



FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ИДИОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА РУССКИЙ.

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Annotation

The article deals with the issues of the methods of studying the Russian language and the related difficulties that arise when studying the Russian language by Uzbek schoolchildren and students of philological faculties. The formation of a modern information society in the conditions of high-speed information exchange and the growth of technologies, when the role of successful communication and communication in various spheres of human life is growing sharply, the problems associated with the study of social risks, ways to prevent them, and ways to manage them are also updated. At the same time, the volume of intercultural contacts is increasing significantly in today's world, which is due to the processes of globalization.

Keywords: Practical significance is due to the fact that the material and results of the study can be used for work in English lessons, as well as in translation.

Introduction

The concept of "idiomatics" has not yet been precisely defined by philologists. There are different opinions about what is an idiomatic expression, phraseological unit, etc. Are these names full synonyms, or are there differences between them.

Our goal is purely practical, therefore, without delving into this problem, the idiom in linguistics can be defined as follows:

An idiom (from the Greek *idiōma* - a peculiar expression) is an indecomposable phrase peculiar only to a given language, the meaning of which is not determined by the separate meaning of the words included in it. Idioms are not a separate part of the language that can be used or not used at will - idioms form an essential part of the general English vocabulary.

The most important fact to be emphasized is that idioms are not only colloquial expressions, as many people believe. They can be used both in a formal style of speech





and in slang. They can be found in poetry or in the language of Shakespeare or the Bible. We can say that an idiom is a series of words used together and giving this series a meaning that does not coincide with the meaning of each of the words of the idiom, taken one by one. The way in which words are combined is often presented as random, illogical, and even grammatically incorrect.

You can't learn to parse English idioms, you can only learn them. Although some of the English language idioms have Russian equivalents in Russian (for example, «взять быка за рога» literally translated as "take the bull by the horns" and has the same meaning), and their meaning is clear, yet many English idioms do not have Russian equivalents in Russian. Sometimes it is not difficult to guess the meaning of a phraseological unit, although in Russian the same thought would most likely be expressed differently. For example, English phraseology «встать не с той стороны кровати» literally means «встать не с той стороны кровати», and it will not be difficult to understand its meaning, taking the Russian phraseological unit as the Russian equivalent «встать не с той ноги». However, such cases are rather exceptions, and, as already mentioned, most English idioms and phraseological units cannot be parsed verbatim. For example, without knowing in advance what the phrase means «wear more than one hat», you can get into trouble by hearing it in a speech or seeing it in a letter, and starting to translate it verbatim – «носить больше одной шляпы», while what it really means «выполнять несколько обязанностей».

Working with sources on the Internet, we noticed that such a term as *runglish* is actively spreading. (рунглиш). The reason is that sometimes we try to just make tracing paper from the Russian language. For example, they try to translate: "it's just a drop in the ocean!" And we translate directly: « Это просто капля в море!» A native speaker will say « капля в море ».

The subject of idioms affects many areas of English life, there are many idioms related to navigation. England is a maritime power. There are religious idioms, scientific, sports and cultural idioms, idioms related to art, natural phenomena.

Features of the idiom as a lexical unit

Idioms are expressions whose meaning is not equal to the meaning of their constituent words. If you translate idioms literally, you get nonsense. For example: « Ты дергаешь меня за ногу!» Literally, it will be translated like this: "You are pulling my leg!", But in fact it will sound like this: "You are fooling me!". Russian also has idioms. For example: "You work carelessly!" a foreigner may not understand what exactly this expression means.

In idioms, sometimes only in them, there are so many old, now incomprehensible words, and without them, the idiom will crumble as an integral unit, and will itself





mean nothing. An idiom is the most final result of the development of the meaning of whole phrases. They disappear at once, entirely - the whole idiom. And not the individual words that make it up.

To learn how idioms come about, consider this process.

At the very beginning, we have before us an ordinary sentence, understandable to everyone, although, like any other, it contains some other meaning.

