Ways of Translation of Phraseological Units

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Abstract— Today, English is becoming more and more popular all over the world. It is not only considered as the mother tongue of about 60 million speakers in many countries but also used widely in the world as an international language. As the mean of communication, English brings people on Earth together and helps them understand each other and exchange material, cultural and spiritual values of their own countries. Before passing directly to ways of the translation of phraseological units, it is expedient to take up at first a question of a translation theory in general and stories of its emergence. To speak about methods of transfer of phraseological units, it is necessary to classify all phraseology of this language on groups in which borders it would be observed as the prevailing this or that reception, and this or that approach to transfer of phraseological units on the translating language.

Keywords— linguists, classification, phraseological unit, semantically, methods, term idioms, phraseological expressions, phrase, theory, word.

1. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of the language cannot be achieved without studying its phraseological system. Knowing phraseology makes it easy to read both publicist and artistic literature. Use of consciousness in phraseological units gives a sense of idiom. The aesthetic appearance of the tongue is enhanced by the use of phraseological terms that are not translated, but rather refined. The study is a complex study of modern English language phraseological units, collected from fiction. This aspect of the Phraseology study is important because not only in English but also in other languages, most of the phraseological units are derived from fiction.   Such famous linguists as Sh. Balli, V. V. Vinogradov, B. A. Larin, N. M. Shansky, as a starting point take the linguistic classifications which are adjusted generally on criterion of a decomposed of the phraseological unit, on unity of its components depending on which and from a number of additional signs of motivation of value, metaphoricalness – the place of phraseological unit in one of the following sections is defined: phraseological unions (idioms), phraseological unities (metaphorical units), phraseological combinations and phraseological expressions. [1, 7]

2. MAIN PART

Such classification, indicative concerning creative use, in theory and practice of translation can consider A. V. Fedorov's work. Having sorted the main the then linguistic schemes, he stops on offered by V. V. Vinogradov and comprehends it from the point of view of theory of translation. So, for example, he notes lack of a clear boundary between separate headings, different degree of motivation, transparency of an internal form and national specificity of unities which can demand from the translator approximately the same approach as idioms.

In opinion Ya. I. Retskera the same classification is very convenient for theory and practice of translation, but it takes from it only unities and unions, considering that in relation to these two groups of phraseological units it is necessary to apply unequal methods of transfer. So, the translation of phraseological unity, in his opinion, has to be whenever possible figurative, and a transfer of a phraseological union has to be made mainly by reception of complete transformation.

Vlakhov and Florin note that possibility of achievement of the adequate dictionary translation of phraseological unit depends on ratios between units source language (SL) and the target language (TL). [4]

1. Phraseological unit has in TL the exact, not depending on a context full-fledged compliance (semantic value + connotations), i.e. the phraseological unit SL equal to the phraseological unit of TL is translated by an equivalent.

2. Phraseological unit can be transferred to SL this or that compliance, usually with some derogations from an adequate translation, i.e. the phraseological unit of SL approximately equal to the phraseological unit of TL is translated by option (analog). [4]

3. Phraseological unit has no in TL equivalents, analogs, untranslatable in a dictionary order, i.e. the phraseological unit of SL, unequal to the phraseological unit of TL, is transferred by other, not phraseological means. [4]

Simplifying the scheme, it is possible to tell that phraseological units transfer or the phraseological unit – the phraseological translation, or other means not phraseological transfer. Phraseological equivalents can be two types.

