

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

It is necessary to use English phraseological expressions in this article and their Uzbek alternatives, or is it more useful to translate them literally? We will try to find an answer to the question.

Keywords: Lexical and phraseological units, methodological task, artistic image, translation functions.

INTRODUCTION

Language units mainly consist of lexical and phraseological means, and their translation from one language to another presents certain difficulties to the translator. It is known that phraseological units are somewhat more complex structural means of language than lexical units. Because phraseological units, as artistic and descriptive means of speech, participate in the expression of various methodological goals more than a simple statement of thought. Their fine interpretation of these tasks in translation is closely related to the re-creation of the figurative and emotional-visual value of the work of art. It can be determined only on the basis of scientific-textual analysis whether one or another phraseological unit in the translation corresponds to the phraseological units in the original copy from the point of view of meaning and methodological task. Phraseologisms, like lexical units, are multi-meaningful and multi-purpose, meaning that two language units are not always interchangeable in translation. Phraseological equivalents or alternatives that can easily replace each other in a certain textual situation may give meaning in another situation or differ in terms of their methodological functions. In such tasks, the artist's creative attitude to his responsibility eliminates the risk of the original copy being misinterpreted in translation.

"Phraseological issues and the general problem of different combinations of words in different languages are very important for translation theory as well as translation practice. Because the functions of compounds with the same material meaning in different languages are different from each other, because of the difference of such word combinations in different languages, it creates great difficulties in the practice of translation and arouses great interest from a theoretical point of view.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE

Phraseological expressions are very characteristic of fiction literature, as they are often found in the language of the author and in the speech of the characters depicted in it. However, A.V. According to Fedorov, this category of speech tools cannot be the private property of fiction only. Because phraseological expressions are used in journalism and partly in scientific literature.

Therefore, they should be considered not only as a matter of fiction, but as a very important common language issue. Is it necessary to give English phraseological expressions with their Uzbek alternatives or is it better to translate them literally? First of all, if all phraseological units were translated word for word, there would be no problem of phraseology. Reflecting phraseology in artistic translation can be interpreted as follows:

1. Replacing the phraseology of the original with its equivalents in the translated language.
2. Translating the phraseology of the original language with alternative options in the translation language
3. Exact translation of the phraseology of the original language (this is a general way of translating phraseological expressions). It is known that when the translator shakes the pen on behalf of the author, it means that he reflects the style of the author.

Even if one work is translated by ten people with the same artistic ability, ten completely different translations will be produced. The reason for this is that, first of all, everyone understands the reflection of the author's style in his own way, in addition, the influence of the translator's style is evident in any translation. The traces of Mirzakalon Ismaili's pen are visible in his novels translated into Uzbek, and the traces of Mirtemir's work can be found in the poems and poems of N.A. Nekrasov, which he read in Uzbek. But this does not mean that the translator presented his style instead of reflecting the author's style.

DISCUSSION

Reflecting phraseology in translation is of great importance in reflecting the national character of the original and the style of the author. Based on this, some scholars recommend translating the phraseological units in the work as they are. There are a lot of differences in the translation of phraseological units. In translation theory, this is seen as a negative phenomenon. In fact, if several translators translate the same language or idiom with very similar variants of the same combination or empty translation (such situations often occur), it cannot be called a true translation. However, it is permissible to emphasize something completely different here. For example, languages have mutually equivalent phraseological expressions that can be translated in the same way in almost any context. However, many phraseologisms cannot be given with the same equivalent or alternative combination all the time, by all translators, in any context, and such a demand cannot be made to the translator. Indeed, as each translator reflects the style of the author, there is also a trace of his individual style. This is clearly visible when translating phraseological units. It is impossible for two translators to translate the entire work and all the phraseology in it in such a way that they are absolutely similar to each other. Therefore, when two translators translate phraseological units differently in the same context, blaming the translators for this means not understanding the specifics of literary translation. Phraseological expressions, like proverbs and proverbs, are not simply a set of words, but are the product of folk wisdom, imagination and artistic fantasy. It has a strong influence on the formation of phraseology of many languages. Therefore, the person who teaches them should belong to the culture of both nations and should be aware of their linguistic richness. Translation is an art in which the translation of a word or phrase is not simply taken from the dictionary and copied to the second text. In many cases, the dictionary is unable to express the event and situation described in the text.

METHODOLOGY

The classification of phraseological units is based on more or less motivational meanings of phraseological units, semantic combination of components. It is customary to distinguish three main types after Academician V. V. Vinogradov.

Another important feature of phraseological units is that the meaning of each of them does not match the meanings of the words included in it. Therefore, phraseological units are defined by the term "idioma", which means "unique" in Greek. In English, they are also called "idioms". Some linguists initially emphasized that phraseological units cannot be translated into other languages. Nowadays, in order to make the art of translation more attractive, linguists use not only the evidence of current and past languages, but also historical data and ethnography that reflect the specific features of people's life. Research scientists should know the morals and customs of the people, their beliefs and superstitions, because this helps to determine the origin of phraseology. Their content is phraseological meaning.

CONCLUSION

It is known that phraseological units are a language unit that makes up the vocabulary of every language. They are ready for speech as a language unit. Also, phraseological units in each language have their own linguistic features. But in all languages, phraseological units serve as language wealth. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the lexical structure of the language and speech and embody the meanings of emotional coloring. Therefore, we should be able to use phraseological units and homonyms correctly when translating. That's the only way we can make great progress in the field of translation.

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