

TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES OF SET PHRASES AND IDIOMS

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the setting of phrases and idioms how translates some phrases and idioms from SL to TL. In addition, it gives information about what translators should do when translating some certain phrases.

Keywords: SL (source language), TL (target language), translation, phrases, idioms, phraseological units.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена настройке фраз и идиом, как переводятся некоторые фразы и идиомы с ИЯ на ЦЯ. Он также содержит информацию о том, что следует делать переводчикам при переводе определенных фраз.

Ключевые слова: ИЯ (исходный язык), ЦЯ (целевой язык), перевод, словосочетания, идиомы, фразеологические единицы.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ba'zi iboralar va idiomalarni MT (manbaa tili) dan MT (maqsadli til) ga qanday tarjima qilishiga iboralar va idiomalarni o'rnatishga bag'ishlangan. Bundan tashqari, ba'zi bir iboralar tarjima qilishda tarjimonlar nima qilishlari kerakligi haqida ma'lumot beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: SL (manba tili), TL (tarjima, iboralar, idiomalar, frazeologik birliklar).

Phraseological units are figurative set expressions often described as "idioms". Such units have an important role to play in human communication. They produce a considerable expressive effect for, besides conveying information, they appeal to the reader's emotions, his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural associations. Whenever the author of the source text uses an idiom, it is the translator's duty to try and reproduce it with the utmost fidelity.

Selecting the appropriate method of translation the translator should take into account the following considerations:

1. Translating the SL idiom by an identical TL idiom is, obviously, the best way out. However, the list of such direct equivalents is rather limited. The translator has a good chance of finding the appropriate TL idiom if the SL idiom, is, so to speak, international, that is, if it originated in some other language, say Latin or Greek, and was later borrowed by both SL and TL. Cf. the English "Achilles' heel" and the Russian "Ахиллесова пята" and the Uzbek "Axilles tomoni (nozik joy)". Equivalent idioms may be borrowed in more recent periods, too, e.g. "the game is not worth the candle" – «игра не стоит свеч» (both borrowed from French), in the Uzbek "vaqt sarflashga arzimaydi".



2. Whenever the translator fails to find an identical TL idiom he should start looking for an expression with the same figurative meaning but a different literal meaning. Cf. "to get out of bed on the wrong side" – «встать с левой ноги» – "kuni rasvo o'tmoq". Here the change in the literal meaning of the idiom does not detract much from its effect. Two additional factors, however, should be taken into consideration. First, here again the translator should take care to preserve the original emotional or stylistic characteristics. So, the English "Jack of all trades" and the Russian «мастер на все руки» both refer to a person who may turn his hand to anything. However, the Russian idiom should not be used to translate the English one, as they are quite different emotionally. In English "Jack of all trades" is derogatory, for he is "master of none", while the Russian saying implies that the man can do many different things well.

3. A word-for-word translation of the SL idiom is not possible unless the Russian reader will be able to deduce its figurative meaning. Therefore a calque of the English idiom "a skeleton in the cupboard" will be counterproductive, while "to put the cart before the horse" can be well rendered as «ставить телегу впереди лошади» but in the Uzbek it means "behuda ishlarga ko'p vaqt sarflash".

4. Obviously an explication cannot reproduce the semantics of the SL idiom in a satisfactory way and should be used only in the absence of a better alternative. Cf. "to cut off with a shilling" and «лишить наследства» or "to dine with Duke Humphrey" and «остаться без обеда» and «tushliksiz qolmoq».

Idioms and fixed expressions which contain culture-specific items are not necessarily untranslatable. It is not the specific items an expression contains but rather the meaning it conveys and its association with culture-specific contexts which can make it untranslatable or difficult to translate. For example, the English expression to carry coals to Newcastle, though culture-specific in the sense that it contains a reference to Newcastle coal and uses it as a measure of abundance, is nevertheless closely paralleled in Russian by в Тулу со своим самоваром and Uzbek by "keraksiz ishlarni qilish". Both expressions convey the same meaning, namely: to supply something to someone who already has plenty of it.

(b) An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable. To sing a different tune is an English idiom, which means to say or do something that signals a change in opinion because it contradicts what one has said or done before. To go to the dogs ('to lose one's good qualities') has a similar counterpart in German, but whereas the English idiom can be used in connection with a person or a place, its German counterpart can only be used in connection with a person and often means to die or perish.

(c) An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target-language idiom corresponds to the source-language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text.

(d) An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target-language idiom corresponds to the source-language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text.

For example:

- Pink elephant – Qizil qor yog'ganda(hech qachon)
- When pigs fly – Tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda
- A piece of cake – Xamirdan qil sug'urgandek (juda oson)
- To kill two birds with one stone – Bir o'q bilan ikki quyonni urmoq
- Crows do not pick crow's eyes out – Qarg'a qarg'aning ko'zini cho'qimaydi
- Like water of a duck's back – Dunyoni suv bossa o'rdakka ne g'am
- As silly as goose – Tovuq miya
- To get out of bed on the wrong foot – Chap yoni bilan turmoq
- Cry stinking fish – wash dirty linen in public – Yomon tovuq xirmon oshar, o'z sirini o'zi ochar
- Under the weather – Kasal bo'lish arafasida
- Curiosity killed the cat – Qizziqonlik mushukni o'ldiradi
- Kick the bucket – Hayotdan ko'z yummoq
- Butterflies in my stomach – Noqulay holatga tushmoq
- Cat got your tongue? – Tilingni yutib yubordingmi?
- Not to look a gift horse in the mouth – Berganning betiga qarama
- Dumb as a fish – Og'ziga talqon solganday jim.

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