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## THE TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Annotation:** Phraseological units (PUs) are expressions whose meanings are not derived from the literal meanings of the individual words. Common examples include idioms, proverbs, collocations, and fixed phrases. Their translation often poses challenges due to differences in cultural context, linguistic structures, and semantics between languages. Translating these units effectively requires not only linguistic knowledge but also a deep understanding of the cultures involved. This article explores the peculiarities of translating PUs, providing insights into the translation challenges and strategies used to address them.

**Keywords:** Phraseological Units (PUs), Equivalence, Substitution, Explication, Cultural Sensitivity.

**Annotatsiya:** Frazelogik birliklar (FB) - ma'nolari alohida so'zlarning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ma'nosidan kelib chiqmagan iboralardir. Umumiy misollar jumlasiga idiomalar, maqollar, qo'shma gaplar va turg'un iboralar kiradi. Ularning tarjimasi ko'pincha tillar o'rtasidagi madaniy kontekst, lingvistik tuzilmalar va semantikadagi farqlar tufayli qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi. Ushbu birliklarni samarali tarjima qilish nafaqat lingvistik bilimlarni, balki tegishli madaniyatlarni chuqur tushunishni ham talab qiladi. Ushbu maqola Frazelogik birliklarni tarjima qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganadi, tarjima muammolari va ularni hal qilishda qo'llaniladigan strategiyalar haqida tushuncha beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Frazelogik birliklar, ekvivalentlik, almashtirish, tushuntirish, madaniy sezgirlik.

**Аннотация:** Фразеологические единицы (ФЕ) — это выражения, значения которых не вытекают из буквального значения отдельных слов. Общие примеры включают идиомы, пословицы, словосочетания и устойчивые фразы. Их перевод часто создает

проблемы из-за различий в культурном контексте, языковых структурах и семантике между языками. Эффективный перевод этих единиц требует не только лингвистических знаний, но и глубокого понимания задействованных культур. В этой статье рассматриваются особенности перевода ФЕ, даются сведения о проблемах перевода и стратегиях, используемых для их решения.

**Ключевые слова:** фразеологизмы (ФЕ), эквивалентность, замена, экспликация, культурная чувствительность.

**INTRODUCTION** Phraseological units (PUs), including idioms, proverbs, collocations, and fixed expressions, are essential elements of any language. These units often carry meanings that are not directly related to the literal interpretation of the words involved. The translation of PUs poses significant challenges due to the inherent cultural, linguistic, and semantic differences between languages.

**LITERATURE REVIEW** Translation theories of the mid-20th century, particularly those by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), laid the groundwork for understanding translation strategies in general. Their work on comparative stylistics and translation methods categorizes strategies into direct (word-for-word) and oblique (meaning-based) translation techniques. While direct translation methods, such as loan translation or calque, are sometimes useful for translating fixed expressions, oblique methods (e.g., modulation, transposition) are often employed to address the non-literal nature of PUs. When the structure of a phrase in the source language (SL) can be retained, a direct translation may be used. For example, calques are used when the metaphorical meaning can be understood in the target language. This is often necessary for PUs, especially when no direct equivalent exists. It involves rephrasing the expression to preserve its meaning, emotion, and cultural relevance in the target language (TL). *A Coursebook on Translation* (1992), Mona Baker emphasized the importance of equivalence in translation, particularly when translating idioms and fixed expressions. She noted that translation involves finding an equivalent expression in the target language that preserves both the meaning and function of the original PU. Baker highlighted the significance of understanding the cultural and contextual factors influencing the translation of PUs, as fixed expressions often rely on metaphors, historical contexts, or cultural references that might not be shared between source and target languages. Moreover, Peter Newmark, a leading figure in translation theory, proposed a distinction between semantic translation and communicative translation. Semantic translation focuses on accurately transferring the meaning of the source text, while communicative translation aims to make the text accessible to the target audience while maintaining its essence. Newmark also emphasized the need for a semantic shift in cases where there is no direct equivalence between the PU in the source language and the target language.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** This research will adopt a qualitative research design that combines both descriptive and comparative approaches as well as it will focus on analyzing a range of phraseological units in various source and target languages, with a particular focus

on idioms and proverbs. By comparing the translation of these PUs across different languages, the study will provide insights into the translation strategies and challenges involved. To collect the necessary data, the study will focus on two main sources of information: A **corpus-based approach** will be employed to extract real-world examples of PUs from various texts, including literature, news articles, advertisements, and online content. The corpus will be selected from both the source and target languages to gather authentic examples of PUs in context. The corpus will include: **English** (as a source language) and **Russian** (as target languages). Both **written** and **spoken** texts will be included to provide a diverse range of examples.

