



## GENERAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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### ABSTRACT

Translation is a complex activity and this complexity is directly related to the richness of its problems. Having a sufficient understanding of such issues contributes to a clear understanding of the nature of this activity. Therefore, this paper aims at summarizing important translation problems.

### KEYWORDS

Phrase, phraseology, language, translation, culture, criticism, editing, analysis, style, commentary, note, understanding, types of texts, translation unit, translation factor.

### INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, there are various opportunities to enrich the vocabulary. The vocabulary of a language mainly consists of words. By lexical units we mean not only

individual words, but also fixed expressions (phrases, set expressions, phraseologisms).

Phraseology (Greek phrasis – an expression, a phrase and ... logy – a science):

1) a branch of linguistics that examines the phraseological structure of a language in its current state and historical development;

2) a set of phraseologies in a particular language.

In order to describe phraseology more broadly, it is necessary to pay attention to its theoretical and practical aspects. Phraseology is the subject of much debate today for the phraseological expression of linguistic phenomena.

The main focus of phraseology as a branch of linguistics is to study the nature of phraseologisms and their categorical features, as well as to determine the laws of use of phraseologies in speech. The most important problem in phraseology is to distinguish phraseological units from those that are formed in speech (that is, to be unprepared, not set), and on this basis to identify the features of phraseological units. Due to certain differences between idiomatic phraseologisms, phraseological combinations, and set expressions (proverbs and sayings, other idiom-equivalent sentences), many researchers understand phraseology in two ways: narrow and broad. When understood in a broad sense, the scope of phraseology includes proverbs and sayings, fixed expressions typical of folklore, and some forms of communication (greetings, farewell sentences).

However, the issue of understanding phraseology in the broadest sense is still controversial, and the main tasks or issues of phraseology are to determine the consistency of phraseological content and, in this regard, to study a phraseologism as a sign; description of homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variance of a phraseologism; to identify the words

used in phraseology and their specific meanings; clarify the relationship of phraseology with word groups; determine their syntactic role; the study of the formation of new meanings of words in the structure of phraseological units and other principles of separation of phraseological units, methods of their study, classification and description in dictionaries. According to specific and different methods developed in phraseology, the phraseological structure of the language is classified according to different: structural-semantic, grammatical, functional-stylistic bases.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many scientific works in German are devoted to current problems of phraseology. There you will find detailed information about the meanings of phraseologies and a lot of important information about their origin. But there are no theoretical explanations of the phraseology. These works have special features that can be used to obtain basic information.

In the current period of development of linguistics, the study of problems specific to phraseological units remains one of the most pressing issues on the agenda today. If we look at the history of language, the problems of phraseology have always been in the focus of linguists. Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics emerged in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. Its first formation was the study of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics by Russian scholars in the 1950s. To date, phraseology has been studied from different angles (Sh.Rahmatullayev, B.Yuldashev, A. Mamatov and others); several dictionaries of phraseology have been compiled (Sh.Rakhmatullayev, M.Sodikova, Sh.Imyaminova); the phraseological structure of the works of the Uzbek writers Abdulla Kadiri, Abdulla Kahhor, Hamid



Olimdjon, Aydin, Said Akhmad have been studied. In the 70s and 80s, Samarkand State University had a center for the coordination of phraseological research and the production of special collections.

Before analyzing these phrases in depth, let's look at the concept of phrases.

Words in a language usually exist in a free syntactic compound, not in isolation. Free syntactic combinations are grammatical combinations of two or more words. Such syntactic phrases can also be analyzed semantically. Because each component of such a phrase can be in its original and figurative sense. The common denominator of all phrases is the combination of the meanings of their components.

#### For example:

von A bis Z- from head to toe, from thread to needle, from head to toe;

mit Acht und Krach - with difficulty;

jmdn. In den April schicken - to sneeze; make a bad joke;

jmdn. auf den Arm nehmen - to laugh, to laugh at someone;

jmdn. in Atem halten: 1. to get everyone's attention; steal rest; 2. not to breathe, to be fully employed;

(große) Augen machen (bekommen) - to make one's eyes water; to be stunned;

die Augen sind größer als der Magen - insatiable, with five hands in his mouth;

den Ausschlag geben - to solve a problem, a case; play a key role;

etwas auf die lange Bank schieben - to set aside, to push back;

