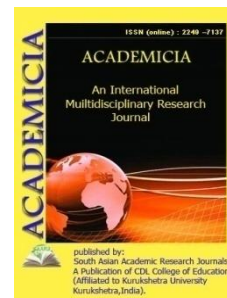




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**TRANSLATING WORDS FROM ONE LANGUAGE TO ANOTHER
 LANGUAGE WITH EQUIVALENTS**

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ABSTRACT

The article clearly describes translation and the problems and difficulties encountered in translation, the main focus is on adequate translation, i.e. the translation of phrases from one language to another using equivalents. The article contains English phrases, examples from works and their translations. In this article, we talked about adequate translation. Much can be said about translation and its types, the difficulties in it. We all know that it has its own difficulties. It is impossible to reveal its difficult aspects through a single article. We know that translating phrase logical phrases from one language into another using equivalent is the most effective way of adequate translation, because in equivalents, in addition to the meanings of phrases, their figurative bases are also similar. One of the most productive ways is to learn to translate words and phrases from one language to another, and this way contributes the most to the enrichment of languages.

KEYWORDS: *Translation, Adequate Translation, Equivalent, Function, Meaning, Stylistic Function, Lexical Content.*

INTRODUCTION

Before talking about translation, we should not forget the famous translator, literary critic and writer Ibrahim Gafurov. This person does not translate the works if he is not sure or not ready. He points out that a successful translation is not easy:

“The process of translation is the perfect study of languages, mastering the environment and elements of languages, diligently preparing for a particular translation - working with various scientific literature, reference books, colorful dictionaries, knowledge of countries, their cultures,

literature - this is a golden skill. and skill building - a process that has so far been neglected and neglected by both theorists and practitioners in the translation process - demonstrates the existence of consistency and continuity. Only when everything is consistent, that is, if it is followed continuously, that is, when none of the people in the process is neglected, the process becomes highly enlightened, and translation becomes a guarantee of success. ”

We know that translating phrase logical phrases from one language into another using equivalent is the most effective way of adequate translation, because in equivalents, in addition to the meanings of phrases, their figurative bases are also similar. This ensures that they are more compatible with each other in terms of stylistic function. That is why experienced translators use this method of translation more and more.

However, when translated in this way, the use of expressions without understanding the meanings of both the actual and the translated language without a deep understanding of the stylistic functions they pass through can lead to a lack of adequacy. We classify the English and Uzbek phraseological expressions equivalent to each other below, and on the basis of our own classification we obtain the grammatical structure and semantic features of the two linguistic phraseological expressions. I think that these ideas and conclusions will have a positive impact on the enrichment of literary translation.

1. Equivalents that correspond to each other in terms of meaning, lexical structure, function and number, and differ in word order:

As fat as a pig - чўчкадайсемиз

As Sly as a Fox – тулкидайайёр

As Plain as Day – кундайравшан

As Free as a Bird – кушдайозод

The fact that the word order differs from them can also cause certain difficulties for the translator.

2. Consistent in terms of meaning and stylistic function (rarely in the order of words, but also rarely in number), in terms of lexical content they are superficially different, in fact indistinguishable equivalents. These are divided into two:

1) some components present in a phrase of one language are not formally present in a phrase in another language, but those non-existent components are also considered when pronouncing a phrase;

Fish begins to stink at the head - Балиқ бошидан сасийди;

The dog bark, but the caravan goes on - Ит ҳураp, карвон ўтар.

Cut the cloth according to the cloth – Кулочингга қараб кетмон чоп.

If it were not for hope, the heart would break - Умидингни узма, кўнглингни бузма

It can be seen that the Uzbek variants of these expressions are shorter than the English variants, i.e. some components present in the English variants in the Uzbek variants are omitted. However, when pronouncing phrases in Uzbek language, the same omitted components are meant.

