



## Methods Of Translation Of Phraseological Compounds

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the methods of translation of phraseological units, as well as finding and using alternative variants of words in the translation process, as well as providing content and form.

### KEYWORDS

Alternative options, lexical content, imagery, stylistic coloring.

### INTRODUCTION

Translating phraseological combinations into English is a very difficult task. "Phraseology is important in language because of its semantic richness, imagery, clarity, and brilliance." It gives language expressiveness and originality. Phraseologisms are widely used in oral, fiction, and political literature.

In the translation of phraseology, the translator must be able to find an alternative version of the phrase in the language of translation, without losing the stylistic function of the phrase, to preserve its content, imagery. If he can't find the right form in the language,

he has to use a phrase that is close to the content.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Phraseological equivalents can be complete or partial. Full of phraseological equivalents are both semantically and lexically equivalent to a phrase in the target language that exists in the target language. In terms of expressiveness, figurativeness, stylistic coloring, and grammatical construction. For example:

**почить (почивать) на лаврах** – rest on one's laurels, **соль земли** – the salt of the earth – **yerning qaymog'i**

**играть с огнем** – to play with fire – **olov bilan o'ynashmoq**

**час настал (пробил)** – one's hour has struck – **kimningdir davri keldi**

**нет дыма без огня** – there is no smoke without fire – **shamol bo'lmasa daraxtning uchi qimirlamaydi**

**трудолюбивый как пчела** – busy as a bee – **chumolidek mehnatkash**

Although these expressions are fully equivalent in Russian and English, they are partially equivalent in Uzbek.

Phrases that are partially equivalent do not mean that part of the phrase fits in the phraseology and the rest does not match, or that the content and imagery are partially preserved, but the words in the phraseology are different. In other words, the translator "in translating phraseological units, the most important thing is to preserve its content, not the structure of phraseology".

The first group includes phraseologies that have similar meanings, stylistic nuances, and similar imagery, but differ in lexical structure:

**сулить золотые горы** – to promise wonders, to promise the moon – **osmondagi oyni va'da qilish**

**гостях хорошо, а дома лучше** – East or West, home is the best – **o'z uyig o'lan to'shaging**

**купить кокаин в мешке** – to buy pig in a poke – **ho'rozqand chet elniki desa yotib yalaydi**

**первая ласточка** – the first portent (sign) – **ilk qaldirg'och**

**овчинка выделкин не стоит** – the game is not worth the candle – **suv etikni yechishga arzimaydi**

**притча в языцах** – the talk of the town – **hamma yoqda duv-duv gap**

Some of these compounds are translated in an antonymous way, that is, with a syntactic construction with a negative meaning or, conversely, with devices without a definite meaning:

**цыплят по осени считают** – don't count your chickens before they are hatched – **jo'jani kuzda sanaydilar**.

The second group includes the translation of phraseologies that have the same meaning, imagery, lexical structure, and stylistic color, but differ only in formal features such as word order, number, for example:

**Kimningdir nog'orasiga o'ynamoq** – **играть на руку кому-либо** – to play into smb's hands (the numerical form of the word differs from the Russian translation of this phrase into English);

**Yaltiragan hamma narsa tilla bo'lavermaydi** – **невсетозолото что блестит** – all is not gold that glitters (the placement of words is different);

**Burnidan yarmini ko'rmaslik -  
задеревьяминевидетьлеса- not to see the  
wood for the trees** (the placement of words is  
different in English and Russian)

The third group includes phraseologies that correspond to all traits except imagery. For example, in Russian it is called *отправитьсянабоковую*, in Uzbek - *yonboshladi*, and in English it is usually used - to go to bed. In Uzbek, the combination of *kaftdek namoyon-like* is in Russian - *бытькакналадони*, in English it is not palm, open book words are used: to spread before the eyes, to be an open book. In Uzbek, the phrase *almisoq*, which means very old, is represented in Russian - *старо,какмир*, in English - as old as the hills.

One of the distinguishing features of phraseology is that it is necessary to know the periodicity of the use of the phrase in speech, and the phrase used in this case may have an unusual or even unusual character. Therefore, this situation should never be forgotten by the translator.

