

Peculiarities of Teaching Translations of English Proverbs into Mother Tongue

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Annotation: This article discusses the problems of translating proverbs, sayings from English into Uzbek, and, accordingly, ways to solve them. A classification of English proverbs and sayings is presented in terms of their correspondence to the Uzbek equivalent. The main types of headings in printed publications have been identified.

Kalit so'zlar: problems of translation, proverbs, sayings, headings, equivalents, idiomatic expressions, phraseological unit, semantic structure, design of the headlines.

Historically, there are many different languages in the world, which confirms the fact that a professional translator must understand not only the meaning of the text he is translating, but also master the phraseological breadth of the language into which the translation is being carried out. In most cases, proverbs and sayings are understood as an exact figurative statement (usually of a common noun), typifying the most diverse phenomena of life and having the form of a complete sentence.

The translator needs to be extremely careful when translating and take into account all the features of the language, otherwise you can get into an awkward situation or mislead yourself. In Uzbek language. If there is no such turnover, then you will have to choose a similar one, but with a different basis. For example, one of the options may be to change the part of speech of a phraseological unit. You should also pay attention to the fact that the stylistic or emotional coloring does not always match.

Proverbs and sayings have always contributed and will continue to diversify our speech. They are always relevant, despite technological progress, the development of science and technology and various other aspects of our lives. It must be remembered that there is Uzbek equivalent for any English proverb or saying, you just need to be very careful about the translation. There is another aspect worth paying attention to. This is the translation of headings. Printing activity has become so tightly integrated into human life that now it is even impossible to imagine one without the other. An integral part of printed publications is the title. To date, the headline has the strongest position in the press. The productivity of a newspaper text is largely determined by its title, since it is known that a well-written headline attracts the attention of readers more easily. Therefore, the image of a newspaper, magazine or any other printed publication largely depends on the nature and design of the headlines.

Headings as well as proverbs and sayings can be classified. The first group includes headings with one element of the semantic structure of the text - these are the so-called "thematic headings". Such headings usually reflect the main essence of the text, express its main idea. In such headings, the hero of the publication or the topic of the publication can often be called. Here too there are difficulties. If a publication, for example, refers to a person's profession, then the reader will tune in to the fact that the professional qualities of the hero will be affected, but the text may also contain personal information. If a proper name is used in the title, then after reading the material, the title looks more informative than at first glance (behind the name, after reading, you can see a certain image).

The second group includes complex headings. Usually the headings of this group combine a mixture of book and colloquial vocabulary. Headlines often use jargon and other elements of colloquial style. There are situations when the article itself is rather restrained in its content, but the title is colloquial in nature, being more expressive.

Also, this group includes abbreviations that cause no less difficulties in translation. The problem lies in the fact that many English abbreviations do not have an equivalent in Uzbek, which forces the translator to spend a lot of time and effort on translating them. In most cases, various abbreviations are simply not mentioned in dictionaries.

They say, if you want to find out more about the character of a particular nation, their national differences study their proverbs and listen to their songs.

Interests of contemporary people in their history, sources of their culture make them consider the language as well. Echo of past years exists in sayings. That's why they play an inseparable role in the language, their learning is actual nowadays.

Being a teacher of English, I try to pay great attention on educating the students to use proverbs and idioms appropriately. Appropriate usage of proverbs and sayings makes the speech more inimitably original and expressive, because only proverbs carry rich historical experience of the nation, unique performance that is connected to labor discipline, their living and culture of the people.

English is very rich with idiomatic expressions, proverbs and sayings, which can be found in literature, newspapers, films, on radio and television, and in everyday speech of the English and English speaking nationalities as well.

English idioms are extremely varied, that's why it is rather difficult for students and learners of English. Considering this it is not appropriate to translate proverbs word by word from English into Uzbek or other languages, as it may not distinguish the meaning of the proverb, and can appear inappropriate for the speech. That's why it is really important to find appropriate equivalent of the saying. In order to prevent students from making rude mistakes while communicating or translating, it is necessary to teach them not only understand the meaning of the text, but also possess phraseological reserve of the language into which the translation is made.

If the meaning of the text is comprehensible for English people it might seem something new to Uzbek students, that's why the meaning of the idiom is not always understandable.

In order to make it clear for Uzbek students it is important to find appropriate equivalent. For instance, *a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush* – *uzoqdagi qarindoshdan yaqindagi qoshni yahshi*.

Besides there are some idioms and sayings in Uzbek that has the same meaning, and surpass the idea. For example: *Too much knowledge makes the head bald* - *ko'p bilsang tez qariysan*.

Moreover, there are some English proverbs and sayings that greatly differ from Uzbek ones, that means English version doesn't correspond Uzbek, and only general meaning of the saying is left. For example: *As you make your bed, so you must lie on it* - *nima eksang shuni o'rasan*.

Understanding and comparing the proverbs of different nationalities show how much these people have in common, that contribute to their mutual understanding and bringing them close.

Using any kind of proverb in concrete situation, the speaker tries to confirm and emphasize the essence of the conversation. Indeed, no matter what time we are living idioms are always actual and are appropriate.

Ancient experience of social people, who speak and write in different languages, testifies that an excellent translator has to be able to make the speech more comprehensible using idiomatic tools.

As English has its own laws, Uzbek also has some special features. English has its own order of words, so does Uzbek. Uzbek is flexible, and it allows transferring English writing order, but not always. For example, English phrase *"he was not ready"* is literally translated as *"u tayyor emas edi"*. "Nevertheless, it is not quite pleasant to listen, so we change it as *"он не был готов"*. In order to make correct translation of the proverb it is necessary to identify if there is such kind of saying in Uzbek as well. If this saying doesn't exist in Uzbek you have to choose analogical phrase that has another basis, some parts of the speech can also be changed.

It is also important to consider that stylistic and emotional complexion are not always the same. To cut a

long story short, the process of translating of quite simple sayings demands some knowledge in this sphere, considering the peculiarities of a particular language, as it is always difficult to translate something, which is the part of some culture of the nation

Considering these all, it is vital to teach learners from their early ages to use aphorisms and proverbs appropriately.

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