

Ways of Translation of English Phraseological Units into Russian and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The article presents the notions of phraseology and phraseological units, considers peculiarities and methods of their translation and the ways of translation of English phraseological units from English into Russian and Uzbek Languages and consideration of ways of translation of these phraseological units from one language to another. In the article is described the most important questions of studying phraseological units.

Key words: phraseological units, ways of translation, equivalents, analogues

INTRODUCTION

Today, the statement that phraseological units serve to enrich the language, reflecting its development and the mentality of the people who speak it, is indisputable. Phraseological units reflect the history of the people, the originality of their culture and way of life. Professor A.V. Kunin compares the phraseology of the English language with a treasury that reflects the history of the people, the originality of their culture and way of life: "phraseological units often have a clearly national character, but along with purely national phraseological units in English phraseology there are many international phraseological units. The English phraseological fund is a complex conglomeration of native and borrowed phraseological units with a clear predominance of the former. In some phraseological units, archaic elements are preserved - representatives of previous eras" [9].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies stable combinations of two or more words. The subject of study of this science in the broadest sense is phraseology (phraseological phrase or phraseological unit). Due to its semantic richness, imagery, conciseness and brightness, phraseology plays a very important role in the language. It gives

speech expressiveness and originality. Especially widely phraseological units are used in oral speech, in fiction and political literature. The study of phraseological units of the English language is devoted to the works of such scientists as N.N. Amosova, S.G. Gavrin, A.V. Kunin, A.I. Smirnitsky, N.M. Shansky and others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phraseological units are a special, specific layer of vocabulary, which is studied by many scientists and young researchers. Among the main issues that phraseological theory considers are the study of phraseological parameters (idiomaticity and stability); typology of phraseological units; study of the semantics of phraseological units of various types; description of the variation of the form of phraseological units; study of non-standard (including game) uses of idioms. Such a theory does not yet exist in its complete and finished form.

The actual problem of the study of phraseological units is the problem of their translation. In the "scale of untranslatability" or "difficult to translate" phraseological units occupy almost the first place: the "untranslatability" of phraseology is noted by all experts among the characteristic features of stable units. That is why the issue of translating phraseological units is of particular importance in the science of translation [7-8]. The peculiarity of languages, expressed in their lexical structure and grammatical structure, the mismatch of concept systems among different peoples, different ways of their historical development and conditions of reality, differences in culture and worldview give rise to certain difficulties in translating phraseological units.

The tasks of phraseology as a linguistic discipline include a comprehensive study of the phraseological fund of a particular language. Important aspects of the study of this science are: the stability of phraseological units, the consistency of phraseology and the semantic structure of phraseological units, their origin and main functions. A particularly complex branch of phraseology is translation of phraseological units, which requires considerable experience in the study of this discipline.

The translation of phraseological units from English into other languages presents significant difficulties. This is due to the fact that many of them are bright, figurative, concise, and ambiguous. When translating, it is necessary not only to convey the meaning of a phraseological unit, but also to display its imagery without losing its stylistic function. It is also necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the context.

Translation of phraseological units from one language to another presents significant difficulties [5, p. 111]. This is due to the fact that many of them have the properties of brightness, expressiveness, figurativeness, conciseness, ambiguity. When translating, it is important not only to convey the meaning of a phraseological unit, but also to display its figurativeness, stylistic function, and context features.

It should be noted that phraseological units are common. Phraseologisms in the source text and the ability to find the appropriate equivalent in the translation process are the most tangible stages for the translator.

Studying the problem of translation of phraseological units, Ya.I. Retsker says that "the translator must be able to consider different meanings of phraseological units, convey their emotional and expressive functions and, in addition, understand the basic theoretical issues of

phraseology" [1, p.145]. V.L. Arkhangelsky refers to the difficulties of translating phraseological units:

- unequal phraseological possibilities of two language systems;
- polysemy of many phraseological units;
- discrepancy between stylistic and emotionally expressive shades of structurally and – semantically identical phraseological units in different languages;
- ideological.

In addition, according to the author, when translating phraseological units, the following factors should be taken into account:

- features of the national color of phraseological units;
- figurative use of phraseological units;
- specific socio-historical layers and associations that determine the understanding and use of individual phraseological units [6, p.76].

Thus, when dealing with phraseological units, the translator must have not only knowledge of both languages, but also be able to analyze the stylistic and cultural-historical aspects of the source text, know the translation features and the meaning of phraseological units.

