

## THE ISSUES OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Annotation.** Deciphering a phraseological unit is certainly not a simple matter as it relies upon a few elements: different combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, the polysemy of phraseological units, and the presence of erroneously indistinguishable units, which makes it important to consider the specific circumstance. Also, countless phraseological units have a complex expressive part in significance, which normally has a particular public element. The in advance of referred to decides the need to get to know the fundamental standards of the overall hypothesis of manner.

**Keywords:** phraseological units, translation strategies, phrasemes, sayings, complete congruities, incomplete similarities, non-congruities, phraseological equivalence, lexical structure.

The accompanying sorts of phraseological units might be noticed: phrasemes and sayings. A unit of consistent setting comprising a reliant and a steady marker might be known as a phraseme. A saying is a unit of steady setting which is portrayed by a vital significance of the entire and by debilitated implications of the parts, and in which the dependant and the showing components are indistinguishable and equivalent to the entire lexical design of the expression. Any kind of phraseological unit can be introduced as a positive miniature framework. During the time spent deciphering phraseological units practical etymological are chosen by looking at two explicit phonetic standards. These standards uncover components of resemblance and qualification. Certain pieces of these frameworks might relate in structure and content (totally or to some degree) or have no adequacy. The fundamental sorts of phraseological congruities are according to the following: Complete congruities. Incomplete similarities. Nonattendance of similarities. Complete congruities. Complete happenstance of structure and content in phraseological units are seldom met with. "Dark ice" сильный мороз "To carry oil to fire" - подлить масло в огонь. "To lose one's head"- потерять голову. Halfway congruities of phraseological units in two languages expect to be lexical linguistic and lexico-syntactic different with the character of significance and style for example their allegorically close, however differ in lexical creation morphological number and syntactic game plan of the request

words.<sup>1</sup> One might find Incomplete lexical similarities by lexical boundaries "lexical structure". To get up off base (saying) - встать с левой ноги. To have one's heart in one's boots. (figure of speech) - душа в пятки ушла. To blow one's top - выйти из себя, потерять терпение. To move to someone's line. (maxim) - плясать под чью-то дудку. Halfway similarities by the syntactic boundaries Varying as to the morphological course of action (number). To fish in upset waters. (maxim) - ловить рыбу в мутной воде. From head to foot (phrase) - с головы до ног. To concur like crazy (phraseme) - жить как кошка с собакой. To keep one's head (phrase) - сохранять спокойствие духа Varying as to linguistic plan Make the most of present opportunities - куй железо, пока горячо. Egyptian murkiness - тьма крошечная. Furnished to teeth - вооруженные до зубов All not gold that sparkles - Не все золото, что блестит Nonattendance of congruities. Numerous English phraseological units have no phraseological congruities in Russian. In the main case, this concerns phraseological units based on realize.<sup>2</sup>

While interpreting units of this sort it is prudent to use the accompanying kinds of translation: A word for word in the same words translation Translation by similarity Graphic translation, A word for word translation is conceivable when perspective (in the phraseological unit) doesn't bear a particular public element. To call things by their actual names (expression) - называть все вещи своими именами The weapons contest (phraseme) - гонка вооружений Cold conflict (maxim) - холодная война To test someone's sanity (maxim) - одурачить кого-либо. Distinct translation. Distinct translation for example interpreting phraseological units by a free mix of words is conceivable when the phraseological unit has a specific public element and has no analog in the language it is to be converted into. To go into the house (phraseme) - стать членом парламента. To cross the floor of the house. (expression) - перейти с одной партии в другую Running corresponding to the trouble of its definition, the translation of diction is absolutely another prickly angle. Inside the setting of the current conversation, a contributor to the issue should be put down to the absence of comparability between a PU in the source text (ST) and the objective language (TL), as completely examined by Gläser (1984) or Valero Garcés (2000). However, different specialists in the field (Corpas, 1996; Roberts, 1998) likewise property awful outcomes in translations to the irregular inclusion of PUs in monolingual and bilingual word

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<sup>1</sup> Dik S. C. Functional Grammar.— Amsterdam – NewYork – Oxford: North-Holland Publ. Comp.,2012. — 230 p.