Considering the contradictions in the interpretations of the idiom, Platonova I.B. considers it possible to explain them by the difference in approaches to the phenomenon of idiomaticity, namely: interlingual understanding of idiomaticity and intralinguistic. So the definition of an idiom, formulated in the works of Russian linguists, is associated with an interlingual interpretation of the phenomenon of idiomaticity, which is expressed in the impossibility of a literal translation of an idiom into other languages. It is also considered correct and necessary to distinguish between interlingual and intralingual idiomaticity. Idiomaticity at the interlingual level is an originality established through comparison of the structures of linguistic units of different languages. Moreover, if two compared units are completely isomorphic, i.e. their formal semantic organizations are identical, they are practically not idiomatic in relation to each other; for example, English. black market : rus. black market. A number of authors use the term "two-plane model" as an alternative to the term "structural-semantic model" as more accurate and consistent, reflecting the uniformity in the relationship between the structures of the expression plane and the content plane. The term "idiom" indicates the national coloring of phraseological units, which in Greek means "peculiar". In English they are also called "idioms". Indeed, in the Russian language there is a huge layer of phraseological units that have no Russian equivalents in English: "hang your nose, one like a finger, without a king in your head, your soul has gone to your heels, your lip is not a fool, it's written on your forehead, and Vaska listens and eats, I didn't even notice an elephant, a stigma in fluff, a monkey's work, a disservice." Many of them were born in the works of Russian writers. A treasure trove of phraseological units are the fables of I. A. Krylov. The rest were created by the language-creating people.

When comparing other phraseological units in English and Russian languages, phraseological units similar in structure can be found. When analyzing them, it should be noted the similarity in structure, imagery and stylistic coloring:

to play with fire - играть с огнем;

to burn bridges - сжигать мосты;

there is no smoke without fire - нет дыма без огня;

busy as a bee - трудолюбивый, как пчела;





a cat and dog life - жить как кошка с собакой;

affair of the heart - дела сердечные;

affair of honour - дело чести.

In order to translate well, it is necessary not only to speak a foreign language as a system, but also to know the main differences between a foreign language and a native language, and to have translation skills that allow these differences to be taken into account when translating. An important role is also played by the knowledge of linguistic and cultural differences, which are reflected both in the style of thinking and in the style of communication. The lack of this kind of knowledge and the insufficient formation of translation skills and abilities leads to the fact that, understanding a foreign language text, students experience great difficulties in translating its content into their native language [9].

One of the important differences between English and Russian sentences is word order. You should pay attention to the fact that the English sentence, as a rule, begins with the subject and is built according to the model "subject - predicate - object" (S - P - O). The inflectional-synthetic structure of the Russian language, as is known, allows variation in the order of the members of a sentence, since the presence of case morphemes quite clearly establishes the relationship of a given word to other words in a sentence, regardless of its place in the sentence [11]. However, this does not mean that the word order in the Russian sentence is free: it clearly corresponds to the principle of the actual division of the sentence, as a result of which new information is placed at the end.

In Russian idioms, where events are named, the model "when - where - what happened (will happen)" prevails, i.e. the circumstances of time and place precede the subject.

However, in a Russian sentence, a different word order is also possible, depending on what is emphasized in the sentence.

Taking into account the principle of the actual division of the Russian sentence allows you to correctly place semantic accents and make the necessary syntactic transformations, focusing on the main thing.

The fact that an English sentence begins with a subject is explained by some researchers by the fact that English-speaking cultures belong to the activity type of cultures, where a person does not passively perceive ongoing events, but initiates them himself. As a result, as T.V. Larina, "even situations that seem to be really independent of a person, such as I feel sick or My child is teething, are transmitted in English by constructions with an active, active subject: Я болею or Меня рвало / У



ребенка режутся зубки... In the center is I with a capital letter, and this I takes an active position in life” [8].

By an idiom we will understand an indecomposable phrase peculiar only to a given language, the meaning of which is not determined by the individual meaning of the words included in it, for example, the Russian expressions “stay with the nose”, “ate the dog”, etc. language or dialect of a language.

Idiomatic expressions have been considered by many famous linguists:

VV Vinogradov singled out three types of phraseological units: phraseological fusions (or idioms), phraseological units and phraseological combinations. Phraseological fusions, or idioms, are unmotivated units that act as the equivalent of words.

