

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract. This article explores main problems when translating phraseological units from English to Uzbek. How the translation of phraseological units influence. Translation progress and explores main challenges such as cultural differences, lack of equivalence and highlights possible strategies for their translation. The paper offers a comparative analysis of translation phraseological units in two languages. The findings are valuable for linguistics, researches and anyone who is interested it translation.

Key words. Phraseological units, idioms, cultural specificity adaptation, substitution, descriptive translation by analogy, conformities, metaphorical imagery.

Introduction. Translation of Phraseological units often cause difficulties and misunderstandings among languages. So they had always attracted attention of translators due to their figurative nature and their deep cultural background roots. Phraseological units are fixed expressions whose meanings are not always predictable from the meaning of individual words. These include idioms, sayings, proverbs and other stable combinations. Translating such units is one of the most confusing tasks for translators because it requires not only linguistic knowledge but also cultural understanding.

Phraseological units (also called **idiomatic expressions, set phrases, or fixed expressions**) are stable, multi-word expressions with a meaning that cannot always be deduced from the individual words. They often have figurative, cultural, or specialized meanings that require interpretation rather than direct translation. A.V. Kunin studied phraseologisms in English from all sides and gave such a definition to phraseologisms. "A phrase whose meaning does not come from the content of the words contained in the same phrase is called an idiomatic phrase". [Azizova F.S.71]. English is considered one of the most idiom-rich languages in the world, containing a vast number of idiomatic expressions and proverbs widely used in everyday communication, media, and literature. Due to its rich idiomatic nature, learning the language becomes both appealing and intellectually fascinating. Figurative set expressions (phraseological units) divided into several types; Idiom is a unit of constant context which is characterized by an integral meaning of the whole and it defined as figurative expressions with a meaning different from the sum of the words.

The famous translation theorist Peter Newmark, in his well-known work "A Textbook of translation" (1998), stated: "When translating idioms, what matters not their external form, but their semantic and cultural equivalence".

According to the scientist E.S. Aznaurova – translating a phraseological unit depends on several factors: **different combinability of words, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy of phraseological units** and **presence of falsely identical units**, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context.

This statement means that even if grammatical structure or words are changed when translating to another language, translator must keep original meaning and cultural impact of idiom. For example: "*red tape*" means **bureaucracy**, *to kick the bucket* means to die, "*to wash dirty linen in public*" means to disclose one's family troubles to outsiders. *To beat about the bush* - to avoid the point.

Proverb is short, fixed, widely known sentence that convey a general truth, piece of advice based on common sense or cultural experience. According to Wolfgang Mieder: "A proverb is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed, and memorable form." Unlike idioms, which function as parts of sentences, proverbs constitute complete statements. This difference in structure influences the process of translation and requires diverse strategies.

One of the main problems in translation of proverbs is the lack of direct equivalents in the TL (target language). For example, the English proverb "*Actions speak louder than words*" cannot be translated using literal translation (word-for-word translation) into Uzbek due to its unnatural sound. Instead, using a target- culture equivalent such as "*Amal so'zdan ustun*" demonstrates the significance of maintaining meaning rather than form.

Another difficulty is cultural specificity. Proverbs are deeply connected to the traditions and everyday life of specific culture. For instance, the proverb '*Don't count your chickens before they hatch*' has a word-for-word Uzbek equivalent "*Jo'jani kuzda sanashadi.*" Although the imagery differs mildly, the meaning remains the same. This shows that cultural adaptation is important in translation. Furthermore, metaphorical imagery may cause additional challenges. Some proverbs consist of clear images that may not exist in the TC (target culture). For example, '*Too many cooks spoil the broth*' can be translated as "*Ko'p oshpaz ovqatni buzadi.*" In such a case, the metaphor is maintained, but in other cases, it may require full replacement. So translators must consider stylistic and pragmatic aspects of this phraseological unit. Translating them literally may lose these qualities, making the proverb less effective. Therefore, translators should aim to preserve not only the meaning but also the stylistic impact of the original expression.

According to the scientist V.N. Komissarov semantics of idiom is complex entity and there are 5 features of its meaning that will affect the translator's choice of an equivalent in the target language. They are: the idiom's figurative meaning is hidden meaning of it

Example idiom: break the ice-to start conversation is not translated literally as a break the ice. its literal sense-direct, word-for-word meaning of it

Example idiom: break the ice-break the frozen water

3) emotive character-emotional tone of idiom (serious, positive, negative, humorous etc)

4) stylistic register and national colouring-level of formality, cultural and national background of idiom

5) Functional aspect—communicative function and usage of idiom in speech

Translator should consider these aspects in order to choose the most appropriate equivalent in the TL (target language). Another scientist E.S. Aznaurova analyzes the translation problems of phraseological units according to their conformities the main types of phraseological conformities are as follows:

- a) Complete conformities
- b) Partial conformities
- c) Absence of conformities

Complete conformities. Complete correspondence of form and content in phraseological units is rarely met with.

Black frost (phraseme) – qora sovuq
To bring oil to fire (idiom) - alangaga yog' quymoq
To lose one's head (idiom) -o'zini yo'qotmoq

Partial conformities. In partial conformities phraseological units are figuratively close but different in lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of word order

To get out of bed on the wrong foot (idiom) is translated as chap tomoni bilan turmoq

Absence of conformities. Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on realia. When translating units of this kind it is advisable to use the following types of translation:

A Literal (word- for- word) translation-*translation of phraseological unit preserving original structure.* Ex: **Cold war (idiom)** is translated as *a sovuq urush, to call things by their true names* *har narsani o'z nomi bilan atamoq*

Translation by analogy-replacement of source language unit with a similar proverb or idiom in the target language. Ex: **the apple of my eye**-*ko'zimning nuri*.

Descriptive translation-translating phraseological units by a free combination of words is possible when the phraseological unit has a particular national feature and has no analogy in the language. Ex: **Let the cat out of the bag – gullab qo'ymoq, to enter the house (phraseme)-** *parlament a'zosi bo'lmoq*

In conclusion, translating of phraseological units and proverbs is one of the most challenging aspects of translation because they consist of figurative meanings, emotional colouring, and cultural features. A translator should consider not only to the literal meaning of an expression but also to its stylistic and pragmatic effect. A range of methods such as literal translation, translation by analogy, and descriptive translation facilitate to achieve equivalence in the TL (target language). Therefore, successful translation of phraseological units requires both linguistic competence and profound cultural understanding.

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