

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES BASED ON THE NOVEL “THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN”

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TUIT named after Muhammad al Khwarizmi

Language embodies the centuries-old history of peoples and the unique ways of life of entire generations. Phraseological units, which include the following types of phrases, lend expressiveness to language: proverbs, sayings, set expressions, idioms, and grammatical phraseological units [1, p. 20].



It is undeniable that phraseological units serve to enrich the language, reflecting its development and the mentality of the people who speak it. Phraseologisms reflect the history of a people, the uniqueness of their culture and way of life. Professor A.V. Kunin compares the phraseology [3] of the English language to a treasury reflecting the history of the people, the uniqueness of their culture and way of life: "Phraseologisms often have a distinctly national character, but alongside purely national phraseologisms, there are many international ones in English phraseology. The English phraseological fund represents a complex conglomerate of native and borrowed phraseological units with a clear predominance of the former.

Most linguists, including V.N. Komissarov, S.E. Kunsevich, N.F. Smirnova, E.A. Martinkevich, and others, distinguish mainly four methods of translating phraseological units [2]:

- phraseological equivalent;
- phraseological analogue;
- calque;
- descriptive method.

Phraseological equivalent method helps to preserve the entire set of meanings of the translated unit. It is assumed that the phraseological fund contains a phraseologism that corresponds to the phraseological unit of the original in all aspects, having similar denotative and connotative meanings. Here is an example from “The Headless Horseman” by T.M. Reid: Maurice was near to losing his temper - Морис был близок к тому, чтобы выйти из себя).

The method of phraseological analogy (relative phraseological analogue). This method is used when there is no phraseological equivalent. And for an adequate translation, it is necessary to select a phraseologism with the same figurative meaning, based on another image. (He turned a deaf ear to the warning. – Он пропустил предупреждение мимо ушей (не обратил внимания)



Literal translation (calquing) is most often used when other techniques, particularly phraseological ones, fail to convey the phraseological unit in its entirety, including its semantic-stylistic and expressive-emotional meaning, but it is necessary to communicate the figurative basis to the recipient. (This may throw light on something – Это может пролить свет на тайну)

Description translation is used by the translator to explain the meaning of PEs, which lack both an analogue and an equivalent and cannot be translated using literal translation (East of west, home is best – В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше), to take a French leave - уйти по английски).

Having considered the features and methods of translation, we can conclude that there is no unified approach to the translation of phraseological units. The choice of method depends on such factors as the language of translation, context, stylistic, emotional, and national coloring of the translation, the presence of similar phraseological units in the target language, and so on. In our opinion, the role of the translator's personality, their knowledge of another's culture [4], experience, and skills in translation also plays a significant role.

Challenges in translating phraseological units may arise because the source text mentions phenomena that do not exist in the receiving culture or are unfamiliar to the translators. Careful and accurate work with phraseological units is a crucial factor in achieving maximum intercultural communication and minimizing inevitable translation losses.



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