AI Smirnitsky distinguishes phraseological units and idioms. Phraseological units (PU), which have the structure of free, actually grammatical combinations of words in a sentence, and have significant semantic integrity [4, 206], should be separated from a special type of idiomatic phrases that could be called proper idioms. The essence of the difference between idioms proper and phraseological units is that phraseological units are included in the main fabric of the language, they are devoid of any imagery, metaphor. Actually, idioms are idiomatic phrases based on the transfer of meanings, metaphor, clearly understood by the speakers. A characteristic moment for them is their bright stylistic coloring, emotional richness, a departure from the usual neutral style.

N. N. Amosova distinguishes two types of phraseological units - phrasemes and idioms. Idioms are “units of a constant context in which the demonstrative minimum and the semantically realized element normally constitute an identity and both are represented by the general lexical composition of the phrase and which are characterized by a holistic meaning. Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that an idiom is a linguistic phenomenon that implies the use stable indecomposable phrases, which are similar in structure to phraseological units. Idioms are reproducible, stable, low variability, consistent and have a single meaning and integral functionality of the language structure.

As for determining the meaning of idiomatic expressions, it is obvious that the meaning of an idiom cannot be isolated from the totality of the meanings of its constituent elements. Most often, the meaning of the idiom is rethought, and the meanings of individual components are gradually erased.

Komissarov V.N. highlights the following components of the meaning of a phraseological unit: 1) a figurative or figurative component of the meaning of a phraseological unit; 2) a direct or objective component of the meaning of a phraseological unit, which forms the basis of the image; 3) the emotional component





of the meaning of a phraseological unit; 4) the stylistic component of the meaning of the phraseological unit; 5) the national-ethnic component of the meaning of phraseologism. He also distinguishes three types of correspondences in the translation of phraseological units.

Idioms on the topic "Weather"

1. « Беда не приходит одна». Russian equivalent of "Trouble does not come alone." The British have everything to do with the weather: the literal translation of the expression is: "It never rains, but it does pour." That is, the problem was not expected, but it appeared. As you know, in the UK you can't leave the house without an umbrella, because even in sunny weather there is a chance that it will rain in the English idiom, the subject component is based on playing out the power of rain (rain, pour) and a negative adverb (never), which draws an image the worst case scenario in any life situation. Thus, the figurative component can be represented as "the worst always happens." The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of the words never and pour. There is no national-ethnic component. In the Russian equivalent, the subject component becomes figurative (trouble), the emotional component is conveyed by a negative particle (not) and words (trouble, one). There is no national component. Both phraseological units refer to the literary language and neutral style. This is the second type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. Type of translation transformation - modulation

2. Нет худа без добра. Russian equivalent of "There is no evil without good." The literal translation of the expression - "Every cloud has a silver edging" - indicates that even in rainy weather, looking at the sky, the British see the positive side, considering gloomy clouds

After all, through them, under them are the sun's rays, which the sun will soon look out again. The subject component in English is cloud and silver. In Russian, "good and bad" is the same.

The figurative component we know is Cloud - this is bad rainy weather, silver lining - a ray of sunshine that illuminates the edges of the clouds, gives hope for the best. So, even in the worst situation, there is hope for the best. In the translation into Russian, the figurative component is directly expressed through the subject, while in the English version the figurative component is expressed through the description of the weather. The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of the words cloud, silver. In the English version, cloud has a negative emotional connotation, silver has a positive emotional connotation. There is no national-ethnic component.





Thus, this is the second type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. Type of translation transformation - modulation

Idioms on the Topic "Technology and Science"

Держи провод. The Russian equivalent is "Hang on the line" or "Stay on the wire". The English word "Wire" is taken from the field of telephone communications and means "wire". Using this idiom, a person asks the interlocutor with whom he is talking on the phone to wait a bit. The subject component in English Hold and wire in Russian is the same as "line" and "wire". Figurative component "do not stop talking". So, the meaning of this idiom can be represented as follows: the person with whom we are talking on the phone must wait a little or not hang up. In the Russian version, the subject components are "wire or line." The emotional component is neutral in the original and Russian translation. The style in the original and in the translation is colloquial. There is no national component. This is the first type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. The type of translation transformation is equivalent translation.

