

TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract. *Identifying and explaining the difficulties of translating phraseological units, methods to translate and examples to uzbek language.*

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INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics which studies different types of set expressions, which like words name various objects and phenomena. They exist in the language as ready-made units. A **Phraseological unit (PU)** can be defined as a non-motivated word-group that cannot be freely made up in speech, but is reproduced as a ready-made unit. According to Brown and Yule (1983), when the speaker says words to the listener, it is not only to express what is in his/her mind but also to cater to the needs or information services of the listener. Speaking is the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, in a 136 variety of contexts. (Chaney, 1998). With the selection of idioms,

any person does not have any problems. Everyone knows the stable expressions “play the fool”, “beat the buckets”, “out of hand”, “out of the blue”, “bend into three deaths”, “pour in the first number” and so on. These fusions are indivisible in themselves; to separate these words from each other means to destroy the very canonicity of the statement. Examples of such phrases are found in everyday life so often that the use of such combinations does not hurt the Russian person at all, but it will take a very long time for a foreigner to explain who a fool is and why he should be fooled. Everyone is familiar with the expressions "go with the flow", "nibble the granite of science", "live bait", "storm in a teacup", "tirelessly" and so on. These are already phraseological units. Examples of such expressions are even more common than idioms. And since they don't hurt the ears of native speakers, sometimes we don't even notice it. Many of us do not even think about why we use certain expressions and where the legs grow from these statements. Phraseological units, examples of which any Uzbek person will immediately remember, actually reflect the mentality, customs and thinking of the people. For example, consider the difference between two stable phrases in Russian and in English: "Do or die!" - say the English. At the same time, a Uzbek person will say the opposite: “Die, but do it”

MAIN PART

Many famous and outstanding translators consider that phraseologic false whole or in part coincide with the units of the target text and the analysed phraseological units can create false associations during the translation process due to the reason of their similarity with free collocations. Phraseological units have a definite meaning and this meaning can definitely or particularly differ from the meaning of a phraseological unit in the target text. According to a difficult to choose an adequate equivalent in the other language (Komissarov and Koralova, 1999). The most relevant reason is either among motivated or opaque phraseological units. For example, phraseological unit corresponds to the Russian phraseological unit,

and the following should be translated into the Russian language as - (Komissarov and Koralova, 1999).

The translator should define the ways of translation and express the connotative and evaluation functions of the whole expression. To give an accurate definition to the notion of phraseological unit proposed by A.V.Koonin: "Phraseological unit is a separable combinability of words with the analyzed meaning and a definite stability at a phraseological level" (Kuzmin, 2007).

The main types of translation of phraseological units consists of three types:

1. Complete conformities;
2. Partial conformities;
3. Absence of conformities.

Complete conformities - complete coincidence of form and content in phraseological units is met seldom. The example to this form might be:

Fish begins to stink at the head – Baliq boshidan sasiydi.

This translation of phraseological units is complete conformity because the image of the Phraseological Units is the same, and there is a complete coincidence of the form and of the meaning. However, complete conformities are very seldom found in two languages especially in English and Uzbek. There are some idioms that have complete conformity in Russian but in Uzbek there are no complete equivalents.

For example:

Crocodile tears — крокодилова слеза "Крокодиловы слёзы" — yolg'on yigi, shayton yig'isi.

In the examples, we can see that in Russian Phraseological Units have complete conformities in Uzbek descriptive translation is used.

Not to look a gift horse in the mouth — дареному коню в зубы не смотрят — berganning betiga qarama.

To take the bull by the horns — взять быка за рога — xiqildoqdan olish.

All cats are gray in the dark — ночью все кошки серы — ko'r tovuqqa hamma buq'doy.

Dumb as a fish — нем как рыба — o'gzigasok solganday jim.

The following English Phraseological Units have complete coincidence both in Uzbek and in Russian.

A bird of paradise — райская птица — jannat qushi.

As brave as a lion — храбрый как лев — sherday dovyurak.

Crows do not pick crow's eyes out — ворон ворону глаз не выклюет — qarg'a qarg'aning ko'zini cho'qimaydi (Sulton suyagini xo'rlamas).

Like a fish without water — как рыба без воды — suvsiz qolgan baliqqa o'xshab.

Partial conformities

Partial conformities of Phraseological Units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexo-grammatical differences with identity of meaning and style. They are figuratively close but differ in lexical composition, morphological number and syntactic arrangement of the order of words. When translating Phraseological Units into Uzbek and Russian we come across phraseological Units with zoo names, which have complete conformity in Russian but Uzbek they coincided partially, and they are called Phraseological conformities. Nevertheless, they are not so numerous. It happens because of the specific features of every language.

For example, As harmless as a dove — кроткий как голубок — musichaday beozor.

In this example we can see that there is complete coincidence in Russian but partial conformity in Uzbek.

In addition, another problem there is a partial conformity of Phraseological Units in English and Russian there is an absence of conformity in English and Uzbek.

For example:

To buy a pig in a poke — покупать кота в мешке — biron bir narsani ko'rmasdan sotib olmoq.

A bull in a china shop — слон в посудной лавке — beso'naqay, qo'pol shaxs.

