



ENGLISH
APPLIED
TRANSLATION
Department

MAY 2023

PRINCIPLES OF MODERN APPROACH TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL TRANSLATION



SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

Merhaba ВІТАННЯ
Bonjour Halo 여보세요 Привет Hallo
ابح Ciao हैलो Olá হ্যালো
Hello こんにちは 你好 Hola
dzień dobry

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR
VAZIRLIGI**

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI



**CHET TIL TA'LIMIDA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUV TAMOIYILLARI VA
ILMIY-AMALIY TARJIMA RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYA MATERIALLARI**

Proceedings of the Republican Scientific-Practical Conference

**PRINCIPLES OF MODERN APPROACH TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE
EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL TRANSLATION**

PART 2

May 29

TASHKENT 2023

Ushbu konferentsiya materiallari 2023 - yilda o'tkazilishi rejalashtirilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro'yxatini tasdiqlash to'g'risida O'zbekiston respublikasi oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2023-yil 2 - may 118-son buyrug'i asosida to'plam holatiga keltirildi.

—Chet tillarini o'rgatishning turlicha yondashuvlari: muammo va yechimlar mavzusidagi respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari

Toshkent 2023 - 279 bet.

Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari to'plami – Toshkent: O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillar universiteti, Tarjimonlik fakulteti, Ingliz tili amaliy tarjima kafedrası, may 2023 yil -279 bet.

Respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallarida mamlakatimizda chet tillarni o'qitishni rivojlantirish, ta'lim sifatini oshirish, o'quvchi yoshlarning chet tillarni o'rganish bo'yicha ko'nikma va malakalarini oshirish, chet tillarni chuqur o'rganish, o'quvchi yoshlarning zamonaviy bilimga ega bo'lishi va professional ko'nikmalarni egallashlari, til o'rgatishning eng samarali va intensiv metodlarini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga tadbiiq etish, xalqaro aloqa vositasi sifatida chet tillarni o'rgatishning eng zamonaviy metodlarini amaliyotga tadbiiq etish, chet tillarni o'rgatishda turlicha yondashuvlar, chet tilni o'qitish va o'rganishda muammolar va yechimlar, tilshunoslik, adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb masalalari kabi turli masalalar chuqur tahlil qilingan.

Mazkur ilmiy-amaliy ma'ruza tezislar to'plamida mamlakatimiz turli yo'nalish va mutaxassislik olimlari, OTMning professor o'qituvchilari, ilmiy tadqiqot institutlari va markazlarining ilmiy xodimlari, tadqiqotchilari, magistr va talabalarning ilmiy – tadqiqot ishlari natijalari mujassamlashgan.

Mas'ul muharrirlar: f.f.d. (PhD) M.Y.Baxtiyarov, H.B. Bakirova, S.Sh.Mamatkulova.

Texnik muharrirlar: N.R.Xonqulova, Y.E.Abdurahmonov, N.B.Raimova.



ENGLISH
APPLIED
TRANSLATION



Tahrir hay'ati a'zolari: f.f.d. (PhD) M.Y.Baxtiyorov, S.S.Xodjayeva, A.A.Nazarov,
G.A.Xalilova, D.E.Inamova.

To'plamga kiritilgan ma'ruza tezislarning mazmuni, undagi ma'lumotlar va me'yoriy hujjatlarning to'g'riligi hamda fikr-mulohazalar, keltirilgan takliflarga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.





ENGLISH
APPLIED
TRANSLATION



THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ENGLISH IDIOMS

Jonikulov Abdullo Ziyodullo o'g'li,

Teacher of the English Applied

translation department,

Uzbekistan state world languages university

Abstract

The article deals with the importance of learning English idioms during language classes. There are analyzed idioms as a phrase or expression that typically presents a figurative, non-literal meaning attached to the phrase. Some phrases which become figurative idioms, however, do retain the phrase's literal meaning. Categorized as formulaic language, an idiom's figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning.

Key words: English idioms, phrases, formulaic language, figurative meaning, literal meaning, idiomatic expressions, proverbs and sayings.

