

Abstract: Language and translation are main parts of humans' life today. So several translational methods have been researched for many years and some issues are still occurred in translational process. The aim of this article is to illustrate some problems of translation of phrasal verb from English into Uzbek

Key words: lexical and phraseological units, stylistic task, artistic image, translation functions, translation challenges, phrasal verbs, fixed expressions.

INTRODUCTION

It is no exaggeration to say that attention to learning and teaching foreign languages has become one of the primary issues of the whole world in the last decades. Because by knowing only one foreign language, it is possible to establish cooperation relations with this country in many fields, to carry out a number of reforms, such as exchange of students or exchange of professors. The world is becoming globally the same and communication is one of the main parts of human life in this world. To communicate with people all over the world, one should be aware of the foreign language which the country uses to have talk within the country. To have good contact with each other people have learned the text and its functions in the language. Moreover, translations of the words, phrases and sentences are also very essential in this sphere.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As humanity appears on earth and develops, language and its stages also develop in its place. For this reason, attention to translation has a very ancient history. Translation of human activity is one of the ancient types of peoples with different languages and it is aimed at implementing communication. Long history and translation activities with specific stages of development only by the 20th century, a separate science, linguistics was formed as a branch of linguistics. Many scholar like, A. Fyoderov, V. Komissarov, L. Barxudarov, Ya, Retsker, G' Salomov, Q. Musayev, Yu. Nayda, J. Ketford and many others added their contribution to the translation science. Translation theory as a separate discipline became very widespread in the 20th century. T. Sevori researched on theory of translation taking all features of translation.

It is known that phraseological units are similar to lexical units of the language complex structural means. Because phraseological units are artistic speech as pictorial tools, more diverse than a simple statement of thought. One or another phraseological unit in the translation is contained in the original whether phraseologism is compatible or not in terms of meaning and methodological task can be determined only on the basis of scientific-textual analysis. Like lexical units content due to the fact that phraseology is multi-meaning and multi-tasking units of two languages that are compatible do not always replace each other in translation. They can easily replace each other in a certain textual situation that phraseological equivalents or alternative options give meaning in another case or they may differ in terms of methodological tasks. In such tasks, the translator has a creative attitude to his responsibility having it eliminates the risk of the original being misinterpreted in the translation. "Concerning matters of phraseology and the various combinations of words in different languages" a common problem for translation theory as well as translation practice is very important. Because compounds with the same material meaning in different languages' functions differ from each other, such word combinations in different languages because of the difference, causing great difficulty in the practice of translation, theory is also of great interest.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSIONS

As mentioned above, translation process requires a deep understanding of both grammar and culture. Translators must know the rules of a language as well as the habits of the people who speak it. And even for the most experienced professionals, confusion and frustration are familiar feelings.

There is a huge difference between phrasal verbs in English and Uzbek, which requires a lot of skill from the translator. Because during the translation, the phrasal verb which is going to be translated in this sentence directly, word by word is not good way. It is necessary to find the equivalent of the phrase being translated in that language. For example, if we analyze the phrase "It is raining cats and dogs", the literal translation does not give the meaning we expect. Because this phrase uses animals as subjects to reinforce its

meaning. To translate this phrase into Uzbek, the translator must have a deep knowledge of English culture and vocabulary. They should also be able to correctly interpret the equivalent of this phrase in their local language. Thus, the expression "It is raining cats and dogs" means "It is raining in buckets" (Chelaklab yomg'ir quyaypti) (It means so much rain) or "It is raining sharros" (the words "sharros" indicates the voice of much rain) in Uzbek. The structure of phrasal verbs are as following:

Two main types of phrasal verbs have been identified depending upon whether the verb combines with a preposition, an adverb or both.

1. Phrasal verb (verb +preposition)

a) Who is looking after the kids? (the kids here is the object of phrasal verb look after)

b) They pick on Joseph. "on" is a preposition that introduces the prepositional phrase " on Joseph" (verb + Particle)

a) You should not give in so quickly. (Although a preposition in its form, "in" is actually an adverb particle insofar as it functions as an adverb.)

b) Where do they want to hang out? (Although a preposition in its form, "out" is actually an adverb particle insofar as it functions as an adverb.)

2. Prepositional phrasal verb (verb + Particle + preposition)

a) Who can put up with that? (Although a preposition in its form, "up" is actually an adverb particle in so far as it functions as an adverb.)

b) She is looking forward to a rest. (Although a preposition in its form, "forward" is actually an adverb particle insofar as it functions as an adverb.)

Translation can be considered as followings:

- Literary translation.
- Professional translation.
- Technical Translation.
- Administrative translation.

However, three main types of translation are mentioned as:

Human Translation (HT)

Machine Translation (MT)

Post-Edited Machine Translation (PEMT)

In general, scholars can recognize two main types of translation techniques: direct translation techniques and oblique translation techniques. Direct translation techniques can be used when the elements of the text being translated are similar in both the source and target languages

CONCLUSION

All in all, linguistic units mainly consist of lexical and phraseological means, which are divided into one switching from one language to another presents certain difficulties to the translator together. A phrasal verb could be composed of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb or a verb with both a preposition and an adverb. Getting to the meaning of finding equivalence to phrasal verb can sometimes pose serious problem to the translator. This is as a result of the semantic variations or additions the accompanying prepositions bring about. The problem is further complicated as some of the phrasal verbs do not exist as phrasal verb in the target language or are translated by different word, or even a different parts of speech from the original. Consequently it becomes a herculean task for the translator who is now faced with the problem of finding the correct equivalents to carry the original meaning in the source language.

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