DATA ANALYSIS

There are various methods of translating phraseological units. However, most modern domestic linguists, including L.F. Dmitrieva, there are four main ways of translating phraseological units:

- phraseological equivalent;
- phraseological analogue;
- tracing;
- descriptive method [4, p.41].

As a distinctive feature of phraseological units is the frequency of the use of one or another idiomatic expression in speech, in violation of which the used phraseology can give the speaker's speech an unusual or even old-fashioned character. The translator should always keep this in mind.

It should be borne in mind that phrases, as well as words, are characterized by polysemy and homonymy, and one of the meanings can be phraseological and one of the homonyms can be a phraseological unit. For example, the phrase **eng. to burn one's fingers** has the meanings **rus.** 1. обжечь пальцы 2. обжечься, а чем-либо, ошибиться; to **be narrow in the shoulders** can have a direct meaning (быть узкоплечим) and phraseological meaning (not to understand humor). **eng. "Don't mention it"** can mean: **rus.** "Не напоминай мне об этом" and **rus.** "Нескромно благодарности, пожалуйста." Phraseologism **eng. "to throw the book at smb."** means **rus.** "приговорить кого-либо к максимальному сроку заключения." Nevertheless, a context is theoretically possible, in which this phrase is used as a variable. Phraseologism can sometimes differ from a variable phrase only by the article, which is in this case a formal differentiating feature. For example: **eng. to go to the sea- rus.** отправиться к морю, **eng.** to go to sea - стать моряком;

eng. to draw a line - *rus.* проводить черту, *eng.* to draw the line - *rus.* устанавливать границу дозволенного.

Phraseological equivalent is a phraseological unit in the target language, in all respects equivalent to the translated unit. The equivalent corresponds to the original phraseological unit, both in meaning and in stylistic coloring. Phraseological equivalent allows the translator to most accurately convey a foreign phraseological unit (**Table 1**) [9, p. 153].

Phraseological units in English	Phraseological units in Russian	Phraseological units in Uzbek
as cold as ice	холодный как лед	muzdeksovuq
old age is no fun	старость не радость	keksalikqiziqemas
the bitter truth	горькая правда	achchiqhaqiqat
poverty is no sin	бедность не порок	qashshoqlikgunohemas
to play with fire	играть с огнем	olovbilano'ynash
busy as a bee	трудолюбивый как пчела	asalaridekmehnatkash
the game is worth the candle	игра стоит свеч	o'yinshamgaarziydi
the salt of the earth	соль земли	yerningtuzi
to take oneself in hand	взять себя в руки	o'ziniqo'ligaolish
easier said than done	легче сказать, чем сделать	bajarishdanko'raaytishosoproq

Table 1. - Equivalents of phraseological units

As a rule, equivalents are selected for international phraseological units and do not cause difficulties for the translator. However, when choosing equivalents, it should be remembered that phraseological units that are not always identical in form coincide in meaning. So, for example, the English idiom **eng.** "wind in the head" is similar in form to the Russian **rus.** "ветер в голове", but the English idiom means **eng.** "arrogance, empty imagination", while the Russian one means **rus.** "небрежность, легкомыслие", "высокомерие, пустое воображение".

A phraseological analogue is a phraseological unit with a similar meaning, but based on a different image. An analogue is used when it is not possible to find an equivalent.

The use of this method provides a sufficiently high level of equivalence. Table 2 shows English, Russian and Uzbek phraseological units that are analogues.

Phraseological units in English	Phraseological units in Russian	Phraseological units in Uzbek
to cry on smb's shoulder	плакаться кому-либо в жилетку	yelkasidayig'lamоq
to make hay while the sun shines	коси коса, пока роса; куй железо, пока горячо	quyoshporlayotganpaytdapichantayyоrflash
to move heaven and earth	очень много работать, чтобы сделать что-то	birornarsaqilishuchunjudaqattiqmehnatqilish
a bird in the hand is worth in the bush	лучше синица в руках, чем журавль в небе	uzoqdagibug'doydan, yaqindagisomonyaxshi
to work one's fingers to the bone	работать, не покладая рук	tinmaymehnatqilish
to catch somebody red-handed	поймать на месте преступления	harakatdaqo'lgaolish
the apple of my eye	свет моих очей	ko'zginamningnuri
to pull somebody's leg	одурачить кого-либо	mazaxqilmoq
(as) like (as) two pears in the same pot	как две капли воды	ikkitomchisuvkabi

Table 2. – Phraseologisms – analogues

When using analogues, one should pay attention to the following features: phraseological units similar in meaning can have different emotional connotations. For example: "Jack of the trades" and "jack of all trades" are used to describe a person who is capable of doing a variety of things, but the English version has a negative connotation, and the Russian one has a positive connotation; some phraseological units have a national coloring, which is unacceptable to be replaced by the national coloring of another country.

