

## TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL

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**Abstract:** The article investigates the variety of techniques used in rendering English phraseological units into Uzbek. It focuses on the practical application of translation strategies and examines how linguistic, stylistic, and cultural factors influence the translation process. Special attention is given to the selection of appropriate techniques that ensure semantic accuracy and stylistic naturalness in the target language. The study analyzes translation methods such as phraseological equivalence, paraphrasing, calque, adaptation, and contextual substitution. It also explores the role of translator competence in identifying idiomatic meaning and choosing suitable equivalents. The findings indicate that the effectiveness of translation depends on the translator's ability to combine linguistic knowledge with cultural awareness and contextual analysis.

**Key words:** phraseological units, translation techniques, idioms, equivalence, adaptation, Uzbek language.

### Introduction

The translation of phraseological units is one of the most challenging and intellectually demanding tasks in the field of translation studies. Phraseological expressions, including idioms, proverbs, and fixed collocations, are characterized by their figurative meanings, structural stability, and cultural specificity. These features make them resistant to direct translation and require the use of specialized techniques to convey their meaning accurately in another language.

In the context of English-Uzbek translation, the complexity increases due to the typological and cultural differences between the two languages. English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family, while Uzbek is a Turkic language with its own unique grammatical structure and cultural background. As a result, many English phraseological units do not have direct equivalents in Uzbek, which necessitates the use of various translation techniques.

One of the key objectives of translation is to achieve equivalence between the source and target texts. However, in the case of phraseological units, equivalence cannot always be achieved through literal translation. Instead, translators must consider the communicative function of the expression, its stylistic value, and its cultural connotations. This requires a flexible and creative approach to translation, where different techniques are applied depending on the context.

Translation techniques play a crucial role in this process. They provide practical tools for dealing with linguistic and cultural differences and help translators make informed decisions. Some of the most commonly used techniques include the use of equivalent phraseological units, descriptive translation, adaptation, and contextual substitution. Each of these techniques has its advantages and limitations, and their effectiveness depends on the specific characteristics of the phraseological unit being translated.

Another important aspect of translating phraseological units is the role of context. The meaning of an idiomatic expression often depends on the context in which it is used. Therefore, translators must analyze the surrounding text and consider the communicative intent of the speaker or writer. This contextual analysis helps ensure that the translated expression conveys the intended meaning and fits naturally within the target text.

In addition, the translation of phraseological units requires a high level of linguistic competence and cultural knowledge. Translators must be familiar with the phraseological systems of both languages and understand how idiomatic expressions function in different contexts. They must also be aware of cultural references and symbolic meanings that may not be immediately apparent.

This article aims to explore the main translation techniques used in rendering English phraseological units into Uzbek. It examines their application, effectiveness, and limitations, and provides examples to illustrate how different techniques are used in practice. The study also highlights the importance of combining theoretical knowledge with practical skills in achieving high-quality translation.

### **Literature Review**

The translation of phraseological units has been widely discussed in translation studies. Scholars emphasize that idiomatic expressions require special treatment due to their non-literal meanings. According to Mona Baker, translators should first identify whether a phraseological unit is idiomatic and then choose an appropriate strategy based on context.

Peter Newmark distinguishes between semantic and communicative translation, noting that idioms are best translated using communicative approaches that preserve meaning rather than form. He suggests that paraphrasing is often necessary when no equivalent exists.

Vinay and Darbelnet propose a range of translation procedures, including borrowing, calque, and adaptation. They argue that adaptation is particularly useful when cultural differences make direct translation impossible.

Eugene Nida's concept of dynamic equivalence is also relevant, as it focuses on reproducing the same effect on the target audience. This approach is especially important for translating phraseological units, where the communicative impact must be preserved.

Lawrence Venuti highlights the role of cultural factors in translation. He emphasizes that translators must decide between domestication and foreignization strategies, depending on the purpose of the translation.

In Uzbek linguistics, researchers such as Zaynutdinov have studied the development of Uzbek terminology and phraseology, emphasizing the importance of preserving national

linguistic identity in translation.

### **Methodology**

This study uses a comparative and analytical approach to examine translation techniques applied to English phraseological units. The data include examples collected from literary texts, academic sources, and media materials.

The analysis involves identifying the type of phraseological unit, determining its meaning, and evaluating the translation technique used. Methods such as semantic analysis, contextual analysis, and comparative analysis are employed to assess the effectiveness of each technique.

### **Results**

The analysis shows that several translation techniques are commonly used:

Phraseological equivalence: using a similar idiom in Uzbek

Paraphrasing: explaining the meaning in a descriptive way

Calque (loan translation): translating components literally

Adaptation: modifying the expression to fit cultural context

Contextual substitution: replacing with a contextually appropriate expression

Among these techniques, equivalence and adaptation were found to be the most effective in preserving meaning and stylistic value.

### **Discussion**

The findings suggest that no single translation technique can be applied universally. The choice of technique depends on factors such as the degree of idiomaticity, cultural relevance, and context.

The study also highlights the importance of translator competence. Translators must be able to recognize idiomatic expressions and understand their meanings before selecting appropriate techniques. This requires both linguistic expertise and cultural awareness.

Furthermore, the use of inappropriate techniques, such as literal translation in unsuitable contexts, can lead to misunderstanding or loss of meaning. Therefore, careful analysis and flexibility are essential in the translation process.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the translation of English phraseological units into Uzbek requires the application of various techniques to overcome linguistic and cultural challenges. The study demonstrates that effective translation depends on selecting appropriate strategies that preserve meaning, style, and communicative function.

The research confirms that phraseological equivalence and adaptation are among the most effective techniques, while paraphrasing serves as a useful alternative when direct equivalents are unavailable. The role of context and cultural knowledge is also crucial in achieving successful translation.

Overall, the study highlights the importance of combining theoretical understanding with practical skills in translation. It contributes to the field of translation studies by providing insights into the techniques used for translating phraseological units and their

impact on communication. Future research may explore the application of these techniques in different genres and language pairs.

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