

# Translation of phraseological units with a gastronomic component

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**Abstract:** The study is focused on the analysis of the English gastronomic code. The code is analyzed with the help of the material of phraseological units the "food product" component and translation ways. The author consistently proves the position that the units of gastronomic code are extremely important for the understanding of English mentality.

**Keywords:** English language; phraseology; etymology; gastronomy; translation; Uzbek translation; Russian meaning.

Uzbek translation has gained significant achievements in recent years. Having noted with satisfaction the success of its growth rate, we should not forget that the work that needs to be done, the problems are also significant. Translation has become a part of linguistics. It helped to establish rules that regulate relations between languages and determined similarities and differences between them. Translation interacts with different branches of linguistics. In one aspect, this is related to General Linguistics: syntax, semantics and morphology. On the other hand, it interacts with Stylistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, making it an important source for Linguistics in other areas such as comparative studies, bilingualism and second language education. In addition with tourism especially , gastronomic tourism. The difference of gastronomic tourism from ordinary tourism is that in gastronomic tourism, tourists get acquainted with the unusual taste of dishes and the traditions of cooking. The phrase gastronomic tourism is interpreted differently in special literature "culinary tourism" - "food tourism" - "food tourism", "gastronomic tourism". For the first time, the phrase "culinary tourism" - was used in 1998 by Associate Professor of Bowling Green University of Ohio L.Long gave the idea that "people perceive other cultures through their local cuisine." Improving the quality of service in gastronomic tourism is largely dependent on the adequate translation of the range of food products,

The process of thorough study of language units in selected foreign languages is of great importance in order to carry out work in the field of translation. In addition, in order to be able to perceive the difference in culture, it is also required to understand and learn the folk mentality in the original text language.

Phraseology as a linguistic discipline appeared relatively recently. Many questions of phraseology still do not have an unambiguous solution. First of all, this concerns the interpretation of the term "phraseology" itself. The absence of a single point of view gives rise to different approaches to the analysis of the structure of phraseological units<sup>1</sup>. According to V.V. Vinogradov, idioms are unmotivated units acting as equivalents of words.

Most idiomatic expressions have deep roots dating back to centuries of history and their trace can be traced in many languages. Such idioms can be considered international. Literature, scientific and technological progress plays an important role in the appearance of idiomatic expressions. Until the 1st century BC, the population of the island of Britain was made up of Celtic tribes. Then Britain was invaded by the Roman legions. Roman domination brought with it ancient culture. Since then, many idioms from ancient myths and legends have entered the language, for example, the apple of discord - яблоко раздора; to kill the goose that lays the golden egg - tuzni yeb, tuzlig'iga tupurma. Ancient traditions were another source of phraseological units. They were brought to the British Isles by the conquerors, but not always accepted by the locals. One of the traditions - secret voting - is evidenced by the phraseology "to spill the beans".

In the XV century, the statements of many writers and poets penetrated into everyday speech. For example, V. Shakespeare significantly replenished phraseological foundation of the English language. His idioms are aimed at a philosophical understanding of life, but among them there are also those that contain the names of food - in one's salad days - в молодые годы./yoshlik chog'ida.

Phraseological equivalents are such correspondences, when using which all the meanings of the original FE are preserved. The use of such a correspondence makes it possible to convey the form and meaning of the English FE most fully, and the translator, if possible, tries to find it. However, it should be borne in mind that there are relatively few phraseological equivalents. They are more common in those expressions that were borrowed from world-famous sources, such as: monuments of ancient culture, sayings of great people, sacred books. Such borrowings are called classical "the apple of discord" is a bone of contention. This great and wealthy church constantly formed an apple of discord. <sup>2</sup>This large and wealthy church has always been "яблоком раздора". The source of this expression was the myth of the apple sent by the "most beautiful" of the Greek goddesses, which led to the beginning of the Trojan War <sup>3</sup>. Here is an example of phraseological units with a gastronomic component with equivalent and adequate translation:

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<sup>1</sup> Кунин, А.В. Основные понятия английской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины и создание англо-русского фразеологического словаря [Текст] / А.В. Кунин. – Москва, 1964. – 1229 с.

<sup>2</sup> Freeman, 2011:59

<sup>3</sup> Elyanova, 2001: 12

№	Idioms	Literal translation in Uz/Rus	Meaning	Close meaning Uz/ Rus
1	as easy as apple pie	Olma pirogi kabi oddiy /простой как яблочный пирог	very easy	Hamirdan qil sug'urgandek onson/проще простого
2	as easy as duck soup	O'rdak shorvasi kabi onson/простой как утиный суп	very easy	Hamirdan qil sug'urgandek onson//проще простого
3	as flat as a pancake	плоский как блин	very flat	очень плоский/ tekis
4	as thick as pea soup	густой как гороховый суп	very thick (can be used with fog as well as with liquids)	очень густой /
5	bread and butter	хлеб и масло/non va saryog'	one's income/job to buy the basic needs of life like food/shelter/clothing	(зарабатывать) на жизнь/ на хлеб/ tirikchilik qilmoq.
6	eat humble pie	съесть скромный пирог/	to be humbled, to admit one's error and apologize	смириться/ проглотить обиду/xatoga ko'z yummoq
7	everything from soup to nuts	все от супа до орехов/ yong'oqdan sho'rvagacha	almost everything that one can think of	Ruxta rejalashtirmoq. /продумать до мелочей
8	have bigger fish to fry	иметь большую рыбу для жарки	to have other more important things to do	иметь другие более важные дела/ bundanda muhim ishlar mavjudligi.
9	have one's cake and eat it too	иметь торт и есть его	to use or spend something and still keep it, to have something both ways	совместить несовместимое
10	in the soup	в супе/ sho'rvada	in serious trouble, in a bad situation	в затруднении, / qiynchilikga duch kelish.
11	pie in the sky	пирог в небесах/ osmonda pirog	an idea or plan that you think will never happen	несбыточный план или мечта/ ushalmas orzu
12	sell like hotcakes	продать как горячие пироги/ issiqina somsa sotgandek	to sell quickly or easily	продать быстро/как горячие пирожки

Over its long history, the English language has been enriched by a huge number of small and beautiful phraseological units. This is how the science of phraseology appeared, which reflected the mentality, culture and traditions of the carrier people. Thus, the study of phraseological units helps to understand and feel the mentality and cultural characteristics of the people, which leads to an improvement in mutual understanding between people. The theoretical significance of this article is not only to expand the understanding of phraseological units with a gastronomic component in the English language and culture but also translate gastronomic phraseological units adequate.

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