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## Translating of Idioms Simultaneously

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**Abstract:** In addition to many difficulties in simultaneous translation from one language to another, the translation of idioms also plays an important role. In order to translate the parts of speech that are specific to a particular language, have been assimilated into it and cannot be literally translated into another language, the translator must know their history of origin in that language and their meaning in the context. In this article, we explore the issues such as the correct translation of idioms and the adaptation of specific alternatives to the target language

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Idioms are commonly defined as expressions of a given language, whose sense is not predictable from the meanings and arrangement of their elements [1]. In phraseology, idiomatic expressions – also called phraseological expressions or phrasemes – are defined as non-free multi-word expressions, meaning that at least one of its components is selectively constrained or constrained by language convention so that it is not freely chosen. For example, an expression like “to be hand in glove” meaning “to have an extremely close relationship” cannot have easily been deduced from what a hand and a glove are.[2]

The process of translating idioms from one language into another is a fine work which obliges a translator to have a good knowledge of both languages and cultures. More precisely, a translator has to be not only bilingual but also bicultural. People of different languages use completely different expressions to convey a similar meaning, in a way that while an expression might be completely tangible and transparent for a particular community of speakers of a specific language, the same set of words and expressions may seem fully vague and opaque and even in some cases nonsense to the speakers of another language. This is due to the fact that each language has got some culture-specific items that are completely different from the corresponding items in another language. That is, language and culture are closely interrelated since the former reflects various aspects of the latter (Larson 1984, p. 432).[3][4]. Based on faithfully reproducing the meaning of the original idioms, translators should try to preserve the vivid picture of the original idioms, rhetorical impact, and ethnic characteristics. The first principle is not to take idioms too literally. Some English idioms have a specific image and metaphor and therefore do not translate idioms too literally, although literal translation is the easiest method. For example, “catch a crab” from the literal meaning, it means to have caught hold of a crab, but here as an idiom, it refers to that, the paddling into the water is too deep and out of balance. And also, the idioms that related to the word “cake” are used as a metaphor for something pleasant or desirable such as “a piece of cake” (very easy to do something), “sell or go like hot cakes” (be sold quickly and in large quantities), or “cake and ale” (merrymaking) Take some other idioms for example, the idiom “smell a rat”, the figurative translation is “to detect that something is not what it seems”, not the literal meaning “to get the smell of a rat”. The idiom “bring down the house”, for literal translation is “to cause a house to collapse”, for figurative translation is “(for a

performance or a performer) to excite the audience into making a great clamor of approval". The idiom "count one's chickens before they are hatched" assumes that something will be successful before it is certain. There are also some English idioms in animal metaphors, whose translation should not be done literally, either. Take the animal "dog", for example, "a gay dog" and "a dumb dog", here the word „dog“ refers to a person rather than an animal, which means separately "a person who has a feeling of happiness" and "a person who seldom speaks or talks to others". These above mentioned idiom examples prove that some idioms could not be translated literally. But some idioms are translated very easily when they are translated word by word and their meaning is near to a target language.

The second principle is that the national color should be noted first for idiom translation. Ethnic idioms refer to the national culture (history, geography, religion, custom, etc.) of color idioms. Idioms are the essence of language; it contains ethical color and distinctive culture connotation.[5] The meaning of such semantically opaque idioms as jump the gun, bite the dust and go to the dogs cannot be elicited from the denotative meanings of their constituent words. Meanwhile, it would be much less challenging to guess the meanings of such semi-opaque idioms as look for a needle in a haystack speak your mind and hold all the cards since their literal and idiomatic meanings are related through figurative usage. As for lexical fixedness, it may be noted that some idioms (Examples: bury the hatchet, move heaven and earth and smell a rat) do not permit any of their lexical constituents to be altered while others may allow two or more lexical variants to be used (Examples: let / blow off steam, tread / skate on thin ice and not give a damn / a toss / a hoot / a tinker's cross) as revealed in the British National Corpus. The same corpus provides evidence indicating considerable variation in the syntactic behavior of idioms. Here, one may notice that only in a few idioms (e.g. under the weather) no substitution, modification, transformations, or deletion is permitted. Meanwhile, several idioms may allow only a single syntactic transformation such as passivization (e.g. The beans were spilled), or inflection in the past tense (e.g. He kicked the bucket) while others (e.g. keep tabs on) may tolerate different kinds of transformations and modification. A further syntactic variation, pointed out by Pulman (1986:4) is that parts of some idioms can serve as antecedents to pronouns (e.g. He turned the tables on me and then I turned them on him) and ellipsis (e.g. They said the tide would turn, and eventually it did). The careful application of our operational definition of what constitutes an idiom would enable us to identify the lexical phrases that may qualify as idioms. They include the following categories:

