

PECULIARITIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN TRANSLATION

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Annotation: *This article investigates the difficulties of phraseological units in translation. Also, the main purpose of this article is that provide some specific information and define how the phraseological units play role for contemporary translation studies., In this article the importance of phraseological units is noted partially and it is considered integral part of any language or culture and knowing these units and appropriate interpretation of them is an evidence of appropriate translation of the whole expression or a work of art.*

Keywords: *phraseology, methods, equivalence, similarity, analysing, importance, translation, mistakes.*

Аннотация: *В статье исследуются трудности фразеологических единиц в переводе. Кроме того, основная цель данной статьи состоит в том, чтобы дать конкретную информацию и определить, какую роль фразеологизмы играют в современном переводоведении. В данной статье частично отмечается важность фразеологизмов, которые считаются неотъемлемой частью любого языка или культуры, а знание этих единиц и их соответствующая интерпретация является свидетельством соответствующей передачи всего выражения или произведения искусства.*

Ключевые слова: *фразеология, методы, эквивалентность, сходство, анализ, важность, перевод, ошибка.*

Annotatsiya *Ushbu maqolada frazeologik birliklarning tarjimadagi qiyinchiliklari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi aniq ma'lumotlarni taqdim etish va frazeologik birliklarning zamonaviy tarjimashunoslik uchun qanday rol o'ynashini aniqlashdir. va bu birliklarni bilish va ularni o'rinli talqin qilish butun ifoda yoki badiiy asarning to'g'ri tarjima qilinganligidan dalolat beradi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *frazeologiya, metodlar, tenglik, o'xshashlik, tahlil qilish, muhimlik, tarjima, xatolar.*

Phraseological units are lexical combinations, the meaning of which is defined by the whole expression. The most distinctive feature of phraseological unit is its emotional expressiveness and conciseness of thought expression. Fairly often, phraseological units are functioning in the newspaper style. It should be noted that phraseological units are very often transformed into "stock phrases".

Knowledge of the language cannot be achieved without studying its phraseological system. Knowing phraseology makes it easy to read both publicist

and artistic literature. Use of consciousness in phraseological units gives a sense of idiom. The aesthetic appearance of the tongue is enhanced by the use of phraseological terms that are not translated, but rather refined. The study is a complex study of modern English language phraseological units, collected from fiction. This aspect of the Phraseology study is important because not only in English but also in other languages, most of the phraseological units are derived from fiction. Such famous linguists as Sh. Balli, V. V. Vinogradov, B. A. Larin, N. M. Shansky, as a starting point take the linguistic classifications which are adjusted generally on criterion of a decomposed of the phraseological unit, on unity of its components depending on which and from a number of additional signs of motivation of value, metaphoricalness – the place of phraseological unit in one of the following sections is defined: phraseological unions (idioms), phraseological unities (metaphorical units), phraseological combinations and phraseological expressions.

In opinion Ya. I. Retskera the same classification is very convenient for theory and practice of translation, but it takes from it only unities and unions, considering that in relation to these two groups of phraseological units it is necessary to apply unequal methods of transfer. So, the translation of phraseological unity, in his opinion, has to be whenever possible figurative, and a transfer of a phraseological union has to be made mainly by reception of complete transformation.

Vlakhov and Florin note that possibility of achievement of the adequate dictionary translation of phraseological unit depends on ratios between units source language (SL-source language) and the target language (TL-target language).

1. Phraseological unit has in TL the exact, not depending on a context full-fledged compliance (semantic value + connotations), i.e. the phraseological unit SL equal to the phraseological unit of TL is translated by an equivalent.

2. Phraseological unit can be transferred to SL this or that compliance, usually with some derogations from an adequate translation, i.e. the phraseological unit of SL approximately equal to the phraseological unit of TL is translated by option (analog).

3. Phraseological unit has no in TL equivalents, analogs, untranslatable in a dictionary order, i.e. the phraseological unit of SL, unequal to the phraseological unit of TL, is transferred by other, not phraseological means. [4] Simplifying the scheme, it is possible to tell that phraseological units transfer or the phraseological unit – the phraseological translation, or other means not phraseological transfer. Phraseological equivalents can be two types. The constant equivalent compliance which is the unique translation and doesn't depend on a context. This type of the translation is called by Ya. I. Retsker "equivalent" in article in which the question of natural compliances at the translation into the native language was for the first time

raised. [4] As any equivalent compliance is an equivalent, it is expedient to call the specified type of the translation a mono-equivalent. These compliances can arise as result of a literal translation of English phraseological units, for example:

time is money – «vaqt juda muhim»,

to dance to somebody's tune – «Kimningdir nog'orasiga o'ynamoq»,

tired as a dog – «itdek charchamoq»,

The translator should define the ways of translation and express the connotative and evaluation functions of the whole expression. It is expedient, according to our opinion, to give an accurate definition to the notion of phraseological unit proposed by A.V.Koonin: "Phraseological unit is separable combinability of word with analysed meaning and a definite stability at a phraseological level.

