

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION SOME PHRAZEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the problems of translation some phraseological units in English and Uzbek.

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INTRODUCTION

The translation of phraseological units is not on easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units which make it necessary to take into account the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have stylistic - expressive components in meaning, which usually have a specific national feature. So, it's just necessary to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

Partial lexical conformities by lexic parameters:

No worth a bean - bir guruch donasicha, sariqchaqaga ham arzimastik.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

There the word "bean" means "loviya" in Uzbek, but we have changed "bean" loviya to "guruch". In this translation we take into account the social life, national meal of Uzbek country, as "rice" - "guruch" is more widely used in Uzbekistan.

To get out of bed on the wrong feet (idiom) - Chap yoni bilan turmoq.

Partial conformities by the grammatical parameters:

- Differing as to morphological arrangement, (number)

To fish in troubled waters (idiom) - Loyqa suvda baliq tutmoq.

To agree like cats and dogs (idiom) - It - mushukdek yashamoq.

- Differing as to syntactical arrangement.

Strike while iron is hot - Temirni qizig'ida bos.

All is not gold that glitters - Barcha yaltiragan narsalar oltin emas.

Absence conformities: Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek and Russian. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on really. When translating units of this kind it's advisable to use the following types of translation.

a. A verbatim word for word translation.

b. Translation by analogy.

c. Descriptive translation.

Verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking doesn't bear a specific national feature:

Eg. To call thing by their true names - Har narsani o'z nomi bilan atamoq.

The arms race (phraseme) - Qurollanish poygasi.

Cold war (idiom) - Sovuq urush.

Translation by analogy. This way of translation is resorted to when the phraseological units has a specific national realize.

1) "Dick" said the dwarf, thrashing his head in at the door, - "my pet", "my pencil", apple of my eye, hey!

- Dik, azizam, tolibim, ko'zginamning nuri, xursandligidan xitob qildi mitti odam eshikdan boshini suqib.

2) To pool somebody's leg (idiom) - Mazax qilmoq, oyog'idan chalmoq.

Descriptive translation that is translating phraseological units by a free combination of words, it is possible when the phraseological units has a particular national feature and has no analogue in the language, it is to be translated into;

1. To enter the House (Phraseme) - Parlament a'zosi bo'lmoq.

2. To cross the floor of the House (idiom) - Bir partiyadan boshqa partiyaga o'tib ketmoq.

In the examples given about the word "House" is translated as "Parlament" and "Partiya" as a political word.

Phraseological units cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as readymade units. The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non - motivated; that is its meaning cannot decoded from the meaning of its components and they don't allow their lexical components to be changed or substituted. In phraseological units the individual components don't seem to possess any lexical meaning outside the word group.

Eg. Red tape, to get rid of, to take place, to lead the dance, to take care.

RESULTS

Translation is not only copy out the book in another language, but recreate the word of art in another language, which was created in one language before, with the help of lexical, grammatical and literary expressive means of the latter language. So translation is a work of art that can be created in great aesthetic taste and high literary skill. The main purpose of it is "to import" the best literary memories of other nations, introduce them to our people and at the same time "to export" our nation's literary masterpieces to other people.

DISCUSSION

The translation of phraseological units and idioms with the names of vegetables is very interesting problem which is connected with the geographical situation, social life, Religions and realist features while translating the Phraseological Units with the name of vegetables.

a. My cabbage - quyoshim, qo'zichog'im, erkatoyim.

The word "cabbage" is used in the English phraseological units to fondle a child or to woo a woman.

b. Not clean the potato - shubhali shaxs.

c. ... He had long known subconsciously that his father was not the clean potato.

(J. Cralsworthy "In chancery" P, Ch II).

... Uning o'zi ham otasining anchadan buyon noma'qul ishlar bilan shug'ulanib yurgan odamligini bilardi.

d. Though it was his first venture, he was how as cool as a cucumber (J. Dreiser "The Financier" Ch III)

Bu uning bunday katta ishga birinchi bor qo'l urishi bo'lsa ham, zarracha hayajonlanmasdi. Here the English Phraseological Unit "as cool as cucumber" means in Uzbek "O'ta bosiq" "Tepsa tebranmas", "Dunyoni suv bossa to'pig'iga chiqmaydi", "Beg'am".

In the sentence above we have added the word "zarracha" not to miss the emotional expressiveness of the situation.

e. Cut the mustard - har tomonlama mos.

