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Complications in Translation of English Phraseological Units with Color Designations

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Abstract

This article deals with the complications in translation of English phraseological units with color Designations in modern linguistics as well as author tries to exemplify several notions from prominent scholars who contributed in the sphere of linguistics.

Key Words: *composition, identical, phraseological units, peculiarities.*

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Directly following separating created by our analyses, we can observe that interest and significance to rich and enlightening specialty of talk, which has been saved by our family for quite a while, has extended. In this relationship there are a ton of issues in comparable composition and understanding theory, which have been analyzed at this point are keeping it together for the assessment continuation. Consequently, understanding requests of phraseological units into various lingos, concentrate all good of their presence generally speaking innovative understanding are the primary endeavors in Translation Studies Science.

"Phraseological units in translation versions", public ethnic attributes in the semantics of phraseological units, their capacities, identical phraseological units and phraseological locution deciphered in exactly the same words are given. The researcher accepts that it is vital for focus on the semantic construction of fixed state in the interpretation language and subsequent to concentrating on other scientists' viewpoints the creator reached a resolution that: "Word for word, adequate and free translation methods are used to translate phraseological combination. Stylistic functions' transferrings of phraseological units translated word for word, adequate and free differ from each other. The main component of phraseological locution in every language is close association between set of examples which can be reason for phraseological blend and material, social and moral

culture of individuals. All in all, it is very conceivable to know social public traditions and customs of individuals through importance and historical underpinnings of the essential part of phraseological units. Phraseological locution showed up from individuals' perspective experience can have no sufficient or close identical in the subsequent language. For instance, fixed phrases used to denote symbolic function through the meaning, symbolic wordcombinations which have national distinctive indications (rainy day, black envy); phrases concerning to theologicalreligious concepts and notions (to fill up the cup, the salt of the earth); idioms (Cousin seven times removed, to twirl the goat horn, to tighten one's belt); phrases based on national-daily philosophy (women's brain, goldfish memory); phraseological units centered around customs and traditions (to recruit smb) can have no exact and adequate equivalent meanings in Uzbek language as they are mainly related to the national-cultural entity of Russian people, it is quite common situation" [1].

To translate phraseological units from one language into another is one of the most difficult tasks. It is not enough to transfer complete meaning of the idioms in the translation; a translator should try to convey national spirit of the fixed phrase. Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkish scholars have common opinions about the given point. We can prove our view by the conception of certain researchers. Kyrgyz academic N.K.Abdyrakmatova considers that «to translate phraseological units from one language

into another one includes national colour peculiarities, author's use of phraseological units in figurative meaning (author's, personal), problems of correct transferring of the phraseological units used in particular historical time. A translator should know basic etymology of each fixed phrase, speech culture of the people and then choose a proper equivalent. In its turn, this equivalent should be equal in grammatical form, emotional-expressive meaning, internal structure and stylistic use» [2]. According to A.Aldasheva, a translator should find suitable equivalent. For this purpose it is very essential to know to the letter and master «background information», «background knowledge», an idea and main content of an original, language-stylistic skill of an author, lexical-grammatical system of both languages. A translator must distinguish two languages, his proper and appropriate translation can raise quality level of translation version [3].

Of specific significance in the advanced world is the exchange of societies, the primary guideline and motivation behind which is "equivalent communication societies in view of common comprehension of their delegates, shared figuring out in the entirety of its viewpoints - etymological, socio-social, axiological", in this association, the investigation of the remarkable and widespread in different societies is particularly important.

One of the aftereffects of the advancement of philological issues of the most recent couple of many years is the rise of another logical course - axiological etymology

(linguoaxiology), which manages the investigation of values reflected in language and language appraisal.

The axiological aspect of the study of language involves determining what a person considers valuable and how language indicators function, which determine knowledge about good and bad, beautiful and ugly, virtuous and vicious, pleasant and unpleasant, useful and harmful, etc. in the lexical system of the language.

Both science and research methods are developing due to the flow of time. To distinguish, to differ phraseological units are rather complicated task for a translator. For example, meaning of the multicomponent set expression can be different; some of them can have historical information. During translation process rigorous meaning of phraseological units can be changed or even misrepresented, if a translator does not know full-scale nature of an original language.