Idioms are groups of words that can mean things other than what they say. The meanings vary from location to location (and possibly speaker to speaker), and they often depend on context for meaning. The English language is rich in idiomatic expressions. English idioms present great variety of constructions and combinations which are mostly unchangeable and may not follow basic rules of grammar. The meanings of some idioms can be easily understood (in general; come out; at first; the root of all evil); the meaning of other idioms can not be understood from their meanings of their components (on end; pack it in; high and low). Some idioms contain proper names (a Jack of all trades; Uncle Sam; meet one's Waterloo); some other idioms are comparisons (as clear as a bell; as the crow flies). Proverbs and sayings may also have idiomatic character (every cloud has a silver lining; still waters run deep; it never rains but it pours) idiomatic expressions have long played an important role in the English language. In fact, the use of idioms is so widespread that an understanding of these expressions is essential to successful communication, whether in listening, speaking, reading or writing. The student may learn grammar and, with time, acquire adequate vocabulary, but without a working knowledge



of such idioms as above all, to get along, on the whole, to look up, etc., even the best student's speech will remain awkward and ordinary. Of course, the idioms selected for study should have practical value and be within the student's ability to comprehend. Such expressions as to set the world on fire or to wash one's dirty laundry in public may be very colorful, but they do little to help the student achieve fluency in English.

If we pay attention to the history of idioms, it is not originally an English word – it is one of the many that have come into the language from Greek. “Idiom” means one of a kind” and indicates that a phrase is being used with a special meaning that can be very different to the literal meaning.

If someone says “When Mr. Blogs fell over the files someone had left on the floor, he hit the roof”, we can understand that though Mr. Blogs actually hit the floor, he was extremely angry about it; because ‘hitting the roof is an idiom for being very angry and letting everyone know it. Idioms are a problem for language learners because they have to be learned individually, they are often ungrammatical, and English people often assume that their listeners know the idiom, and make a joke or a pun on it. For example “When Mr. Blogs fell over the files someone had left on the floor, he went ballistic.” (That is, he hit the roof like a rocket starting on its journey). Idioms exist in every language. An idiom to dying. Idioms also refers to a dialect or jargon of a group of people, either in a certain region or a group with common interests, like a science, music, art and business. Because of idioms, learning a language can be complicated. After you can conjugate verbs, and know a lot of words, you may still have difficulty speaking the language with native users. This is partly due to the use of idioms and would also depend of which region of a country you were in. Idiom usage is not just regional, but also varies according to people's interests and social groups. The best way to pick up on the meaning of certain idioms would be to converse with people and ask them for a clarification of the idiom if you are not clear about the idiom they used. There are certain things that happen in every culture and there are idioms to deal with them.

- In Norwegian and Czech, “walking around hot porridge” refers to beating around the bush, which is also an idiom meaning not getting to the point.
- If you are in Italy or Turkey and you say you are “as hungry as a wolf” then you



are starving.

If it is raining in large amounts, most cultures have an interesting way of saying that:

- In English, it would be “raining cats and dogs”
- In Africa, they might say “it’s raining old women with clubs”
- Many languages refer to heavy rain as coming in buckets or as rain coming out of a bucket.

- In Norway they say “it’s raining female trolls”

- The Irish say “it’s throwing cobblers knives”

Comparing idioms between countries can also be interesting:

- In Finnish, “with long teeth” means you are doing something that you really don’t want to do

- In French, “to have long teeth” means you are ambitious.

The key to understanding the local idioms is to listen carefully and to ask questions of local speakers.

Furthermore, we can use idioms in the field of music largely. For example:

- If you “fine tune” something, you make small improvements to it.
- “Changing your tune” means changing your mind.
- If you are “whistling Dixie” or “whistling in the dark” you are overly positive about something.

- If you try and make a decision too early without knowing all the facts, people may tell you that “it’s not over ‘till the fat lady sings.”

Drama and dance have idioms, too, like:

- “Break a leg” means good luck.
- If you are a “ham” you overact.
- If you say, “it takes two to tango” you mean that more than one person is at fault or involved.
- If you “tab dance” your way out of a sticky situation, that implies that you get out of it in a clever way.
- Being “in the spotlight” means you are the center of attention.
- Remember, a group of people with shared interests such as the arts or business



will have their own idioms. As with all idioms it will be easier to understand the *idioms*

