



INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGISMS

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Annotation

This article discusses the issues of increasing the effectiveness of translation, The Theory of scientific and literary translation, and the ways of translating phraseological combinations.

Keywords: translation, phraseology, dictionary wealth, phraseological equivalents, translation of cviri

Introduction

The concept of translation is very broad. Fiction from one language to another: poetry, dramatic and prose works, scientific and popular books on various fields of science, diplomatic documents, official papers, articles of political figures and speeches of speakers, newspaper materials, etc. Conversations of people who speak different languages and need the services of an interpreter are translated, movies are translated.

The ability to translate plays an important role for those who are learning foreign languages. Therefore, in the process of translating a text, it would be appropriate to teach students to translate the ideas in the text from the writer's point of view. As for phraseological units, over time, the vocabulary of each language changes. Therefore, a number of changes have taken place in the phraseology of the English language. For example, some of the phraseological units of the Shakespearean period may have become obsolete or have changed their meaning.

Translating phraseological units means not only translating them verbatim, but also finding a phrase in Uzbek that is equivalent to an English phraseological unit.

The following methods are used in the translation of phraseological units.

Translation using phraseological units.

Phraseological equivalents can be of two types: monoequivalents and selected phraseological equivalents.

Monoequivalent is the only corresponding phraseological equivalent. They are divided into 2 types: full and partial phraseological equivalent.

The ongoing reforms in the socio-economic, financial, political and legal systems of our country are increasing the number of international terms entering the lexical level





of the language. This requires people working in the field to have a complete and accurate knowledge of the terms and concepts of their profession.

Conjunctive forms in Arabic Uzbek compared to three. The term denoting the concept of agreement in Arabic is called "i'rob" in the language. The following is an overview of this term by Nahvsh scholars views are given.

قال جاس الله انزيخششي ف كرات "انقصم ف صاعح الإعشاب" : الالسي انعشب يا اخرهف آخش
تاخرفلاف انعيم نفا تحشكح أ تحشف أ يحلا فاخرلاف نفا تحشكح ف كم يا كا حشف إعشات
91صححا أ جاسا يجشا. (صحفح

Jarullah Az-Zamahshari in his book *al-Mufasssal fi sinoatil-Irab*: The consonant of a noun is a vowel according to its syntactic function change is the change of letters (at the end of a word). ” (Page 19).

قال انشيخ يصطفى انغلا ف كرات "جايع اندسس انعشتح" : إرا أرظد انكهأخ ف انجهح؛ يا
03رغش آخش تاخرلاف يشكز. فإ لاخرلاف انعيم. (صحفح

Mustafa Galaini's book *"Jami'ud-durusil-arabiyati"* about: “The ending of words in a sentence is known when they enter into a syntactic relationship change for a reason.” (p. 30) The term is derived from the Latin word "terminus", which means "end", "end", "boundary", "end". VN Shevchuk defines the term as follows: "Term" is a word that in the Middle Ages means "to determine", "to express" meaning:

1. The lexeme "term" in Old French means "word" means. " AA Reformatsky explains it as follows: “The term is a word limited to its separate and special features, science, technology, is a synonym for economics, politics, and diplomacy
2. It expresses a specific object or concept without expressiveness, will have its own set of boundaries and interpretations. ” VP Danilenko clarifies the term as follows: “The term (s) is a dictionary is the exact name and definition of the lexical units of a particular science or field. ”
3. BN Golovin on the term: from a professional point of view The term refers to certain professional concepts. Names of religious concepts (theonyms): bayat "God, God", bačaq // bačağ “fasting”, burhan (hit) Buddha; prophet, idol”, yalabač // yalavač // yalafar "prophet", savchi "prophet" and so on. Environmental terms: filter water "clear, blue water", fresh water “Muddy water”, meat ground “soft ground; soft soil”, hard soil“ hard land ", raven" land without grass and water, arid ", yellow land" sandy land ", chewing gum “healthy soil”, light blue “open air” and so on. The examples given are the subject of ancient Turkic language terminology from the point of view of diversity, of quantity, of terminology confirms that it is based on the original Turkic



words. Meanwhile Sanskrit, with Chinese, Sogdian, Arabic, and Persian-Tajik dialects will be used.

As a result of the Arab conquest of Central Asia Islam, Arabic language and culture, Arabic script in this region from time immemorial in habiting peoples, nations, tribes, peoples, clans took a firm place in his intellectual life. From Arab rule then Iranian culture, especially during the Samanid rule developed and its nature is known to the Turkic languages level of impact. East by the end of the tenth century The Qarakhanid Empire was established in Turkestan, Yettisuv and Kashgar found. In the formation of Turkish literary languages from this period serious creative processes took place. Living languages during the Karakhanids unlike literary language, it has fewer elements of foreign languages affected. The Persian-Tajik language is mostly in official offices to compete with it, which was used side by side with the old Turkic language started So the terms are very different from the common words contains a lexical layer. This difference is based on the following features:

- semiotic (in terms, the sign and the sign enter into a symmetrical relationship);
- functional (terms are characterized not only by nominative, but also by a definitive function);
- semantic (terms represent only specific concepts, their each is unique in its own sense);
- distribution, popularization (only the fact that a certain part of the terms of the language of science enters the common language does not prevent their specificity to another system); ways and means of formation (common terminological word formation in terminology) specialized, standard, stationary models of vehicle movement subject to development) (Danilenko 1977; 208).

Conclusion

Phonemic variants using phraseological units are understood to mean a partial change in the phonetic structure of a word within a nucleus. This group of changes is the most common type of option. Within a core, that is, without changing the consonant letters, there are also different reading options at the expense of vowel letters (actions). For example, kabd-kabid - "liver", faxz-faxiz - "number", khutva-hatva - "step", Katif-kitf - "shoulder", uzn-uzun - "ear" and so on.

Often the infinitives of three-syllable verbs move differently. For example: kizb-kazib - "lie" (masd. Kazab); acceptance - "acceptance" (masd. tribe); vaddun-viddun-vuddun - "love," "love"; maqrabatun-maqribatun-maqrubatun - "intimacy". Such a phonetic process often applies to verbs as well. In verbs, the vowel of the middle consonant letter changes. For example faza'a - fazi'a - "to be afraid", "to be afraid",





fragh - frigh - "to be empty", qdhira - qdhura - "to be dirty; kmul - kmila - kmal - "to be full lmoq "etc. In these examples, the change in the middle stem movement of the verbs did not change the lexical meanings of the words or change the intransitive verb into a transitive verb.

It is known that the middle stem of the present-future tense verb is determined by the middle stem of the past tense verb. Variety is common here as well. For example: qdara (i) dan yqdaru; Yqduru from qdr (a) - "to be possible". Sometimes two imperfections (i.e., the past tense form) can correspond to one imperfect (i.e., present-future tense). For example, kamala and kamula are often the middle stems of a verb. For example: yftuku and yftiku from ftka - "burn, destroy" or yafsudu and yafsidu from fsada - "spoil" (food).

Changes in core consonants are less common, and they are usually "calculated" by phonetic rules. This phenomenon is referred to in Arabic linguistics as "ويهِالابدال الل" (lexical substitution, lexical substitution). It means "swapping letters and substituting one letter for another." However, the remaining core letters remain unchanged. Correlated consonants should be in the mahrja at all places in pronunciation in double words.

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