PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF ANIMALISTIC PHRASEOLOGIES

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Abstract: *In this article we will study animalistic phraseology and its translation methods. In addition, we will get acquainted with the English and Uzbek equivalents of animalistic phraseology.*

Keywords: *phraseology , English , Uzbek , originality , translation , translation methods .*

INTRODUCTION

The responsibility for the correct choice of language units in the translation process puts before the artist the task of functional reconstruction of the aesthetic and artistic value of all the means reflected in the original, the ideas expressed, based on the effective use of the richness of the translated language.This requires the translator to know a great deal about the creative process, as well as to master the specific semantic and stylistic features of the units, their ability to interact in different environments and conditions.This makes the language of translation logically rich.

One of the most contentious issues translators is the method of translation.There are clear, creative, free, line-by-line translation methods, each with its pros and cons.Almost all of the authors of the articles cited as examples below are clear,approve creative translation and consider line-by-line translation correct.

As it is known, not a single word, sentence or chapter of the work decides whether to give the original national spirit.A word about that nation may be left untranslated,but the character of the nation in the worldview, mind, behavior, customs, speech, psychology of the characters must be given.Another problem that translators face in the creative process is the translation of proverbs, idioms, idioms, and metaphors into another language.It takes a lot of work to translate.Another important question is whether translation is based on the science of literature or the science of linguistics?A. Fyodorov, a scholar of translation theory, in his approach to translation from a purely linguistic point of view, in contrast, declares translation only as a stylistic comparison.In his article "The Four Antinolic Theories of Translation" Etkind argues that the translation process is a collision of two historically formed grammars.When checking the translation, one has to compare it with the original, the text is compared, and then the translation is studied as a whole.It is obvious that both linguistics and literature are used together in translation.It is not possible to draw a complete conclusion about the translation by examining the translated work one-sidedly.Today, there are various opinions in the works of translation about the

preservation of national color, the spirit of the time, the use of proverbs, parables, idioms, but the specifics of translation from foreign languages are poorly studied in theory.

It is known that in the theory and practice of translation, three principles prevail, mainly in the translation of proverbs, parables and idioms.

★ Search for an equivalent value in the language of translation into the original phraseology.

For example:

Money answers all things.

Pul boʻlsa changalda shoʻrva.

It means that if you have msearch for an equivalent value in the language of translation into the original phraseology.oney you can buy anything you want and will have opportunity to go in for your favorite games or activities. Besides these you will not worry about your financial sides and as a result your brain can be calm without any problems related to money. While the English concentrates on “money and all things”, the Uzbek version means “changal and sho’rva”. “Sho’rva” is kind of national food called linguoculturemes and specific to the Uzbek culture.

★ Finding an alternative to the language in which the work is being translated.

★ Literal translation of phraseology.

In the absence of all three cases, the interpreter will have to be content with reflecting their common meaning.

So, we need bilingual phraseological dictionaries in order to be able to translate texts from Uzbek into English and from English into Uzbek.

While the replacement of Mark Twain’s " not to hurt a fly" phraseology used in "Janna DArk’s" novel with the "pashshaga ozor bermaslik" equivalent ensured adequacy, the key factor here is the use of the unit in a different form.

The idea of that gentle ceature, that wouldn't hurt a fly rishing into battle with a gang of soldiers at her back.

Think for a month whether this meek girl, who did not harm the fly, would go to war and lead the soldiers again.

Each translation has its pros and cons. This is because it is up to the translator to ensure that the authors who present the original as a work understand the meaning and purpose of each sentence or word.One of the aspects that can make it difficult for a translator to translate a work is phraseological combinations, including proverbs and sayings. They are the product of the people's historical oral and written creativity, the centuries-old experience of the people, the expression of their attitude to various events in life. As the proverb is born among the people day by day, the issues of its application in the literary text, that is, in the works created with the help of a pen, arise. Because in order to fully describe the symbol or event given in the play, of course, proverbs and sayings are used.Most of the proverbs, sayings, idioms are expressions related to the names of nature,

animals.The figurative mening phrases composed of animal names are a linguistic reflection of man's long-standing relationship with the animal kingdom and careful observations. The meaning and object of phraseological expressions is a matter of content and form. Consequently, the organization of the object of phraseology is the organization of their form properties. Although all forms and object symbols of compounds in the two languages are compatible, however, these compounds are not equivalent or alternative to each other unless the main thing is semantic similarity. It is the main support in translating phraseologies from one language to another.

