

**TRANSLATION OF IDIOMS AND FIXED EXPRESSIONS: STRATEGIES AND DIFFICULTIES***Sharifjonova Mokhiyat Sherzod qizi**A Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University**Scientific advisor: Axmedov Hasan Uzairovich***ABSTRACT**

This study aims to examine and initially identify some of the current barriers that arise when translating interlingual idiomatic pairings, and then to propose some important theoretical solutions to these problems. The current study attempts to examine these classifications and implement them in practice, drawing on Mona Baker's (1992) classification of challenges and tactics and the corresponding subcategories described. Them mostly for a few pairs in English and the corresponding Turkish and Persian. Results indicate that Correct translation of colloquial terms requires careful consideration of several variables.

**KEYWORDS:** idioms, fixed expressions, idiomatic translation, difficulties, strategies

**INTRODUCTION:**

The majority of languages have a significant number of idioms and fixed expressions, which are an intrinsic component of all languages. There are issues with both understanding and translating these collocations since their meanings cannot be deduced from the surface meanings of the individual words that make them up. Translation of idioms and fixed expressions between languages is a delicate task that requires a translator should be well-versed in the languages and cultures they are translating into and from, as well as able to recognize and address any unforeseen issues while trying to develop a workable replacement for the interlingual idiomatic duos.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

As a matter of fact there are so many languages all around the world each of which differs from the others in some aspects. Also it is obvious that the people of different countries have got diverse ideologies and every society perceives the world in a different way from the other one and consequently the ideologies influence the languages and the ways of expressing meanings. Finally, as the result, the collocations and idiomatic expressions of the languages diverge from each other in most cases. The previous works done by some other researchers include Noor Balfaqeeh's and Margarita Strakšiene's papers on the issue. Balfaqeeh uses a number of theories regarding this issue beside mentioning some Arabic examples by making a questionnaire and providing some quantitative and qualitative data. On the other hand

Strakšiene analyzes idiomatic expressions through giving some Lithuanian examples and concludes that the translation of idioms involves four basic translation strategies:

“paraphrasing, which involves explanatory and stylistic paraphrase; idiom to idiom translation, which involves using idiom of similar meaning and form, and using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; literal translation; and finally omission”.

To illuminate the issue we need to explain some types of meaning at first.

#### A. Definition of Idioms & Fixed Expressions

Idioms and fixed expressions have got a vast territory in a way that they can include many cultural aspects such as religious beliefs, culture-specific items, superstitions, and different ideologies of the people from diverse societies and nations.

Idioms are treated as figures of speech, which are defined in the Collins English Dictionary as “an expression such as a simile, in which words do not have their literal meaning, but are categorized as multi-word expressions that act in the text as units”.

#### B. Types of Meaning

Different scholars of linguistics have categorized types of meaning in their own ways. Some of them have spoken in general terms while some others have used more specific classifications. For example, Larson believes that there are two primary kinds of meaning, namely, „Explicit“ and „Implicit“ meanings . He states that there are also three sub-categories for these two primary kinds of meaning:

1) „Referential meaning“ in which a specific word "refers to a certain thing, event, attribution or relation which a person can perceive or imagine" (idem);

2) „Organizational meaning“ that deals some aspects with surface structure and grammatical points of the sentence in a way that "referential meanings are put together and expressed by a variety of combinations (idem);

3) „Situational meaning“ that is the meaning of an utterance in a given communication .

On the other hand Nida categorizes three sub-branches for the kinds of meaning:

1) „Linguistic meaning“ that borrows some elements of Chomsky's model and the fact that meanings are arbitrary;

2) „Referential meaning“ that is called denotative meaning. This category contains the words that can be found as an entry of a dictionary; and finally;

### CONCLUSION

It was demonstrated in several sections of the study that there are certain challenges with translating idioms and fixed expressions. Four such issues were listed: an idiom might not have a translation into another language; an idiom might have a counterpart with a comparable meaning; and 3) an idiom might be utilized in both its literal and idiomatic senses simultaneously; and there are variations in the situations in which idioms can be employed. Investigations revealed that similar challenges arise in various contexts. The following four approaches were then discussed as solutions to

the issues that colloquial language could raise: employing a comparable meaning and form idiom; employing a comparable meaning idiom but different format; Paraphrasing the text; and Omitting some words from the text. It was demonstrated that there is no one-size-fits-all method for handling idiomatic statements; rather, the circumstance dictates the best course of action.

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