

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: *Translation is the most crucial for all languages in order to fully understand texts from their original language. There is a gap to understand some phraseological units in the process of translation. This article explores various methods of forming phraseological units, which are fixed expressions or idioms, and delves into the translation challenges they present.*

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.

V.I.Dal defines that translating phraseological units from one language to another presents significant difficulties. In the progress of translation, it is important not only to convey the meaning of phraseology, but also display its imagery, stylistic function, and context features. (1;p.684)

There are several challenges and problems that can arise during the process of translation, including;

1. Language differences: translating between languages with different grammar, syntax, and vocabulary can result in difficulty conveying the exact meaning of the original text. M.Baker says that the first difficulty a translator faces is the ability to recognize that he or she is dealing with an idiomatic expression. The more difficult an expression is to understand and the less sense

it makes, the more likely it is, that the translator recognizes it as a phraseological unit. (2; 68-71).

2. Cultural nuances: some words or phrases may not have direct equivalents in another language, making it challenging to accurately convey cultural references or nuances.

A.D.Shveytser states that cultural knowledge and differences represent one of the main tasks of translation for scientists. Before translation was only related to the language, however it is the way of replacing text material in one language with equivalent text material in another language. Generally, translation transferring of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether written or spoken languages.

3. Technical jargon: Translating technical or specialized terminology accurately can be challenging if the translator is not familiar with the subject matter.

4. The translator may also face the similarity of phraseological units in the process of translation. For example, “a tree is recognized by its fruits” and “an apple does not fall far from the apple tree” are somehow similar in form and meaning.

Enoch Ajunwa classifies translation problems into two basic categories: internal and external one (3; 2015).

Internal and external translation problems refer to challenges that arise during the process of translating content from one language to another. Internal problems typically involve issues that occur within the translation process itself, such as linguistic difficulties, cultural nuances, or technical jargon. External problems, on the other hand, involve factors outside of the translator's control, such as differences in dialects or regional variations of a language, or changes in context or tone between languages.

The translation of phraseological units is seen as a challenging linguistic task that necessitates thorough examination and a unique method. In the process

of translation of phraseological units, like idioms, collocations, translator should pay attention to some points.

1. The translation must be adequate.

The meaning of phraseological units in translation into other language should be equal to the meaning in the original text.

2. The translation must be idiomatic.

According to V.N.Komissarov, some phraseological units can belong to the “translator`s 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 (4, 1999).

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. For example, to play with fire- olov bilan o`ynashmoq.

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.

To sum up, 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.

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