

VARIABILITY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND SEMANTIC PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT: This article aims to reveal the lexical-semantic features of phraseological units in English and determine their emotional-expressive features. Furthermore, one of the main goals of this article is to illustrate semantic analysis in translation as there are some difficulties in consequence of meaning differences.

KEY WORDS: Phraseological units, context, semantic problem, pragmatics, derivations, emotional, evaluation, communicative situation, interpersonal relationships, specific intensities

INTRODUCTION

Lexical variation within phraseological units raises theoretical and practical problems. One of the major questions is how phraseological units are learned and recognized if not with the help of the lexical items that constitute them. Most dictionaries allow variation in translation. This article intends to show lexical differences and meanings of phraseological units with reasonable examples.

The relevance of the topic is also based on the fact that although much work has been done on the study of language semantics, some aspects of it have not yet been sufficiently studied. These include the ability of language derivations to be reflected in dictionaries and the semantic interpretation of phraseological units.

Due to the complexity of the nature of phraseological units, their content and semantic significance have not been fully studied linguistically, while the research

work so far has mainly studied the ways of formation of phraseological units. The research examines in detail the semantic and structural features of English phraseology and how they are reflected in dictionaries. The issues raised above highlight the relevance of the topic.

MAIN PART

As a linguistic unit, phrases, as well as lexemes, have the function of naming and conveying a certain meaning. As a form of interlingual communication, the translation process is also between the original and the translation observing the special cases of translation based on scientific principles, observing the laws resulting in conclusions and direct translation practices.

Phraseological conjunctions are phraseologies whose meaning is understood from the phraseological meaning of whole phraseological units. The transfer of meaning based on metaphor is clear and unambiguous. The lexical components of phraseological compounds are the most stable.

This is to use the necessary tools to address specific translation issues expands its capabilities. When English and Uzbek are compared and English is considered as an object. In such a comparison, the content of the English text is descriptive acts as an object. In the process of comparison, the nature of the language units in which the object language exists is taken into account is obtained. In particular, the object of translation is the linguistic and cultural aspects of all the units encountered in the language required to be taken into account. The universal feature of the reflection of reality in different languages is the basis of translation reaches This is based on the commonalities of national concepts. Such an approach is the text in translation plays an important role in understanding and comprehension. It is also a recognition that complete or partial asymmetries in languages do not correspond to each other need The basis of such a phenomenon in translation is the existence of asymmetry between languages. Literary text research in modern linguistics is cognitive (value-

oriented language materials, formation of personality in the axiological paradigm), pragmatic (emotional, evaluation, communicative situation, interpersonal relationships, specific intensities). Such an approach psychological characteristics of the participants in the speech situation, the course of the communication process, sympathy linguistic modeling of language materials used in the process. In particular, the analysis of the phraseological units used in the literary text is based on each of the linguistic levels mentioned. one can meet within. In particular, which linguistic phenomenon of phraseological units in translation

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In some ways, this can also be useful in the analysis process. For example
Let's look at the translation of the following semantic units:

In Uzbek: - Ko‘rpangga qarab oyoq uzat.

In English: -Cut your coat according to your cloth.

In Uzbek: -Temirni qizig‘ida bos.

In English -Strike the iron while it is hot

In Uzbek: - Baliq boshidan sasiydi.

In English: - Fish begins to stink at the head.

In Uzbek : Qarg'a qarg'aning ko'zini cho'qimaydi.

In English: Dog doesn't eat dog.

The study of phraseological units at the cognitive, pragmatic, linguopsychological levels the new interpretation suggests that the potential for further research is vast. Phraseological units in this as a verbal expression of conceptual pieces in the mental field of man and in the social environment in the lexical form of the emotional, expressive, intensive and similar processes of the communicative process is one of the tools. Literary text is, in a sense, a complex structure of intensities and pragmatics the object of study. Of course, the phraseological units used in the

literary text are the task of more fully expressing the emotional, linguistic, cultural and social features of the text is part of the executive language tools. Phraseological units used in a literary text that perform different functions according to their function, to determine the social status of communicators a tool that serves to illustrate the text.

Consequently, we have considered several methods of phraseological units' translation from one language into second one. According to translation order they can be divided in the following way. The first one is a fixed phrase which can be met in both languages. There is no need to translate them; it is enough to find suitable and proper phraseological locution from mother tongue's treasure. Sometimes they can match both in meaning and form. The second one is set expression that does not have ready samples in Uzbek language. We have to use free translation to interpret them, but keep their content and shape. But all peculiarities of proverbs and sayings should be kept. In other words, proportionality, consonance, richness of content, impression should be fully given; they all must impact on a reader. The third is translation of phraseological units with the help of word for word interpretation. The fourth is to turn set expressions by means of equivalents (adequate). The fifth is to use free translation to interpret fixed phrases.

CONCLUSION

In our experience, we have faced that the same novels and short stories have different meaning. It is necessary to point out that there are noticeable distinctions in the translation. Meanwhile practical considerations guide us on how to write articles in dictionaries. Besides, language learners are not as dependent on dictionaries as they used to be: it is common practice today to search the net to check if a specific wording is in use or not. Moreover, it is not even possible to list all thinkable options that are available to a language user.

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