2. Хорошо смазанная машина – well-coordinated mechanism (literal translation - "Well-oiled machine"). Such work is compared with the work of a device richly lubricated with machine oil. The subject component in English oiled and machine is close in meaning to Russian - "well-coordinated mechanism". This idiom makes us understand that we are talking about a well-established mechanism of work, where everything works perfectly. In the Russian version, the subject components are "well-coordinated" and "mechanism". The figurative component is directly expressed through the subject, through the description of technology. The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of the words well, which in the English version has a positive emotional coloring. There is no national-ethnic component. In the Russian equivalent, as well as in English, the subject component becomes figurative (coordinated mechanism), the emotional component is expressed in the word "coordinated". There is no national component. The style in the original and translation is neutral. Thus, this is the second type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. The type of translation transformation is equivalent translation.





Idioms about Food and Drink

1. *Быть чашкой чая* - (not) to understand something, (not) what you like, (not) to be to your taste

Я думаю, что математика не моя чашка чая. – Я не очень увлекаюсь математикой, мне это не нравится. Tea is always a pleasure for the British, but everyone has their favorite kind of tea, the one they are used to. Therefore, your cup of tea is an occupation, a hobby, what you like, what gives you pleasure, what works well. Accordingly, not your cup of tea has the opposite meaning. the subject component in English tea in Russian is the same as “this is an occupation, hobby, what you like, gives pleasure.” The figurative component we know tea “brings us pleasure” So, the meaning of this idiom can be represented as follows: even every person have a hobby. In the Russian version, the subject components are “to comprehend” or “to be to your taste”. The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of the words “tea”. In the English version "tea" has a positive emotional connotation, not - the emotional component is conveyed by a negative particle (not). National-ethnic component) is transmitted indirectly through the mention of tea. The emotional component is neutral. There is no national-ethnic component in the Russian translation. The style in the original and in the translation is colloquial. The type of translation transformation is explication. The idiom is lost. The third type of equivalence according to V.N. Komissarov.

Idioms on the Topic "Sport"

1. Нет пота. The Russian equivalent is “no problem” and “easy”. Literally - "without sweat, without sweating."

In Russian, there is an expression "You'll have to sweat", that is, it will take a lot of strength to complete the task. Of course, we do not use such a statement within the framework of sports topics, but, comparing phraseological units, we note the similarity of thinking at the level of physiological features of the body structure. Again, in the English idiom, the image is based on playing with physical activity (sweat). It takes a lot of effort to achieve a certain goal in the best possible way. or To achieve a certain result, we put a lot of effort. Thus, the subject component can be represented as "Some goals in life are given to us easily where we put a minimum of our work." The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of the words no and sweat. There is no national-ethnic component. In the Russian equivalent, the subject “problem” and “easy”, the emotional component is conveyed by a negative particle (not) and (without) and the word (easy). There is no national component. Both phraseological units refer to the literary language and neutral style. This is the third





type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. The type of translation transformation is modulation. The idiom of the statement is lost in translation.

2. Наденьте коньки. The Russian equivalent is "hurry up!". The literal translation is "Put on your skates".

The expression is used when someone wants to hurry a person. Note that in English the word "skates" (skates) is originally used and its meaning is played out. The people chose it to indicate the need for quick action, because it is on skates that a person moves much faster than on foot. The subject component in English is "get" and "skates". In Russian, "hurry up." The figurative component is "hurry the person". The emotional component is neutral. National - ethnic missing. Colloquial style in the original and translation. This is the third type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. The idiomatic character of the statement is lost in translation.

3. Перейти пистолет. The Russian equivalent is "get ahead of events", "run ahead of the locomotive". Literally - "Jump the gun".

