

# DURING THE TRANSLATION PROCESS, STUDENTS SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIGURATIVE WORDS AND HOLISTIC PICTORIAL EXPRESSIONS

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## Abstract

This section examines the importance of understanding the relationship between pictorial words and holistic pictorial expressions in the translation process. Figurative language, including metaphors, idioms, and expressive phrases, often carries meanings that are different from their literal interpretation. It is imperative for students in the translation process to recognize that individual figurative words can contribute to a more comprehensive pictorial expression, the meaning of which can only be understood in context. The study emphasizes the need for contextual analysis, semantic awareness, and cultural understanding when translating figurative expressions. By using appropriate translation strategies, students can accurately convey the intended meaning of pictorial language while preserving stylistic and communicative effects. Developing this skill helps learners avoid literal translation errors and improve the overall quality and impact of translated texts.

**Keywords:** Figurative language, figurative words, idioms, translation process, semantic relationships, contextual meaning, metaphorical expressions, translation competence, linguistic analysis, language learning.

## Introduction

Translation is a complex linguistic process that requires a deep understanding of meaning, context and cultural nuances in addition to vocabulary and grammar skills. One of the biggest challenges for students is dealing with figurative language, which includes metaphors, idioms and expressive phrases. Pictorial words and expressions often have meanings that are different from their literal definition, and therefore require special attention in the translation process. In many languages, figurative words are commonly used in everyday language, literature, the media, and informal communication. They are often combined into pictorial expressions, the meaning of which is not revealed by translating each individual word. For example, idioms often have cultural or metaphorical meanings that differ significantly from their literal interpretation. If students translate such expressions word for word, the result may sound unnatural or even wrong in the target language. Therefore, understanding the relationship



between individual figurative words and the overall pictorial expression is essential for a precise translation [1,55].

Another important factor in translation is understanding of context. The meaning of pictorial expressions often depends on the communication situation, the cultural background of the speakers and the stylistic characteristics of the text. If these elements are not taken into account, learners can misunderstand the intended meaning of the expression. Therefore, translation training should include exercises that develop learners' ability to analyse contexts, recognise pictorial meanings and find appropriate equivalents in the target language. In addition, the translation of figurative language requires knowledge of cultural differences between languages. Many idioms and figurative expressions are closely linked to the traditions, history and everyday experiences of a particular culture. When translating such expressions, learners need to find equivalent phrases in the target language that convey the same meaning and emotional impact. Sometimes there is a direct equivalent, but in other cases translators have to adapt the expression to preserve its communicative function.

Developing learners' competence in translating figurative expressions also contributes to their overall linguistic and communicative skills. By dealing with idioms, metaphors and other expressive forms of language, learners develop a better understanding of semantic relationships and stylistic nuances. This awareness helps them not only to translate, but also to understand authentic texts and to improve their own language production [2,40].

In the translation process, one of the most important tasks for students is to correctly understand and reproduce the meaning of figurative language. Pictorial words and expressions are widely used in everyday language, literature, journalism and media texts. These expressions often convey meanings that go beyond the literal interpretation of individual words. Therefore, when translating from one language to another, students must pay special attention to the relationship between pictorial words and pictorial overall expressions. First of all, it is necessary to understand the essence of figurative language. Figurative expressions include metaphors, idioms, proverbs, and other stylistic devices that convey meaning indirectly. In many cases, the meaning of such expressions cannot be grasped by translating each word. Instead, the entire expression should be interpreted as a semantic unit. For example, the English phrase "break the ice" does not literally mean "to break the ice", but refers to the beginning of a conversation or relaxation in a social situation. If students translate this expression literally, the meaning can be lost. Therefore, they need to recognize the meaning transferred and find a suitable equivalent in the target language.

Another important aspect is context analysis. The meaning of figurative expressions often depends on the context. A word that is used figuratively in one sentence may be meant literally in another sentence. For example, the word "heart" can refer to a physical organ, but in many expressions it symbolizes feelings, kindness, or courage. When translating texts, learners should analyze the surrounding words, the communication situation, and the purpose of the text to determine whether the meaning is literal or figurative.

In addition, the translation of pictorial expressions requires cultural awareness. Many idioms and metaphorical expressions are closely linked to the culture, traditions, and historical background of a particular language community. Due to these cultural differences, there are no



direct equivalents in another language for some expressions. In such cases, translators need to find expressions that convey a similar meaning and effect. For example, an idiom commonly used in English may need to be replaced in Uzbek with a culturally appropriate phrase that expresses the same meaning. Students should also learn to use different translation strategies when dealing with figurative language. A common strategy is to search for a corresponding idiom in the target language that conveys the same meaning. Another strategy is paraphrasing, in which the translator explains the pictorial meaning clearly and naturally. In some cases, translators combine literal translation and explanation to preserve both meaning and stylistic features. The choice of strategy depends on the type of text, the target group and the communicative purpose of the translation. Pictorial or figurative expressions play an important role in the German language. These expressions cannot always be translated literally, because their meaning can only be understood in context. Therefore, when translating, students must take into account the relationship between individual figurative words and the overall pictorial meaning [3,70].