A smaller set of PUs will be selected for **case studies** to allow for in-depth analysis. These case studies will focus on idiomatic expressions, proverbs, and set phrases in various fields such as literature, business, and media. Each case study will include: The source text with the PU in its original context. The corresponding translation (or multiple translations) in the target language(s). A comparative analysis of the translations, identifying the strategies used and the challenges faced by translators.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** As we’ve already known, the translation of phraseological units is a very difficult matter, because it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, synonymy and homonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units. So we can find the following types of lexical equivalents: complete, partial and zero equivalence. So, we will try to translate the phraseological units taken from the A. Christie’s works, based on the above classification.

#### **Complete equivalence:**

1) To talk about smb behind his (her) back - говорить о ком-л. за глаза

Later, he’d had an uneasy feeling that people were talking about him behind his back.

2) Herculean task – подвиг Геракла

It occurred to me very forcibly at that moment that to harbour Miss Howard and Alfred Inglethorp under the same roof, and keep the peace between them, was likely to prove a Herculean task, and I did not envy John.

3) To run an eye over (through) smth – бегло просматривать что-л.

In the corner of a first-class smoking carriage, Mr. Justice Wargrave, lately retired from the bench, puffed at a cigar and ran an interested eye through the political news in *The Times*.

4) To do a bunk – сбежать.

“He’s done a bunk, he has,” he said to himself.

5) Jack of all trades - мастер на все руки

“Oh, I suppose she was after your time. She’s the mater's factotum, companion, Jack of all trades!

6) In a minute – сию минуту

“It’s nothing. She’s fainted, that’s all. She’ll be round in a minute.”

7) Judgment Day – судный день

“Why don’t we wake up? Wake up – Judgment Day – no, not that!”

8) To play into smb' hands – играть на руку

“However, your young naval friend played into my hands very nicely.”

9) To weep crocodile tears – проливать крокодиловы слезы.

“Down goes Mrs. Cayman, weeping crocodile tears and recognizing body as that of a convenient brother.”

**Partial-** 1) To be caught red-handed - быть пойманным с поличным.

The man's caught red-handed.

2) To be in the dark - быть в неведении.

Perhaps you don't realize that I am still in the dark.

3) To smell a rat – чують недоброе.

If I had told you my ideas, the very first time you saw Mr. Alfred Inglethorp that astute gentleman would have - in your so expressive idiom – “smelt a rat”!

4) To put two and two together – сопоставить факты.

Did you not put two and two together, and reflect that if it was not Alfred Inglethorp who was quarrelling with his wife - and you remember, he strenuously denied it at the inquest - it must be either Lawrence or John.

5) To loose one's nerve - струсить.

“Old Macarthur lost his nerve a bit, made some colossal blunders, sacrificed some of his best men.”

6) On the tip of one's tongue – “вертеться на языке”.

“Why make me say it? When it's on the tip of your own tongue. *Anthony Marston was murdered, of course.*”

7) To trust smb a yard - совершенно не доверять.

“I don't know – exactly. But I wouldn't trust him a yard.”

8) To feel it in one's bones – чувствовать что-л. всем существом.

“Let's get finished. I feel it in my bones we're not going to find anything”.

9) Old bird – стреляный воробей.

“I couldn't let the old bird down, could I?”

10) Bare-faced fortune hunting – бесстыдная охота за богатством.

It's simply bare-faced fortune hunting; but there you are--she is her own mistress, and she's married him.

11) As sure as eggs is eggs – верно, как дважды два – четыре.

And, if it hadn't been for Mr. Poirot here, arrested you would have been, as sure as eggs is eggs!

12) Go to pieces – обанкротиться.

And if *she* goes to pieces, his neck's in danger!