In England, jumping and running competitions started after a shot from a signal pistol, which is why a similar expression appeared. The subject component in English is "jump" and "gun". In Russian, in the first version, "get ahead of" and "events". The figurative component makes us understand that a person is one step ahead of everyone. In the Russian version, the subject components are "ahead" and "be the first". The figurative component is directly expressed through the subject, while in the English version the figurative component is expressed through the description. The emotional component in the translation is expressed by the positive coloring of the word "outstrip". There is no national-ethnic component. Type of translation correspondence according to V.N. Komissarov - the third. The type of translation transformation is explication. In the translation variant "to run ahead of the locomotive", the subject component is the locomotive. The situation is compared with traffic. In this case, the subject components of the movement are closer in meaning to "jump" and "run". The style in this case is colloquial, both in the original and in translation. Whereas in the case of the first translation, the style is neutral. Thus, this is the second type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. The type of translation transformation is modulation.

4. Грязная игра. The Russian equivalent is "dirty, (unclean) vile play, cheating". Thus, we characterize the game where the teams played dishonestly, perhaps there was some kind of agreement. Very often, a similar expression can be found in football





or volleyball. again In the Russian equivalent “foul-dirty (unclean), play is a game. figurative component foul - This expression is applicable to people running a joint business where one of the partners can admit unfair business vision rules. subject component in English. foul and play – we often see this type of relationship working in the same team. In the Russian version, the subject components are dirty and game, in another version - cheating. The figurative component is directly expressed through the subject, while in the English version and in the first Russian version the figurative component is expressed through the description of the sport. The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of words (foul) In the English version, foul has a negative emotional coloring, there is no national-ethnic component. In the first Russian equivalent, the subject matter coincides with the English one (unclean game), the emotional component is conveyed by the negative coloring of the word "dirty", in the second equivalent, by the negative coloring of the word "swindle". There is no national-ethnic component. Thus, this is the second type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. The type of translation transformation is equivalent translation. In the second case - explication with the loss of idioms.

Idioms about "Success"

1. Продвигнуться в мире. The Russian equivalent is to move up the career ladder. In the English idiom, the image is based on playing out the success of life (move and world) that draws the image. It can be about a person making a career with diligence, he moves up the career ladder, occupying higher positions, he becomes successful and prosperous in life. Thus, the subject component of the elements " move up" and "world". The figurative component can be represented as "succeeding in life". The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of the words move and world. There is no national-ethnic component. The style is neutral. In the Russian equivalent, the subject component is expressed by the words "career ladder". The ladder implies climbing up, that is, achieving success. Career limits the success of my promotion, while in the original the meaning of the wider "world" implies society, i.e. life in general. There is no national-ethnic component. Both phraseological units refer to the literary language and neutral style. This is the second type of translation correspondence of the translation of phraseological units according to V.N. Komissarov. Type of translation transformation - modulation
2. Ничто так не преуспевает, как успех. Russian equivalent - success entails new success; whoever is happy, the rooster is rushing.





A series of successes in your life can be explained by the habit of an ongoing event, which in popular wisdom sounds like: "success entails new success." The subject component in the original is "succeed" and "success". The image is based on a play on success and a negative adverb (nothing), which draws us the image of a successful person of a variant of the situation in any life case. The idiomatic character of the expression is based on the combination of the words "success succeeds" and) The emotional component is conveyed by the stylistic coloring of the words (nothing). There is no national-ethnic component. The style is neutral. In the first Russian equivalent, the subject component also becomes figurative (success), the emotional component is conveyed by the word "new". There is no national-ethnic component. In this case, there is an antonymic translation. The idiom of the statement is lost. In the second version, the idiom is translated into a proverb. The subject component is represented by the words "happiness", the rooster is rushing". The emotional component is conveyed in the word "happiness", which has a higher emotional connotation than "success". The element "rooster rushes" indicates the possibility of unrealistic success. Conversational style. In this case, explication takes place. The second type of correspondence according to V.N. Komissarov.

Idioms on the topic "Life

1. ОЖИВАТЬ. The Russian equivalent is to come to life, come to your senses (lit. "to return back to life")

The subject component of come and life is the same in English and Russian: come - return and life - life. The figurative component is "Back to life." We are talking about a person who has lost his enthusiasm. The vital forces left him, but here he again soared in spirit. The emotional component is positive "life". There is no national-ethnic component. The type of translation match is an equivalent translation. The first type of correspondence according to V.N. Komissarov.

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