



TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: *this research explores various ways of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek and vice versa. The goal of the research is to translate phraseological units naturally while preserving the original context. The research materials are taken from literary books and mass media. The results showed that the methods of translating phraseological units make them more understandable.*

Keywords: *phraseological units, equivalence, descriptive translation, source and target language, analog selection method, lexical translation method.*

Introduction. Translation through phraseological units is rendered naturally from one language to another. Phraseological units are important in syntax and morphology; they can be in the form of a sentence or a phrase, and in the second language, they can be expressed with a single word. The important aspect is delivering the meaning through naturalness. In recent years, even skilled translators have faced several difficulties in translating phraseological units. In this situation, there is a great need for methods and techniques of translating phraseological units.

Although many studies have been conducted on the methods of translating phraseological units, there are shortcomings in how they are translated from one language to another. Through this research, solutions to such problems will be found, and phraseological units will not cause further difficulties during the translation process. Phraseological units arise from the ethnic values, wisdom, legends, customs, and life experiences of a particular people. We often encounter difficulties in translating them from one language to another. This is because a custom in one nation may not correspond to another nation, leading to a loss of meaning in the context or a crude translation. In this regard, first, what are phraseological units? Their difficulties in translation and how to overcome these problems will be discussed.

Main part. A phraseological unit is defined as a combination of several words that together form a single meaning. These combinations are fixed expressions in a language and express one unified meaning. When they are translated from one language into another, they are translated using different methods, and these methods are chosen depending on the context and situation. According to Sh. Usmonova, they are defined as follows: "Phraseologism – is a type of stable combination with a figurative, metaphorical meaning, manifesting the language owner's unique way of seeing the world and events. Phraseologisms always indirectly reflect the folk worldview, social structure, and the





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

ideology of their time" [1]. Furthermore, A. E. Mamatov interprets phraseological units as follows: "Phraseological units are usually not translated directly from one language to another; instead, they are adapted according to various cultural, linguistic, and contextual differences. Incorrect use of phraseological units in translation can result in loss of meaning or misinterpretation. Therefore, correctly translating phraseological units plays an important role in the successful translation of literary works" [2]. Now, looking at the translation methods of phraseological units, we can translate them from one language to another by finding equivalents, calquing, and other ways. According to Sh. Kholmirezayeva, "a phraseologism is an expression that differs from direct word combinations of the language and manifests itself as a complete unit with its own meaning and structure. They often include metaphor, metonymy, or other stylistic devices. Phraseological units in English are not only semantic bases of the language but also elements reflecting the cultural context. However, phraseologisms cause complexities in the translation process because they are often distinguished by their cultural and historical peculiarities". [3]. By applying these methods, the work of translators becomes significantly easier. In other words, by studying the strategies for translating phraseological units, translators are less likely to face difficulties during the translation process. Depending on the context, they can appropriately apply one of these methods, ensuring that the translation remains natural in both the source text and the target text, while preserving the original meaning or adapting it to the cultural context of the target language. Finding an equivalent is considered one of the best methods in the translation process. In this situation, we take a phraseological unit in the second language that fits and gives a close meaning to that combination. For example, we translate the idiom "O'z uying — o'lan to'shaging" from Uzbek into English using its equivalent "East or West, home is the best". According to linguist V.V. Vinogradov, "while mentioning several methods of translating phraseologisms, the full equivalent method was used during the process of translating a work ". [4]. This method is considered the most common and widely used approach, in which an equivalent phraseological unit is applied in accordance with the context by having a good understanding of the target language culture. The next method is choosing an analog — sometimes when a full or partial equivalent is not found in the translation process between English and Uzbek, and where literal translation is incomprehensible, the analog translation method is used. In this case, the translator uses a method that is close in meaning, even if it is not the same in terms of form and components. For example, translating "to kill two birds with one stone" literally might result in a crude meaning. we translate this into Uzbek as "bir o'q bilan ikki quyonna urmoq". Or in another example, "It's raining cats and dogs"; here, the literal translation does not produce a good meaning, and it is given in Uzbek as "yomg'ir shiddat bilan yog'moqda". Another method of translation is lexical translation — during the translation process, phraseological units are encountered for which it is difficult to find a full equivalent in the target language. The reason for this is the difference between the national-cultural thinking, imagery systems, and semantic





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

structures of the languages. As a result, some phraseologisms from the source language are given in the target language through one general meaning, i.e., lexical translation or generalization of meaning. For example, the English phraseological units "to keep one's fingers crossed" and "to hope for the best", although they differ in form and imagery, are often translated into Uzbek as "umid qilmoq" or "yaxshilikni kutmoq". Similarly, the English idioms "to lose one's head" and "to panic" are expressed in Uzbek with general lexical units like "hayajonlanib ketmoq", "o'zini yo'qotmoq". In such cases, the phraseological image is not preserved, but the main semantic content is conveyed. This method is known in translation theory as lexical translation or lexical generalization of phraseological units. The last translation strategy is descriptive translation is lexical replacement with additions, i.e., the meaning of the phraseological unit. As an example, we can take the following sentence from the story "A Naughty boy": "Pochcham bilan ammam bu gul, bu hayvonlarning har bittasini diydalariday parvarish qiladilar" (page 14). The idiom "nuri diyda" within this excerpt from the story was translated into English by I. Tukhtasinov as follows: "My brother-in-law and my aunt liked them very much". As we witness, the above-mentioned idiom was translated into English only semantically, i.e., descriptively "[5]. The study demonstrates that translators apply various methods when translating phraseological units, including equivalence, analogical translation, lexical translation, and descriptive translation. The findings confirm that deep knowledge of both source and target cultures is essential. Phraseological units are culture-bound phenomena. While equivalence is the easiest and most natural method, equivalents are not always available. In such cases, analogical translation is used, where the form differs but the meaning remains similar. Lexical translation generalizes the meaning, while descriptive translation explains the expression within context. Overall, the use of appropriate translation strategies facilitates the translation process and helps preserve naturalness in both languages. The findings of this study correspond with previous research on phraseological translation. Phraseological units exist in language in a ready-made form and are not newly created in speech, but retrieved from memory. Their meaning is holistic and figurative rather than the sum of individual words. Although this study presents translation strategies, it also acknowledges the challenges encountered in translating phraseological units. Cultural mismatches, semantic shifts, and stylistic differences often complicate the process. Future research may further explore these translation difficulties in greater detail.

Conclusion. As a result of this research, for the purpose of making it easier for translators, methods of translating phraseological units from one language to another (finding equivalents, finding analogs, lexical translation) allow for not losing the meaning and preventing the contextual meaning from becoming crude in both languages. This research creates great ease for translators and helps the translation adapt naturally. Furthermore, this research was conducted based on modern texts, media, and previous studies, and a limited database was used in this research.





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