The constant equivalent compliance which is the unique translation and doesn't depend on a context. This type of the translation is called by Ya. I. Retsker "equivalent" in article in which the question of natural compliances at the translation into the native language was for the first time raised. [4] As any equivalent compliance is an equivalent, it is expedient to call the specified type of the translation a mono-equivalent. These compliances can arise as result of a literal translation of English phraseological units, for example:

time is money – «vaqt pul»,
to dance to somebody's tune - «birovning asabiga o'ynamoq»,
tired as a dog - «itdek charchamoq»,
dumb as a fish - «baliqqa o'xshab jim turmoq»,
to kill like a dog - «itdek o'ldirmoq». [8]

Phraseological units are comparatively stable and semantically unspeakable. Between the extremes of complete motivation and variability of member, words on the one hand and lack of motivation combined with complete stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure on the other hands. There are numeral borderline cases. However the exiting terms, e.g. set phrases, idioms, word - equivalents, reflect to a certain extent the main debatable issues of phraseology which centre on the disurgent views concerning the nature and essential features of phraseological units as distinguished from the so called free word groups. The term set – phrase implies that the basic criterion of differentiation is stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word - group.

The term idioms generally imply that the essential feature of the linguistic units under consideration is idiomatic or lack of motivation. This term habitually used by English and American linguistics is very often treated synonymous with the term "phraseological unit" universally accepted in our country. The term "word equivalent" stresses not only the semantic but also the function is speech as single words. These differences in terminology reflect certain differences in the main criteria used to distinguish between word – groups and specific type of linguistic units generally known as phraseology. These criteria and the ensuring classification are done below. [5, 10]

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non – motivated word groups that can be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as readymade units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. At is consequently assumed that unlike components of free word groups which may vary according to the needs of communication, member words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations. [5, 47]

translation, has preserved the image and emotional sensitivity.

The meaning of phraseologisms is in context. Consequently, it is necessary to look it up in a context in order to make sense of the meaning of a particular phrase. In most cases, an interpreter finds alternative or monologues combinations of each language, story or idiom as it relates to the content of the scene, object, national environment and style. Collins, another girl from the "The Woman in White", describes the gentle desire of Laura Ferlone, her lawyer, Mr. Gilmore, who is on the verge of independent living, as follows:

*"If I do come again, I hope I shall find you better", I said; "better and happier. **God bless you**, my dear!"*

*Мабодо яна келиб қолгудек бўлсам, чеҳрангиздаги табассум, дилингизни равшанроқ, ўзингизни бахтиёрроқ кўрарман, деган умиддама,. – дедим. – Сизга **яратганнинг ўзи бахт ато қилсин**, азизим!* [9]

In English phraseological unit's dictionary phraseologism "God bless you" - God, save your Creator! as stated in the preceding paragraph. Translation has been made by alternative methods of creating content based on contexts. Consequently, when the Uzbek people perceived happiness as a gift from God, the translator was able to adequately translate the above-mentioned statement into the spirit of the Uzbek people.

Languages differ greatly in their idiosyncrasies i.e. in the forms which they have adopted, in the peculiarities of their usage and the combinative power of words, in idiomatic forms of expression. It is to be marked in this connection that of all the ambiguous terms employed in linguistics, none seems to call for more careful definition than the term "idiom". An idiom or idiomatic phrase is often defined as phrase, developing a meaning which can't be readily analyzed into the several distinct ideas which would ordinarily be expressed by the words composing the phrase. It transcends the ordinary syntactical constructions and must be studied as a grammatical unit, or entity, in itself. On the other hand, "idiom" is a very broad term and includes all the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the language constructions, and other conventional practices of an unusual character.

The classification suggested by V.V.Vinogradov has been widely adopted by linguistic working on other languages. Investigation of English phraseology as initiated by A.V.Kunin, whose dictionary of English phraseologisms has much valuable information on the theory of phraseology. A special point of interest is presented by the approach to the problem phraseology suggested. N.N.Amosova. In "Essentials of English Phraseology" N.Amosova defines phraseological units as units of fixed context, i.e. phrases with a specific and stable sequence of certain lexical components and peculiar semantic relations between them. In these terms, phraseological units are classified into phrasemes and idioms. [1, 9]

So, we can say that the phraseological aspect of a language has always been the most difficult part for foreigners to master. A study of English phraseology, precise in force vivid and rich in scope, shows how phraseological terms of explanation lend variety to the language. The study of phraseological units will be highly useful not only as an did in immediate difficulties but as means to extend the practical knowledge of the language.

