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## PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** This article focuses on the problems faced by phraseological units in English translation and how to translate them. How to interpret the differences between the translated language and the original language is the main problem of the article. Translation methods such as substitution, omission, and word addition are described in detail in the translation process.

**Key words:** *translation, phraseological units, phraseological phrases, analogues*

Translation is the process of converting original text in one language into identical text in another. L. S. Barkhudarov defines translation "...as the process of converting a speech work (text) in one language into a speech work in another language while maintaining an unchanged content plan" [1: 174]. However, translation goes beyond simply replacing the units of one language with the units of another. Different cultures, traditions, and customs interact in the translation process. Translation is a great source of information about the languages involved in the translation process and the cultures to which these languages belong. Many phraseological phrases remind of the events of bygone days. At the same time, the new text should be easily interpreted and comply with all the norms of the language into which it is translated. Thus, the translator plays an important role as a guide between cultures. According to A. D. Schweitzer: "Translation is not only the interaction of languages, but also the interaction of cultures..."

The translation process "crosses" not only the borders of languages, but also the borders of cultures." [2: 8] Knowledge of phraseology greatly facilitates the perception of both modern journalism and classical fiction. And the use of phraseological units in colloquial speech makes it more expressive. English

phraseology is difficult to translate due to the lack of a standard method for translating phraseological units. The presence of a phraseological dictionary does not guarantee the complete reproduction of all shades of the meaning of the construction. Therefore, translators have to look for other methods for translation. One of the frequent mistakes of the translator is the inability to notice phraseological units and their literal translation. Thus, a phraseological unit is often taken as a free combination of words. This leads to gross errors and distortion of the meaning of the statement. "John set a great store by the town where he grew up" - John opened a huge store in the town where he grew up. (Instead, the city where John grew up was very important to him.) "After the resounding success she decided to hang up her ax" - After the resounding success, she decided to hang up her axe. (Instead-After a resounding success, she decided to retire).

The next difficulty is perceiving a phraseological unit. The translator must select the translation option depending on the context. This is a problem, since the expression can be used with a touch of irony, sarcasm, resentment, bitterness or irritation. The translator should also take into account that most of the English phraseological units have multiple meanings. For example, the expression "to take the floor" in the political sphere means "«ВЗЯТЬ СЛОВО», «ВЫСТУПИТЬ», and in colloquial speech «пойти потанцевать». Depending on the situation, "you can never tell" can be translated as «почем знать» и «чем черт не шутит». [3: 136]. Often phraseological units have false counterparts, i.e. phraseological units that coincide with them in form but completely diverge in content. For example, "wind in the head" – пустое воображение, зазнайство (not «ветер в голове»); "run smb. to earth" – разыскать, достать из-под земли (not «загнать, закопать кого-л. в землю»); "stew in one's own juice" – страдать из-за собственной глупости, расхлебывать кашу, которую сам заварил (not «вариться в собственном соку»).

The English expression "to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth" is close in meaning to the Russian phraseology "to be born in a shirt (shirt)", i.e. to be lucky. Often these expressions are given as correspondences. But the English version can't

be used in the same situations as the Russian one, because it means "come from a rich family". From a translation point of view, English phraseological units can be divided into two groups: 1. Phraseological units that have equivalents and analogues in the Russian language. These are Russian expressions and proverbs that coincide with English ones in content, expressiveness, grammatical composition and stylistic coloring. Such phraseological units include stable comparisons ("like two peas in a pod" – как две горошины в стручке, russian equivalent – похожи, как две капли воды; "like a red rag for a bull" – как красная тряпка для быка; "as thick as thieves" – водой не разольешь), пословицы и поговорки ("revenge is sweet" – месть сладка; "a first time for everything" – все когда-то бывает в первый раз; "the road to hell is paved with good intentions" – благими намерениями ад вымощен), глагольные словосочетания ("to take the bull by the horns" – взять быка за рога; "bite one's tongue" – прикусить язык; "rest on one's laurels" – почить (почивать) на лаврах; "kill time" – убить время; "to be green with envy" – зеленеть от зависти). 2. Non-equivalent phraseological units. Many English expressions have no analogues in the Russian language.

Basically, these are realities that do not exist in our country. For example, "a hot potato" – a case that you want to get rid of as soon as possible, or a current topic; "to hear something straight from the horse's mouth" – to hear first – hand, from a reliable source; "to be the apple of someone's eye" – to be loved by someone. When translating non-equivalent phraseological units, you can use calculus or descriptive translation [3: 138]. Based on the above, it can be concluded that when translating, the translator must take into account the fact that phraseological units are polysemantic. The translator, understanding the meaning of the statement, can use such translation techniques as interpretation and description, choosing the option depending on the context.

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