



Reflection of Stylistic Features of Phraseological Units in Translation

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Abstract: This article is about stylistic features of phraseological units used in translation. One of the most complicated situations observed in the process of translating the original meaning into the translation is the situation of being able to reflect in the translated text different levels of connotative meanings expressed by phraseological units in the original text.

Key words: Phraseological units, connotative meaning, lexical meaning, figurative meaning, correspondence, linguistic.

When translating a folk literature from one language to another, the translation has its own complexities. Such difficulties of translation can include the language of the artistic text, the lexical units used in it and their connotative meanings, the aesthetic value of the work, stylistic tools used in the work, and phraseological units. One of the most complicated situations observed in the process of translating the original meaning into the translation is the situation of being able to reflect in the translated text different levels of connotative meanings expressed by phraseological units in the original text. A stable language unit consisting of two or more components, meaning a single phraseological meaning, is called a phraseologism or a phraseological combination (phrase). For example, in English, a feast or a famine ("great luck or complete failure"); to think on one's feet ("quickly understand", "immediately respond"), to put on the grill ("intrude", "torture"); to be (all) at sixes and sevens. As classified by V.V. Vinogradov, phraseologisms are divided into three groups:

1. Phraseological conflicts. This group includes language units that have a full figurative meaning, are not semantically divided into parts, and whose general meaning does not come from the lexical meaning of the components that make up the compound. For example, to kick the bucket.
2. Phraseological units. This group includes expressions that have a holistic figurative meaning. Their difference from phraseological phrases is that the common meaning can be derived from the meaning of the constituent components. For example, "like a cat in a strange garret" means "to feel uncomfortable", to sit on a needle.
3. Phraseological combinations. This group includes compounds that have a partially figurative meaning, have a semantic motivation, and whose components can be easily separated from the syntactic point of view. The components of such compounds can also be replaced by synonyms. For example; come (or get) down to cases. We can also add idioms, proverbs, and wise words to this classification.

Another feature of phraseological units is that they have grammatical, lexical, and stylistic features. Identifying phraseological units with stylistic coloring and reflecting them in translation are the main difficulties of literary translation. Since the main goal of our research is to reflect the stylistic color

of the original text in the translated text, in this part of the dissertation we will focus on the problems of reflecting the stylistic features of phraseological units in the translation.

As we know, there are specific problems of translating phraseological units. We can cite several factors for this:

- phraseological units are a set of two or more words, these words are generally used in their own and figurative sense, for example: the watermelon fell from his armpit;
- most of the phraseological units reflect a national-cultural feature, for example: when the camel's tail touches the ground - When pigs fly;
- is expressed in phraseological units with both its own meaning and additional stylistic meanings at the same time, for example: to beat the star (exaggeration).

These and other factors create specific translation difficulties when translating phraseological units from one language to another. In order to overcome such difficulties, the translator must have linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge.

A group of authors led by E. Aznaurova proposed ways to translate phraseological units. They show three types of phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages, i.e., complete correspondence, partial correspondence, and the absence of correspondence between phraseological units. In complete adaptation, phraseological units are completely compatible with each other in terms of form and meaning, for example: to bring oil into the fire. Lexical, grammatical and lexical-grammatical adaptation occurs in the partial adaptation of phraseological units in two languages. They are close to each other from the point of view of figurative meaning, but the syntactic compatibility of the words, morphologically the number of lexical units differ, for example: To get out of bed on the wrong foot - stand with the left side. The fact that the phraseological units of the two languages do not correspond to each other is more related to the national-cultural characteristics of the phraseological units. Because a phraseological unit created in one language may not exist in another language. In this case, the authors suggest the following translation methods:

- word for word translation. In this case, the phraseological unit is translated literally: To call things by their true names.
- analog translation. In this case, a phraseological unit in one language has its counterpart in another language or something close to it: the apple of my eye - the light of my eye.
- figurative translation. In this case, the phraseological unit has no equivalent or analogue in another language: To cross the floor of the House - to go from one party to another party. [1, 24-32]

A. Qadiri's novel "The Past Days" is distinguished not only by the unique national culture of the Uzbek people, but also by the variety of stylistic tools and phraseological units used in the work.

Original text: *"Отангиз Азизбекнинг мушовири экан, - деди Акрам ҳожи, - нима учун уни бир оз бўлса ҳам йўлга солмайдир?"*

Translation by I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov: "If your father is an advisor to the ruler Azizbek", - continued Akram Khoji, - "Why wouldn't he teach him to go the right way at least?"

Translated by Carol Ermakova: "But your father is Azizbek's advisor, isn't he?" Akram Hadji developed his line of thought. "Why would he not, at least occasionally, steer his back onto the right road?"

In this sentence, the combination of "promotes" is a phraseological unit that expresses a metaphorical meaning. In fact, the combination "guide" means to give a correct explanation, to show the correct direction. Phraseological units are always used figuratively.