Tracing is a literal translation, used when it is impossible to use equivalents and analogues (**Table 3**). There are two requirements for this method:

- the figurativeness of phraseological units should be freely captured by the reader;
- all norms of the target language must be observed.

Phraseological units in English	Translation in Russian	Translation in Uzbek
to put the cart before the horse	поставить телегу впереди лошади	aravaniotdanoldinqo‘y moq
liars must have good memory	лжецам нужна хорошая память	yolg'onchilaryaxshixotiragaegabo'lish ikerak
to bite the hand that feeds you	кусать руку, которая тебя кормит	sizniovqatlantiradiganqo'lnitishlashuc hun
viciouscircle	порочный круг	ayovsizdoira
poverty is no sin	бедность не грех	qashshoqlikaibemas
people who live in glass houses should not throw stones	люди, живущие в стеклянных домах, не должны бросаться камнями	shisha uylardayashovchiodamlar tosh otmasligikerak
timeismoney	время – деньги	vaqtingketdi,naqdingketdi; vaqtoltingateng
greenwithenvy	позеленевший от зависти	ko'ngli ichiqoraligidanyorilibketaydemoq

Table 3. - Tracing of English phraseological units

Descriptive translation is not a translation of the phraseological unit itself, but its explanation. A descriptive translation is carried out through explanations, comparisons, descriptions, interpretations.

Examples of descriptive translation are presented in **Table 4.**

Phraseological units in English	Translation in Russian	Translation in Uzbek
a skeleton in the cupboard	семейная тайна	begonalardanehtiyotkorlikbilanyashiringan sir
to give a wide berth	избегать чего-либо	birornarsadanqochish
to enter the House	стать членом парламента	Parlamenta'zosibo'lmoq
fools are fools, they observe no rules	дуракам закон не писан	ahmoqlarahmoqdir, ularhechqandayqoidalargarioyaqilmaydilar
east or west, home is best	в гостях хорошо, а дома лучше	O'zuyingo'lanto'shaging

too many cooks spoil the broth	слишком много поваров портят бульон	qo'ychivonko'paysa, qo'yharomo'ladi
to burn the candle on both ends	гореть на работе; слишком много трудиться без отдыха	ishdayonish; dam olmasdanjudako'pishlash
cut off with a shilling	лишиться имущества	mulkniyo'qotish

Table 4 - Descriptive translation of English phraseological units

After analyzing the methods of translation, we can distinguish two types of translation of phraseological units:

- phraseological translation - translation by phraseological units (analogues and equivalents);

- non-phraseological translation - translation by other means (tracing, descriptive translation).

Having considered the features and methods of translation, we can conclude that there is no single 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, etc. In our opinion, the personality of the translator, his knowledge of a foreign culture also plays an important role here. , experience and translation skills.

When translating a phraseological unit, the translator needs to convey its meaning and reflect its figurativeness, finding a similar expression in English and not losing sight of the stylistic function of the phraseological unit. In the absence of an identical image in the English language, the translator is forced to resort to the search for an “approximate match”.

Phraseological equivalents can be full and partial.

Complete phraseological equivalents are those ready-made English equivalents that coincide with Russian in meaning, lexical composition, figurativeness, stylistic coloring and grammatical structure; for example: *rus.*почтить (почивать) на лаврах – *eng.*rest on one's laurels, *rus.*соль земли – *eng.*the salt of the earth - *uzb.*yerningtuzi, *rus.*играть с огнем – *eng.*to play with fire - *uzb.*olovbilano'ynashmoq, *rus.*час настал (пробил) – *eng.*one's hour has struck, *rus.*нет дыма без огня – *eng.*there is no smoke without fire - *uzb.*olovsitztutunbo'lmaydi, *rus.*трудолюбивый как пчела – *eng.*busy as a bee – *uzb.*asalaridekmexnatkash.

Translation based on partial phraseological equivalents does not at all mean that in this case the meaning and imagery of a phraseological unit are not fully transmitted in translation; By this term, one should mean that in the English equivalent offered there may be some discrepancies with the Russian one. In other words, for a translator, “when translating a phraseological unit, it is important, first of all, to convey the image of a phraseological unit,

and not its linguistic structure". Partial phraseological equivalents can be divided into three groups.

