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Difficulties and ways of translation of phraseological units into Karakalpak and Russian

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Abstract: Translating a phraseological unit is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, and synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have a stylistic — expressive component in meaning, which usually has a specific national feature the fore cited determines the necessity to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

Keywords: phraseological unit, Complete conformities, Partial conformities, Absence of conformities, lexical parameters, syntactical arrangement.

Introduction

Any type of phraseological unit can be presented as a definite micro-system. In the process of translating phraseological units, functional adequate linguistic units are selected by comparing two specific linguistic principles. These principles reveal elements of likeness and distinction, Certain parts of these systems may correspond in form and content (completely or partially) or have no adequacy. The main types of translation of Phraseological conformities are as follows:

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

I. Complete conformities. Complete coincidence of form and content in Phraseological Units is met very seldom. For example,

Fish begins to stink at the hand — Рыба гниет с головы — Balıq basınan sasıydı.

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 Karakalpak. There are some idioms that have complete conformity in

Russian but in Karakalpak there are no complete equivalents. For example:

1.Crocodile tears — крокодилова слеза — jalǵannan qayǵırıw.

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

2.Not to look a gift horse in the mouth — дареному коню в зубы не смотрят — Bergen adamnıń júzine qarama.

3.To take the bull by the horns — взять быка за рога — lıqlıqtan óliw.

4. All cats are gray in the dark — ночью все кошки серы — soqır tawıqqa hámmesi tarı.

5.Dumb as a fish — нем как рыба — awzına qum quyǵanday.

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

A bird of paradise — райская птица — jánnet qusı.

As brave as a lion — храбрый как лев — sherdey, daw júrek.

Crows do not pick crow's eyes out — ворон ворону глаз не выклюет — qarğa qarğanın kózin shoqmaydı .

Like a fish without water — как рыба без воды — suwsız qalğan balıqtay.

II. Partial conformities

Partial conformities of Phraseological Units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexico-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 — pıshıqtay biyazar. In this example we can see that there is complete coincidence in Russian but partial conformity in Karakalpak. 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 Karakalpak. For example:

1. To buy a pig in a poke — покупать ко́та в мешке — Suw kórmesten burın etik sheshpe.
2. A bull in a china shop — слон в посудной лавке — qopal shaxs.
3. Like water of a duck's back — как с гуся вода — itibarsız insan
4. As tender as a chicken — нежное как курятина — názik insan
5. Like a hen on a hot girdle — словно карась на сковоро́дке — tınıp tinshımaytın, shaqqan.

There are three types of partial conformities of Phraseological Units.

a) Partial lexical conformities by lexical parameters.

1. As silly as a goose — глуп как пробка — tawıq miy.

2. The lion is not as fierce as he is painted — не так страшен черт, как его малюют — shaytan, odamlar súwretlegenindey qorqınıshlı emes.

3. As hungry as a lion — голодный как волк — bóridey ash .

4. Owl train — ночной поезд — túngi poezd.

5. Owl car — ночное такси, трамвай — túngi taksi, tramvay.

6. Kill two birds with one stone — убить двух зайцев одним выстрелом — bir oq penen eki qoyandi óltiriw.

7. It's pouring cats and dogs — льет как из ведра — shelekke jawın jawıw.

8. The bird of peace — голубь мира — tınshlıq qusı.

b) Partial conformities by grammatical parameters.

1. Die like flies — мрут как мухи — peshshedeı qırılıw.

2. To agree like cats and dogs — жить как кошка с собакой — it pıshıq bolıp jasaw.

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

b) Differing as to syntactical arrangement.

You cannot flay the same ox twice — с одного вола двух шкур не дерут — bir ógizdiń terisin 2 ret alıp bolmaydı.

III. 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 Karakalpak and Russian.

1. A verbatim (word for word) translation.

2. Translation by analogy.

3. Descriptive translation.

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

1. White crow — белая ворона — aq gárga.
2. Beef tea — мясной бульон — góshli awqat, sorpa.
3. Puss in boots — кот в сапогах — etik kiygen pishiq.
4. The flying horse — крылатый конь Пегас — ushar at Pegas.
5. Nest of singing birds — гнездо певчих птиц — sayraytin quslar ini (nickname of the poets of the epoch of Queen Elizabeth I).
6. Chicken soup — куриный бульон — tawiq sorpa.

Translation by analogy. This way of translating is resorted to when the image of Phraseological Units is different but the meaning is the same and when Phraseological Units in the Source language has a specific national realia. It should be translated by a Phraseological Units that contain a word national coloring in the Target language.

1. Albatross around one's neck — камень на шее — moynina jip saliw.
2. A snake in the grass — коварный, скрытый враг — jasirin dushpan
3. One's ewe lamb — единственное сокровище; единственное дитя — kózinin' aq-qarası.
4. Cry stinking fish — выносить сор из избы — úydegi angimeni kóshege alp shıgıw.
5. When pigs fly — когда рак свистнет — qızıl qar jawganda.
6. Till the cows come home — после дождичка в четверг — túyeniń quyrıgı jerge tiygende

Descriptive translation is a translation of Phraseological Units by a free combinations of words. It is possible when a Phraseological Units has a particular national feature and has no analogue in the language in the language it is translated into.

1. Cock and bull story — небылица — toqıma gáp.

2. While elephant — обременительное или разорительное имущество, обуза; подарок, от которого не знаем, как избавиться — arziyutugin sawga. 3. Calf's teeth — молочные зубы — sút tıslar.

4. Soup and fish — вечерний костюм — keshite kiyetug'in kiyim.

5. To see snakes — напиться до белой горячки — júda kóp ishiw.

Thus, article reveals that the usage of the phraseological units with zoo-names makes the speech more vivid, expressive and emotive. Phraseological units cannot be understood directly as they carry special meanings. Phraseological units with zoo-names are used in all spheres of human activity, including literature and art.

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