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ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ НАУЧНОЙ РАБОТЫ

ВЕСТНИК НАУКИ
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THE ANALYZING OF IDIOMS INCLUDING COLOR TERMS AND THEIR TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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АНАЛИЗ ИДИОМОВ, ОБОЗНАЧАЮЩИХ ЦВЕТНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ И ИХ ПЕРЕВОД ИЗ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО

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ANNOTATION

The conducted research aims at a comparative exploration of the semantic structures of the words denoting basic colors in two different languages, namely Uzbek and English, analyzing the systems denoting colors and revealing the models of categorization of words denoting the concept of colors in order to state its relation with universal model.

Key words: color, idioms, analyses, translation, language, phraseological, linguistic analyses, equivalent, words.

The color has an enormous meaning in the life of modern people. Quite frequently moods, emotions and even people's physical state depends on it. It is clear, why psychological investigations in the field of colour are so popular .

The theory of translation is subdivided into a general characteristics of translation.

Linguistic theories of translation developed by Russian scholars K. I. Retsver and A. V. Flodov, who pioneered in linguistic analyses of translation problems.

They suggested the theories of regular correspondence. They noted, the translation is inconceivable without serious linguistic bases.

They studied two main things while analyzing linguistic phenomena: original language and transforming language. The authors of this theory paid more attention to the typology of relationship between linguistic units and equivalents. They defined permanent correspondence to be not sensitive to the context.

Translation act by two phases:

1. Communication with the sender and translation communication between the translation and receptor.
2. The translation act as a target language and redirecting it to the target large receptor.

The translation of phraseological units is not easy matter as it depends on several factor: different combinability of words homonymy, synonymy, and polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which make it necessary to take into account the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have stylistic expressive components in meaning, which usually have a specific national feature. So, it's just necessary to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

An idioms is a unit of constant context which is characterized by an integral meanings of the whole and by wakened meanings of the components, and in which is dependent and the indicating elements are identical and equals to the whole lexical structure of the phrase. And type of a phraseological units can be presented as a definite micro – system. In the process of translating phraseological units functional adequate linguistic units functional principles. These principles reveal elements of likeness and distinction. Certain parts of systems may correspond in form and context or have no adequate.

The main types of phraseological conformities are as follows:

- I. Complete conformities.
 - II. Partial conformities.
 - III. Absence conformities.
 - I. Complete coincidence of form and context in phraseological units in rarely met with.
1. Black frost (phraseme) – qora sovuq.

2. To bring oil to fire (idiom) – alangaga yog' quymoq.

II. Partial conformities of phraseological units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexicogrammatical differences with identity of meaning, and style, they are figuratively close, but differ in lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of words order.

1. Partial lexic conformities by lexic parameters:

No worth a bean – bir guruch donasiga arzimastik, sariq chaqaga ham arzimastik.

There the word bean means “loviya” in Uzbek, but we have changed the word “bean” – “loviya” to “guruch”.

In this translation we take into account the social life, national meals of Uzbek country, as “rise” – “guruch” is more widely used it is rightly chosen translation.

To get out of bed on the wrong feet (idiom) – chap yoni bilan turmoq.

2. Partial conformities by the grammatical arrangement parameters.

a) Different as to morphological arrangement (number).

To fish in troubled water (idiom) – loyqa suvda baliq tushmoq.

To agree like cats and dogs (idiom) – it – mushukday yashamoq.

b) Different as to syntactical arrangement.

Strike while the iron is hot – Temirni qiziganda bos.

All is not gold that glitters – Barcha yaltiragan narsalar oltin emas.

3. Absence of conformities:

Many English phraseological units (based) have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek and Russian. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on regalia. When translating units of this kind it's advisable to use the following types of translation.

a) a verbatim word for translation

b) translation by analogy

c) descriptive translation

Verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking doesn't bear a specific National feature.e.g.

- To call thing by their true names (idiom)

Называть вещи своими именами

- the arms race (phrase)

Гонка вооружения.

- cold war (idiom)

Sovuy urush. Холодная война.

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