CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING IDIOMS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK LANGUAGE.

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The thesis defines obstacles in translating English idioms into Uzbek, with a focus on difficulties caused by structural, cultural, and semantic differences between two languages. Because the two languages differ in meaning system, culture and grammar. Idioms are expressions whose meaning is different from the literal meaning of the independent words. This means that learners can not comprehend an idiom just by translating word for word, because it has a figurative meaning and it differs from culture.

Key words: literal meaning, independent words, learners, word for word, figurative meaning.

In the study, the term idiom refers to a fixed multi-word expression whose meaning is not fully derivable from its constituent parts. The broader term is idiomatic expression, which is used to encompass idioms as well as other conventionalized expression exhibiting varying degrees of native like to fluent speakers.

What is idiomatic expressions? Idiomatic expression vibrate and expressive part of language, reflecting not only linguistic creativity but also the cultural identity of community. Understanding of idiomatic expression is not only a linguistic task, but also it represents a complex cognitive and cultural process that requires pragmatic awareness and contextual interpretation. In English alone there are an estimated twenty-five million idiomatic expressions.

Underscoring on the works of well-known scholars in translation studies, such as Peter Newmark (1916-2011) who was professor and studied translation and applied linguistics. His books: 1. A Text of Translation is written in 1988 and widely used in translation courses, 2. More Paragraphs on Translation is written in 1989.

Eugene Nida (1914-2011) who was linguistic and bible translator. His key contributions:he developed the concepts of formal equivalence (word-for-word) and dynamic equivalence (meaning-for-meaning) in translation. Focused on functional equivalence, emphasizing the response of the target audience. His book: Toward a science of translating that is written in 1964 year.

Hans Vermeer (1930-2010) who studied translation. His key contributions: he developed Skopos Theory, which emphasizes the purpose (skopos) of the translation as central to decision-making. His notable works: Skopos and commission in Transitional Action and this book is written in 1989 year.

This study aims to find challenges that come out and solutions for them to solve. Also, it would be beneficial and helpful for translators or learners to translate English idioms into Uzbek language without facing semantic, cultural and structural. obstacles

1. Semantic differences (difference in meaning). Idioms usually have figurative meanings that can not be understood when it is translated with exact definition of word. Therefore, English and Uzbek often use different images to express the same idea. Reasons for these: meanings are shaped by how a culture conceptualizes experience. The same situation may be interpreted through different metaphors. Example: English idiom “Break the ice” its metaphorical mean “to start a conversation”, but when it is translated in Uzbek language word-for-word means “muzni eritmoq” (to melt the ice). The meaning is similar, but the figurative nuance and usage may differ slightly depending on context.

2. Cultural problems (culture-related). Some idioms often reflect English history, traditions, humor, or lifestyle and these are the reason because the cultural reference may not exist in Uzbek culture. Example: English idiom " Carry coals to Newcattle" means "doing something useless". Newcastle is famous for coal, but this fact is unknown and irrelevent in Uzbek culture. In Uzbek translation "Suvga tuz solmoq" or 'Bekorga mehnat qilmoq". Problem in here: without cultural knowledge, the idiom's meaning cannot be understood properly by learners.

3. Structural problems (grammar-related). There are different sentence structures between English and Uzbek, word order and morphology. Idioms are often fixed expressions that cannot be grammatically adjusted. Here is example: English idiom "Spill the beans" Word-for-word Uzbek structure sounds unnatural. The idiom natural Uzbek translation "Sirni ochib qo'ymoq". The issue is here: English idioms may use verbs, objects and metaphors that do not fit in Uzbek grammatical patterns.

4. Lack of direct equivalents. Some English idioms have vo idiomatic equivalent in Uzbek language. There are three ways for translator to choose, 1- explanation, 2-paraphrasing and 3-using a neutral expression. For example: English idiom "The ball is in your court", in Uzbek translation means "Endi qaror sizga bog'liq". The problem is here: the sports metaphor (tennis) is not preserved, but the meaning is.

Conclusion:

Concerns in translation of idiomatic expressions from English into Uzbek occur mainly due to semantic differences, cultural gaps, and structural incompatibility between the two languages. Since, idioms carry figurative meanings deeply rooted in culture and language-specific structures, target translation often leads to misunderstanding. Therefore, translators must focus on conveying the meaning and function of the idiom rather than its form. Differences in cultural background, metaphorical imagery, and stylistic usage often result in the loss of meaning, emotional result, and expressive color when English idioms are directly rendered into Uzbek.

Moreover, the lack of direct equivalents for a lot of English idioms in Uzbek requires translators to rely on paraphrasing, functional equivalents, and culturally adapted expressions. This process demands not only strong linguistic competence but also cultural awareness and creativity. Inaccurate and overly literal translations can lead to reduce the communicative effectiveness and misunderstanding of the text.

Therefore, successful translation of idioms depends on the translator's ability to balance meaning, cultural relevance, and stylistic appropriateness. By paying attention on analyzing context and selecting suitable translation strategies, translators can convey the intended message while preserving the enormous richness of the original idiom.

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