Moreover, there are some different types of methods depend on dictionaries (the cause of adding dictionary is that every language have peculiar phraseological dictionaries of its own)

The following methods of translation have been utilized in the dictionary:

1. Equivalent method. The meaning and figurativeness of the phraseological units used while translation must coincide. For instance:

Be as busy as a bee – juda band;

Be as strong as a horse – kuchli, baquvvat; fildek kuchi bor;

2. Analogue method. Despite retaining the meaning and context of the translated phraseological units in the original and target languages, the figurativeness is modified by applying this method. For example:

a drop in the bucket-ikki tomchi suvdek o'xshash;

birds of fine feather flock together¹-juda o'xshash;

3. Descriptive method. It is extremely challenging to find any equivalent or analogue for some phraseological units. In this case it is important to find out the description of the translated phraseological unit. For example:

To fiddle while Rome burns – jiddiy narsalarga e'tibor bermasdan, ahamiyatsiz narsalar bilan shug'ullanish.

4. Antonym method. This method encompasses presenting a negative unit in the original language as positive and vice versa:

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched – Jo'jani kuzda sanaymiz.

5. Calque method. It is important to retain the figurativeness of phraseological unit using this method.

An egg today is better than chicken tomorrow – Bugungi ishni ertaga qo'yma!

¹ It is used when describe people have similar characters and interests and others.

6. Combination method. This method is usually applied when either an analogue in the target language cannot fully convey the meaning of the one in the target language or an image of a different time and space is created. In this case calque translation, then descriptive translation is utilized, for comparison - the analogue in the target language is presented (Valiyeva 2010, p. 21). For instance:

To carry coal to Newcastle - (to do something that is obviously superfluous)-
O'rmonga o'tin ko'tarib bormoq.

According to V.I. Dal, translating phraseological units from one language to another presents significant difficulties. When translating, it is important not only to convey the meaning of phraseology, but also to display its imagery, stylistic function, and context features. Many English stable combinations are characterized by ambiguity and stylistic diversity, which complicates their translation into other languages. (V.I. Dal, 1997) One of the frequent mistakes of the translator is the inability to notice phraseological units and their literal translation. Thus, a phraseological unit is often taken as a free combination of words. This leads to gross mistakes and distortion of the meaning of the statement: "After the resounding success she decided to hang up her ax" - instead: - After a resounding success, she decided to retire.

The next difficulty is the difficulty of perceiving a phraseological unit. The translator should select the translation option depending on the context. This is a problem, since the expression can be used with a touch of irony, sarcasm, resentment, bitterness or irritation. The translator should also take into account that most of the English phraseological units have multiple meanings. For example, the expression "to take the floor" in the political sphere means "to speak" and colloquially "to go dancing". Depending on the situation, "you can never tell" can be translated as "how much know" and "what the hell is not joking." Often phraseological units have false counterparts, i.e. phraseological units that coincide with them in form, but completely diverge in content. For example,

"wind in the head" - empty imagination, arrogance;

"run smb. to earth" - to find, get out of the ground (and not "drive, bury someone in the ground");

"stew in one's own juice" - to suffer because of your own stupidity, sort out the mess that you brewed yourself (and not "stew in your own juice"). The English expression "to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth" is close in meaning to the Russian phraseology "to be born in a shirt (shirt)", i.e. to be lucky. Often these expressions are given as correspondences. But the English version cannot be used in the same situations as Uzbek, because it means "to come from a rich family." Often phraseology remains the property of only one language. The exceptions are the so-

called phraseological tracing paper. Everyone knows the phraseology "when cancer is on grief will whistle." In different languages, you can find the corresponding equivalents of this phraseology:

❖ when pigs fly - literally: when pigs fly - English;

Toshbaqa toqqa chiqqanda or Tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda.

According to A.D. Shveytser, cultural knowledge and differences represent one of the main tasks of translation for scientists. For a long time, translation was only related to language. However, translation consists in replacing text material in one language with equivalent text material in another language. The equivalence problem becomes a central topic for theorists. Translation, as a general term, refers to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether written or spoken languages. (A.D. Shveytser, 1973)

There are thousands of culturally limited terms and phraseological units deeply rooted in culture that a translator must deal with. In 1982, A.L. Jakobson gave some examples of cultural fields, such as temporary work, positions and professions, food, drinks, certain aspects of public life, etc. (A.L. Jakobson, 1982) In O.S. Akhmanova talks about measurements, coins, institutions, clothes, etc. (O.S. Akhmanova, 1996)

All these topics distinguish one society from another and complicate the translation of phraseological units. That is why there are many opinions for the possibility or impossibility of their translation. Demands from both sides have always existed. The myth of the Tower of Babel has been interpreted as the beginning of a translation or as a warning that the translation is doomed to failure. Each language has its own way of systematizing reality, therefore, creates the impossibility of translation. The main arguments against the possibility of translation are linguistic.