3. Equivalents in which the meaning is compatible with each other in terms of stylistic function and number (in terms of word order, almost always different), in terms of lexical content one, sometimes two components differ:

As gentle as a lamb - қўйдайнвош;

As harmless as a dove - мусичадайбеозор;

As Hungry as a Bear – бўридайоч

As busy as beaver – чумолидайбанд

Such equivalents, which are associated with the symbols of the people to whom they belong, constitute the majority. If the translation of the phrases “as harmless as a dove”, “as hungry as a bear”, “as busy as a beaver” into Uzbek as «кабутардекбеозор», «айикдайоч», «кундуздайбанд» is not semantically correct, translating with the equivalents of «мусичадайбеозор», «бўридайоч», «чумолидайбанд» ensures adequacy.

4. Equivalents that are compatible in terms of meaning and stylistic function, differ in terms of lexical structure, differ in word order and number:

to agree like cats and dogs-ит мушук бўлмок

5. False equivalents. False equivalents, which correspond to each other in terms of form, lexical content, meaning and stylistically different:

Dogs day-иткуни

The existence of false equivalents in languages, in our opinion, shows that more languages have a national character, that peoples have an independent attitude to the event in the creation of expressions, proverbs.

Translating phraseological expressions from one language into another using alternative options also results in the translation appearing as real. In order to translate a phrase, the translator must be able to select the most appropriate of the synonymous phrases available in the target language, which makes it difficult for the translator.

“Every dog is lion at home”- Harkimo’ zuyidabek

We are well aware that the enrichment of any national language occurs not only at the expense of the internal capabilities and resources of that language, but also at the expense of resources, words and phrases that come to this language from outside. Modern English and Uzbek, like many other national languages, have been enriched and refined by both internal and external resources.

For example, the Uzbek language was introduced from the feudal, minute, second, regime French, concert, opera, studio Italian, as well as the English words "cold war", "cold weapon", "struggle for life". One of the most productive ways is to learn to translate words and phrases from one language to another, and this way contributes the most to the enrichment of languages. The issue of translation of phraseological expressions by kalkais not sufficiently studied in the Uzbek scientific literature.

In his book N.M. Shansky "Phraseology of the modern Russian language" divides the translation of phraseology into kalka:

1. Phraseological kalka
2. Phraseological semi kalka.

It involves the literal translation of a phrase from one language into another, so that the translated phrase is fully consistent, it is called a phraseological kalka. This method is more developed in Russian than in Uzbek:

“struggle for life”, “to be or not to be” - “борба за жизнь”, “бытие или небытие”.

Followings explain that they are completely compatible with each other: 1) struggle- борба, for- за, life- жизнь; 2) to be- быть, or- или, not to be- небытие.

The acquisition of some components by literal translation and part by translation into another language is called phrase logical semi kalka.

“Uncle Sam”, “yellow-press”- “Дядя Сем”, “Желтая пресса”

Translation of Phrase logical Phrases by Kalka cited by N.M Shansky, these two methods do not cover all cases in translation.

There is another way of translating a work in translation, which a translator can only use when it is not possible to use the three ways of translation mentioned above. In this case, when he or she translates a phrase logical phrase from one language to another, the translator gives the phrase not by means of a phrase, but by explaining its meaning using a word or phrase in a free sense.

This leads to a decline in the imagery and art reflected in the real expression, to a greater loss: “to be in a devil of state”- ahvolijudaog’irbo’lmoq

In this example from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (Mark Twain):

The howling stopped. Tom picked up his ears. The phraseological phrase “to pick up one’s ears” was used, replacing the Uzbek equivalent of the phrase «кулоқни диккайтирмоқ» with a figurative method, as a result of which the real artistry and impact were diminished.

In this article, we talked about adequate translation. Much can be said about translation and its types, the difficulties in it. We all know that it has its own difficulties. It is impossible to reveal its difficult aspects through a single article. In our next article, I will try to shed more light on the transfer of national color in translation. Here are excerpts from the works of our Uzbek writers Utkir Hoshimov and Oybek.

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