Like water of a duck's back — как с гуся вода — parvoyiga keltirmaydi; surbet, beg'am.

As tender as a chicken — нежное как курятина — nozik, yumshoq tabiatli, nimjon.

Like a hen on a hot girdle — словно карась на сковородке — tinib-tinchimas, jonsarak, tabiati xira bo'lmoq.

There are three types of partial conformities in phraseological units

1. Partial lexical conformities by lexical parameters.
2. Partial conformities by grammatical parameters.
3. Differing as to syntactical arrangement.

a) Partial lexical conformities by lexical parameters.

As silly as a goose — глуп как пробка — tovuq miya.

The lion is not as fierce as he is painted — не так страшен черт, как его малюют — shayton, odamlar tasvirlaganidek qo'rqinchli emas.

As hungry as a lion — голодный как волк — bo'riday och.

Owl train — ночной поезд — tungi poezd.

Owl car — ночное такси, трамвай — tungi taksi, tramvay.

Kill two birds with one stone — убить двух зайцев одним выстрелом — bir o'q bilan ikki quyonni o'ldirmoq.

It's pouring cats and dogs — льет как из ведра — chelaklab yomg'ir quymoq.

The bird of peace — голубь мира — tinchlik qushi.

b) Partial conformities by grammatical parameters

Die like flies — мрут как мухи — pashshaday qirilmoqdalar.

To agree like cats and dogs — жить как кошка с собакой — it mushuk bo'lib yashamoq.

These examples differ to morphological arrangement number. In English nouns are in plural, in Uzbek and Russian nouns are singular.

c) Differing as to syntactical arrangement

You cannot flay the same ox twice

— с одного вола двух шкур не дерут —

bir xo'kizning terisini ikki marta shilib bo'lmaydi.

Absence of conformities

Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek and Russian. In the first instance this concerns Phraseological Units based on “realiae” words that denote objects, phenomena a typical the certain people. (When translating units of this kind). Three types of translation are used to render units of this kind into Uzbek and Russian.

A verbatim (word for word) translation.

Translation by analogy.

Descriptive translation.

A verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking in the Phraseological Units does not bear a specific national feature.

White crow — белая ворона — oq qarg'a.

Beef tea — мясной бульон — go'shtli bulon, sho'rva.

Puss in boots — кот в сапогах — etik kiygan mushuk.

The flying horse — крылатый конь Пегас — uchar ot Pegas.

Nest of singing birds — гнездо певчих птиц — sayrogi qushlar ini (nickname of the poets of the epoch of Queen Elizabeth I).

Chicken soup — куриный бульон — tovuq sho'rva.

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Translating phraseological units (idioms, fixed expressions, and proverbs) from English to Uzbek requires attention to linguistic, cultural, and contextual aspects. Here are the main methods:

1. Equivalent Translation (*Direct Translation*). When an exact equivalent exists in Uzbek, the phraseological unit can be directly translated. Example: English: "Out of sight, out of mind." Uzbek: "Ko'zdan uzoq, ko'ngildan uzoq."

2. Analogous Translation (*Finding Similar Idioms*). When no exact equivalent exists, a similar phraseological expression with the same meaning is used. Example: English: "Kill two birds with one stone." Uzbek: "Bir o'q bilan ikki quyovni urmoq."

3. Descriptive Translation (*Paraphrasing the Meaning*). If no equivalent or similar phrase exists, the meaning of the phraseological unit is explained or paraphrased in Uzbek. Example: English: "Bite the bullet" (to face a difficult situation bravely). Uzbek: "Qiyin vaziyatga matonat bilan dosh bermoq."

4. Loan Translation (*Calque*). The phraseological unit is translated word-for-word, preserving the original structure. This method is used when the expression makes sense in Uzbek. Example: English: "Break the ice" (to start a conversation). Uzbek: "Muzni sindirmoq."

5. Cultural Adaptation. The idiom is adapted to fit the cultural norms and expressions of Uzbek, creating a natural and relatable translation. Example: English: "It's raining cats and dogs." Uzbek: "Kuchli yomg'ir yog'moqda."

6. Neutralization (*Simplifying the Expression*). The idiomatic nature of the phrase is removed, and it is translated in a non-idiomatic, straightforward way. Example: English: "Spill the beans" (to reveal a secret). Uzbek: "Sirni ochib qo'ymoq."

7. Omission. If the idiom is unnecessary or untranslatable in context, it may be omitted without losing the overall meaning of the text. Example: English: "He hit the nail on the head." Uzbek: "U ayni to'g'ri gapni aytdi."

Each method depends on the purpose of the translation and the target audience's familiarity with idiomatic expressions. Accurate translation requires a deep understanding of both languages' linguistic and cultural nuances.

CONCLUSION

Drawing the conclusion to the abovementioned information, it should be noted that translation of phraseological units is the most important and rather difficult task for the translator. The 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 the translation processes and types of contexts in which they are functioning. However, loss and change of stylistic or connotative functions of phraseological units can be the result of misinterpretation of an idiom or the whole expression in the target language. Taking into consideration some peculiarities of a phraseological unit functioning and an adequate translation of it, translator should interpret and translate this phraseological unit in a proper way and prevent functioning and elaboration of "translator's false friends" (Ivanova, 1999)[5].

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