if you concentrate on what is being said and ask questions about the meanings of the idioms. Idioms challenge the conventional usage of words which otherwise would have reduced to the literal definitions. However, remember that learning idioms is not easy - a causal reading can make those idioms look hilarious and they make the already difficult English language even more intricate. But, you are left with less options as being a master of those complicated idioms is essential to make your language similar to that of the native speakers. Idioms can be learned only looking at the context and figuring out the hidden meaning of a word. These tricky figures of speech originate from older usages where the literal meaning of is some what different than what they suggest. Idioms are also effective in replacing a literal words and expressions and there are times when they describe a word with its complete shades of meaning. Doing this *they* reduce the effort of explaining a situation by elaborating *it in a few words*. Sometimes, also considered the most *difficult figures of speech, idioms can not* be translated literally. There are some *examples of using idioms in literature*: "We may have started by beating about the bush, but we ended by barking up the wrong tree." (P. M. S. Hacker, *Human Nature: The Categorical Framework*. Wiley, 2011), "Some of the places they used for repairs, Bill said, had taken to calling themselves 'auto restoration facilities' and *charging an arm and a leg*." (Jim Sterba, *Frankie's Place: A Love Story*. Grove, 2003) , "Anytime they *came up short* on food, they yanked one of the pigs out of the pen, slit its throat, and went on a steady diet of pig meat." (Jimmy Breslin, *The Short Sweet Dream of Eduardo Gutierrez*. Three Rivers Press, 2002), "Mrs. Profuse is prone to malapropisms and mangled **idioms**, as when she says she wishes to 'kill one bird with two stones' and teases Mr. Onyimdzi for having a white girl 'in' (rather than 'up') his sleeve. " (Catherine M. Cole, *Ghana's Concert Party Theatre*. Indiana University Press, 2001), "'Just the normal filling for you today then?' Blossom enquires at her usual breakneck speed, blinking rapidly. She's got one brown eye and one blue, suiting her quirky style.

'The ball's in your shoe!' "The saying, of course, is *the ball's in your court*, but Blossom is always getting her **idioms mixed** up." (Carla Caruso, *City glitter*. Penguin, 2012). William Shakespeare was one of the best writers. He used a *lot of* idioms in his

novel. Shakespeare is credited with coining more than 2,000 words, infusing thousands more existing ones with electrifying new meanings and forging idioms that would last for centuries. 'A fool's paradise,' 'at one *fell* swoop,' 'heart's content,' 'in a pickle,' 'send him packing,' 'too much of a good thing,' 'the game is up,' 'good riddance,' 'love is blind,' and 'a sorry sight,' to name a few.

"**Idioms** vary in 'transparency': that is, whether their meaning can be derived from the literal meanings of the individual words. For example, *make up [one's] mind* is rather transparent in suggesting the meaning 'reach a decision' while *kick the bucket* is far from transparent in representing the meaning 'die.'" (Douglas Biber et al., *Longman -Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. Pearson, 2002),

"The thought hit me that this was a pretty pathetic way to *kick the bucket—being* accidentally poisoned during a photo shoot, of all things--and I started weeping at the idiocy of it all." (Lara St. John). "People use **idioms** to make their language richer and more colorful and to convey subtle shades of meaning or intention. Idioms are used often to replace a literal word or expression, and many times the idiom better describes the full nuance of meaning. Idioms and idiomatic expressions can be more precise than the literal words, often using fewer words but saying more. For example, the expression *it runs in the family* is shorter and more succinct than saying that a physical or personality trait 'is fairly common throughout one's extended family and over a number of generations.'"

English idioms are recognizable because the literal meaning might not make sense. If **someone** says they will **turn over a new leaf** after getting into trouble, then we should not ask ourselves why they are taking up gardening but assume that the phrase has an idiomatic meaning (to make a start on becoming a better person). So if someone if you hear of a person who tries to **pass the buck** about being a **bull in a china shop** because he was **catty** about the **apple of someone's eye**, you can assume that very idiomatic language is being used, therefore people should use idioms with care, and only when they are sure of their meaning. Some idioms are very colorful, but they can also express strong feelings, and it is easy to give offence without meaning to. If you **say** someone has a **light touch** you are praising that person's ability to run things without interfering, but if you say that person is **light-fingered**, you are calling him a thief. A **person** who **does** not



give away secrets may be **poker-faced** but if he is **tight-lipped** he is angry but saying nothing. Note also that in 21st century England almost the only people who say that it is **raining cats and dogs** are pensioners and language students. A modern Englishman will more probably remark '**It's chucking down**'.

Some idioms last for generations, but others come in and out of fashion in a year or less. So be careful, or your idiom use will **go all pear-shaped**. (Turn out badly.)

Almost every English person uses several idioms in the course of a conversation. Sometimes an idiom is used as a short way of expressing a more complicated idea. For example, if you call something a **parson's egg** this is a quick way of saying that | there are good parts and bad parts to something, but overall it is not satisfactory. Also idioms help to make English a more colorful language. If you say 'learning a language is **an uphill task**', anyone who has walked or ridden a bicycle up a steep hill will immediately understand the effort involved, because idioms sometimes bring a clear mental picture to mind. Say that something is a **drop in the ocean** and your listener knows at once that this is a very tiny amount indeed.

