

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK

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This study explores the challenges faced in translating phraseological units (PU) from English to Uzbek, focusing on the difficulties encountered by translators due to differences in linguistic structures, cultural contexts, and idiomatic expressions. Phraseological units, such as idioms, proverbs, and collocations, present significant obstacles in translation because their meanings often go beyond the literal interpretation of individual words.

The research examines various translation strategies, including direct translation, substitution with equivalent expressions, and paraphrasing. It highlights the importance of understanding both the source and target cultures to achieve a meaningful and accurate translation. Additionally, the study considers the role of language-specific features, such as syntactic structures and lexical choices, in shaping the effectiveness of phraseological unit translation.

INTRODUCTION. Phraseological units, also known as idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions, are an integral part of language and culture. They carry meanings that often go beyond the literal interpretation of individual words. These units enrich language by conveying cultural values, humor, and emotion. However, their unique structure and figurative nature present significant challenges for translators. The translation of phraseological units requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts they reflect. A failure to accurately translate these units can

lead to misinterpretations, loss of meaning, or even unintended offense. This paper explores the primary challenges faced in translating phraseological units and proposes practical solutions to improve translation accuracy. Translation of idiomatic expressions from one language to another can be challenging due to their complexity and figurative nature. It is important to convey the meaning and essence of these expressions while finding equivalent phrases in the target language that maintain their original impact and emotional quality. This process requires a deep understanding of both languages and a specialized approach. Translating phraseological units poses several challenges due to their figurative meanings, cultural references, and language-specific structures. The following issues are among the most common:

Phraseological units are deeply rooted in cultural traditions, customs, and historical events. As a result, their meanings may not have direct equivalents in other languages. For instance, the English idiom "kick the bucket" (meaning "to die") has no identical counterpart in many other languages. Translating it literally would confuse readers. Cultural differences play a significant role in translation, particularly when dealing with idioms, proverbs, and phraseological units. These differences arise from the distinct ways societies interpret concepts, values, and experiences. In the case of translating from English to Uzbek (or any language pair), cultural factors heavily influence how phrases are understood, conveyed, and adapted. Below is a more in-depth look at how cultural differences impact translation:

The cultural differences between English and Uzbek languages require careful attention when translating phraseological units. To ensure that idioms and expressions are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally appropriate, translators must consider historical context, societal values, humor, and the specific nuances of both languages. This often results in the need for adaptation, rather than a direct, literal translation, to maintain the meaning and impact of the original idiom in the target language.

Example: *English: Break a leg (meaning "good luck")* → *Uzbek: Omad tilayman* (literal translation avoids figurative confusion).

Many phraseological units possess multiple meanings depending on the context. Without proper contextual awareness, translations may lose their intended meaning.

Example: *English: Burn the midnight oil (to work late at night)* → Misinterpreted as "*using too much light or energy*" if translated literally.

According to V.N.Komissarov, some phraseological units can belong to the "translators false friends" due to the fact that analyzed phraseological units have a similar form which makes it difficult to choose an adequate equivalent in the other language.

There are some accepted ways of translating phraseological units with the help of absolute, relative equivalents and phraseological analogues.

The first group is the translation with the help of absolute equivalents. In this translation, the meaning and form in both languages will be the same. Forexample, to play with fire- olov bilan oynashmoq.

The second way of translating phraseological units is with the help of relative equivalents. In this type of translation, the meaning of phraseological unit in target and source languages are somehow different. For instance, “to start business from scratch” – “noldan boshlamoq”

Russian translologist S.S.Kuzmin identifies several ways of phraseological units translation, such as with the help of metaphor, monoequivalent, explicatory translation. In the translation with the help of a monoequivalent, the image and meaning of the phraseological unit are the same in two languages, like “to be as cunning as a fox” – “tulkidek ayyor”.

Phraseological units can be translated with the help of metaphor in order to transfer the image of phraseological units into target language. Phraseological units show the culture, history and tradition of one country, therefore translation process of phraseological units is the essential for the language. While translators are translating the text from source language to the target one, they must take the ways of translating into account in order to make the translation process more clear.

Conclusion

Translating idioms from English into other languages poses significant challenges. This difficulty stems from the idioms' vivid, creative, concise, and often polysemous nature. In translation, it is crucial not only to convey the idiom's meaning but also to capture its imagery without losing its stylistic nuance. A translator must render the idiom's meaning and imagery, finding a similar expression in the target language and preserving the idiom's stylistic function. Effective translation requires translators to combine linguistic expertise with cultural awareness. By employing techniques such as cultural equivalence, descriptive translation, and calque, translators can overcome common difficulties and ensure accurate, engaging translations of phraseological units.

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