

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)
International Scientific Journal
Theoretical & Applied Science
p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)
Year: 2022 Issue: 05 Volume: 109
Published: 30.05.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



Maftunabonu Umidjanovna Umarova
Uzbek State World Languages University
teacher
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Abstract: In World linguistics, phraseological units are interpreted as a multifaceted and multi-layered mental structure that manifests psychological, cognitive and linguistic aspects. The translation of the phrases given in the article and their specific features were analyzed by various examples.

Key words: phraseology, phrase, translation, originality, equivalent, culture.

Language: English

Citation: Umarova, M. U. (2022). Problems of translating of phraseological units. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (109), 950-952.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-05-109-95> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.05.109.95>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

In traditional linguistics, language units, including phraseological units, are studied mainly on the basis of language characteristics. The transformation of phraseological units, their renewal characteristics, serves not only as a source of certain stylistic productivity, but also as a factor of the formation of new phraseological units. In this sense, the study of phraseological units in terms of transformational, semantic-pragmatic, linguistic and scientific conclusions is of great importance for World linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, scientific and practical research is carried out on the basis of effective and modern methodological and research methods aimed at solving goals and tasks arising from the social needs of the period. In addition, the change and modernization of phraseological units established in the language, as well as a comprehensive description and analysis of the means and methods of the formation of phraseological units representing new concepts are one of the pressing problems of Uzbek linguistics.

One of the topical problems of linguistics is the comparative study of expressions in different languages, their coverage of the dialectics of generality and specificity at the stages of language and speech. The study of phrases in both languages, the identification of their semantic-grammatical and functional-stylistic features determines the relevance of this work. It is well known that expressions are

inextricably linked with spiritual culture, customs, professions, living conditions, aspirations and views of people who speak this language. Phrases are important tools for creating images and expressiveness, and they serve to enhance the expressive effectiveness of fiction, political and journalistic texts.

In every national language, such stable vocabulary, which creates the emotional expressiveness and figurability of artistic speech, is often encountered, the emergence of which is a strong link with the peoples' view of things and phenomena in nature and society, their relationship: people use linguistic means based on various comparisons in order to express their relationship to the world of things and phenomena person depicted, thing, character, event and nature landscapes are often compared in an exaggerated way to the reader with well-known images. As a result, the image becomes more vivid, the image of the expression increases, there is a high sensitivity and emotional feeling.

The figurative basis of the stagnant compounds formed as a result of the fact that people compare things and events in nature and society with the phenomena of the animal world, the world of plants, natural phenomena, in most cases, the figurative content acquires. In particular, when people choose a particular animal or poultry as the embodiment of this or that trait, they are undoubtedly based on the behavior, appearance and behavior of that creature. In

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHII (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

this way, a description of the traditional quality, action and status of a particular person or thing and event is created. It is known that the laws of thought are the same for all mankind and all languages develop in such a way as to fully satisfy the need to express thoughts as possible. Consequently, the main harmony of the direction of thought, life experience of peoples, their relations with respect to different manners and features in most cases, the similarity of each other, led to the fact that most of the comparative phraseological units of different languages have the same figurative basis.

In translation, we can meet phraseological phrases that can alternate in meaning, even if the form is not the same. For example, we may encounter similarities in content when translating the following English phrases:

Golden opportunity - Juda zo'r imkoniyat

The green light - Ruxsat

Green with envy - Juda hasadchi, juda xavasi kelgan

(Have a) green thumb - Qo'li gul, bog' ishlarida malakali

See red - Juda jahli chiqmoq.

Linguoculturology is a generalization science that occurs between the sciences of culturology and Linguistics, deals with the study of phenomena such as the interaction and interconnectedness of language and culture, the formation of this link, as well as its reflection outside the language and language as a holistic system. Linguoculturology, on the one hand, studies the role of mankind in cultural linguistics, and on the other hand, yesa, the position of man in linguistics. Each language is very closely connected with the history of the owners of the language and also manifests some special aspects of their traditional everyday life, geography, culture that are not written about. Every language is a mystery to the culture of unconditional language owners. In our view, foreign students are learning the culture of that nation, until they learn ways of thinking, the essence of the original hidden in the expressions of their nation he has difficulties in understanding. About phraseological units are written very - very much, they are grammatic, semantic and syntactic analyzed, but not sufficiently studied linguoculturological.

German scientist V for the first time in the relations of language and culture. Background Gumbolt expresses in his works the following: "the language of Man lives in the same way that it conveys to him about the subject. Any language expresses the people to whom the person belongs his way of life".

Phraseologism, phraseological unit, phraseology — the general name of stable (stable) gardens, consisting of two or more words, spiritually equivalent to a related word combination or sentence, applied in a sense of integrity in a portable and indivisible.