<sup>2</sup> Davidson D., Harman G. Semantics of Natural Language. — Dordrecht: Reidel, 2008. — 496 p.

references, which are then of little assistance to experts. The interpreters' preparation is a further reason to worry. Now and again, interpreters neglect to distinguish these units, a sort of conduct that appears to point at the interpreter's unfortunate order of the language being referred to (Corpas, 2001) or at an absence of reasonableness towards PUs (Nida and Taber, 1969: 99-112; Lozano, 1992: 145).

In line with this, Boase-Bier (2006: 3) stresses the elaborate nature of deciphered texts, contending that information on expressive translation hypothesis can significantly affect an interpreter's complex decisions. This researcher reasons that being familiar with speculations include an inventive commitment to them so that they widen the interpreter's psyche, increment mindfulness, and can liberate the interpreter from too shy a reliance on the source text. As respects analogy and its translation in non-artistic texts, Boase-Bier (2006: 100) feels that the auxiliary significance joined to meter or redundancies in them welcomes the interpreter to save the allegories of the ST, "thus the gamble of it is immaterial to lose a significant theoretical illustration". Concerning the systems engaged with the translation of a phraseological unit from the source text into the objective text (TT), Baker (1992: 72-78) recommends five distinct methods: 1. Utilizing a PU of comparable significance and structure. This creator concedes that this procedure can sometimes be accomplished because it is exceptionally requesting: it includes involving a PU in the objective language which conveys generally the very importance as that of the source language and, what's more, comprises comparable lexical things. 2. Utilizing a PU of comparable significance however different structure. For this situation, the importance is kept however the articulation in the objective language comprises various lexical things. 3. Translation by rework. Since it isn't generally imaginable to observe a match in the objective language for the PU, this appears to be by a wide margin the most well-known approach to interpreting expressiveness. 4. Oversight. The PU is precluded out and out in the TT (target text) since it has no nearby correspondence in the objective language, its significance won't be quickly reworded or expressive reasons prompt against it. 5. Remuneration. It infers exclusion of the PU where it happens in the ST to present it somewhere else in the objective message. It tends to be inferred that the worthiness or non-adequacy of utilizing any of the strategies just Phraseological Units: Persuasion and Translation depicted will rely on the setting where a given PU is deciphered, as well as upon elaborate inquiries. In the examination of the models that follow, we will inspect which of these methodologies is generally normally utilized and why. 5. The examination A significant sum, while perhaps not all, of the beauty care products handouts gathered open up with what we brought in segment 4.1 "stage one", that is,

drawing a disturbing image of the risks that encompass our skin. It is in this manner that the thing expression "skin/peau (in French)" turns into an almost mandatory constituent of numerous articulations, to the degree that it can be viewed as a feature of them. This occurs in (6) and (7) underneath where the phraseological units "make harm" and "be enduring an onslaught" seem to have the generally surprising constituent "skin".