13) Neck is in danger – быть в опасности.

And if *she* goes to pieces, his neck's in danger!

14) To keep cool – сохранять невозмутимость.

“You must keep cool. This isn’t like you. You’ve always had excellent nerves.”

15) To put smb out of the way – убить.

I can believe that Rogers put his wife out of the way – if it were not for the unexpected death of Anthony Marston.

16) To go wrong – не удался, провалиться.

The best-laid plans go wrong, as my present predicament shows.”

17) Here and there – здесь и там

“I’ve knocked about here and there, sir.”

18) Part and parcel - неотъемлемая часть чего-л

“It’s part and parcel of the whole business.”

19) Plain as a pikestaff - ясно как день, очевидно

“Plain as a pikestaff to me,” said Miss Howard shortly.

20) As the devil - чрезвычайно, ужасно, чертовски

“Oh, clever as the devil!”

21) Not to mince matters - говорить напрямик, без обиняков, на самом деле.

“Look here – not to mince matters – you didn’t give her an overdose, did you?”

22) Not to know smb from Adam - не иметь ни малейшего представления.

“...my dear child, do you remember that Bassington- French knows you. He doesn’t know me from Adam.”

23) Ghost of a... (smth) – чуть заметный (-ая, -ое)

“What a white, bloodless ghost of a woman!”

24) Live up to expectation- жить согласно принципам

“An exciting house – a house that lived up to expectation!”

25) To take smth in turns – делать что-л. по очереди

They spent the morning on the cliffs, taking it in turns to flash a mirror at the mainland.

26) In a pinch - в случае нужды

“He’ll be a good man in a pinch.”

**Zero-** 1) The house that Jack built – рассказ с повторениями.

Photo No. 3 represents the highly magnified surface of a tiny bottle in the top poison cupboard of the dispensary in the Red Cross Hospital at Tadminster - which sounds like the house that Jack built!

2) Tooth and nail – изо всех сил.

She ranged herself passionately on her husband's side, scorning the mere idea of his guilt, and fought for him tooth and nail.

3) Mare's nest - иллюзия, нечто несуществующее.

In my opinion the whole thing is a mare's nest of Bauerstein's!

4) To sail pretty near the wind - быть на шаг от нарушения закона, поступать рискованно.

By jove, he’d sailed pretty near the wind once or twice!

5) To be my (his,her,...) pigeon – это уж мое (его, ее, ...) дело.

“Armstrong – eh? So he’s our pigeon!”

6) To make up a cock and bull story – придумывать небылицы.

Miss Howard has previously made up a cock and bull story about him and Mrs. Raikes to account for his holding his tongue afterwards.

7) As the crow flies – кратчайшим путем.

This place, Nigger Island, was really no distance at all as the crow flies.

8) To pay one’s respects – выразить соболезнование.

“I must go and pay my respects to my host and hostess.”

9) To take smth with a grain of salt - относиться к кому-л. или чему-л. скептически.

“One might take that with a grain of salt,” I remarked sceptically.

10) To spill the beans - выдать секрет.

Then, last night, some unknown lunatic spills the beans.

11) Paul Pry – человек, сующий нос в чужие дела.

“Lot of Paul Prys,” grunted Miss Howard.

12) Take it or leave it – делайте, что хотите.

“Take it or leave it, Captain Lombard.”

13) As mad as a hatter- окончательно спятивший, сумасшедший, как шляпник

“Sometimes, I feel sure he is as mad as a hatter...”

14) To pull smb’s leg – морочить голову

“Poirot, you’re pulling my leg!”

15) Double Dutch – тарабарщина

“It’s double Dutch to me.”

16) To make rings round smb– заткнуть за пояс, обогнать.

“A criminal of the imagination of U.N.Owen can make rings round you any time he – or she – wants to.”

In Conclusion, The translation of phraseological units is a complex task that requires balancing fidelity to the source language with understanding the target language's cultural and linguistic context. Translators must be flexible, using various strategies like equivalence, substitution, or explication to convey the meaning of PUs while respecting the target culture. By acknowledging these challenges and adopting the appropriate translation techniques, translators can effectively render the meaning, tone, and cultural relevance of PUs across languages, making sure they resonate with the target audience.

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