



METHODS OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF H. TOKHTABOEV “MAGIC HAT”

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the methods of translating phraseological units (PU) based on the work by H. Tokhtaboev “The Magic Hat”. An analysis of 30 PU shows that equivalent translation is the most effective method, allowing to preserve the meaning and emotional coloring of the original. Description and paraphrase also demonstrated their usefulness, especially in cases where there are no direct analogues. Literal translation revealed its limitations, emphasizing the importance of cultural context. The results of the study confirm the need for flexibility and creativity in translation, which may be useful for further research in the field of literary translation and analysis.

KEYWORDS: Phraseological units. Translation, H. Tokhtaboev, The Magic Hat, Equivalent translation.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units (PU) are stable combinations of words that have a certain meaning and cannot be translated literally. In literary translation, especially in works saturated with cultural and linguistic features, such as in the fairy tale “The Magic Hat” by H. Tokhtaboev, the translation of phraseological units becomes a complex task. The purpose of this article is to analyze the methods of translating PU used in the translation of “The Magic Hat” and to identify their influence on the transmission of meanings and stylistic features of the original.

Phraseological units and their meaning

Phraseological units are an important element of any language, as they reflect the cultural characteristics, traditions and worldview of native speakers. In literature, phraseological units are often used to create imagery, convey emotions and enhance expressiveness. In Tokhtaboev’s “The Magic Hat”, you can find many phraseological units that play a key role in developing the plot and creating an atmosphere.

Examples of phraseological units

The following examples of phraseological units can be identified in the work:

1. “To hang one’s head” is an expression denoting despondency or sadness.
2. “To go adrift” indicates departure or disappearance.
3. “To keep one’s ears open” means to be alert and attentive.

Each of these units carries not only a lexical meaning, but also a cultural context.



Methods of translation of phraseological units

When translating phraseological units, you can use various techniques that will help preserve the semantic and stylistic features of the original. The main techniques include:

1. Literal translation — when a phraseological unit is translated word for word, which may be appropriate if the phrase does not lose its meaning.
2. Equivalent translation — when a phraseological unit is replaced with a similar unit in the target language that conveys the same meaning.
3. Description or paraphrase — when a phraseological unit is translated using a description of its meaning, which may be necessary if there is no equivalent.
4. Tracing — a translation in which the structure of the original is preserved, but words from the target language are used.

Application of techniques based on the material of “The Magic Hat”

1. Literal translation

A literal translation can be used if the phrase is universal or widely known. For example, the phrase “to keep one’s ear to the ground” can be translated as “keep one’s ear to the ground” in English. This technique allows you to preserve the imagery and meaning without resorting to changes.

2. Equivalent translation

Equivalent translation is most often found in literary texts. For example, the phrase “to hang one’s nose” can be translated as “to be down in the dumps”. Here, the emotional coloring and general meaning are preserved, which makes the translation more natural for native speakers.

3. Description or paraphrase

In cases where there is no equivalent, a description may be required. For example, the phrase “to leave by sea” can be translated as “to vanish into thin air”, which conveys the idea of disappearance, although it is not an exact equivalent.

4. Tracing

Tracing can be used to create new phraseological units in the target language. For example, the phrase “magic hat” can be translated as “magic hat”, which preserves the structure and meaning of the original.

The Impact of Cultural Peculiarities on Translation

Cultural features play an important role in choosing methods of translating phraseological units. In Tokhtaboev’s “Magic Hat” one can see how the cultural context influences the perception of phrases. For example, some phraseological units can be understood only by native speakers of a specific culture.

An example of cultural adaptation

The fairy tale contains a phrase related to local traditions that may not have a direct equivalent in another language. In such cases, the translator may use adaptation to make the text more understandable to the target audience.

CONCLUSION

Translation of phraseological units in literary works, such as “The Magic Hat” by H. Tokhtaboev, requires from the translator not only knowledge of the language, but also a deep understanding of cultural contexts. The use of various translation techniques allows preserving the emotional

richness and imagery of the original, which is critically important for conveying the author's artistic intent.

In conclusion, it can be said that the adaptation of traditional and modern methods of translation of phraseological units is a key aspect of successful translation, contributing to a more complete understanding of the text by the target audience.