The presence of this 'new' component should bring vulnerability and disquiet. If it's not too much trouble, note that the underlining shows the structures under study: Free extremists are small oxidizing particles that can make harm your skin. <Estée Lauder> Les radicaux libres sont de miniature molécules oxydantes qui peuvent abîmer votre peau. Los radicales libres poseen pequeñas moléculas oxidantes que pueden causar daños a su piel. 6. (7) ...the entire day, consistently, your skin is enduring an onslaught. <Estée Lauder> Chaque jour, promote au long de la journée, notre peau est constamment agressée. ...durante task el día, cada día, su piel es atacada por agentes externos. The translation procedure embraced in (6) for the objective texts in French and Spanish is the one marked "a" in segment 4.2 above, to be specific, the one that answers the example of complete proportionality in significance and structure. These adaptations keep up with the elaborate impacts that have been made in the source text. It is worth focusing on, however, that on account of the Spanish text the elective choice "dañar su piel" (because harm to your skin') would have sounded more normal than the strict translation picked. The French objective text in incorporates the verb-modifying structure "constamment" ('continually') to build up the fleeting component of the assault: "chaque jour" ("consistently"), "promote au long de la journée" ("day in and day out"). Note that the request for the time references has been transformed concerning the source text. The Spanish TT expresses the attackers in the form of the prepositional phrase "por agentes externos" ('by external agents') to round off the sentence and, above all, to complete the argument structure of the passive verb "atacar" ('attack'). We go now to a model which utilizes the PU "to unleash destruction on" to summon a strong, disturbing picture of the pulverization that can be caused on our skin: (8) ...the sun's UV beams can unleash ruin on skin's appearance. <Estée Lauder> Revista Alicantina de Estudios Ingleses ...le peril des rayons UV et ses conséquences néfastes sur la peau. Los rayos UV pueden causar estragos sobre el aspecto de su piel.

The accompanying arrangement of models, headed again by French, flawlessly embodies our logical case about the conflict allegory in beauty care products flyers: (10) Profondément destructeurs des atouts de la jeunesse, les aléas de la strive quotidienne (surmenage, tabac, stress, manque de sommeil, contamination, exhaustion,

rayons UV...) attaquent en première ligne la peau fine et portable du form de l'œil, particulièrement vulnérable. <Christian Dior> The burdens and strains of day to day existence (exhaust, smoking, stress, absence of rest, contamination, weariness, UV beams, and so on) are exceptionally disastrous to the actual resources of youth, and the fine, portable skin of the eye region is particularly powerless against assault. Profundamente destructores de la juventud, el ritmo de nuestra vida cotidiana (agotamiento, tabaco, estrés, falta de sueño, polución, fatiga, rayos UV...) atacan en primera línea la piel fina e inestable del contorno de los ojos, particularmente helpless. The elaborate impacts got from the ST join expressly the two theoretical similitudes previously mentioned: beauty is good and beauty is at war. The first is acknowledged on account of the PU "des atouts de la jeunesse" ('the resources of youth'). In the second, the source area 'war' is connected with the objective space 'excellence' in two phases: first and foremost, by two equal syntactic mixes of PUs as modifier phrases ("profondément destructeurs" ('profoundly horrendous') and "particulièrement vulnérable" ('particularly defenseless') where the strength of the assailant diverges from the casualty's powerlessness.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, the area of the previous, "compete for quotidienne" ('day to day existence'), causes the assault to show up considerably seriously threatening. Besides, the PU "attaquent en première ligne la peau" ('assault from the front/first line of the skin'), presents a conflicting term with the outsider supplement "la peau" ('the skin'), which conveys an impression of complete annihilation.<sup>4</sup>

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the translation of phraseological units presents significant challenges due to their idiomatic nature, cultural specificity, and the complex interplay of linguistic elements such as homonymy, synonymy, and polysemy. The nuances in meaning and context, combined with differing linguistic structures, make the task of translating phraseological units intricate. Complete congruities between source and target languages are rare, and translators often need to employ a variety of strategies, including rewording, adaptation, and compensation. The effectiveness of translation depends largely on the translator's ability to recognize phraseological units and to find equivalent expressions that preserve both meaning and style. Cultural elements, public references, and the figurative nature of language further

<sup>3</sup> Hill A. Introduction to Linguistic Structures. — New York: Holt, Rinehart and Windston, 2012. — 528 p.

<sup>4</sup> Eggins S. An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics. — London: Printer Publishers, 2011. — 426 p.



complicate the process, requiring sensitivity and creativity. Moreover, inadequate training and insufficient dictionary resources can hinder translators, leading to suboptimal translations.

Ultimately, successful translation of phraseological units relies on balancing literal meaning with the cultural and stylistic nuances embedded in the expressions. By carefully selecting appropriate methods and considering the context, translators can maintain the integrity of the original message while making it accessible and relatable in the target language.

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