

## TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** *Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Sometimes it can be hard putting word of one language into targeted one. They should be able to give full meaning and appeal to the sentence*

*While translating translator encounters some collocations and for making his work meaningful he should know the exact translation of it and how to put it into the text. Sometimes translation cannot match with exact meaning but the important thing is reading should get the content.*

**Key words:** *collocation, weak, strong collocation, combination, content, relationship, non-native English speaker, unnatural sound, specific meaning.*

### **Introduction.**

In Uzbek we have collocation as we called them 'so'z birikmalari' and sometimes it is not like the way collocations are described in English. Also there are some proverb that can exactly give the meaning of some collocations.

A collocation is a group of two or more words that are almost always put together **to create a specific meaning**. Using a different combination of words sounds unnatural or awkward. Some common collocations are: to make a mistake, but not to do a mistake.

Collocation refers to how words go together or form fixed relationships. Collocation -the habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word of words with a frequency greater than chance.

### **Main part.**

Collocation maybe strong or weak. Strong collocation are where the link between the two words is quite fixed and restricted. Weak collocations are where a word can collocate with many other words.

For Example

Heavy rain (not thick rain)

And in translation also kuchli yomg'ir (not og'ir yomg'ir)

High temperature (not tall temperature)

In translation yuqori harorat (not baland harorat)

It is clear that in while translating collocations in Uzbek we should pay attention whether word match together or not. If we cannot choose a proper word it loses its real meaning and beauty. In both languages when words cannot fit together it loses its naturalness and seems weird

For Example: Have an experience (not do/make experience)

In Uzbek also tajribasi bor (not tajriba qilmoq)

Below you can see seven main types of collocation in sample sentences.

- adverb + adjective.

Invading that country was an **utterly stupid** thing to do

(O'ta ahmoqona)

- adjective + noun.

The doctor ordered him to take **regular exercise**

(Doimiy mashq)

- noun + noun. ...

Let's give Mr Jones a **round of applause**

(Olqishlar)

- noun + verb. ...

- The **lion** started **to roar** when it heard the **dog barking**.

(Sher nara tortdi), (it hurishi)

- verb + noun. ...

- I always try to **do my homework** in the morning, after **making my bed**.

(uy vazifasini bajarmoq), (yotog'ini tayyorlamoq)

- verb + expression with preposition. ...

- We had to return home because we **had run out of money**.

(Pul tugab qolishi)

- verb + adverb.

- Mary **whispered softly** in John's ear.

(ohista pichirlamoq)

In the [English language](#), [collocation](#) refers to a natural combination of [words](#) that are closely affiliated with each other.

Collocations may seem natural to native writers and speakers, but are not obvious to non-native English speakers. For instance, the adjective "dark" collocates with "chocolate", but not with tea.

**Dark chocolate, black tea**

But in Uzbek we it is a bit different **qora qahva, qora shokolad**. We use black for both of them while translating into Uzbek.

**Make a trouble** -muammo yaratmoq. But We never use it as a create a trouble as we translate it into Uzbek.

Numerous studies have been carried based on collocations and collocational relations. Lyons (1997) believes that a collocation should be considered as a whole and that separating its components does not give a legitimate meaning equal to the combination of them.

You are a heavy smoker”. What does such a sentence mean in English when the adjective “heavy” collocates with the noun “smoker”? Semantically, it means that you smoke a lot. Therefore, when you come to put such a sentence in another language, let us say, Uzbek, what can you say about that? Well, if you translate it literally, the rendered translation would look funny and awkward for the native speaker of the target language text, which is Uzbek in this case. Hence, the translator in this case has to manage the translation and give the meaning intended behind saying something like that.

#### **Conclusion.**

It is well known that the derivational sequence of linguistic units can not be fully understood only on the basis of grammatical research, because word formation in its extralinguistic basis is a product of speech activity. As a result of syntactic-semantic analysis of root word combination in the English language, on the basis of a detailed analysis, it was shown that root words can be combined with other words in speech, forming various models.

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