There seems to be no point enumerating further possibilities. The word "phrase" is no less polysemantic. The term "set expression" is on the contrary more defined and such explanatory because the just elements point out the most important characteristic of these units, namely, their stability, their fixed and ready-made nature. The word "expression" suits our purpose

because it is a general term including words, groups of words and sentences, so that both give up and that's a horse of another color are expressions. That is why in the present chapter we shall use this term in preference of all the others. Set expressions are contrasted to free phrases and semi-fixed combinations. All these are but different stages of restrictions imposed upon co-occurrence of words upon the lexical filling of structural patterns, which are specific for every language. The restriction may be independent of the ties existing in extra – linguistic reality between the objects spoken of and be conditioned by purely linguistic factors, or have extra – linguistic causes in the history of the people. In free combinations the linguistic factors are chiefly connected with grammatical properties of words. A free phrase permits substitution of any of its elements.1 Such substitution is never unlimited but characterized by the factor of existentiality. In semi – fixed combinations, we are not able to say that such substitutes exist, but fix their boundaries by used for substitution, even listing them. That is to say, in semi–fixed combinations these lexico–semantic limits are manifest in destructions imposed upon types of words, which can be used in a given pattern. For example, the patterns consisting of the verb go followed by a preposition and a noun with no article before it is uses only with noun of places where definite actions or functions are performed. In a free phrase the semantic correlative ties are fundamentally different. The information is additive and each element has much greater semantic independence. Each component may be substituted without affecting the meaning of the other: to cut bread, to cut cheese, to eat bread.

So, the phraseological unit differs from a free combination of words in constancy of structure and uniform value, is one sentence part, is reproduced "in finished form", but isn't created in the speech.
The phraseological unit possesses signs:

- Structural division

All phraseological units have the dismembered structure and are divided into components which only formally belong on the word, but as a part of a set phrase don't realize any of the lexical meanings. A very short time.

- Constancy of component structure

Each component of the phraseological unit keeps spelling separateness – separate registration. For the phraseological unit constancy of components and stability of lexical structure is characteristic. Honeymoon.

- Stability of grammatical structure. Special character of grammatical structure.

Each phraseological unit is grammatical issued, i.e. it is included into this or that grammatical category corresponds to some part of speech and therefore possesses a set of forms, carries out the same syntactic function which is carried out by this part of speech. To leave dry, I will leave, I left.

- Semantic equivalence to the word

The phraseological unit – more difficult unit of language than the word both from the point of view of structure and from the point of view of semantics. But for the majority of the functional proximity to the word and equivalence to the word is characteristic.

- Reproducibility

Semantic integrity, constancy of components and structure define important feature of structure. In system of language exist as ready units, they aren't created in the course of the speech, and taken from memory in finished form. Depending on degree of motivation of value of the phraseological unit word meanings, being its part, and from degree of their cohesion allocate the following types of phraseological units (classification was made by the academician V. V. Vinogradov). [2, 11]

1. Phraseological unions. Steady, lexically indivisible turns, which values aren't brought out of values of the words making them in any way, aren't motivated by them: to play the fool, to know inside out, an old bird. Also the phraseological units containing obsolete words belong to this group (it isn't visible e.g., to idle, set chirring) and outdated forms of words (reluctantly, a stray sheep, the talk of the town). [2, 11]

2. Phraseological unities. Steady, lexically indivisible turns, which values are motivated with values of the words making them, but aren't brought directly out of them, and evolve from figurative reconsideration. In most cases to phraseological unity there corresponds the free phrase which, being associative rethought, and formed a basis to a metaphorical phraseologisation only in a phraseological combination a beastly cold, thus the word the cold realizes the free value 'low temperature', and the word the dog has except phraseologically connected free value 'belonging to a dog' here. Values of phraseological combinations are motivated directly with values of the words making them.

