

## PHRASEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

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**Annotation:** Phraseological problems of translation refer to the difficulties that can be find when dealing with idiomatic expressions or fixed phrases in a source language that have no exact equivalent in the target language. Such phrases often have special cultural or historical connotations or meanings that are unique to a particular language and cannot be translated literally. These difficulties arise due to the fact that phraseological units often have a figurative and idiomatic meaning that is not easily conveyed in another language. Translators must always be mindful of the cultural context in which the phrase is used. This requires deep understanding of the cultural nuances of both the source and target languages, as well as an ability to adapt the translation to convey the direct meaning in the target language.

**Keywords:** Idiomatic expressions, literal translation, target language, source language, cultural, equivalent, direct translation, historical connotations

**Introduction:** Problems which appears when translating phraseological expressions can be the main part of translation. They can present the differences of source and target language on phraseological and idiomatic expressions. The system of phraseological units is the important for learning vocabulary and expressing the emotionality, rethinking, figurativeness, semantic richness. When translating phraseological units, it is necessary to convey their meaning and reflect their figurativeness, finding a similar expression in target language, while preserving the transitive of meaning, the expressiveness of phraseological unit, its stability. The criteria for the determination of phraseological units include stability, integrity of meaning, not deduced from the sum of the meanings that make up the words, separate formation, the possibilities of structural variants of neologisms, repeatability and equivalence to a word or a concept. The translation is associated with deep discrepancies in the very way of designating the same content inherent in these languages.

**Main part:** Phraseological problems of translation are complex are require deep understand. Only by taking into account all these factors can accurate and effective translations be produced. There are some examples of phraseological challenges of translation:

✚ **Idiomatic Expressions:** Idiomatic expressions are a set of words that are commonly used together in a sentence but do not carry the same meaning when translated word-for-word. For instance, "kick the bucket" is an idiomatic expression used to denote someone passing away. To translate this idiomatic expression, one needs to understand its meaning in the target language.

✚ **Cultural Differences:** A phrase that is acceptable in one culture may not hold the same meaning in another culture. For example, in Western cultures, "saving face" means preserving one's reputation in a difficult situation. In Eastern cultures, it may mean maintaining social harmony or presenting oneself as humble and polite.

✚ **Prepositions:** The use of prepositions can also present translation challenges. Different languages handle prepositions differently, for example, the English phrase "on the table" would be translated to "on top of the table" in some languages.

- ✚ **Figurative Language:** Language is full of figurative language, such as similes and metaphors. These expressions present a challenge for translation as they often depend on cultural familiarity. For instance, "as cool as a cucumber" is a simile that represents the idea of being calm and composed. To translate this phrase, the translator needs to find a similar expression that is already familiar to the target language's audience.
- ✚ **Fixed phrases:** These are phrases that do not change even when contextualized in a sentence. For instance, "at the drop of a hat" in English, when translated to another language, may not carry the same meaning or cultural significance, which may affect the intended message.
- ✚ **Multi-word verbs:** These are verbs that consist of a combination of words and are sometimes referred to as phrasal verbs. An example is the English phrase "give up," which means to surrender or quit. Translating these verbs requires knowledge of the specific language structure.
- ✚ **Colloquialisms:** These are informal expressions and slangs that are unique to a particular language or culture. For instance, the American English expression "hang out" means to spend time with friends in a casual setting and may not translate well to other languages.
- ✚ **Slang:** Proverbs and slang are expressions that are unique to a particular culture or region. They are often used to communicate an idea succinctly. Translating them directly could affect the intended meaning. For example, the English slang term "chill" means to relax or calm down, which is different from the German slang "cool," that means stylish and trendy.
- ✚ **Semantic Ambiguity:** Some words or phrases can have multiple meanings, depending on the context. For example, the word "bark" can be used to refer to the outer layer of a tree.
- ✚ **Proverbs:** These are widely used idiomatic expressions that illustrate a deeper meaning. Translating proverbs usually requires a great deal of expertise in that language. An example is the German proverb "Der frühe Vogel fängt den Wurm," which when translated to English literally means "The early bird catches the worm."

**In conclusion:** The understanding of the language is enhanced with the help of phraseological expressions that are similar to the images in the languages and are not translated literally but rethought. The correct and appropriate use of figurative speech gives it a unique originality, expressiveness and accuracy. Therefore, it should be noted that translation of phraseological units is important and more challenging work for any translator. The main reason is that translators should pay their attention to the coincidence of presentive and logical meanings of phraseological units in the source and target languages during translation processes. Phraseological units reflect culture and national mentality of a definite country and nationality. Furthermore, phraseological units are an integral part of any language and knowing these collocations, idiomatic expressions, proverbs, slangs and their correct translation from source language to target language is the main evidence for adequate translation skills. The main ways of direct translation of phraseological units are using equivalents, phraseological analogues, metaphors, translation paraphrasing and synonymous translation.

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