(alle) durch die Bank - all equally, en masse, equally;

jmdn. einen Bären aufbinden - to rip, to stain, to swindle; earwax;

sich kein Bein ausreißen - not to burn, to do at the tip of the hand until he leaves me- until he reaches the owner;

die Beine unter dem Tisch st (r) ecken - to live as a khan, as a bek; the khan's own shadow area;

mit beiden Beinen auf der Erde (im Leben) stehen - to know well the high and low of life;

über den Berg sein - 1. to correct oneself; 2. dry out of the water; to find a way;

(längst) über alle Berge sein - to disappear like a stone in the water; to be like an egg;

jmdm. goldene Berge versprechen - to make big promises;

jdm. Bescheid sagen - to instruct, guide someone;

jmdm. Bescheid tun (trinken) - to raise a glass to someone's health; to quarrel with someone.

A free phrase can lose its meaning in the process of use and become a fixed phrase due to a figurative meaning. For example, the compounds Jemandem das Gesicht, die Hande, den Kopf, waschen occur in their original sense as a free syntactic phrase and are translated as washing someone's face, hands, or head. However, in Jemandem den kopfwaschen, the compound is used figuratively and translated as to reprimand someone.



Another example: Etwas (jemanden) in der Hand haben or halten is a free syntactic phrase in its original sense. In a figurative sense, it is a fixed phrase and means to have power. Let's look at this stable combination as an example:

Er hielt ihm in der Hand, er konnte ihn vernichten! (H.Mann).

His destiny is now in his hands, if he wants he can destroy him, if he wants, he can be saved.

The following phrases:

Bescheid wissen - 1. to be a master 2. to find a message; be aware

zum besten halten (haben) - to laugh at someone; to make a joke.

im Bilde sein über etwas - to be long; to be aware of something.

das Blatt (Blättchen) hat sich gewendet - the work is taking a different turn, the plan is broken.

blaues Blut (iron.) - white bone (superior in origin).

ein blauer Brief: 1. a letter of dismissal (paper); 2. a complaint letter (letter from school to parents about the child's misappropriation, application).

blau machen (auch blauer Montag) - not going to work for no reason.

blinder Eifer - a thoughtless step (passion); thoughtless work, in its original sense, is translated.

However, these compounds lose their meaning in sentences and become figurative and are used as fixed expressions. For example: jemanden um den Finger wickeln is a figurative word that means to control someone, and sometimes to deceive.

Sometimes it's hard to say for sure whether it's a fixed phrase or a free expression. Set expressions in the language exist independently in the speech process as a lexical element of the word structure and are close to the meaning of individual words in their use, and they are not created, but described in the speech process. For example, Das Schwarze Meer, in Bewegung bringen, dicke Luft and others.

As a linguistic unit, a phraseologism consists of a whole of two aspects - the aspect of expression and the aspect of content. The expressive aspect of phraseology is understood as the linguistic units from which they originated. A phraseologism arises when two or more lexemes are semantically and syntactically interconnected and generalize to discover a figurative meaning. In phraseology, a certain pattern of a compound, a form of speech, is filled with lexemes and morphemes as a constant component.

Such a compound, which is formed in speech itself, is called a free compound, and in contrast to such a compound, a phrase is called a fixed compound. Phraseologisms reflect almost all types of syntactic connections in modern German. For example: den grossen Mund haben – to boast, Den Mund halten – to hold one's tongue.

Most phrases have the same structure as a compound. In phrases equivalent to a syntactically constructed compound, as in free conjunctions, the subordinate clause is represented by a lexeme form, and the dominant clause by a lexeme, and the phrasal verb as a whole is equivalent to a stable compound.

Thus, it can be seen from these examples that some phrases with the same structure as a compound, some phrases with the same structure as a linguistic compound are equal to a part as a linguistic unit and





become a whole, a compound form after grammatical formation to the extent that they can serve as a syntactic unit. Some phrases with the same structure as a compound are equivalent to a compound form as a linguistic unit. For example, the phrase blaues blut – blue blood (aristocrat) is originally composed of compounds formed in the form of "adjective", but this phrase is used only in the form of a unit, a general agreement, such grammatical nature belongs to this phrase as a linguistic unit.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are several issues in translating set expressions in one language into another. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account that the expressive aspect of a phraseological unit includes not only the lexemes in it, but also the morphemes, even inflections that participate as a permanent part of this phraseme, are parts of the grammatical structure of a certain phraseme.

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