To break down interpretation strategies of set articulations from the hypothetical side, separating interpretation techniques for all proper expressions of the given language is essential. Numerous researchers resort to this etymological order as a commencement, which separate phraseological units as translatable and not adaptable, as per various compound parts and their figurative differentiations. We are aware of the following phrases: contraction fixed phrases, idioms, combined phraseological locutions metaphorical units, accordant and phraseological words, in compliance with the classification of Sh.Bally, V.V.Vinogradov, B.A.Laryn,

N.M.Shanskiy. In accordance with Ya.I.Rescker, this classification is convenient method in translation theory and practice. However, he considers only contraction fixed phrases and combined phraseological locutions. He contemplates that we should use complete variation method while translating contraction fixed phrases and image alteration way during interpretation of combined phraseological locutions [4].

S.Vlahov and S.Floryn show the following ways of translation of phraseological units from an original language into translation language:

1) To translate fixed phrases with the help of equivalents in translation language;

2) To translate phraseological units by means of variant in translation language;

3) To translate set expressions with the use of non-phraseological language means, If there is neither equivalent nor other version of the phraseological units in an original language.

Semi phraseological identical is presence of a few adaptations of phraseological units made an interpretation of from unique language into interpretation one, in particular assuming that there are not many parts of the decent expression in a unique language, then, at that point, there will be numerous components in an interpretation language and going against the norm, assuming there are a ton of units in a phraseological locution, in an interpretation language they can be only a couple. This sort of translation can frequently be met.

Expression evaluation - phraseology. The study of the value

picture of the world based on the basic values reflected in the phraseology of two languages of different systems, and also ways of generating estimated values in the mind and language seems to us promising for identifying similarities and differences in the process of perception and evaluation of reality by people belonging to different linguistic cultures.

Mental designs and cycles that underlie evaluative implications and evaluative articulations, as well as concealed in the language framework semantic components that go about as a connection between lexico-semantic assessment framework and the social experience of the public social local area, started to be concentrated on in present day etymology moderately as of late.

One of the targets of our review is to decide the causes and semantic components that are associated with the development of the assessed worth of phraseological units (PU) with variety terms in Russian and English, which is in accordance with the pattern required clarification of the noticed realities in the advanced study of language. To be sure, "just the investigation of methods of collaboration and association of a wide range of information carries us nearer to grasping the substance language correspondence", regarding which "the fundamental assignment of the overall hypothesis of language is to make sense of the component of handling normal language, constructing a model of its comprehension".

In examinations gave to the axiological components of language, the mental methodology is utilized to

uncover the particulars of the portrayal of information about the frameworks of values that exist on the planet and public societies, the use of mental investigation to evaluative semantics of phraseological units with variety terms in Russian and English can assist with recognizing widespread and explicit highlights during the time spent shaping an assessment in these dialects. Language is related with the psychological and mental parts of human existence, and evaluation emerges because of the presence of input. between reflecting reality (nature, social relations and the inward, mental world) by the subject and the consequence of appearance to him. The course of reasonable reconciliation of two beginning mental spaces, which are the constituent parts phraseological unit, one of which is the idea of "variety", may have its own the particularity given by the job of variety in the conceptualization of the real world and in the development of an expected worth in the construction of phraseological units.

The examined corpus of phraseological units with the part "variety" in Russian and English (217 phraseological units in Russian and 324 in English) can be separated into a few semantic gatherings as indicated by the component on which assessments are produced. Establishments evaluations are level headed in nature and are framed affected by the noticed properties of articles, social and verifiable realities, close to home and tactile discernment, making positive or negative responses various kinds of items. In light of the way that the appraisal an indispensable piece of phraseological meaning, and the psychological premise undertone is an affiliation, this characterization will be based on the standard of recognizing different sorts of affiliations. In each gathering, thus, subgroups of phraseological units can be recognized, varying in the level of reconsidering of the first space containing the "variety" part: variety can be utilized either in a real sense or metaphorically.

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