Teachers of English have long recognized that idiomatic expressions add grace and exactness to the language. The alert teacher will make their study an integral part of the teaching process. However, learning such expressions is never an easy task for the student learning English as a second or foreign language. Attempts to translate literally from the student's native tongue usually lead to roundabout expression of meaning and, more often, to confusion, that's why we should know the rules of how to learn and how to use English idioms. Of course, there is a truth that learning idioms is not a piece of cake (very easy) but once you know them they can be a lot of fun, and anyway, because English people use idioms non-stop you will be all at sea (totally confused) in most conversations until you learn the ropes (understand how things work). However, by reading English texts or listening to native speakers will help you to find you a large number of idioms. After a while some idioms will become familiar, and you will learn the places and situations where you hear them. Moreover, English newspapers use idioms a lot, but they often make puns of the idioms rather than using the original idiom. For example a famous newspaper *critic* wrote of an actor "he went through the range of emotions from a to



(instead of “a to z” which means “all of them”.) So you might prefer to start by reading books, listening to conversations, and of course, doing the exercises.

Reference

1. Catherine M. Cole, *Ghana's Concert Party Theatre*. Indiana University Press, 2001.
2. Susan Huston and Gill Francis, *Pattern Grammar: A Corpus-Driven Approach to the Lexical Grammar of English*. John Benjamin, 2000.
3. Sam Gluckberg. *Understanding Figurative Language*. Oxford Univ. Press, 2001
4. Douglas **Biber**, Longman Student Grammar of Spoken and Written English. Pearson, 2002.
5. **David Wolman**, Righting the Mother Tongue: From Old English to Email, the Tangled Story of English Spelling. Harper, 2010)
6. Bas Arts, Oxford Modern English Grammar. Oxford University Press, 2011
7. <http://idioms.yourdictionary.com>.

THE LANGUAGE CONTEST



ENGLISH
APPLIED
TRANSLATION

Bozorova Vasila, a teacher of
Translation Faculty, UzSLWU

Annotation

Context in language is what surrounds a word or piece of text. In order to understand what words mean, we have to know something about the situation where they are used. In print, a word, phrase or sentence has other text around it. This helps the reader to understand the piece in question.

Keywords: Contestants, method ,communication, fact

Annotatsiya

Tildagi kontekst so'z yoki matn qismini o'rab turgan narsadir. So'zlar nimani anglatishini tushunish uchun biz ular qo'llanilgan vaziyat haqida biror narsa bilishimiz kerak. Chop etishda so'z, ibora yoki jumlaning atrofida boshqa matn mavjud. Bu o'quvchiga mavzuni tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Musobaqa ishtirokchilari, usul, aloqa, fakt



MUNDARIJA

FILOLOGIYA

1. <i>Панжиева Насиба Нармахматовна</i> - ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ ПРИЕМОВ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ТЕКСТЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)	6
2. <i>Nosirova Mushtariyxon, Abdullayeva Diyora, Mazbutova Madina, Karimova Muxtasar</i> - ILMIY MATNLARNING XUSUSIYATLARI	9
3. <i>Азимов Достон</i> - КРОСС-КУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОММУНИКАЦИИ	15
4. <i>Khasanov Mahmudjon Abdurahmanovich</i> - THE RELATION OF MORPHONOLOGICAL ALTERNATION WITH WORD-BUILDING	21
5. <i>Khasanov Mahmudjon Abdurahmanovich</i> - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FEATURES IN INTONOLOGICAL MORPHONOLOGY	30
6. <i>Maftuna Xolmatamov</i> - O'ZBEK INGLIZ TILLARI SUD TIZIMI TERMINLARINING FUNKSIONAL-SEMANTIK TADQIQOTI	40
7. <i>Adilova Zilola Xushnudovna</i> - INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS A FACTOR OF HARMONIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION	44
8. <i>Абдурахмонов Юлдош Ешбориевич</i> - ИНГЛИЗ ВА УЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА ПУБЛИЦИСТИК УСЛУБНИНГ СЕМАНТИК-СТИЛИСТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ	52
9. <i>Farxodova Dilnoza Jumaboyqizi</i> - HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES	58
10. <i>Эркабаева Севинч</i> - КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ШОК: ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ, ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ПУТИ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ	65
11. <i>Saydaxmedova Gulhayoxon</i> - FIELD OF FEAR IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK	71
12. <i>Jonikulov Abdullo Ziyodullo'g'li</i> - THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ENGLISH IDIOMS	74
13. <i>Bozorova Vasila</i> - THE LANGUAGE CONTEST	80
14. <i>Bozorova Vasila</i> - TRANSLATION ON THE BASIS OF FREQUENCY: COMPLIMENT AND COMPLIMENT RESPONSE	83
15. <i>Ikromova Iroda Ilhomjon qizi</i> - TRANSLATIONS AS STRANGERS	90
16. <i>Yunusaliyev Avazbek Shoxidjonugli</i> - TRANSLATION OF THE TEXTS IN THE FIELD OF DIPLOMACY	95