

## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND TRANSLATION

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### ABSTRACT

It is necessary to use English phraseological expressions in this article and their Uzbek alternatives, or is it more useful to translate them literally? We will try to find an answer to the question.

**Keywords:** Lexical and phraseological units, methodological task, artistic image, translation functions.

### INTRODUCTION

Language units mainly consist of lexical and phraseological means, and their translation from one language to another presents certain difficulties to the translator.

It is known that phraseological units are more complex structural means of language compared to lexical units. Because phraseological units, as artistic-visual means of speech, participate in the expression of various methodological goals more than a simple statement of thought. Their tasks in the translation, the fine interpretation is figurative and emotional representation of the work of art closely related to the re-creation of value.

It is possible to determine whether one or another phraseological unit in the translation corresponds to the phraseological unit in the original text from the aspects of meaning and methodological task or not, only on the basis of scientific textual analysis. Due to the fact that phraseologisms, like lexical units, are multi-meaningful and multi-functional, content matching units of two languages do not always replace each other in translation. Phraseological equivalents or alternatives that can easily replace each other in a certain textual situation may give meaning in another situation or differ in terms of their stylistic functions.

In such tasks, the translator's creative approach to his responsibility eliminates the risk of misinterpretation of the original in translation. Concerning matters of phraseology and the different combinations of words in different languages is common problem along with translation practice, it is also important for translation theory. Because the functions of compounds with the same material meaning in different of such word combinations in different languages, it creates a great difficulty in the practice of translation and arouses great interest from a theoretical point of view.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Phraseological expressions are often found in the language of the author and in the speech of the characters depicted in the work of fiction, so they are very characteristic of fiction. However A.V. according to Fedorov, this category of speech tools can not be the exclusive property of fiction

only. Because phraseological expressions are used in journalism and partly in scientific literature. Therefore, they should be considered not only as a matter of fiction, but also a very important common language issue.

Is it necessary to give English phraseological expressions with their Uzbek equivalents or is it better to translate them word by word? First of all, if all phraseological units were translated literally, there would be no problem of phraseology. Reflecting phraseology in artistic translation can be interpreted as follows:

1. Replacing the phraseology of the original with its equivalents in the translated language
2. Turn the phraseology of the original language with alternative options in the translated language
3. Exact translation of the phraseology of the original language (this is a common way of translating phraseological phrases)

It is known that when the translator shakes the pen in the name of the author, it means that it reflects the style of the author. Even if one work is translated by ten people with the artistic power, ten completely different translations will be produced. The reason for this is that, first of all, everyone understands the reflection of the author's style in his own way, besides, the influence of the translator's style is known in any translation, for example, N. V. Gogol's. A. Qahhor's style can be felt in the translated works of A. Qahhor, the traces of Mirzakalon Ismaili's pen can be seen in the novels translated into Uzbek by LN. Tolstoy and the "smell" of Mirtemir's work comes from the poems and poems of Nekrasov, which he read in the Uzbek language. But this does not mean that translator presented his own style in order to reflect the style of the author.

## DISCUSSION

Reflecting phraseology in translation is great importance in reflecting the national character of the original and the author's style. Based on this, some scholars recommend translating the phraseological units in the as if they were themselves. There is a lot of variation in the translation of phraseological units. In translation theory, this is seen as a negative phenomenon. In fact, if several translators translate the same language or idiom with very similar variants of the same combination or empty (such cases are often found), it can not be called a true translation.

However, it is worth noting something completely different here. For example, languages have mutually equivalent phraseological expressions that can be translated in the same way in almost any context. But many phraseologisms can not provide the same equivalent or alternative combination all the time, all translators, in any context, and the translator can not be asked to do so. Indeed, as each translator reflects the style of the author, there is also a trace of his own individual style. This is clearly visible when translating phraseological units. It is impossible for two translators to translate an entire work, all the phraseology in it, in such a way that they are absolutely similar to each other. Therefore, phraseological units in accordance with the same context since two translators do two different translations, blaming the translators for this means not understanding the specifics of literary translation.

Phraseological expressions, like proverbs and proverbs, are not simply a collection of words, but are a product of folk wisdom, its imagination and artistic fantasy. These phrases, which have a

special folk character, are creative in themselves not only reflects the characteristics of the people, the country, but also has a strong influence on the formation of the phraseology of many languages in the world. Therefore, the person who teaches them should belong to the culture of both nations and be aware of their linguistic richness. Translation is an art in which the translation of a word or phrase is not simply taken from the dictionary and copied to the second text. In many cases, the dictionary is unable to express the event and situation described in the text.

### METHODOLOGY

Classification of phraseological units is based on more or less motivational meanings of phraseological units, semantic combination of components. It is customary to distinguish three main types after Academician V.V. Vinogradov. Phraseological agreements are phraseological units that do not correspond to each other in terms of meaning, the whole meaning of which is completely not based on the meaning of the constituent words. Phraseological association is phraseological units, the overall meaning of which consists of the meaning of the components and at the same time, one of the components is called combination. Despite the division of phraseological association-structure, they will have a generalized holistic meaning. Using the phraseological units listed above. They come in very handy in translation. Because in fiction these units are a catchy translation of words helps to be done. Classification of phraseological units according to types of form and meaning:

The form of homonyms is different expressions with the same meaning. For example: to the head – make noise

Synonymy – expressions with similar meanings. For example: to come to the world – to be born

Antonyms are phrases that have opposite meanings. For example: into the world – leaving the world

Paronymy – phrases that are distinguished by one word. For example: not to enter the seven sleep dreams and not to see in the seven sleep dreams.

Classification of phraseological units according to their variant: Lexical variant – word related to an independent word group in a phrase change is meant. Grammatical variant is a grammatical part of a sentence is intended to be replaced. Such phraseologisms are common both in spoken language and in fiction. We often come across such texts in the process of translation. Phraseological unit is a valuable word combination that is stable in its composition and structure and functions as a separate lexical unit that can not be lexically divided and translated. The translation of phraseological units from language to language is a very difficult area of phraseology, which requires a lot of experience in learning this science. Another important feature of phraseological units is that the meaning of each of them does not add up to the meanings of the words included in it. Therefore, phraseological units are defined by the term "idiom", which means "specific" in Greek. In English they are also called "idioms". Some linguists use not only evidence of current and past languages, but also historical data and ethnography that reflect the specific features of people's life. Research scientists should know the morals and customs of the people, their beliefs and superstitions, as this will help to determine the origin of phraseology. Their content is phraseological meaning.

## CONCLUSION

It is known that phraseological units are a linguistic unit that makes up the vocabulary of each language. They are ready to speak as a language unit. Also, phraseological units in each language have their own linguistic features. But in all languages, phraseological units serve as language wealth. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the lexical structure of the language and speech and embody the meanings of emotional coloring. Therefore, we should be able to correctly use phraseological units and homonyms when translating. That is the only way we can make great progress in the field of translation.

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