

EQUIVALENCE OF CERTAIN PHRASEOLOGISMS IN ARTISTIC TRANSLATION (BASED ON PROVERBS)

Ochilova Sevara Otabekovna

Termiz State University

Annotation: *This article discusses linguistic, including etymological, grammatical and lexicological analyzes of proverbs and idiomatic combinations in different languages and offers solutions for translation into Uzbek.*

Key words: *phraseology, equivalent, anonymous, artistic translation, Gaybull Salomov, similarity, originality, religion.*

ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОСТЬ НЕКОТОРЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ (НА ОСНОВЕ ПОСЛОВИЦ)

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается лингвокультурологический, в том числе этимологический, грамматический и лексикологический анализы пословиц и идиоматических сочетаний в разных языках и предлагаются решения для перевода на узбекский язык.*

Ключевые слова: *фразеология, эквивалент, аноним, художественный перевод, Гайбулла Саломов, сходство, оригинальность, религия.*

INTRODUCTION

In the process of translation, even skilled translators face difficulties when translating stable compounds from one language to another. This article analyzes the characteristics of stable compounds found in several world works and folklore and what equivalents exist in the process of translation. There are a number of difficulties associated with the representation of the feature in another language. This is mainly seen in the translation of semantic national specific words in the work. National specific words reflect the national characteristics of the people, they express the national spirit of Assam, the mentality of the nation. Performs various methodological tasks, helps to correctly describe events. With the passage of time, with the development of human society, there is a change of various folk expressions or, in general, adaptation to oral and written speech.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LITERATURE ANALYSIS

During the research for the article, comparative literature, contrasting and descriptive translation of linguistic terms, and stylistic analysis of literary translation were studied. The results can be looked at in three different ways. First, check if the names need to be translated or if some translators have translated them, and if so, how they were translated into the target language. Second, review the strategies and methods used to translate objects and show the solution. The third is to study the semantic or descriptive meaning of nouns through English-English comparison

and contrast. Phraseologisms are analyzed through their etymology and orthographic transformation, as well as the views of the translator.

RESULTS

In this article, several phraseologisms were analyzed according to their lexicological, etymological, morphological and other features. Some problematic aspects of onomastics, aspects related to the names of plants and foods were also partially studied in the research, and various solutions were proposed.

DISCUSSION

What is the importance of stable combinations in the translation process, it is mainly important in reflecting the content of the original and revealing its images, a folklore genre that is born on the ground of life experiences, expresses the wisdom of the people, and consists of short, often poetic proverbs, expressions with deep meaning. . For example: in Uzbek, "The hand runs to the soup, the tongue runs to the head." Translation of proverbs is one of the most interesting problems of translation studies. Specialists admit that turning proverbs into literal ones serves to enrich the translation language. For example, according to Gaybulla Salomov's observations, the Uzbek language has been enriched with another proverb by reading the Russian proverb "Большому кораблю большое плавание" in the form of "great voyages suit a big ship". In the translation of proverbs, paying attention to their object, striving to preserve it as much as possible in the translation will lead to a positive result. It is not so difficult to replace the metaphorical compounds in the original version of the work with their equivalents and alternatives. However, there are such proverbs, sayings and other combinations that are unique to the same language, and it is very difficult to translate it into another language. In this case, another combination is added instead of that phraseology, and the place of the original is filled with this. The English proverb "The absent is always in the wrong" is translated into Uzbek as "The absent one has no eyes". Actions speak louder than words. Most proverbs consist of two parts, one part is illustrative, and the other part is a conclusion. "Art is long, life is short" - "One life without knowledge, a thousand lives with knowledge"(uzbek).Equivalence also has the properties of an invariant. The translation equivalent of the idiomatic phrase in the original language is: "Gebrantes Kind scheut das Feuer (a burnt child is afraid of fire)" - "A burnt person also blows and drinks yogurt.

"Armed to the teeth" is translated into uzbek as "Tish tirnog'igacha qurollangan" Snake in the grass. Incompatibility in general means that phraseological units in one language do not have alternatives in other languages. For example, many phraseological units in English do not have alternatives in Uzbek languages. Inconsistent phraseological units can be translated in the following ways: literal translation: "to call things by their true names" — "To call everything by its name." "All is not gold that glitters" monand (analog) translation: "The apple of my eyes", "Home is where the heart is" literary translation: "to enter the House" - "to become a member of parliament", "Above board" - "to be as

straight as a ramrod" - "to be as straight as a ramrod". M. Gorky gave a high value to proverbs: "The greatest wisdom is the simplicity of the word." Folk-lore of Western European countries and the scope of use of proverbs and expressions is very wide. In some cases there are similarities, but different religions can cause different differences. The English proverb "The nearer the church, the further from God".

CONCLUSION

In this article, an attempt was made to give explanations of some of the small problems in the translation of sentences and words, phrases from English to Uzbek, and their meanings in the text, based on alternative and methodological coloring. Each nickname appears for a specific reason. Each name has its own history, biography and geography. Names, in addition to the need to differentiate between individuals, also express the specific purpose of the name giver according to their socio-linguistic function. The analysis of different national names from different aspects: linguistic, etymological, phonetic, morphological, and other characteristics shows that anthroponyms reflect the national customs and traditions, worldview, culture of the nation.

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