..... I looked around and found a preposition that exactly cut the mustard. (O. Henry "Heart of the west", Ch X)

..... Atrofga alanglab qarab, har tomonlama qulay joyni topdim.

f. To sow one's wild oats.

I was not one of those young men who sow a large crop of the wild oats. I was fairly decent youth. (H. Wells "The secret Places of the Heart. Ch. IV № 3").

Men yoshlikni beboshlik bilan o'tkazgan odam emasman. Anchagina o'zinini bosib olgan yigit edim.

One of the most actual tasks of the theory of translation is to pay close attention to the words of national coloring and express them by every nations own lexical and phraseological units. Here we can observe this in the example: Hamma o'lib-tirilib ishlab yursa-yu, bir tirraqi buzoq podani bulg'atsa, hali ko'rasan, buning isnodi butun brigadaga tegadi, ko'zini moshday ochib qo'yish kerak bunaqalarni, - dedi Sigbatulin.

Everyone is working hard as much as possible, but don't you see that one rotten apple is injuring its neighbors, it will cause shy to the whole brigade, I gamble, we must open their eyes wide, - said Sibgatulin.

Here we have taken the component of the Uzbek phraseological unit "bir tirraqi buzoq podani bulg'ar" in the English language as "One rotten apple injures its neighbours". The English word "buzoq" means "calf". They are quite different by their lexical meaning. But the general meaning of these phraseological units and Idioms with the name apple of in the English language one can observe the meaning of negativeness or badness. The words "buzoq, poda" are close to Uzbek daily life. We can hardly find the phraseological units or lexical unit with name of apple in the negative meaning in Uzbek language and this fact approves our point of view one more that any word or phraseological units in one language not all the time has the same semantic meaning in other languages.

The girl's name was Perch. Her cheeks were as red as cherries.

Девушку звали Печ. Щеки у нее были красные как мак.

Qizaloqning ismi Pech bo'lib, uning yanoqlari olmaday qizil edi.

As red as cherries- красные как мак - Olmaday qizil.

The way of translations lexical substitution. Cherry is a kind of fruit and it is translated into Uzbek as "olcha", That's why we have used the way of lexical substitution and gave in Russian "красные как мак" and in Uzbek "olmaday qizil" to come closer to the literary norm of Russian and Uzbek language.

1. In another example we can see such translation from Russian into Uzbek:

У неё глаза были красивые и чёрные как смородина.

Uning ko'zlari qoraxat misoli qora va chiroyli edi.

The Russian word "смородина" is translated into Uzbek as "qoraxat" and the translator used word for word translation and caused a little difficulty to the Uzbek reader. The problem is that the Uzbek reader can not understand this description if he has no idea about the fruit "qoraxat". It would be more understandable if there was used description "U chiroyli charos ko'zli edi". In Russian the word, "charos" means "вид винограда" and in English "a kind of grape". The word "charos" is explained as; "charos" – mevasi kata-katta bo'lgan qora uzum navi.

2. Qiz bolalar ko'zini tasvirlashda "charos ko'z" ifodalanadi. And if we want to translate it into English we shouldn't use as: Her eyes were as beautiful and black as grapes- it would be rude translation, we must translate this according to the lexical substitution as: Her eyes were beautiful and as brown as berries. In the expression the word "brown" means "black". The comparison of phraseological units and Idioms with the names of fruits and vegetables in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages give us opportunity to prove that any phraseological units or Idioms with the name of fruits and vegetables of a certain meaning can have its equivalent or component in the second language but in the third language this unit can't have these at all. "Mendek anjiri chiqib qolgan chol va shaftoli qoqi kampir endi kimga ham kerak bo'lsin",-dedi qariya g'amgin ohangda. They don't need squeezed oranges like us any more - said the old man sadly.

"Им больше не нужен выжатые лимоны как мы",- сказал старику печально.

The phraseological units "anjiri chiqib qolgan" and "shaftoli qoqi" mean that the man and woman got very old, weak, depressed, unnecessary, the woman had lost her beauty and there may be countless wrinkles on her face. May be they are in the sunset of their days.

CONCLUSION

There we can find the phraseological units which coincides the Uzbek variant and they are close to word for word translation in Russian and English languages. But "orange" or "limon" doesn't give the translation "anjir" or "shaftoli" in the Uzbek language.

This causes the omission of emotion and expressiveness in the translated context. In these cases we can use other phraseological units or idioms and lexical units in one language we are translating into, which are close to the semantics of the phraseological units or Idioms used in the original text.

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