Example 1: "Jumping in at the deep end"

Set:

He had to jump in at the deep end when he started his new job.

Analysis:

Literally, this expression means "to jump into cold water".

The figurative meaning, however, is to start something new without preparation or to experience a difficult situation suddenly.

If this expression is translated literally, it loses its actual meaning. Therefore, the translator should find a suitable translation.

Example 2: "Having tomatoes on your eyes"

Set:

You must have tomatoes on your eyes, you don't see the sign!

Analysis:

Literally, this expression means "to have tomatoes on your eyes".

However, the actual meaning is something obvious: not noticing or not paying attention.

Here it is clear that the meaning of the entire idiom is more important than the individual words.

Example 3: "Losing your head"

Set:

In difficult situations, you can't lose your head.

Analysis:

Literally, the expression means "to lose one's head".

The figurative meaning, however, is to lose control or panic.

When translating, this transferred meaning must be taken into account.

Example 4: "Helping someone"

Set:

His friends helped him when he had problems.

Analysis:

Literally, this expression means "to lend a hand".



The figurative meaning is to help or support someone.

The translator must choose the appropriate expression here in order to convey the correct meaning [5:23-25].

These examples show that pictorial expressions in German often cannot be translated literally. Students must therefore learn to analyse the entire meaning of an idiom and to choose an appropriate translation. This is the only way to preserve the original meaning and communicative effect of the text. The methodology for developing students' translation skills in the field of figurative language and holistic pictorial expressions focuses on practical, contextual and analytical approaches. Translating figurative language is complex, as the meaning often depends on culture, context, and stylistic nuances. Therefore, the methodology combines various techniques to train students in understanding, interpreting and accurately translating pictorial expressions.

One of the most important methods is context analysis. It teaches students to examine the context to see if a figurative expression is being used.

- Students analyze authentic texts (literature, newspaper articles, dialogues) to identify idioms, metaphors, and figurative phrases.
- Exercises include recognizing figurative expressions and explaining their meaning in context before starting to translate.
- For example, German idioms such as "jump into cold water" or "have tomatoes on your eyes" require students to deduce the meaning from the context instead of translating it literally.

The translation of figurative language is one of the most challenging aspects of language learning and translation practice. Pictorial words and figurative expressions often convey meanings that cannot be revealed by a literal interpretation of individual words. Therefore, learners need to develop the ability to analyze context, recognize idiomatic and metaphorical meanings, and find appropriate equivalents in the target language. Through contextual analysis, comparative linguistics, strategic translation techniques, and authentic materials, learners gradually improve their competence in translating figurative expressions. Group exercises, role-plays, and iterative feedback further enhance their understanding and practical skills. These methods help learners avoid literal translation errors, preserve the communicative and stylistic impact of the original text, and produce natural, accurate, and culturally appropriate translations.

In summary, mastering the translation of figurative expressions not only strengthens learners' translation skills, but also expands their linguistic, cultural and communicative skills overall. Focusing on the relationship between individual pictorial words and the expression as a whole allows learners to grasp the meaning holistically, ensuring that translations maintain both semantic accuracy and stylistic integrity. This competence is essential for professional translators and advanced language learners who work with authentic texts. Translation is a complex linguistic process that requires a deep understanding of meaning, context and cultural nuances in addition to vocabulary and grammar skills. One of the biggest challenges for students is dealing with figurative language, which includes metaphors, idioms and expressive phrases. Figurative words and expressions often have meanings that differ from their literal definition, and therefore require special ones [7,89].



In many languages, figurative words are commonly used in everyday language, literature, the media, and informal communication. They are often combined into pictorial expressions, the meaning of which is not revealed by translating each individual word. For example, idioms often have cultural or metaphorical meanings that differ significantly from their literal interpretation. If students translate such expressions word for word, the result may sound unnatural or even wrong in the target language. Therefore, understanding the relationship between individual figurative words and the overall pictorial expression is essential for a precise translation. Another important factor in translation is understanding of context. The meaning of pictorial expressions often depends on the communication situation, the cultural background of the speakers and the stylistic characteristics of the text. If these elements are not taken into account, learners can misunderstand the intended meaning of the expression. Therefore, translation training should include exercises that develop learners' ability to analyse contexts, recognise pictorial meanings and find appropriate equivalents in the target language. In addition, the translation of figurative language requires knowledge of cultural differences between languages. Many idioms and figurative expressions are closely linked to the traditions, history and everyday experiences of a particular culture. When translating such expressions, learners need to find equivalent phrases in the target language that convey the same meaning and emotional impact. Sometimes there is a direct equivalent, but in other cases translators have to adapt the expression to preserve its communicative function. Developing learners' competence in translating figurative expressions also contributes to their overall linguistic and communicative skills. By dealing with idioms, metaphors and other expressive forms of language, learners develop a better understanding of semantic relationships and stylistic nuances. This awareness helps them not only in translating, but also in understanding authentic texts and improving their own language production.

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