

**TARJIMADA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING SEMANTIK
TRANSFORMATSIYASI**

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada tarjima jarayonida frazeologik birliklarning semantik transformatsiyasi masalasi o'rganiladi. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o'zbek tillari materiallari asosida frazeologizmlarning ma'no o'zgarishlari, ularning ekvivalentlik darajasi hamda tarjimada qo'llaniladigan asosiy strategiyalar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, frazeologik birliklarning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari va ularning tarjimada qayta ifodalanish mexanizmlari yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birlik, semantik transformatsiya, tarjima, idiom, ekvivalentlik, lingvokulturologiya, semantik moslik, tarjima strategiyalari.

**SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS
IN TRANSLATION**

Abstract: This article examines the issue of semantic transformation of phraseological units in the process of translation. The study analyzes the semantic changes of phraseological units, their degree of equivalence, and the main strategies used in translation based on materials from English and Uzbek languages. It also highlights the national-cultural features of phraseological units and the mechanisms of their re-expression in translation.

Keywords: phraseological unit, semantic transformation, translation, idiom, equivalence, linguoculturology, semantic correspondence, translation strategies.

СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается проблема семантической трансформации фразеологических единиц в процессе перевода. В исследовании анализируются семантические изменения фразеологических единиц, их степень эквивалентности, а также основные стратегии, используемые при переводе, на материале английского и узбекского языков. Также освещаются национально-культурные особенности фразеологических единиц и механизмы их переосмысления в переводе.

Ключевые слова: фразеологическая единица, семантическая трансформация, перевод, идиома, эквивалентность, лингвокультурология, семантическое соответствие, переводческие стратегии.

Introduction: Phraseological units are one of the most complex and distinctive layers of language, as they embody national-cultural experience, the mentality of the people, and historical traditions. Therefore, the process of translating them into another language is considerably more complex compared to ordinary lexical units. The semantic transformation of phraseological units in translation requires adapting them to another language system while preserving their original meaning. In this process, not only semantic, but also stylistic and pragmatic factors play an important role. This issue is considered one of the pressing problems of modern translation studies.

Literature Review: The issue of phraseology and the translation of phraseological units is one of the important areas of modern linguistics and translation studies. It involves the study of the figurative layer of language, national-cultural features, and the process of transferring semantically complex units into another language. Phraseological units are characterized by stability, figurative meaning, and expressiveness, which requires a special approach in their translation.

Kunin substantiates phraseology as an independent linguistic field and systematically analyzes the structural and semantic features of English phraseological units [1]. According to the researcher's views, phraseological units constitute a separate layer in the lexical system of language, possessing structural stability and semantic integrity. Therefore, simple lexical equivalence is not sufficient in their translation; it is also necessary to take into account their figurative and connotative meanings.

The English idioms dictionary edited by Ayto reveals the semantic richness of phraseological units and explains their contextual usage features [2]. This source demonstrates how phraseological units acquire meaning in different communicative situations and serves as an important empirical basis for their correct interpretation and translation. The dictionary also covers the historical origins and stylistic features of idioms, which are significant in the translation process. Ghoziyeva develops a semantic classification of zoonym phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages and comparatively analyzes their national-cultural connotations [3]. The results of the study show that phraseological units based on animal names express specific cultural stereotypes and evaluative attitudes in each language. This requires the use of cultural adaptation strategies in translation.

Urazboyev studies the lexical-semantic transformation of phraseological units in the Uzbek language and scientifically describes the changes they undergo in the translation process [4]. The author analyzes the use of strategies such as transformation, analogy, compensation, and explanation in the translation of phraseological units, substantiating their importance in ensuring functional equivalence. It is also shown that phraseological units may undergo semantic loss in translation and ways to minimize it are identified. In general, existing scientific research confirms that phraseological units represent a complex semantic and stylistic phenomenon in translation. They emphasize the necessity of a deep study of structural, semantic, and cultural features of phraseological units and require a comprehensive approach to ensure adequacy in translation. These views serve as an important theoretical basis for studying semantic transformation of phraseological

units and the mechanisms of their transfer into another language.

