

THE MEANING AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the translation of phraseological units. The article presents theoretical materials on possible difficulties and ways of translating phraseological units, as well as an analysis of the main methods of translating phraseological units from the source language into another language. Theoretical reasoning is supported by examples of materials from dictionary entries of the Uzbek-English and English-Uzbek phraseological dictionaries, illustrating new methods that make it possible to adequately translate "non-equivalent" Uzbek phraseological units. The relevance of the article is explained by the active use of phraseological units in texts of different genres and, as a result, the problems of their adequate translation. The theoretical significance and practical value lies in the fact that the study of the features of the translation of phraseological units contributes to a deeper understanding and, consequently, the correct translation of phraseological units into another language. Research methods: comparison, analysis, phraseological identification method.

Key words: phraseological unit, source language, target language, non-equivalent vocabulary, dictionary entry.

INTRODUCTION

It is advisable to start studying the features of the translation of phraseological units from the definition of the phraseological units themselves. An idiom is a complex linguistic unit. It contains not only the meaning, but also the external form. Phraseology is the greatest treasury and enduring value of any language. [1, p.10] A translator experiences many difficulties when faced with phraseological units. English phraseology is very peculiar. It has many functional and emotionally expressive synonyms.

MAIN PART

Most of the phraseological units have unambiguity: from the first look - according to the first impression; to daydream - indulge in fruitless dreams. When translating, it must be remembered that there may also be polysemantic phraseological units that have several meanings:

To play fool

1. commit rash acts
2. behave frivolously
3. to mess around

Uzbek polysemantic words that have several equivalents in English are difficult to translate, for example: voiced 1) sonorous; resonant; 2) lingv. voiced. [2, p. 580] The example of this dictionary entry shows that the word "voiced" is ambiguous. In this case, the translator needs to determine in what context this polysemantic word is used and what exactly this polysemantic word expresses: 1) sonorous - a. sonorous, sonorous; resonant - a. 1) sonorous; 2) resonating; 2) lingv. voiced - a. background. voiced.

When translating polysemantic words, certain difficulties arise. Polysemy (polysemy) is the property of words to have several meanings at the same time. [3, p.19] Polysemanticism is quite common in the English language. Therefore, it must be taken into account that a lot depends on the context. When faced with the

translation of polysemantic phraseological units, it should be remembered that even a well-known word may have a different meaning.

In different languages, there are national and cultural differences between phraseological units that are close in meaning. All this creates barriers to translation. If the words are different in emotional and stylistic coloring, then it is impossible to make an interchange. Tracing can sometimes be used, but such a translation is not always adequate.

Methods that allow accurate and correct translation of Uzbek-language phraseological units can be observed on the example of dictionary entries of the Uzbek-English dictionary of phraseological units. Here you can find words with a free meaning, i.e. speech turns that do not have common properties with phraseological units. It is difficult to translate idioms, since the meaning of speech turnover does not at all correspond to the meaning of the words used in this turnover:

A hard nut to crack - tough nut to crack.

Be a hard nut to crack; be the hard core; be a knotty problem. (e.g., The City Council died hard.) We cracked that nut. We united that knot.

Machine operators of the trust "Vodostroy" have considerable experience in the mountains. But even for them, the Itagar River is a tough nut to crack.

(The engineers of the Irrigation Construction Company have acquired broad experience of work in mountains. But even for them the Itagar River is a hard nut to crack.). [4, p. 405]

Hungry as a hunter - hungry as a wolf. A knowing old bird is a shot sparrow.

An old bird; an old hand (at smth). A willy bird. [The phrase is similar to the Uzbek saying you can't fool an old sparrow on chaff = An old bird is not (or not to be) caught with chaff. cf. grated roll; do not hold on the chaff; do not slurp cabbage soup.

The other day he offered for publication a series of stories under the heading "Notes of a shot sparrow" (Recently he offered us for publication a packet of short stories under the general title Notes of an Old bird. Here is the first story.) [4, p. 76] Not to distort the meaning, to accurately express idioms and at the same time not to lose the stylistic function of a phraseological unit, choosing a similar expression in Uzbek is not an easy task. Many stable English expressions are translated clearly, simply and directly, as they have analogues in Uzbek: bite your tongue - bite your tongue.

To bite one's tongue (e.g., I bit my tongue.) = To hold one's tongue. I bit back a remark. When they tried to question her, she clamed up. I was about to say it, but stopped myself just in time. Also Bite your tongue! = Cut out! cf. take water in your mouth; keep your mouth shut; be silent in a rag.

Help restore his wife to work on the collective farm. I promise I'll make her tongue bite. (Please help my wife to get her job back at the collective farm. I promise I'll make her hold her tongue.). [4, p. 697]

Phraseologisms can be found not only in artistic, but also in scientific texts, but at the same time they will differ from each other, as they are used in different styles. Phraseologisms as idioms in scientific texts are rare, since their figurativeness does not correspond to the scientific style. The complexity in scientific texts, as well as the semantic integrity of phraseological units, makes their translation much more difficult. The use of a literal translation seems inappropriate, therefore, it is necessary to find an adequate equivalent of the meaning of a phraseological unit in Uzbek. In order for the translation to be accurate, different methods of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek are used:

- in the absence of equivalents or analogues in the target language, a descriptive translation is used instead of tracing: grin like a Cheshire cat - "smirk at the top of your mouth";

- if there is a complete coincidence in structure and meaning in the target language, then an equivalent translation is used: to play with fire - "play with fire" [4, p. 398];

-antonymous translation is used if it is necessary to change the construction in the original language from negative to positive or, conversely, from positive to negative: Don't count your chickens before they hatch - chickens are counted in autumn;

- a similar translation is used if there is a turnover in the target language that coincides in meaning with the turnover of the source language, but partially or completely differs in structural composition in comparison with the original language: "Better a bird in the hand than a crane in the sky" - A bird in the hand is worth in the bush. [4, p. 545]

The scientific style uses a special type of phraseology. Scientific style vocabulary has the following categories:

-general scientific terms used in different branches of knowledge: hypothesis, classification, experiment;

- narrowly professional terms used by specialists in a particular scientific field. For example, in linguistics such terms are used as: prefix, barbarism, abbreviation, phoneme;

- words-non-terms, tend in their meaning to be used in scientific texts, for example: to systematize, argument, analysis. As part of phraseological units of different languages, words denoting subordinate concepts can be used: There is nothing new under the sun. (There is nothing new under the sun). [5, p. 32]

CONCLUSION.

Thus, in order to achieve a natural translation, the translator must follow certain rules and principles. When translating, he must use a modern dictionary and syntax, determine the exact meaning of a phraseological unit, be familiar with the culture of the country of the language in which the translated text is written. The use of phraseological and set units greatly enriches the speech, so it is desirable for the translator to know the features of the translation of such units and not to omit them when translating.

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