In the translation of I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov, this combination is "Why wouldn't he teach him to go the right way at least?" - Why not start him on the right path? translated as Here, in the combination "to go the right way", the metaphorical meaning is preserved.

And Carol Ermakova said, "Why would he not, at least occasionally, steer his back onto the right road? - why he does not lead his beki on the right path" and it is different from the text of the translation. In Carol Ermakova's translation, the meaning of "Khoji Bey Yusufbek's management with his own thoughts" is prominent. Even so, the combination "steer his back onto the right road" is a phraseological unit that has a metaphorical meaning.

The phraseological unit of the text analyzed above is reflected in two different translation options.

However, they are slightly different in terms of content. The translators translated this phraseological unit into English using the method of word-for-word translation.

Original text: *Тагин бир неча дақиқа қулоқ узмай туриб, сўнгра ўрнидан қўзғалмоқчи бўлган эди, ичкаридан «уффф» деган ихраш эшитди.*

Translation by I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov: Listening to the sounds from inside for some time, he heard Otabek sighing deeply, then he moved away from the door and waited.

Translated by Carol Ermakova: After waiting for some time, Khasanali had just decided to get up when a heavy sigh resounded from beyond the door.

In this passage, the combination of the word without breaking the ear is considered a phraseological unit and expresses a figurative meaning through synecdoche. In this sentence, it is used in the sense of listening carefully. Here the whole attention of metonymy through the ear is meant.

I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov translated it as "Listening to the sounds from inside for some time". In this translation, the combination did not express any figurative meaning, the phraseological unit in the original text could not be expressed.

Carol Ermakova translated the phrase "After waiting for some time" as "after waiting for some time". In this translation, the phraseological unit of the original text is not expressed, and the compound does not express any figurative meaning. In our opinion, in the translation of the phraseological unit expressing stylistic coloring, the combination "hear smb. out" is appropriate. Because in English hear smb. out - to listen until somebody has finished saying what they want to say. It can be partially equivalent to this phraseological unit. There is also an expression in English, "be all ears", [2, 480] which means "waiting with interest to hear what someone has to say". This expression is also partially compatible with the phraseological combination "without turning a blind eye".

Original text: *Тўйбека нари-бери ошини еб таиқарига чиқиб кетди. Орадан дақиқа вақт ўтканё ўтмаган эди, ҳовлиқиб айвонга келди: - Туф-е, қуриб кетсин жоним чиқиб кетди-я!*

Translation by I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov: Toybeka went out eating her pilaf in haste. In less than a minute, she came back with alacrity to aivan: "Oh, Damn it! I was scared to death!"

Translated by Carol Ermakova: Having hurriedly polished off her pilaf, Toibeka went out. But not a minute had passed before she rushed back into the porch.

"My, my! Such a fright I got!"

The phrase "my soul went out" used in this passage is a phraseological unit that creates a figurative meaning through exaggeration. The phraseological unit of the soul is used in situations of very strong fear.

In the translation of I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov, this combination is translated as "I was scared to death". Translators have correctly translated this combination into English. Because in English there is a combination of frighten/scare sb to death - to frighten sb very much, which is the equivalent of this phraseological unit in Uzbek.

Karol Ermakova translated the phrase "my soul went out" as "such a fright I got". At first glance, his version is also consistent with the original. However, the meaning of the original phraseological unit and the stylistic meaning based on exaggeration are not reflected in the translation. In the translation of I. Tokhtasinov, the combination of the original text "I was scared to death" and "I was scared to death" in the original text were translated on the basis of complete correspondence.

Original text: *Бу хабарни эшитар экан, еб тургани оғзида, юткани бўғзида қолди: бундай ўзбошимчалик орқасидан ўзининг очик кўзи, ўткир зехни орқалиқ мудҳиши, фалокатлик манзаралар кўрар, миллатини – халқини - муслмонини қўрқунч жар, тегсиз жаҳаннам ёқасида, йиқилиши олдида топар эди-да, сесканиб «ўзинг сақла танграм!» дер эди. Бу хабарни эшиткандан сўнг гангиб эсини йўқотди.*

Translation by I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov: Upon hearing this news, he lost tranquility, he was in a bind: his clear eyes and penetrating mind, he saw the full picture of the tragedy. With all of his heart, he felt that his people, his nation, stood on the edge of nuisance with an intimidating bottomless abyss, and shivering, he said: "Oh My God. Save us!" After hearing the news, he was completely knocked down, and his old wounds were refreshed.

Translated by Carol Ermakova: When the news reached his ears, his peace of mind deserted him, and his throat tightened: with his clear vision and sharp mind, he saw the whole tragic scene laid out before him, and felt with all his heart that his people, his nation - Muslims - were standing on the edge of a terrifying, talking abyss. Shuddering, he repeated: "May God preserve us!" The news rattled him, bringing back the pain of old wounds.