In FB translation, it is important to determine whether the interpreter is working with a periodic connection or a fixed connection. To do this, it must have a huge "prescription reserve of phraseology." It should be noted that in word combinations, as in words, there are phenomena of ambiguity and homonymy, in which one of its meanings is a metaphorical expression, the other 'nosi may be a homonym of phraseology. For example, the combination to burn one's fingers has the following meanings: 1. To burn a finger - in its own sense 2. To burn, to eat, to burn - a phrase; to benarrow in the shoulders A person with a meaningful shoulder is synonymous with FB who doesn't understand humor in a figurative sense. "Don't mention it" 1-remind me about it, 2. don't thank me. to throw the book at smb.

"In its own sense, to throw a book at someone means" to imprison someone for the longest time ". But in theory, such compounds could also be context used as variable compounds. Sometimes phraseologies can be varied, that is, from free combinations, depending on whether or not a single article is used. For example: to go to the sea - to go to the sea, to go to the sea - to be a sailor; to draw a line, to draw the line.

A good understanding of idioms allows us to differentiate between idioms that are known and used only in certain situations, as well as to reconstruct idioms that have undergone an "authorial transformation" and to achieve the effect achieved through them in translation. The stylistic devices that have been reshaped by the author and, as a result, emphasize the associative meaning of phraseologies include:

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Add a new semantically related component to the main meaning of a variable. For example, the combination to put the cart before the horse has been changed to "Let's not put the cart too far ahead of the horse" (ES Gardner). Change the lexical and grammatical structure of a phraseology by replacing one of its components with another word. For example, the phraseologism from the Bible to have a millstone about one's neck has been modified by S.T. Coldridge as follows: have an albatross about one's neck (literally - an albatross on one's neck). 'walk); S.T. Coldridge's poem "The Ancient Mariner" tells of a sailor who caused an accident on his ship for killing an albatross and was forced to carry an albatross on his neck as punishment. Decomposition of phraseology and the use of its component or components in the composition of free compounds. In this case, the component is the carrier of the meaning associated with the whole phraseological

combination. In this case, the full form of the phraseology takes a back seat, but it is difficult to understand the phrase without restoring it. For example:

"I've got a cold."

"It's in your feet." (B. Manning)

In this dialogue, one of the speakers complains of illness, while the other sees it as cowardice, not illness. Here - to get cold feet - the phrase cowardice only one component was used to give the contents of the whole compound. This situation is often used in puns. The phraseology is incomplete, but part of it can be quoted: "He complained to Fleur that the book dealt with nothing but birds in the bush." (J. Galsworthy). Here the author uses a part of the proverb to mean "false promises": "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." To achieve the highest alternative in translation, the interpreter must be able to use different methods of translation. The most important types of translation in the translation of phraseologies are:

Equivalent translation, the phraseology in Uzbek that corresponds to the meaning and content of the phrase, for example: as cold as ice. Analogous translation, that is, the meaning is the same, but the content is completely or partially different, for example: a drop in the bucket - a drop from the sea. Descriptive translation is the translation of a fixed compound into a free compound. This condition is used when there is no corresponding phrase in the translation language, for example: to rob Peter to pay Paul - to take another loan to pay off a debt. Antonym translation, to translate the meaning of negation with a divisible form or, conversely, to translate the meaning of a denominator with a negative form: to keep one's head - not to lose oneself, to keep

one's head above water - to keep one's pecker up.

## CONCLUSION

This method is used when you want to highlight the figurative content of the phraseology or when the phraseology cannot be translated by other means: the moon is not seen when the sun shines (proverb) - the moon is not visible when the sun rises. Combined translation. After shielding, its meaning can be described using a combination translation method: carry coals to Newcastle - "carry coals to Newcastle", ie move to a place where there is a lot of something. to carry something (compare, "exat v Tulu so svoim samovarom").

Phraseological units are widely used in all styles of literature. A high-level translator should not overlook the meaning of a phrase in the translation process. Without a certain amount of knowledge, it is impossible to assess the brightness and expressiveness of speech, and it is difficult to understand humor, puns, and sometimes speech in general.

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