The absence of a clear equivalent or alternative variants of some phraseological compounds in the language does not indicate that they cannot be translated at all. On the contrary, the same is one of the reasons why we are careful to translate them accurately.For example, there is no Uzbek alternative to English " to live like fighting cock". It can be translated from English "urshqoq xo'rozlarday yashamoq".

If there is a ready equivalent to our language less than English phraseology, there is no need to translate it literally. For example, the following examples show that English phraseologies have Uzbek equivalents: “to lock the stave door after the horse is stolen-“ "to'ydan keyin nog'ora chalmoq", "every dog is a lion at home"- "qo'rqoq o'z uyida botir", "to kill two birds with one stone"- “bitta o'q bilan ikkita quyonni urmoq".Or, in English: “one swallow doesn't make a summer"- there is no need to translate the proverb that spring does not come with a swallow, because we use a very good alternative proverb in this sense: "bitta qarg‘a bilan qish kelmas".

SUMMARY

Phraseological units are the wordgroups that can't be made in that frame of mind of discourse they exist in the language as instant units. They are aggregated in unique word references. Equivalent to words phraseological units express a solitary idea and are utilized in a sentence as one piece of it. The arrangement framework incorporates an extensive number of subtypes and degrees and unbiasedly mirrors the abundance of sorts of phraseological units existing in the language. It depends on genuinely logical and current models and addresses a sincere endeavor to consider every one of the significant parts of phraseological units and join them inside the lines of one order framework. Both in English and in Uzbek phraseological units: comprise of at least two than two words; generally express changing significance; normally utilized as instant units of the language; the words that are portions of phraseological units can not be aparted; they are typically communicated or their definition is typically communicated by single word;

But some of them can not be communicated by single word; Phraseological units can be posed by one inquiry and addressed as well; Phraseological units or expressions will be dissected totally in the sentence yet not independently word by word. One phrase capacities as one linguistic unit. There is the maxim "tasviriy ifodalar" in Uzbek that we shouldn't blend in with phraseological units since they express various implications from

one another. The examination paper distinguishes that " currency system". Currency system address the things, occasions, or products not with their genuine name but rather with the other name, we reword the things or occasions to communicate what somebody or, in all likelihood has said or composed involving various words to make it more limited or more clear. Rewords are the second names of the occasions or the things we call. One of the words given in the rewords will imply the genuine name of the thing so we can assume the genuine name of the occasion without any problem. In this manner the summarizations can be contrasted from the figures of speech. The words that are utilized in the sayings will be in the changed significance. Shouldn't something be said about applying phraseological units in like manner and exacting discourse? Also, show the understudies in their discourse? Strategies and approaches to applying phraseological units in instructing process are broadly explained in the hand outs from deliberate approaches to showing English as a SL. Terms are the word-class which comprises the genuine greater part of the lexical units of each and every advanced language serving the necessities of an exceptionally evolved science also, innovation. At the very least the jargon of science is essentially endless (science being just a single part of the colossal data gathered by humankind). It is a typical bias of etymology to consider expert terms on the loose as purportedly absent any trace of expressive shading. The reader will have speculated that this ongoing assessment is misleading. Undoubtedly, such terms don't contain any profound, abstract implications, or if nothing else they are assumed not to contain such undertones simultaneously there is no denying the reality of their stylish (and, henceforth, expressive) esteem as contrasted and nonpartisan word. The most important thing that a translator should pay attention to when translating phraseological units is the translation of the expressive element of the phraseological units; not forgetting to preserve their expressive character in the translation of phraseologies; maintaining the methodological color of the phraseology.

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