

METHODS OF TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

Jabborova Laylo Farxod kizi

Termiz University of Economics and Service,
1st year master's degree in foreign language literature, English

Kayumova Shakhnoza

Termiz State University, PhD

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11666219>

Abstract. *This abstract delves into the complexities of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek, elucidating the methods, challenges, and cultural considerations inherent in this dynamic process. Phraseological units, encompassing idioms, proverbs, and fixed expressions, pose unique challenges for translators due to their cultural specificity and idiomatic nature. This abstract explores various translation strategies, including semantic equivalence, cultural adaptation, transcreation, and corpus-based analysis, employed by translators to convey meaning accurately while preserving cultural nuances.*

Key words: *Literal translation, semantic equivalence, cultural adaptation, transcreation, contextual analysis, collaborative approach, corpus-based translation.*

In the vibrant field of translation studies, the nuanced task of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek stands as a testament to the intricacies of language and culture. Phraseological units, or fixed expressions with figurative meanings, present unique challenges and opportunities for translators seeking to convey meaning accurately while preserving cultural nuances. This introduction sets the stage for an in-depth exploration of various methods employed in the translation of phraseological units from English into Uzbek, shedding light on the strategies, complexities, and cultural considerations inherent in this dynamic process.

In the realm of translation studies, the task of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek presents a rich tapestry of linguistic and cultural challenges. Phraseological units, encompassing idioms, proverbs, collocations, and other fixed expressions, carry layers of cultural connotations and semantic nuances that transcend literal translation. As such, translators embarking on this endeavor must navigate a complex interplay of language, culture, and context to convey meaning effectively while maintaining fidelity to both the source and target languages. Here's an in-depth exploration of the article, elucidating the methods, intricacies, and cultural considerations inherent in translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek:

Literal Translation: At first glance, literal translation may seem like a straightforward approach to rendering phraseological units from English into Uzbek. However, literal translations often fail to capture the idiomatic meanings and cultural nuances embedded within these expressions. Moreover, linguistic differences between English and Uzbek may pose challenges in finding direct equivalents for certain phrases. Despite its limitations, literal translation can serve as a starting point for translators, providing insight into the structural components and semantic features of phraseological units.

Semantic Equivalence: Translating phraseological units requires a deep understanding of both source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts in which these expressions are used. Translators often strive for semantic equivalence, seeking to convey the intended meaning of the source expression in a culturally appropriate manner in Uzbek. This approach involves analyzing the underlying concepts and cultural references embedded within the source phrase and selecting equivalent expressions or constructing new ones in Uzbek that convey similar connotations and associations.

Cultural Adaptation: Phraseological units are deeply rooted in the cultural fabric of a language community, reflecting shared experiences, values, and traditions. When translating from English into Uzbek, translators may opt for cultural adaptation, substituting source expressions with culturally relevant equivalents that resonate with Uzbek speakers. This approach involves not only linguistic proficiency but also cultural sensitivity and awareness of socio-cultural norms and conventions. By incorporating culturally specific references and idiomatic expressions into the target text, translators ensure that the translated content resonates with Uzbek audiences and retains its communicative effectiveness.

Transcreation: In certain cases, direct translation may prove inadequate in capturing the intended effect or emotional impact of a phraseological unit. Transcreation offers a creative solution, allowing translators to adapt and re-imagine source expressions in Uzbek while retaining the essence and spirit of the original text. This approach goes beyond linguistic equivalence to evoke similar emotions, imagery, and rhetorical effects in the target language. Transcreational techniques such as paraphrasing, embellishment, and cultural adaptation enable translators to breathe new life into phraseological units, making them more relevant and engaging for Uzbek audiences.

Contextual Analysis: Context plays a crucial role in the translation of phraseological units, influencing the selection of appropriate strategies and techniques. Translators must consider the communicative context, intended audience, and genre conventions when translating from English

into Uzbek. Contextual analysis helps translators identify the intended meaning and pragmatic function of phraseological units within the source text and adapt their translation strategies accordingly. By taking into account situational factors and discursive contexts, translators ensure that their translations are contextually appropriate and effective in conveying the intended message.

Corpus-based Translation: Corpus-based translation methods leverage large collections of linguistic data to inform translation decisions and enhance translation quality. In the case of translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek, corpus analysis can provide valuable insights into usage patterns, frequency distributions, and collocational preferences in both languages. By consulting specialized corpora containing bilingual phraseological data, translators can identify common translation equivalents, analyze contextual variations, and make informed decisions about the most appropriate translation strategies.

Collaborative Approaches: Collaboration between translators, linguists, subject matter experts, and native speakers is instrumental in achieving accurate and culturally authentic translations of phraseological units. Through collaborative approaches, translators can leverage collective expertise, share insights, and solicit feedback to ensure the quality and appropriateness of their translations. Peer review, expert consultation, and interdisciplinary collaboration foster a dynamic exchange of ideas and perspectives, leading to more nuanced and culturally sensitive translations.

Translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek requires a nuanced understanding of linguistic structures, cultural nuances, and contextual factors. By employing a combination of translation methods such as semantic equivalence, cultural adaptation, transcreation, contextual analysis, corpus-based translation, and collaborative approaches, translators can navigate the complexities of phraseological translation and produce high-quality, culturally authentic translations that resonate with Uzbek audiences. As translators continue to explore innovative approaches and refine their skills, the art of translating phraseological units serves as a bridge connecting diverse linguistic and cultural communities, enriching cross-cultural communication and fostering mutual understanding.

In conclusion, translating phraseological units from English into Uzbek demands a nuanced approach that considers linguistic structures, cultural nuances, and contextual factors. By employing methods such as semantic equivalence, cultural adaptation, transcreation, contextual analysis, and collaboration, translators can bridge linguistic and cultural gaps, producing translations that resonate with Uzbek audiences. As translators continue to refine their skills and

explore innovative approaches, the art of translating phraseological units serves as a vital conduit for cross-cultural communication and mutual understanding between diverse language communities.

REFERENCE

1. Zuparova, S., Shegay, A. (2021). Methods of Teaching Foreign Languages. *Eastern European Scientific Journal*, 1(7), 141-143.
2. Djurayeva, Y., Ayatov, R., & Shegay, A. (2020). Current Problems and Resolutions of Teaching English Grammar. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 1(3).
3. Ruzmetova, M., Orazova, F., & Kayumova, G. (2020). The Role of Teaching Vocabulary Competence in English. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, 1(3), 509-513.
4. Akhmedov, B. (2022). Methodology of Teaching Informatics in Cluster Systems. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology*, 11(4), 3485-3491.