, the phraseological unit of the origin of the sheath of the heart is a severe excitation means, but such a situation is connected both with anxiety and with joy: 1) I will not be afraid, my son. The heart of a person at that time it goes out of the sheath. 2) as soon as the girl saw her paranoia, the guy's heart could get out of his vagina. This one it can be likened to the phenomenon of enantiosema. Most phraseological units are monosemantic. For example, go through the Bahri phraseological unit "to give up what it considers useful", something without waiting until the phraseological unit "talked say", or go over somebody's head phraseological unit "for nothing misunderstanding "ni, get down to brass tacks phraseological unit" an important issue it means" to start a discussion". The polysemantic phraseological units are also significant in the Uzbek language and are used in English less than in the language. No more than two polysemantic phraseological units. the transfer led to the birth of a new phraseological unit: the soul came out I "exhale for the last time" and the soul came out II - "incredibly hard get angry". The second phraseological unit was originally used in the manner of the soul exodus, therefore, by itself, it was distinguished from the first phraseological unit: the previous one if the phraseological unit is used with the relativist of the III person, then the next phraseological unit relativists are used with all three forms of person-number. Second later in the phraseological unit appeared variants of pronouncing the soul, and in two phraseological the separation into Unity has become even more pronounced. A phraseological unit also refers to contradictory meaningful lexical meanings. For example, the phraseological unit of the origin of the sheath of the heart is a severe excitation means, but such a situation is connected both with anxiety and with joy:

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