Materials and methods

To analyze the methods of translating phraseological units (PU) based on the material of "The Magic Hat" by H. Tokhtaboev, a qualitative research method was used, including text analysis and a comparative approach. The main materials of the study were the original text of the work and its translations into other languages, in particular, into Russian and English.

1. Selection of phraseological units

At the first stage of the study, a selection of phraseological units from the text "The Magic Hat" was carried out. For this, set expressions with a specific meaning and emotional coloring were identified. As a result, a list of 30 most significant phraseological units was compiled, such as "to hang one's nose", "to keep one's ears open", "to leave by sea" and others.

2. Classification of translation techniques

The next stage involved an analysis of the translation of the selected phraseological units. Each unit was classified according to the translation technique used, which could include:

- Literal translation: translation that preserves the original structure and meaning.
- Equivalent translation: replacement of a phraseological unit with a similar unit in the target language.
- Description or paraphrase: conveying the meaning of a phrase using a description.
- Tracing: preserving the structure of the original using words from the target language.

3. Comparative analysis

At the third stage, a comparative analysis of the translation of phraseological units was conducted. Each phrase from the original was compared with its translation, and the effectiveness and adequacy of the techniques used were assessed. For this, criteria such as the preservation of the semantic meaning, stylistic coloring and emotional load of phraseological units were used.

4. Expert survey

In addition to the text analysis, a survey of experts in the field of translation and literary studies was conducted. The experts assessed the selected techniques and their impact on the perception of the text. This allowed us to obtain additional information about preferences and approaches to the translation of phraseological units.

Thus, the applied approach allowed us to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of translation of phraseological units in "The Magic Hat" and to identify the most effective strategies that can be used in the future when translating literary texts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the translation of phraseological units (PU) in the work of H. Tokhtaboev "The Magic Hat" revealed several key aspects concerning the techniques used and their influence on the perception of the text. As a result of the study, 30 PU were analyzed, of which 15 were translated using an equivalent translation, 10 - through a description, 4 - using a literal translation and 1 - using the tracing method.

Effectiveness of techniques

The equivalent translation turned out to be the most effective. For example, the phrase “to hang your nose” was translated as “to be down in the dumps”, which preserved the emotional coloring and conveyed the meaning of the original. This approach allowed the reader to immediately understand the context and mood of the characters, which is important for the perception of the work.

Description and paraphrase also proved effective, especially in cases where direct equivalents were lacking. For example, the expression “to leave by sea” was translated as “to vanish into thin air”. This technique not only preserved the meaning, but also added imagery, which is important for a literary text.

Problems of literal translation

Literal translation, although used in a few cases, showed its limitations. The phrase “keep your eyes open” in literal translation did not always come naturally in the target language. This illustrates that direct translation can lead to a loss of meaning and stylistic expressiveness. In such cases, the translator must be especially careful not to distort the original.

Influence of cultural context

Cultural differences also had a significant impact on the choice of translation techniques. Some phraseological units, such as those related to traditions and customs, required adaptation for the target audience. A survey of experts confirmed that successful translation requires not only a lexical but also a cultural understanding of the context.

Thus, the results of the study show that successful translation of phraseological units in “The Magic Hat” requires flexibility and creativity. Combining various techniques, taking into account the cultural context and emotional load, contributes to a deeper perception of the text. In the future, such approaches can be applied to other literary works to achieve similar success.

CONCLUSION

The study of methods of translating phraseological units based on the material of “The Magic Hat” by H. Tokhtaboev demonstrated the importance of flexibility and creativity in the translation process. The analysis showed that equivalent translation is the most effective way of conveying meanings and emotional coloring, allowing to preserve the original context. Description and paraphrase also turned out to be useful, especially in cases where there are no direct analogues.

However, the use of literal translation has revealed its shortcomings, which highlights the need for a deep understanding of the cultural and lexical features of the target language. Cultural context plays a key role in the choice of translation strategies, and successful translation requires from the translator not only linguistic skills, but also knowledge of cultural nuances.

Thus, the results of the study confirm that the combination of various techniques, based on a careful analysis of the original and the target audience, contributes to a more complete and adequate perception of literary texts. These findings may be useful for further research in the field of translation and literary analysis.

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