

FEATURES OF TRANSFER OF STABLE TERMS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION**Tillayeva Muyassar Yarbazarovna**

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ABSTRACT

In the speech process, we use not only words to express our thoughts, but also compounds formed from the stable connection of several words.

Linguistic units consisting of a mutually stable relationship of two or more words, ready for the speech process, and available as an opportunity in the memory of language owners, are called stable compounds. The most characteristic features of stable compounds are:

1. Presence in language before the speech process: ready to introduce into speech.
2. Integrity of meaning.
3. Stability of structure and composition. Appropriate use of stable compounds ensures the beauty of speech, so they are the beauty of our speech.

INTRODUCTION

Although the introduction of stable compounds ready for speech is common in terms of the stability of the components, the meaning varies in terms of integrity. Accordingly, stable compounds are divided into the following groups:

- Descriptive expressions.
- Phrases (phraseologisms).
- Proverbs and sayings.
- Words of wisdom (aphorisms).

Descriptive expressions are the process of expressing the characteristic features of objects, events and phenomena not by their names, but by their descriptive method.

In each language, people use various metaphorical linguistic means to express their attitude to the world of things and events in a figurative, emotionally touching and exciting form, which leads to comparative phraseology. The compared person, thing, character, event, landscape are often metaphorically compared with images familiar to the listener. As a result, the image becomes clearer, the imagery of expression increases, high emotionality and emotionality are created.

Phraseological expressions have different meanings in meaning and functions: they express the character, object, situation, event, property of people, are used in artistic language as a means of stylistic coloring, exaggeration, amplification. Phraseological units are found as regular expressions in the form of aphorisms, slang, animation, metaphors. Phraseological expressions created by writers are called separate phraseological units, and they can gradually stabilize. Some phraseological expressions can also be found in other languages with a grammatical, semantic structure or stylistic feature.

With the development of social life, the growth and development of science and technology, the phraseological layer of the language is enriched, it includes new expressions. Some of the existing expressions have additional meanings.

Phraseologisms are lexically inseparable combinations of words. Phraseologisms have a unique morphological and syntactic structure in which not a single component can be omitted or omitted. Because they have an integral meaning and are used in figurative, figurative terms.

English comparative phraseological units consist of the following components:

1. A component representing the name of the compared object, thing, event. This component acts as a subject to other components.
2. A component that acts as a reference tool for comparison. This component usually acts as a formative word and is called the object of comparison.
3. Comparative relationship connecting the object and the subject (the first and second components).
4. An intermediate component used between the subject and the object, representing common features.

To use a comparative phraseological unit in the speech process, it must have its first component (subject). However, this theme is volatile and can be easily replaced by other words. This indicates that the material expression of the subject is constantly changing, and the object is constant, that is, unchanged.

Например, можно создать новый сравнительный фразеологизм, легко заменив компонент долины «долина», который является предметом вышеуказанной сравнительной единицы, другим названием:

Dengizdek keng ufq - as wide horizon as the sea

Dengizdek bepoyon dalalar - wide fields like the sea

Daryo suvi qutirib, tomdek keladigan toshlarni, simyog'ochdek daraxtlarni oqizib kela boshladi.

The water of the sea ragged and flowed stones the big as house and the trees as tall as high as pillars.

The example shows that the author used 2 comparative phrases in one sentence. But none of them is a fixed phrase in the language.

Observation of the translation analysis of comparative phraseological units of different languages shows that peoples have common and specific symbols. But this does not deny that each linguistic means of expression was formed independently as a result of historical development. The similarity of the linguistic means of different languages is explained by the fact that the proximity of ways of life is reflected in their language. It is important to note that the features of one language may belong to another language. Thus, the responsibility for recreating the artistic and aesthetic value of the original in translation requires taking into account the peculiarities of interlingual commonality and originality. In this context, the translation process may concern general emblems and private emblems.

General logos. Many things and events arise as a symbol of the same event in the language of a number of peoples due to non-linguistic factors, in other words, the linguistic means of many languages serve to create the same figurative image in live communication. This is due to the fact that the system of expression of any language reflects the results of universal human experience, while the fox in all languages is a symbol of cunning, deceit, the bear is used as a symbol of carelessness, the elephant as a symbol of anxiety, restraint.

