

## TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVES

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### Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические и практические аспекты перевода фразеологических единиц. Особое внимание уделяется вкладу отечественного лингвиста В. В. Виноградова в исследование фразеологии на уровне общего языкознания, с акцентом на сложности, присущие фразеологическим структурам.

**Ключевые слова:** Фразеологизмы, теория перевода, стилистическая функция, фразеологические коллизии, фразеологические сочетания, уникальная и окказиональная фразеология.

### Abstract

This article explores both the theoretical and practical aspects of translating phraseological units. It focuses on the work of Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov, examining his contributions to the study of phraseology within the framework of general linguistics. The paper analyzes the distinctive features of phraseological units, discusses the difficulties encountered in their translation, and reviews various strategies employed to render them effectively in another language

**Keywords:** Phraseological units, translation theory, stylistic function, phraseological collisions, phraseological combinations, unique and occasional phraseology.

## INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, globalization, technological advancement, and increased international communication have redefined global interactions. These developments have created both opportunities and challenges in cultural exchange, including the translation of language-specific elements such as phraseological units. Phraseological expressions, rich in cultural and

linguistic identity, often resist direct translation due to their idiomatic nature. In this context, investing in human capital—especially through education and language proficiency—has become crucial for fostering global understanding.

The “Uzbek model” of development, shaped by the National Program for Personnel Training, has played a significant role in preparing a generation capable of engaging with the global community. This model emphasizes gradual political and economic reforms alongside intellectual development rooted in democratic values. Within this context, the accurate translation of culturally embedded expressions such as phraseological units becomes a vital tool for cross-cultural communication.

### Theoretical Background

Phraseological units are fixed or semi-fixed word combinations whose meanings cannot always be inferred from their individual components. Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov made a major contribution to the theoretical classification of these units. He divided them into three primary categories:

1. **Phraseological fusions** – Idiomatic expressions with meanings unrelated to the individual words (e.g., "kick the bucket").
2. **Phraseological unities** – Expressions where the figurative meaning is linked to the original literal meaning (e.g., "to spill the beans").
3. **Phraseological combinations** – Collocations where one word (usually the verb) carries a figurative meaning, and the other retains its literal sense.

Understanding these categories is essential for a nuanced approach to translation.

Translating phraseological units poses several challenges:

**Cultural specificity:** Many expressions are tied to historical, cultural, or social contexts that do not have direct parallels in other languages.

**Stylistic variation:** The tone, register, and connotations of idioms vary significantly.

**Lexical and grammatical differences:** Some phraseological units have no structural equivalent in the target language.

Furthermore, idioms may carry multiple meanings, and some can be homonymous or polysemous, which further complicates translation.

### Translation Techniques

To address these challenges, translators use various strategies:

1. **Equivalence** – Using a phrase in the target language with the same meaning, tone, and imagery.

Example: “O’t bilan o’ynamoq” – “To play with fire”

2. **Analogy** – Employing an expression that conveys a similar idea, though with different imagery.

Example: “Oltin tog’ vada qilmoq” – “To promise the moon”

3. **Descriptive translation** – Explaining the meaning using a non-idiomatic phrase when no equivalent exists.

Example: “To rob Peter to pay Paul” – “Birovdan olib boshqasining qarzini to’lash”

4. **Antonymic translation** – Using the opposite structure to convey meaning.

Example: “To keep one’s head” – “Boshini yo’qotmaslik”

## CONCLUSION

Phraseological units are widely used across all styles of literature. A skilled translator must avoid ambiguous translations of phraseological units. Without knowledge and understanding of phraseology, it is impossible to assess the expressiveness and vividness of speech, which may lead to a misunderstanding of humor, wordplay, or sometimes simply the meaning of an expression.

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