Research Methodology: This study is aimed at identifying the semantic transformation of phraseological units and their features in the translation process and was conducted on the basis of a comprehensive methodological approach. The research ensured the integration of linguistic, translation studies, and linguoculturological perspectives. The comparative-analytical method was used as the main method, through which phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages were compared and their structural, semantic, and functional similarities and differences were identified. This approach made it possible to determine the place of phraseological units in the two language systems and classify them typologically.

In addition, through the semantic analysis method, the denotative and connotative meanings of phraseological units were thoroughly studied, and the changes, expansions, or reductions of meaning occurring in the translation process were identified. The linguoculturological approach helped to reveal the national-cultural features of phraseological units; their connection with the mentality of the people, cultural stereotypes, and values was analyzed. Within the framework of translation studies methods, strategies such as equivalence, analogy, calquing, compensation, and explanation used in translating phraseological units were examined and their effectiveness was evaluated. Transformational analysis helped to identify lexical, grammatical, and semantic changes occurring in phraseological units during translation and to describe their modifications in the translation process. The research material consisted of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages and their translation variants. Based on this material, the semantic and functional features of phraseological units in translation were systematically analyzed. This methodological approach ensured the scientific validity of the study and increased the reliability of the obtained results.

Analysis and Results: The results of the analysis show that semantic transformation is an inevitable phenomenon in the process of translating phraseological units. This is because phraseological units often have national-

cultural characteristics, and their direct equivalents may not exist in another language. Therefore, the translator is compelled to use various transformational methods while preserving the semantic content. According to the results of the study, semantic transformation manifests itself in the following main forms: firstly, in cases of full equivalence, the phraseological unit is expressed by an exactly corresponding unit in another language, preserving both meaning and imagery. Secondly, in partial equivalence, while the general meaning is preserved, the imagery or structure of the phraseological unit changes. Thirdly, in analogical translation, a unit semantically close to the original phraseological unit but based on a different image is selected. Fourthly, in descriptive translation, the phraseological unit is rendered through a free word combination and its meaning is conveyed through a broader description. Fifthly, in transformational translation, the structural and semantic features of the phraseological unit undergo significant changes.

The results of the comparative analysis show that phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages are often closely related to national-cultural factors, and finding direct equivalents for most of them is difficult. Therefore, semantic transformation strategies are widely used in the translation process. This requires not only linguistic but also cultural competence from the translator. This situation is clearly observed in the case of zoonym phraseological units. The same animal image may have different connotative meanings in different languages. For example, an animal image that expresses positive characteristics in one culture may have a negative or neutral meaning in another. This requires additional semantic adaptation in the translation process and is an important factor in ensuring adequate translation of phraseological units. In general, semantic transformation is one of the main strategies in translating phraseological units, serving to preserve the semantic integrity of the text, ensure pragmatic correspondence, and enhance communicative effectiveness.

Conclusion: According to the results of the study, the semantic transformation of phraseological units in translation is an important and necessary process. This process allows phraseological units to be adapted to another language

system while preserving their original meaning, stylistic features, and pragmatic load as much as possible. As a result, not only the lexical content but also the expressive and communicative value of the translation text is adequately conveyed. For adequate translation of phraseological units, the translator must have a deep knowledge of the language system as well as a thorough understanding of the cultural context. This is because phraseological units often embody national-cultural features, and their semantic content is closely connected with a specific cultural environment. Therefore, in the translation process, the rational use of various strategies, including equivalence search, analogy selection, descriptive explanation, and transformational methods, plays an important role in ensuring semantic correspondence. In general, the semantic transformation of phraseological units is one of the important research areas of translation studies, as it reveals the close connection between language and culture and contributes to a deeper understanding of communicative and cultural relations between different languages.

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