The first group includes phraseological units that have the same meaning, stylistic coloring and are similar in figurativeness, but diverging in lexical composition: *rus.* сулить золотые горы – *eng.* to promise wonders, to promise the moon, *rus.* в гостях хорошо, а дома лучше – *eng.* East or West, home is the best, *rus.* купить кота в мешке – *eng.* to buy pig in a poke, *rus.* первая ласточка – *eng.* the first portent (sign), *rus.* овчинка выделки не стоит – *eng.* the game is not worth the candle, *rus.* притча во языцах – *eng.* the talk of the town.

Some of these phrases are translated using antonymic translation, i.e. a negative value is transmitted by the translator using an affirmative construction, or, conversely, a positive value is transmitted using a negative construction: *rus.* цыплят по осени считают – *eng.* don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

The second group includes phraseological units that coincide in meaning, figurativeness, lexical composition and stylistic coloring; but they differ in such formal features as the number and word order, for example: *rus.* играть на руку кому-либо – *eng.* to play into smb.'s hands (there is a discrepancy in the number); *rus.* не все то золото, что блестит – *eng.* all is not gold that glitters (there is a discrepancy in the number); *rus.* за деревьями не видать леса – *eng.* not to see the wood for the trees (there is a discrepancy in the number).

The third group includes phraseological units that coincide in all respects, with the exception of figurativeness. In Russian we say - *rus.* отправиться на боковую, while the English equivalent is the usual - to go to bed. In Russian there is a turn (оборот) - *eng.* быть как на ладони, and in English in such cases it is customary to say - *eng.* to spread before the eyes, to be an open book. In Russian we say - старо, как мир, and in English the same idea is conveyed by turnover - *eng.* as old as the hills.

Sometimes the frequency of the use of one or another idiomatic expression in speech acts as a distinctive feature of phraseological units, in violation of which the used phraseology can give the speaker's speech an unusual or even old-fashioned character. The translator should always keep this in mind.

CONCLUSIONS

When translating phraseological units, the translator must be able to determine whether he is dealing with a variable or a set phrase. To do this, it is necessary to have a large "receptive stock of phraseological units". It should be borne in mind that phrases, as well as words, are characterized by polysemy and homonymy, and one of the meanings can be phraseological and one of the homonyms can be a phraseological unit. For example, the phrase *eng.* to burn one's fingers has the meanings *rus.* 1. обжечь пальцы и *rus.* 2. обжечься иначе-либо, ошибиться; *eng.* to be narrow in the shoulders can have a direct meaning *rus.* (быть узкоплечим) and phraseological meaning (not to understand humor). *eng.* "Don't mention it" can mean *rus.* "Не напоминай мне об этом" и *rus.* "Нестой благодарности, пожалуйста" Phraseologism "to throw the book at smb." means "приговорить кого-либо к максимальному сроку заключения". But a context is theoretically possible in which this phrase is used as a variable. Phraseology can sometimes

differ from a variable phrase only by the article, which in this case is a formal differentiating feature. For example: *eng.* to go to the sea — *rus.* отправиться к морю, *eng.* to go to sea — *rus.* стать моряком; *eng.* to draw a line — *rus.* проводить черту, *eng.* to draw the line — *rus.* устанавливать границу дозволенного. So, we have considered the main methods and techniques of translation phraseological units. We have seen that different linguists consider the problems associated with this in different ways, different methods of translation are recommended, and there are dissenting opinions. Different situations may require different approaches. But the main role here belongs to the personality of the translator himself. He must to feel like a part of that culture, in the language of the representatives of which this or that text is written, one must get used to it, make the only possible and at the same time unique version of the translation. To do this, he needs to integrate into his thinking the entire vast totality of the realities of a foreign culture, and to express other people's thoughts as clearly and freshly as they were expressed, while using all the power and richness of the language that he himself speaks.

A qualified translator must have in his arsenal a sufficient number of equivalents or analogues of various phraseological units, since a number of phraseological units have stable correspondences in the target language. Difficulties in translating phraseological units may arise due to the fact that in the original one or another phenomenon is called that is absent in the receiving culture or unknown to translators. An important condition for achieving the highest possible quality of intercultural communication and reducing the inevitable losses in translation is extremely careful, careful handling of phraseological units.

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