For example, we can analyze how the color scheme is expressed in different languages. Most phraseological units use only five to seven different terms for colors. But in Hebrew there is no specific term for blue, whereas red, white and black are separated. Instead, there is only one term for yellow and green. The Rhodesian language has only four colors.

Another argument in favor of the impossibility of translation is the lack of symmetry between languages. For example, the Eskimo language has 30 words for snow, Argentina has 200 names for horse skin, and Arabic uses many synonyms to refer to camel.

Scholars such as R. Jakobson, B. Croce supported the impossibility of translation due to the existence of poetry full of connotations and stylistic techniques that cannot be translated (R. Jakobson, 1982).

The translator may also face the problem of national and cultural differences between similar phraseological units in two different languages. Coinciding in meaning, phraseological units may have different stylistic coloring. In some cases, the use of phraseology in the source text is based on the use of the possibilities of national and cultural color, for example, to build an artistic image, and then even the presence of a dictionary match does not help the translator in solving the problem. For example, the expression when queen Ann was alive, which can be phraseological "in immemorial times" and retain its direct meaning "at the court of Queen Anne". This phraseology cannot be translated by some Russian phraseology without losing the national and cultural flavor (for example, under Tsar Peas, since it is not associated with the signs of that time in the original text: ladies, intrigues, balls).

Perhaps the most appropriate solution would be either to choose a royal name more famous for the Russian reader (at the court of King Arthur), or in favor of temporary remoteness (as in the Middle Ages).

❖ Problems may arise even when translating international phraseological units that have the same source and approximately the same meaning in different languages, but received different functional characteristics. For example, in English the well-known saying Caesar's wife must be above suspicion corresponds to the Russian "Wife Caesar should be above suspicion", but unlike English, where this phraseology is easily split into components that can be used separately, implying the whole, these components are not so autonomous, so when translation the most correct way is to restore the whole: Madam, you are Caesar's wife. "Madame, Caesar's wife should be above suspicion.

❖ Another aspect of this problem is the similarity of phraseological units having different, even opposite meanings. The translator is often let down by such an external similarity, so you need to be attentive to the details of phraseological expression, since the correspondences can be very far apart in form. For example, there are two proverbs in English that are quite similar in form: every tree is known by its (his) fruit and as the tree, so the fruit, the values of which are quite far apart from each other and therefore when translating, they get completely different forms (and, accordingly, associations): "a tree is recognized by its fruits" (a person is recognized by his deeds, an association with the Bible) and "an apple does not fall far from the apple tree" (bad is inherited, associations with folk wisdom, common sense).

❖ The system of phraseological units also includes various kinds of historical phrases that have become winged expressions, but are differently significant for the source and translating cultures. Some of them acquire great versatility and are relatively easy to recreate in translation, becoming, in turn, a fact of the translating

culture. However there are also expressions that have several phraseological correspondences, depending on the context. So, the famous phrase of Oliver Cromwell (according to legend) "Put your trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry!" can be translated in two ways into language: "Rely on God and keep the powder dry!" or "Hope in God, but do not flatter yourself," which more conveys the colloquial character of the original unit.

❖ One of the most difficult types of phraseological units to translate is phraseological units based on modern realities. Some of them quickly become well-known and become widespread, penetrating into international dictionaries of modern culture; thus phraseological units are relatively easy to recognize in context and are translated, as a rule, by means of calculus.

Therefore, drawing the conclusion to the abovementioned information, it should be noted that translation of phraseological units is the most crucial and rather difficult task for the translator. The reason is that translators should pay their attention to the coincidence of presentive and logical meanings of phraseological units in the source and target languages during the translation processes and types of contexts in which they are functioning. However, loss and change of stylistic or connotative functions of phraseological units can be the result of misinterpretation of an idiom or the whole expression in the target language. Taking into consideration some peculiarities of a phraseological unit functioning and an adequate translation of it, translator should interpret and translate this phraseological unit in a proper way and prevent functioning and elaboration of "translator's false friends".

The subject and tasks, scope and methods of studying phraseology have not yet been clearly defined, and therefore have not received full coverage. The linguists did not work out there is no consensus on what phraseology is, therefore, there is no unity of views on the composition of these units in the language. Some researchers include stable combinations in phraseology, others only certain groups. So, some linguists do not include proverbs, sayings and winged words in the category of phraseological units, considering that they differ in their semantics and syntactic structure from phraseological units. In conclusion, as the idiomaticity depends on precisely what is meant by the term, the degree of idiomaticity should also be taken into account while translating phraseological units.



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