Phraseologisms, unlike syntactic structures, in which the form is similar to itself, do not arise in speech by free choice of words, by substitution. The study of phraseological phrases from different sides and the comprehensive approach to it, the opening of its features, the generalization of which serves to enrich our language on the account of new phrases.

Chinese researcher YU Wang categorizes English phrases into eight categories in terms of syntax.

1) Sentence idioms. - Gap iboralar. Butter wouldn't melt in your mouth. Your chickens come home to roost.

2) Semi-sentence idioms. - Yarim gap iboralar. Take the bad with the good, keep a bady eye on smb/sth.

3) Verbal phrases. - Fe'lli birikmalar. Beat up, come across.

4) Prepositional phrases. - Predlogli brikmalar. By the dozen, in doubt.

5) Nominal idioms. - Nominal iboralar. Good faith, a golden handshake.

6) Adjective idioms. - Sifatli iboralar. Far and away, full of beans.

7) Word in pairs. - Juft so'zlar. Aches and pains, safe and sound, give and take.

8) Fixed similes. -Qat'iy o'xshatish. Flat as a pancake, drunk as a fish, poor as a church mouse.

I think that in the process of studying phraseologisms, it is worthwhile to understand that qualitative component phrases in English are real and it is worthwhile to study and analyze them morphologically into types. In this regard, the adjective is divided into the following groups by the grammatical structure of the component phrases.

1) simple level quality component phrases. (young at heart, white lie, black market, a sunny smile, a cash cow)

2) comparative degree quality component phrases. (Blood is thicker than water)

3) Auger grade quality component phrases. (Your nearest and dearest)

4) equivalent comparative qualitative component phrases. (As gentle as a lamb, as tall as maypole)

5) and qualitative component phrases associated with the binder. (Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, alive and well).

In the course of the research, qualitative phraseologisms in English and Uzbek were distinguished and analyzed morphologically, semantically and linguistically. The analysis shows that despite the fact that the English and Uzbek nationalities differ from each other, the meaning of the phrases containing adjectives is very close to each other. Most of them in both languages serve to describe the qualities or flaws of a person. Idiomatic expressions selected from the English and Uzbek

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

languages were based on the linguistic and cultural content.

It is of particular importance to reflect phrases in Uzbek in foreign languages and, on the contrary, phrases in foreign languages directly in translation from the original language into Uzbek. Since the

meaning of the phrase does not have a simple sum of meanings specific to the lexemes, it is a new meaning built on it, then in the phrases there is some kind of interruption between the plan of expression and the plan of meaning.

References:

1. Umarova, M. U. (2020). Proverbs and its functions. *Nauka i obrazovanie segodnja*, №. 4, pp. 45-47.
2. Isroilovich, I. M., et al. (2020). Philosophical ideas and views of national culture in the condition of globalization. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, T. 17, №. 7, pp. 14289-14295.
3. Ergashev, I., & Farxodjonova, N. (2020). Integration of national culture in the process of globalization. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, T. 7, №. 2, p. 477.
4. Umidjanovna, U. M. (2020). Proverbs and its functions. *Nauka i obrazovanie segodnja*, №. 4 (51), pp. 45-47.
5. Farxodjonova, N. F., & Abdurahimov, V. A. (2020). *Modern technologies of students training in higher education. nauka i tehnika. Mirovye issledovanija*, (pp. 5-7).
6. Ergashev, I. (1000). *Uzbekistan's national ideology in the context of democratic society development*. kopii, (p. 18).
7. Umidjanovna, U. M. (2020). The reflection of cultural features in English proverbs containing the realities. *Nauka i obrazovanie segodnja*, №. 4 (51), pp. 32-34.
8. Maksumova, U. A. (2021). The relevance of foreign language proficiency in the modern world. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, №. 3, pp. 149-151.
9. Umarova, M. (2020). Multimedia means for the development students' reading competence. *Internauka*, №. 13-2, pp. 47-48.
10. Tursunovna, T. F. (n.d.). *Effective ways of teaching writing in efl classes*. "Ўzbekiston olimlari va joshlarining innovacion ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlari" 7-kism, (p. 93).
11. Tursunovna, T. F. (n.d.). *The role of internet technologies in the modern training concept of foreign language*. *Molodoj uchjonyj*.
12. Maksumova, U. A. (2021). Approaches and methods of teaching english: oral approach, situational language teaching and audio-speech method. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, №. 5, pp. 158-160.
13. Tursunovna, T. F. (2021). Modern methods of teaching english. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, T. 10, №. 12, pp. 404-408.
14. Maksumova, U. A. (2020). Intercultural communicative competence as foundation for foreign language learning. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, №. 4, pp. 872-875.
15. Farxodjonova, N. (2019). Features of modernization and integration of national culture. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, T. 1, №. 2, pp. 167-172.