
**PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL
UNITS IN TRANSLATION BETWEEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT:

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Phraseological units, including idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions, are integral to both Uzbek and English languages.

Phraseological units play a vital role in capturing the essence of linguistic and cultural identity. Translating these units between Uzbek and English presents unique challenges due to their deep-rooted cultural and contextual nuances. This study explores practical applications of phraseological units in translation, focusing on challenges, strategies, and their use in specialized fields such as literature and legal documents. The findings underscore the importance of cultural competence and contextual understanding in achieving accurate and meaningful translations.

INTRODUCTION. Phraseological units, including idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions, are integral to both Uzbek and English languages. These linguistic constructs carry cultural, historical, and social significance, making them more than just combinations of words. Translating such units is a complex task, requiring not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of cultural contexts. This paper examines the practical aspects of translating phraseological units between Uzbek and English, addressing challenges and strategies while highlighting their application in specialized fields.

The study aims to bridge the gap between theoretical understanding and practical application, providing insights into how translators can effectively handle phraseological units in different contexts. By focusing on real-world examples, this research emphasizes the importance of nuanced approaches in translation.

Methods

The research employs a qualitative approach, analyzing examples of phraseological units in Uzbek and English from literary texts, legal documents, and advertising materials. Data was collected from bilingual dictionaries, translation case studies, and interviews with professional translators. Comparative analysis was used to identify common challenges and effective strategies for translating phraseological units.

The collected data was categorized based on the type of phraseological unit, its context of use, and the challenges encountered during translation. Interviews with experienced

translators provided insights into practical solutions and the importance of cultural sensitivity.

Results

1. Challenges in Translating Phraseological Units

Cultural Nuances: Uzbek and English phraseological units often reflect distinct cultural values and historical backgrounds. For example, the Uzbek proverb "Tog‘ tog‘ bilan uchrashmaydi, inson inson bilan uchrashadi" (Mountains do not meet, but people do) conveys a cultural emphasis on human connection, which may not have a direct equivalent in English.

Lack of Direct Equivalents: Many Uzbek phraseological units lack direct counterparts in English. For instance, the idiom "Bir gap ikki bo‘lmaydi" (A word is not said twice) reflects a cultural norm of valuing decisiveness, which requires creative interpretation in translation. Similarly, the English idiom "spill the beans" has no literal counterpart in Uzbek but can be interpreted contextually.

Contextual Ambiguity: The meaning of phraseological units often depends on context, making it challenging to determine the most appropriate translation. For example, the English idiom "barking up the wrong tree" might be confusing if translated literally into Uzbek. Instead, the cultural and linguistic context must guide the translation process.

2. Strategies for Effective Translation

Cultural Substitution: Translators can replace a phraseological unit in the source language with a culturally similar expression in the target language. For example, the English idiom "adding fuel to the fire" could be translated into Uzbek as "Ulov ustiga lova qo‘shish," preserving the metaphorical meaning and emotional impact.

Literal Translation with Explanation: In cases where cultural substitution is not possible, providing an explanation can help convey the intended meaning. For instance, the Uzbek idiom "Qo‘l ko‘tarib ko‘rishish" (Raising hands to greet) could be translated literally, followed by a brief explanation to clarify its cultural significance.

Adaptation to Context: Translators should consider the context in which the phraseological unit is used. For example, translating literary works requires a creative approach to maintain the artistic essence, while legal translations demand precision and adherence to formal language. Adaptation ensures the translation aligns with the intended purpose and audience.

3. Applications in Specialized Fields

Literature: Phraseological units are abundant in literary works, where they contribute to character development, setting, and mood. Translating them requires balancing fidelity to the original text with readability for the target audience. For example, in translating Chōilpon’s works into English, maintaining the poetic and metaphorical depth of Uzbek

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idioms is crucial. An idiom like "Tilga yopishgan non" (Bread that sticks to the tongue) might need creative interpretation to capture its metaphorical richness.

Uzbek literature, rich with proverbs and idiomatic expressions, often portrays unique cultural themes that can pose challenges during translation. Consider the proverb "Elning og'zi – elak," which underscores the importance of public opinion. When translating this into English, a culturally resonant expression such as "The voice of the people is powerful" might be more effective than a literal translation. Such adaptations not only maintain the meaning but also ensure that the target audience comprehends the cultural connotations.

Legal Translation: Legal documents often include fixed expressions that carry specific meanings. Translators must ensure accuracy and consistency while adapting such expressions to the legal conventions of the target language. For instance, the English term "force majeure" might be rendered in Uzbek as "Tabiiy ofatlar sababli bajarilmagan majburiyatlar." Precision is essential to avoid misinterpretation in legal contexts.

The legal domain also includes complex phraseological units like "good faith," which in Uzbek could be adapted as "yaxshi niyat bilan." However, the translator must consider the specific legal framework of the target culture to ensure that the concept aligns with local legal practices.

Advertising: Phraseological units in advertising aim to evoke emotions and cultural resonance. Translators must adapt these expressions to align with the target audience's cultural values while preserving the original message's intent. For instance, the English slogan "The best thing since sliced bread" might require a culturally relevant adaptation in Uzbek to achieve the same impact.

Advertising translation also demands creativity. For example, translating a phrase like "Don't judge a book by its cover" into Uzbek for a marketing campaign might lead to "Kitobni muqovasiga qarab baholamang," but rephrasing it in a more engaging way for local audiences could enhance its effectiveness.

Discussion

The study highlights the complexity of translating phraseological units, emphasizing the need for cultural sensitivity and contextual awareness. Translators must navigate between literal meanings and cultural connotations to produce accurate and meaningful translations. The findings also suggest that the choice of strategy depends on the translation's purpose, target audience, and field of application.

Moreover, the analysis reveals that collaboration between linguists, cultural experts, and translators can enhance the quality of translations. For example, involving native speakers in the translation process can provide valuable insights into the cultural nuances of phraseological units.

The practical application of these strategies ensures that translations not only convey the intended message but also resonate with the cultural and linguistic identity of the target

audience. This balance is crucial in preserving the richness and authenticity of phraseological units.

Furthermore, technological advancements such as AI-powered translation tools are becoming increasingly relevant in handling phraseological units. While these tools offer efficiency, they often lack the nuanced understanding of cultural and contextual subtleties, underscoring the continued importance of human expertise in translation.

Conclusion

The practical application of phraseological units in translation between Uzbek and English is a challenging but rewarding endeavor. This study underscores the importance of adopting flexible and context-sensitive strategies to address cultural and linguistic differences. By applying these strategies in specialized fields such as literature, legal translation, and advertising, translators can effectively bridge linguistic and cultural gaps.

Future research could explore the use of technology, such as machine translation and AI tools, in handling phraseological units. Additionally, further studies could examine the impact of globalization on the evolution and translation of phraseological units in both languages. Expanding the scope of research to include oral traditions and colloquial expressions could also provide valuable insights.

The continued development of translator training programs, with a focus on cultural competence and specialized skills, will be vital in addressing the evolving challenges of phraseological translation. By integrating theoretical knowledge with practical applications, translators can ensure that their work not only reflects linguistic accuracy but also resonates culturally with diverse audiences.

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