Besides the specified types sometimes rank so-called phraseological expressions as phraseological units — proverbs, sayings and "catchwords". They too are reproduced in the speech "in finished form", have constant structure, but thus dividing on the words making them, each of which possesses own lexical meaning. Value of phraseological expressions consists of values of the words making it, but usually figuratively: If you like to sled - you have to like to drive the sledge; Well how not to take care to the native little man!

Phraseologisation (to go down stream, neither fish nor fowl, to wash the dirty linen in public). We understand, we perceive that image which is created by phraseological unity: to reach a deadlock (at the deadlock it is impossible to continue advance, and it motivates value of the phraseological unit 'not to have prospect, further development'). [2, 13]

3. Phraseological combinations. Steady combinations of words which include in the structure as a component with free (realized in different contexts) value, and a component with not free (phraseologically connected) value. For example, in a combination the sworn enemy a noun the enemy possesses free compatibility, and the adjective the bewitched is used only with the

word the enemy, has phraseologically connected value. Cf. also: the pouring — a rain; the bitter — a frost; the pitch — a gloom, darkness. The word with phraseologically connected value can have also others, free, values. For example, the word the dog matters 'the very strong' only in a phraseological combination a beastly cold, thus the word the cold realizes the free value 'low temperature', and the word the dog has except phraseologically connected free value 'belonging to a dog' here. Values of phraseological combinations are motivated directly with values of the words making them.

Besides the specified types sometimes rank so-called phraseological expressions as phraseological units — proverbs, sayings and "catchwords". They too are reproduced in the speech "in finished form", have constant structure, but thus are divided into the words making them, each of which possesses own lexical meaning. Value of phraseological expressions consists of values of the words making it, but the sense usually figuratively changes: If you like to sled - you have to like to drive the sledge; Well how not to take care to the native little man! [2, 12]

Phraseological units are classified on the basis of all phraseological unit corresponds to what part of speech on value and a syntactic role in the offer: verbal (to use words lightly, to shoot the breeze 'to talk, stir', to make a mountain out of a molehill 'to exaggerate'); nominal (purgatory 'torture'); adjective (the very picture of health 'beautiful, healthy'); adverbial (the plenty is 'a lot of', from cover to cover 'entirely'). The phraseological unit can be similar on the structure not only the phrase, but also the offer, but also in this case on the syntactic role and value corresponds to the word: It still there is no telling how things will turn out (It still isn't known). Money next to nothing (it isn't enough Money).

We should, however, not forget that partial phraseological units are equivalents, which do not coincide with English (or other language) phraseological units in lexical structure, and grammatical structure, but coincide in their meaning. We would like to give some examples of full phraseological units in both languages:

A drop in the ocean – dengizdan tomchi;
Be in the seventh heaven – yettinchi osmonda bo'lish;
Be on the tip of one's tongue – tilini uchida;
He would not hurt a fly – beozor;
Sharp tongue – tili zahar;
To play with fire – olov bilan o'ynashish;
To sit on the phone – telephonda osilib qolmoq;
To take oneself in hand – o'zini qo'lga olish;
Waste money – behuda sarflangan pul. [14]

3. CONCLUSION

Phraseological units which have word synonyms: to make up one`s mind to decide to haul down colours to surrender. According to the degree of idiomatic city phraseological units can be classified into three big groups: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, and phraseological collocations. Phraseological fusions are completely non-motivated word-groups, as mad as a hatter utterly mad; white elephant an expensive but useless thing. Phraseological unities are partially non-motivated as their meaning can usually be perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the whole phraseological unit, e.g. to bend the knee to submit to a stronger force, to obey submissively, to wash one`s dirty linen in public to discuss or make public one`s quarrels. Phraseological collocations are not only motivated but contain one component used in its direct meaning, while the other is used metaphorically e.g. to meet the requirements, to attain success.

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