- a. Lexical phrases that are totally opaque (Examples: bite the bullet, red herring, bear the brunt)
- b. Metaphor-based lexical phrases such as rain cats and dogs, spill the beans and let the cat out of the bag.
- c. Semantically opaque and syntactically immutable pairs of words joined by and / or. These may be nominal (e.g. huff and puff), adjectival (e.g. alive and kicking), or adverbial (e.g. hammer and tongs; by hook or by crook)
- d. Restricted collocations in which each of their collocates has a figurative sense (e.g. fat cat)
- e. Dead and frozen metaphors that have gained currency among the speakers of English and acquired conventionalized meanings (Cooper 1999). Examples: play with fire, light at the end of the tunnel and sail close to the wind.[6][7] The interpreter should proceed by rendering the figure of speech of the SL by an equivalent figure of speech in the TL. Or at least, he/she looks for the meaning, in case of lacunae in the TL. As professional

interpreter you should not keep silent while the speaker continues to deliver his address or speech. Think of the meaning of the figure of speech to convey in case of remembering a suitable equivalent in the TL. For so doing, the interpreter may apply the method of one-to-one literal Translation (See Newmark 1988, 69). In other words, the interpreter should try to give the figure of a speech, e.g a metaphor by a similar equivalent metaphor, proverb by a proverb, and so on. This is a method to avoid silence while the speaker of the SL speaks or avoid skipping an image, colour etc... that the speaker of the SL desires to convey to the concerned audience. However, if the interpreter tackles the speech or sentences by literal translation the result may be disastrous or a nonsense. The researcher thinks of some problems that may render the translation of the figures of speech difficult compared to the normal speech or that which contains non-specialised terms or a speech of common aspect. Hereunder are some suggested of these problems:

- Lack of time due to the oral aspect of interpretation. It is evident that a translator has the time to consult dictionaries to look for the exact meaning of the figure of the speech, but the interpreter has no time. Moreover, the problem may be:
- The Non-existence of an equivalent figure of speech in target language TL.
- Some figures of speech, which are concerned with sounds such as alliteration, anaphora, and assonance, will be impossible to translate between an Indo-European Germanic language such as the English language and a Semitic language like the Arabic language. So, alliteration, assonance and the like of figures of speech will not be treated, herein, aiming at suggesting suitable translation, for them. They will, mainly, be translations suggested to look for the meaning.[8][9]

In conclusion, idioms are a unique and integral part of language and also the essence of language. They are commonly used in everyday life that are concise and clear. Due to different cultural backgrounds, the English and Uzbek idioms embody each other the great cultural differences that bring about translation difficulties. The translation of idioms should not be just one scientific spirit, but also an art style, and then let the translation reproduce the original beauty. In addition, a good one idiom translation can serve the purpose of promoting communication between English and Uzbek cultures. By studying idiom characteristics, by analyzing cultural differences in idioms, it is clear that there are. There are different strategies and different principles to be followed when translating idioms, but there is no specific formula and absolutely correct definition of it. Based on the principle of the unity of form and content in the different states, translators should be flexible when translating. Only by applying appropriate strategies, following appropriate principles and knowledge of understanding the general situation and characteristics of idioms, translators could keep the original characteristics of the idioms and express their meaning clearly and correctly.

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