

CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND EXPRESSIONS

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Abstract: This article discusses the challenges encountered in translating phraseological units during the translation process between Uzbek and English. It focuses on selecting appropriate equivalents, applying them effectively, and addressing issues arising when there are no direct equivalents between the two languages. The article emphasizes the importance of conveying phraseological units with suitable equivalents in a way that is clear to readers while preserving the original meaning. Additionally, it proposes solutions for ensuring accurate translation while maintaining the essence of the original content.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается процесс перевода фразеологических единиц в английском и узбекском языках, выбор эквивалентов и их применение. Также рассматриваются проблемы, возникающие в процессе перевода, а также способы замены фразеологических единиц, для которых нет прямых эквивалентов между двумя языками, с использованием аналогов, которые будут понятны читателям, при этом сохраняя исходный смысл. В статье предлагаются решения для правильного выполнения перевода, сохраняя при этом оригинальное содержание.

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada ingliz tili va o'zbek tilida tarjima jarayonida duch keladigan frazeologik birliklarni tarjima qilish ularga muqobil variantlar tanlash va ularni tadbiq etish, shu bilan bir qatorda tarjima jarayonida duch keladigan muammolar va ikki til o'rtasida muqobil variantlari bo'limgan fraziologik birliklarga ekvivalentlar bilan to'ldirish va o'quvchilarga tushinarli shaklda yetkizib berish va shu bilan birgalikda asl mazmunni saqlab qolish muhim

ahamiyat kasb etadi. Maqolada asl mazmunni saqlab qolgan holda tarjimani to'g'ri amalga oshirish yechimlari taklif etiladi.

Keywords: phraseological units, phraseological fusion, phraseological combination, phraseological collocation.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, фразеологическое слияние, фразеологическое сочетание, фразеологическое сочетание (комбинация).

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birliklar, frazeologik chatishma, frazeologik birikma, frazeologik birikuv.

INTRODUCTION

A translator inevitably has to deal with the translation of phraseological units, whether working on written or oral translation. In some cases, phraseological units can be seamlessly translated into another language without hesitation. However, there are instances where certain units lack direct equivalents in the target language, or their meanings may not align perfectly. One of the primary reasons for this is the cultural and national differences between the source and target languages, including the specific meanings and usages of phrases among native speakers. First, let us address the question: What is phraseology? As a linguistic field, phraseology focuses on identifying the patterns and principles governing the use of idiomatic expressions in speech. The translation of phraseological units is largely categorized into three main groups, based on the theory of Russian linguist

V.V. Vinogradov.

1. Phraseological Fusion

2. Phraseological Combination

3. Phraseological Collocation

Phraseological units are translated in all three groups, but the methods of translation differ depending on the category. Translating and enhancing the artistic quality of phraseological units largely depends on the translator's skill.

Translating and applying these units based on their respective categories

enhances the quality and effectiveness of the translation.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article explores the translation of phraseological units between Uzbek and English, which belong to different language families. Proper translation of phraseological units between languages contributes to enhancing the artistic quality of the text in the target language.

RESULTS

This article discusses the types of phraseological translations, which include:

Phraseological fusions, phraseological collocations phraseological combinations. We have examined and analyzed the challenges of translating phraseological units across languages.

DISCUSSION

In the process of translation, not only between English and Uzbek but also in other languages, it often becomes necessary to translate both phraseological units and proverbs from the source language. Naturally, this can pose challenges for the translator, as translating phraseological units requires significant knowledge and skill. As mentioned earlier, the translation of phraseological units is categorized into three groups. The first type, phraseological fusions, involves combinations where the meaning is not directly tied to the individual words within the expression. These units are not frequently encountered, but when they do appear in translation, they can pose significant challenges. For example: "Keep posted" – to keep someone informed about the latest updates. "Piece of cake" – something easy. As we can see from these examples, the meaning of the expressions cannot be derived from the individual words within them. Without prior knowledge of these phrases, translating them accurately would be nearly impossible.

The second type, phraseological combinations, also has a figurative meaning like the first type, but the meaning is still linked to the individual words

in the phrase. This can be explained with the following examples: "Night owl" – someone who stays up late at night. "No use crying over spilt milk" – there's no point in crying over something that can't be undone. It is clear that translating these types of phraseological units does not pose the same difficulties as the first type. The meaning can often be inferred from the individual words themselves. For instance, translating "night owl" literally might give us "night bird," but we understand that it refers to a person who is active at night, based on context. Similarly, "no use crying over spilt milk" could be translated literally as "there's no use crying after the milk is spilled," and the meaning is still clear. In both cases, while a word-for-word translation may not perfectly capture the exact meaning, the overall message is still easily understood through context. The third type, phraseological collocations, involves combinations where only some of the words have a figurative meaning, while others retain their literal sense. These are primarily combinations of nouns and verbs, where the verb carries a figurative meaning, while the noun keeps its original meaning. We frequently encounter such combinations when learning English. For example: "Have breakfast" – to have a meal in the morning. "Have a stomach" – to experience stomach pain. We have likely come across these expressions when discussing various forms of eating or pain. Another example is "to foot the bill" – to pay for something. In this case, "bill" refers to a literal bill (a statement of charges), while "foot" is used figuratively, meaning to pay or cover the cost.

CONCLUSION

Although translating phraseological units can present challenges, it is crucial for the translation to maintain high quality, preserve the original meaning, and effectively reach the reader's understanding. Enhancing the artistic quality and impact of the translation largely depends on the translator's knowledge and skill.

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