

TRANSLATION OF COLOR IDIOMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Abstract: This article gives information about types of idioms, the translation of color idioms from English into Uzbek, and what factors a translator should consider while translating. Additionally, some examples of color idioms are given with their definitions and alternatives in the target language.

KEYWORDS: color idioms, target language, descriptive, verbatim, analogue.

Language is the means of communication in every culture. It reveals the traditions, history, and present of that nation. If we pay attention, each language has its characteristics, and these are determined by the vocabulary of that language, proverbs, wise sayings, and idioms. This article is dedicated to the translation of color idioms from English into Uzbek, their usage, and what factors a translator should consider while translating. Additionally, some examples are provided with their definitions and alternatives in the target language.

Translation is the meaning of the source text or speech in the target language. Translating the real meaning into another language requires knowing the both target and source language deeply in terms of Grammar. Although the process of translating seems to be easy and not challenging, a lot of knowledge in the language stylistics, and being aware of the cultural and historical background of the languages are vital factors. Without knowing these factors, the translation may be too inaccurate or incomplete. They are the matters that every translator comes across and also can affect the meaning of translation. One of the challenging units of expression is color idioms.

Idioms are colorful sayings with deeper meanings than they can be taken at face value. Color idioms are just one kind of idiom; there are numerous other kinds as well, based on various facets of language and life. There you can read about some types of them:

1. Animal idioms: These expressions of various traits or actions are expressed through animals. For instance, "as quiet as a mouse" denotes extreme quietness, whereas "raining cats and dogs" denotes a tremendous downpour.

2. Food idioms: These idioms express meanings by utilizing food-related expressions. For example, "spill the beans" denotes disclosing a secret, and "piece of cake" denotes something being simple.

3. Idioms involving body parts: These idioms convey a range of concepts or feelings. For instance, to "keep an eye on something" is to observe or keep track of it, and to have "cold feet" is to be uneasy or apprehensive.

4. Sports idioms: These expressions have their roots in the realm of sports and are frequently employed in colloquial speech as metaphors. For example, "hit it out of the park" denotes tremendous achievement, and "ball is in your court" indicates it's your turn or obligation.

5. Weather idioms: These idioms compare and contrast various weather phenomena to express feelings or circumstances. For instance, the phrases "under the weather" and "storm in a teacup" refer to being ill and fussing excessively over trivial issues.

6. Time idioms: These idioms express meanings by combining terms connected to time. For example, "beat the clock" refers to completing a task ahead of schedule, and "once in a blue moon" denotes extremely infrequently.

7. Money Idioms: These are expressions that allude to or use phrases related to money. For instance, the phrases "break the bank" and "cost an arm and a leg" denote extreme financial expenditure and luxury, respectively.

8. Idioms related to love and relationships: These idioms are all about romance, love, and relationships with other people. For example, the phrases "head over heels" and "tie the knot" suggest being enamored with someone. In this article, we are going to explore deeply the translation of color idioms in English into Uzbek.

Color idioms are a category of idioms in linguistics. Idioms, on the other hand, are the whole branch of linguistics. Idioms are expressions that have a different meaning from the literary translation of individual words that make up them. Although color idioms are not an independent branch of the language system, they are often an interesting and valuable field that is worth a broader study. The exact definition of color idioms can be using colors as a metaphor to convey a certain

message or intention. They are mainly based on the association of colors and certain emotions.

Now we might have a question " How do we translate color idioms then?". Admittedly, it is not an easy process, which does not mean impossible. Color idioms can be translated in three steps. Firstly, a translator has to know the exact definitions of color idioms broadly, and how and where to use them. Secondly, one must find an alternative to these idioms in the target language. During this process, there is one warning point the meanings of the color idiom in the both target and source language must be the same, although the ways they are expressed are different. Sometimes a translator cannot find alternatives in the target because that nation may not have referred to a kind of event or happenings. In such cases, one has to give the definition or clarified meaning of that idiom.

The ways in which the translation happens are mainly divided into three categories. They are descriptive, verbatim and translation by analogue. Here we can see explanations of the three methods:

DESCRIPTIVE translation. In contrast to closely adhering to the terminology and structure of the original text, descriptive translation—also referred to as "free translation" or "dynamic equivalency"—focuses on communicating the meaning and intent of the source material in the target language. "To catch someone red-handed", for instance, means "getting caught someone in the act of committing a transgression or something illegal". The descriptive translation of this color idiom is "kimnidir jinoyat ustida qo'lga olmoq".

VERBATIM translation. Verbatim translation, also known as "literal translation" or "word-for-word translation," aims to maintain a close correspondence between the words and structure of the source text and the translation. In verbatim translation, the emphasis is on reproducing the original text as faithfully as possible, often at the expense of naturalness and readability in the target language. While verbatim translation can be useful in certain contexts, such as legal or technical translations, it may result in awkward or nonsensical sentences if cultural and linguistic differences are not taken into account. Translation of "black market" can be an example of this style. In English, this idiom means "commercial activity that doesn't follow government-approved routes" in comparison to Uzbek version which is " qora bozor".

Translation by ANALOGUE. Analogue translation, sometimes referred to as "loose translation" or "substitution translation," is a translation technique where specific concepts or aspects from the source text are substituted with comparable or analogous ones in the target language. This method is frequently applied when there are references, idioms, or expressions from the source text that may not have clear translations in the target language due to cultural differences. By using comparable components or concepts that are recognizable to the target audience and relevant to their culture, translators who use translation by analogy seek to convey the intended meaning and effect of the source material. The spirit of the original text can be preserved while allowing for a more fluid and natural translation. Example: "To see red" means "to become very frustrated" in the source language, while in Uzbek "tepa sochi tikka bo'lmoq" can be an alternative.

The ultimate conclusion is that not all concepts, sayings, and ideologies make sense when interpreted literally. Three basic methods of translation were employed to analyze the translation of English color idioms into Uzbek: verbatim translation, translation by analogy, and descriptive translation. The translations of idioms might vary depending on the text's style and context. Sometimes there is no relationship at all between the lexical elements that discuss color. They have distinct translations. Analog translation is one of the most challenging methods for translating phraseological units. We should locate equivalency in the target language while maintaining stylistic impact when selecting this translation method.

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