In this text, the combination of "he is in his mouth" and "he is in his mouth" is a phraseological unit. The phraseological unit "Eb is standing in the mouth, yutkani is in the throat" is expressed through the lexical tool of metonymy. This sentence means that what he eats remains in his mouth and what he swallows remains in his throat. Omitting a word is characteristic of metonymy. The phraseological unit "lost his mind" is expressed by means of a metaphor. Meaning is transferred based on similarity of action. The transfer of meaning to things that cannot be grasped with the hand is called a metaphor.

In the translation of I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov, "upon hearing this news, he lost tranquility" - after hearing the news, he lost his tranquility, and the phraseological unit expresses a metaphorical meaning. "He was completely knocked down" was translated instead of the phraseological unit "he was completely knocked down", and the phraseological unit did not express a figurative meaning.

Carol Ermakova translated it as "his peace of mind deserted him" - his mind had deserted him, and in the translation the original phraseological unit was not expressed, but the metaphorical meaning was expressed. The second phraseological unit is translated as the news rattled him - the news rattled his heart, and the phraseological unit is expressed and the metaphorical meaning is expressed.

In our opinion, the phraseological unit "to lose consciousness" in the original text is not equivalent in both translations. Due to the negligence of the translators, the English version of this combination has been omitted. If this combination was translated into English as "he lost himself", the additional connotative meaning in the original would have been transferred to the translated language.

Original text: *Отабек қизиқ ҳолатда қолди: бир турлик титраб кетди, кўзлари қинидан чиқар даражсага етди.*

Translation by I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov: Something strange suddenly happened to Otabek: he began to tremble, his eyes opened wider, and they seemed about to get out of their sockets.

Translated by Carol Ermakova: Something strange came over Atabek: he shuddered, his eyes goggled, all but popping from their sockets.

The word "eyes out of their sockets" used in this passage is a phraseological unit that expresses the meaning of the lexical metaphor of exaggeration. The phraseological unit "his eyes widened" is used to express surprise or intense fear.

I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov translated this combination as "his eyes opened wider, and they seemed about to get out of their sockets - his eyes opened wider and it seemed as if they were about to come out of their sockets." The stylistic tool of exaggeration is not expressed in the translation, but stylistic coloring is given on the basis of simile.

Carol Ermakova translated it as "his eyes goggled, all but popping from their sockets" - he was completely surprised, his eyes popped out of their sockets, and the lexical-stylistic unity of exaggeration is expressed in the sentence.

Original text: *Халқ ўзининг қўйидаги жавоби билан кўкни кўтарди: «Бир томчи қонимиз қолгунча йўлингизда жон берамиз!*

Translation by I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov: The sky was as if it began to tremble from the shouting of the people:

"We are ready to the last drop of our blood to defend you!

Translated by Carol Ermakova: The very sky trembled with the people's cries: "We shall defend you to our very last drop of blood!"

The phrase "raised the blue" used in this passage is expressed through the lexical-stylistic unit of exaggeration as a phraseological unit and increases the colorfulness of the sentence. The phraseological unit of raising the blue is expressing the meaning of shouting in a loud voice.

I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mo'minov, A. Hamidov translated the sentence using a stylistic phraseological unit as "The sky was as if it began to tremble from the shouting of the people" and expressed an analogy in the sentence. given

Carol Ermakova translated this sentence as "the very sky trembled with the people's cries" and the lexical tool of exaggeration is expressed in the sentence.

The English translations of the sentence using this phraseological unit have been translated according to the original. A sentence with stylistic coloring is translated by means of literal translation and metaphorical translation.

Original text: *Агар бу уйга кириб, бу мажлис аъзоларини бир мартаба кўздан кечирсангиз, ҳозирданоқ айтиб қўйиши мумкин-ки, албатта эсингиз чиқиб кетар.*

Translation by I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov: If you entered this room and observed the girls in full, you would become shocked by their pleasant appearance.

Translated by Carol Ermakova: Oh, if you could but enter that house today and catch just one glimpse of this jamboree, dear reader, I am sure you would grow quite delirious with delight! Your eyes would be wide with astonishment.

In this sentence, the phrase "you will remember" is considered a phraseological unit and expresses a metaphorical meaning. The phraseological unit you're going out of your mind expresses the meaning of surprise in relation to noise or similar situations.

I. Tokhtasinov, O. Mominov, A. Hamidov translated this sentence as "you would become shocked by their pleasant appearance". The lexical unit of exaggeration is not represented in the translation.

Carol Ermakova "you would grow quite delirious with delight! Your eyes would be wide with astonishment - you will be very happy and your eyes will be wide with astonishment.

So, when translating phraseological units with figurative meaning based on metaphor, metonymy, exaggeration, it is necessary to pay attention, firstly, to the national-cultural characteristics of the phraseological unit created in the original language, and secondly, what stylistic meaning it reflects. The analog translation method is mainly used in the translation of a phraseological unit. When

applying the analogical method, the dominant lexical unit in the original text is identified, the phrases associated with this lexical unit are examined in the translated language, and the corresponding analogical phrase is selected.

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