The interdependence of symbols, which are objects of comparative phraseological units, thus indicates the presence of a comparative commonality in languages. Therefore, if we look at English and Uzbek phraseological units formed on the basis of artistic comparison, we will see that many of them are similar to the objects of comparison of use. Uzbeks compare the redness of a girl's face with an apple, and the British with a cherry. Meanwhile, Uzbeks compare cherries to girlish lips. For example, in the following example from Na Mill to Yachng, we see how English comparative units are similar to Uzbek comparative units:

Uning oydek yuziga, qaldirg'och qonatidek qora qoshlariga, osmon singari moviy ko'zlariga va g'unchadek lablariga, qizil olmadek yanoqlariga ... shamshoddek qomatiga qancha qarasang ham, ko'zingni uzolmaydigan darajada go'zal edi.

She had a face like moon, dark eyebrows as the wing of swallow, blue eyes like the sky and lips like a bud, cheeks as red rose, a figure as sesame and she was as pretty as it was impossible to take eyes from her [5, 45].

One of the biggest problems that arises in the translation process is the problem of translating phraseological units. Although phraseological units are not studied as a separate science, it has its own stage of development. After all, since the emergence of language, language has a layer of phraseological units. An important aspect of the phraseological units mentioned in the Bible is that although some of the expressions mentioned in it have become archaic expressions, we can find equivalents of most of the expressions in different languages. Although the expressions of such expressions differ from each other, the concept is general, that is, they have the same meaning.

Phrases (phrases, proverbs, sayings) that exist in the language reflect the whole history and way of life of this people, so writers often refer to them. Phrases are an alternative methodological tool in making the language of a work of art juicy and expressive. Figuratively speaking, just as an eye is an ornament on a ring, so a phrase gives vitality to a speaker's speech, to a writer's image.

Phrases should be used appropriately in a speech or play, with clarity of thought, with a focus on the scope. Phraseological units are an inexhaustible wealth in the lives of writers and journalists. They are distinguished from other forms of written and oral style by their concise form and deep meaning.

When we look at the theory of phraseology from a semantic stylistic point of view, we must not overlook the extent to which expressions can compete with homonymous words in the process of free use in speech. The components of phraseological units that maintain a strong connection with the language system are more prone to influences from the lexical, word-formation, and phonetic systems of the language. This allows the components of the phraseological unit to maintain a certain degree of lexical, word-formation, and phonetic compatibility in phraseology.

The regularity of phraseological relations in the lexical commentary considers the peculiar laws of formation of phraseological units in English phraseology in the following aspects: semantic transformations in the process of formation of phraseological units; distinction of derivative phraseologies from basic phraseologies; formation of similar products; To consider the peculiarities of such phenomena as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy in the process of formation of phraseology, as well as the means of demonstrating the development of phraseology in explanatory and translated dictionaries on the basis of variance, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy. serves to study the basic laws of the development of phraseology.

Depending on the constituent parts of the phrase, we divide it into noun and verb units. In English, depending on the degree of integration of its constituent components, equestrian phraseological units are divided into four:

1. Phraseological units consisting of fixed (invariant) components;
2. Stable - phraseological units consisting of *alternative components*, in such expressions at least one of the components remains unchanged, it is allowed to replace other components with their alternatives;
3. Stable - phraseological units consisting of *alternative and variable components*, *the normative addition of variable elements* to the composition of such expressions is allowed; variable elements replace rhymes and at least one lexical variant is preserved in the phraseological unit structure;
4. Stable - phraseological units consisting of *variable components*, *ie phrases* that have no alternative and allow the normative addition of variable elements that replace pronouns.

Vocabulary is made up of words and phrases based on those words. A word is a lexical unit of vocabulary, and a phrase is a phraseological unit. These are generalized and called lexical units. The phrase serves as a lexical meaning. Accordingly, it is a lexical unit and in this sense is placed next to the word.

Phrases have a unique morphological and syntactic structure, and it is impossible to exclude or omit any component in their composition. Because they have a whole meaning and are used in figurative, figurative terms. The phrase has historical norms and methods, the meaning of which is clarified in a particular speech process.

In conclusion, the translator is the mediator between the two languages, the author creates the work in his native language, and the translator re-creates the work in another language and becomes the author of the translation. How well a product of a second language is in the reader's mind depends on the skill of the translator.

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