



## **PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGISMS INTO UZBEK**

Jumayeva Sadbarg Mirolimovna

The Senior Teacher of Uzbekistan State World Language University

### **Abstract**

One of the most challenging and fascinating problems in the field of contemporary translation theory is phraseological translation. This article explains the challenges that arise when translating phraseological units from English and identifies the key elements that need to be taken into account.

**Keywords:** Translation talent, figurative-stylistic meaning, phraseological picture, phraseology, and phraseological units.

### **Introduction**

Every language in the world has phraseology, which is a global phenomenon. Phraseologisms are distinct microtexts that convey events, information, and life facts.

The problem of translating phraseologisms has been extensively discussed in theoretical works. Prominent scholars such as V.S. Vinogradov, A.V. Fedorov, and V.N. Komissarov have carried out important study on important phraseological ideas.

The proper interpretation of phraseologisms in translation is a very difficult and responsible undertaking in linguistics. Some of the unique challenges faced by translators include:

- a) finding an appropriate translation in dictionaries;
- b) recognizing idioms in context;
- c) translating literal and figurative phraseologisms;
- d) addressing extralinguistic and national-cultural features; and
- f) translating phraseologisms with full or partial equivalents.

It is a mistake to overlook the significance of translating phraseological terms. Studying and translating all foreign language lexical patterns is becoming more and more important as international contacts, particularly in socioeconomic domains, develop.

## Main Part

Translation is the primary problem in the study and instruction of English phraseologisms, as was previously said. Due to their lexical, semantic, and linguistic quirks, words, phrases, sentences, and idioms in particular provide difficulties. Translation is made more challenging by the substantial linguistic differences between Uzbek and English.

There are three categories of phraseologisms:

1. Idioms are set combinations of words that have meanings distinct from those of the constituent words.

For instance, to die is to kick the bucket.

Being clumsy and all thumbs

2. Metaphorical combinations that are nonetheless indivisible are known as phraseological unities.

Exaggerating, for instance, to make the devil seem more sinister than he actually is. To defame someone by hurling mud at them.

3. Stable combinations with components that may have bound or free meanings are known as phraseological collocations.

For instance, a close friend who is a bosom friend

Without snow, it's frigid with black frost.

English phraseologisms can be divided into two categories, according to A.V. Kunin: those with and without Uzbek equivalents. The context in which the idiom appears must be taken into account by translators. Phraseologisms could include:

Complete equivalency (identical structure and meaning):

The fruit of a tree is its name: Daraxtiga ko'ra mevusi

Bosh qop tik turmas: "An empty sack cannot stand upright."

Think first, then talk. Avval o'yala, keyin so'yala.

- Partial equivalency (same meaning, different structure): Chap oyog'i bilan turmoq, "to get out of bed on the wrong side."

Without fire, there can be no smoke. Shamol Bo'lmasa, daraxtning uchi qimirlamaydi.

Komissarov points out that while translating idioms, the translator's primary responsibility is to follow the target language's grammatical rules.

It is important to translate phraseologisms while maintaining their metaphorical

and national-cultural elements. They might: - Be simply translated using single words or equivalents; - Lack metaphorical qualities:

E.g., To have a rest – Dam olmoq

Old dragon – Shayton

- Be figurative, requiring different methods such as:

A) Full equivalence:

The dog barks, but the caravan moves on – It hurar, karvon o’tar

B) Descriptive translation:

White elephant – Xonavayron qiluvchi sovg’ा

Black Monday – Ta’tildan keyingi birinchi o’qish kuni

C) Cultural substitution:

Carry coals to Newcastle – Daryo bo’yida quduq qazima

When the Ethiopian changes his skin – Tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda.

Difficulties with Translation:

Semantic opacity: Words cannot be used to infer meaning.

In Uzbek, the phrase "kick the bucket" (chelakni tepmoq) is illogical.

Cultural untranslatable: There are frequently no Uzbek equivalents for idioms related to English customs (sports, geography, politics).

Taslim bo’lmoq = Throw in the towel (from boxing), but the imagery is gone.

Structural mismatch: Uzbek syntax and English idioms might not match linguistically.

It needs to be completely rephrased: Endi navbat sizda. The ball is in your court.

Additionally, translators have the option to combine literal and free translation methods. A phraseological unit's intended meaning may not always be conveyed by a literal translation; therefore, translators may need to employ their creative abilities to modify the statement to make it more comprehensible and natural in Uzbek. To guarantee the accuracy of their translations, translators can also confer with native speakers or specialists in both languages. Non-native speakers might not be able to understand the subtleties and meanings of phraseological units, but native speakers might offer important insights. It takes a thorough knowledge of both languages, cultural sensitivity, and original thought to translate phraseological units from English to Uzbek.

## Conclusion

In summary, translating English phraseological units into Uzbek is a challenging and intricate language task. Because of the two languages' structural, lexical, and cultural differences, a literal translation frequently misses important stylistic details or the original meaning. Full, partial, and descriptive equivalency must all be taken into account by translators, who also need to be aware of metaphorical language and country cultural allusions. In addition to linguistic proficiency, a thorough comprehension of the sociocultural background and the capacity to locate or produce functionally equivalent terms in the target language are essential for the successful translation of idioms and phraseologisms. This procedure entails maintaining the original idiom's stylistic purpose as well as its semantic core. Thus, understanding the theory and practice of phraseological translation is crucial for both language learners and translators. This entails identifying colloquial terms, interpreting their symbolic significance, and selecting suitable techniques to successfully communicate their meaning in a different language. Translators can preserve language's expressive potential and improve intercultural communication by doing this.

## REFERENCES:

1. Qurbanova, Nafisa. "FEATURES OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND ISSUES OF THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK." Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations 1.2 (2025): 380-383.
2. Isakulova, B. K. (2024). Developing Leadership skills in the educational process of Management systems. Golden brain, 2(21), 188
3. 192. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14252113>
4. Azizova F.S. Methodology of teaching English phraseologisms. Tashkent (2011).
5. Yusupjanova F.Q. Problems in teaching phraseological units in English. Innovative Achievements in Science (2023).
6. Kunin A.V. Course in modern English phraseology. Moscow: Higher School (1996).
7. Ubaydullayeva M.O'. Semantic-grammatical and functional characteristics of phraseological units. Scientific Reports of Bukhara State University 2024/2 (107).



8. Sultonqulova G.A. Expression of phraseological units in modern English and Uzbek languages. *Economy and Society* No. 7 (2022)
9. Mirzayeva D.I. Features of contextual meaning and translation issues of phraseological units in modern English and Uzbek. *Science and Innovations* **UIF-2022: 8.2** | ISSN: 2181-3337.
10. Safaraliyeva, D. "APPROACHES TO VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK."