

## PHRASEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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## ABSTRACT

This article describes the problems faced in the translation of phraseological units and phrases during the translation process. Thus, one of the difficult problems of translating phraseological units is that they are considered functionally and semantically inseparable units. They have an idiomatic meaning and appear as a ready-made unit in speech. Phraseological units have national cultural characteristics and they cause problems in translation.

**Key words:** phraseological units, characteristics, grammatical, semantic and stylistic adaptations, semantic equivalents, kalka, figurative (narrative) translation, historical, legendary, religious, mystical, mythological and others.

## ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА

## АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы, возникающие при переводе фразеологизмов и выражений в процессе перевода. Поэтому одна из сложных проблем перевода фразеологизмов состоит в том, что они считаются функционально и семантически неразделимыми единицами. Они имеют идиоматическое значение и выступают в речи как готовая единица. Фразеологизмы имеют национально-культурные особенности, которые вызывают проблемы при переводе.

## ACCESS

Fixed compound translation is free compound translation is different from doing. From talking about the translation of stable compounds. First of all, to distinguish between its own and figurative or figurative types must is a translation with a fixed combination used in the sense of based on the principles discussed above. The most important one of the principles is not to forget the norms of the translation language. The translation of mobile or figurative fixed compounds is separate requires attention. The main feature of such expressions is their with the difficulty of understanding the meaning from the sum of its components is characterized. The

meaning of stable compounds is taken separately it comes not from the words, but from the sum of my words. To the image the text is expressed and stylistically based on fixed combinations provides the dyer's part. Color of the original text, It is also reflected in the translation and the full range of means of expression requires storage. The translator makes the text expressive and colorful in order to ensure that there is an adequate image in the translated text, it is necessary to find a variant of the compounds. Usually, universal or international images are complete in translation is stored. Such phraseological units are historical, legendary, religious, based on mystical, mythological and the like. For example, "in the seventh heaven" - "in the seventh heaven". Such a phraseology units are called the translated language equivalents of the original. There are almost no phraseological units with complete equivalents in translation does not cause any problems, because they are stylistic and pragmatic from aspects to the same value, meaning, method of expression and influence will have.

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

During the research of the article, phraseological units in translation encounter many problems in the translation process. Sometimes there is an opportunity to preserve the figurative phraseological unit of the original even if there is no alternative in the translated language. Although the words contained in phraseological units are used figuratively, if their dictionary meaning is clear, the use of "kalkalash" in translating it makes it easier to understand the text, the information in the text, and the idea in the text and provides translation alternatives. In the process of translating a phraseological unit, it is necessary to take into account the national characteristics of words.

### **RESULTS**

The main types of phraseological agreement are: Full adaptation. Example: to lose one's head - head to lose - poteryat head. Partial adaptation, they are close in terms of imagery, but in terms of lexical structure, syntactic agreement and word order differs. Example: to get out of bed on the wrong foot - - to stand on the left side. Lack of adaptation. Phraseology of many phraseological units in different languages adaptation is not available. They are reality. It word "dress" is "to dress a chicken" and "to dress a child" phrases do not have the same meaning. "To dress a chicken" - "To dress a child" means to wear his clothes in progress. The word "collocation" means that one word is placed inside another means Some words often go together and some are not observed to occur together.

### **DISCUSSION**

In what language is a combination or phraseological combination is clear. They are always used in a specific order or together, and so on it is important to know the correct translation. Especially English spick and like span, hale and hearty, to-for, now and then, neat and tidy. It is necessary to know the exact translation of compound. In

other languages there are different compounds that are considered stable compounds. Definite conjunctions are usually used together in regular order. If the order is changed, the result is unnatural to a native speaker it seems Bread and Butter, day and night in English (other in languages it is called night and day), knife and fork, black and white, black and blue, ladies and gentlemen, is it a combination like rant and rave the translator should know. To an English speaker if anyone "gentlemen and ladies" sounds strange. A lot languages say "mother and father", but never "father and not "mother". "father and mother" in Uzbek, but not "mother and father". Idioms are special uses and have full meaning. But the meaning of the compound is not the same as the meaning of the words as a whole. They have the same meaning as most lexical units, but an exact match is not expressed in another language. For example, in English, kick the bucket has the same meaning as death, but this it is also used to show some kind of respect. The main difficulty of translating phraseological units, the fact is that none of the dictionaries include phraseological units in the text cannot provide variety in its use. "Phraseological dictionary of English-Russian languages" most of them have translations. For example: Charity begins at home. This FB is translated differently in different dictionaries. In the book "Anglo Russian Dictionary" Müller says - "Reward begins at home. For example

Fingers have light - Qo'li qing'iming dili qing'ir.

Fingers beepers, loses beepers - Topgan niyoz, topmagan piyoz.

Fiddle while Rome is burning - Kimga to'y. kimga aza.

First think then speak - Oldin o'yla, keyin so'yla.

### SUMMARY

Phraseological units are found in speech preparation, they are stable are combinations, functionally and semantically independent or are inseparable units. Rapid growth of English, Uzbek and Russian vocabulary as a result, new phraseology can be found in dictionaries in time we cannot, and the translator has to translate them without a dictionary. Keep this in mind when translating phraseological units it should be noted that the phraseologism of any language has the characteristic of expressing the inner feelings of a person. Generally speaking, translation with phraseological units not always easy to do. Most of them have an emotional and expressive meaning and are national will have a feature.

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