

LECTURE 9

PHRASEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. Complete conformities in phraseological units.
2. Partial conformities in phraseological units.
3. Translation of phraseological units with n phraseological conformities:
 - verbatim translation;
 - translation by analogy;
 - descriptive translation.

Translating a phraseological unit is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have a stylistic – expressive component in meaning, which usually has a specific national feature. The afore-cited determines the necessary to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

The following types of phraseological units may be observed : phrasemes and idioms. A unit of constant context consists of a dependent and a constant indicators may be called a phraseme. An idiom is a unit of constant context which is characterized by an integral meaning of the whole and by weakened meanings of the components, and in which the dependant and the indicating elements are identical and equal to the whole lexical structure of the phrase.

Any type of phraseological unit can be presented as a definite micro- system. In the process of translating of phraseological units functional adequate linguistic units are selected / by comparing two specific linguistic principles. These principles reveal elements of likeness and distinction. Certain parts of these systems may correspond in form and content (completely or partially) or have no adequacy. The main types of phraseological conformities are as follows:

- i. Complete conformities
- ii. Partial conformities
- iii. Absence of conformities
- iii. ^ COMPLETE CONFORMITIES.
- iv. Complete coincidence of form and
- v. content in phraseological units is rarely met with.
 1. Black frost / phraseme/
 - сильный мороз
 2. To bring oil to fire/idiom/
 - подлить масло в огонь

3. To lose one's head/ idiom/
vii. - потерять голову

i.

^ PARTIAL CONFORMITIES. Partial conformities of phraseological units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexico- grammatical differences with identity of meaning and style, i.e. they are figuratively close but differ in lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of the order of words. One may find:

1. Partial lexical conformities by lexic parameters/ lexical composition/.
 - a)- To get out of bed on the wrong foot / idiom/
Встать с левой ноги
 - b)- To have one's heat in one's boots /idiom/
Душа в пятку ушла
 - c) – To lose one's temper / phraseme/
 - Выйти из себя, потерять терпение
 - d)- To dance to somebody's pipe / idiom/
Играть под чью –либо дудочку

Partial conformities by grammatical parameters

2. Differing as to morphological arrangement / number/

To fish in troubled waters./ idiom/

- ловить рыбу в мутной воде

2. From head to foot / idiom/

- с ног до головы

3. To agree like cats and dogs / phraseme/

- жить как кошка с собакой

To keep one's head /idiom/

- не потерять голову

4. Differing as to syntactical arrangement

Strike while the iron is hot.

- куй железо пока горячо

Egyptian darkness

- тьма египетская
- 3. Armed to teeth
- вооружённый до зубов

All is not gold that glitters

- не всё золото, что блестит

.ABSENCE OF CONFORMITIES

Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Kazakh and Russian. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on realiae. When translating units of this kind it is advisable to use the following types of translation:

1. A verbatim word for word translation.
 2. Translation by analogy.
 3. Descriptive translation.
1. VERBATUM TRANSLATION is possible when the way of thinking / in the phraseological unit / does not bear a specific national feature.
 1. To call things by their true names / idiom /
 - называть все вещи своими именами

The arms race / phraseme/

- гонка вооружений

Cold war / idiom/

- холодная война

B. TRANSLATING BY ANALOGY; this way of translating is resorted to when the phraseological unit has a specific national realiae.

1. “ Dick” said the dwarf, thrashing his head in at the door – “ my pet, my pupil, the apple of my eye hey”. /Ch. Dickens “ The Old Curiosity Shop” ch 1 / idiom//.
 - “Дик, – воскликнул карлик, просовывая голову в дверь,- мой любимец, мой ученик, свет моих очей”
2. To pull somebody’s leg / idiom/
 - одурачить кого-либо.

^ C. DESCRIPTIVE TRANSLATION i.e. translating phraseological units by a free combination of words is possible when the phraseological unit has a particular national feature and has no analogy in the language it is to be translated into.

1. To enter the house / phraseme /
 - стать членом парламента

xii.

2. To cross the flour of the house / idiom/

xiii. перейти с одной партии в другую

QUESTIONS FOR SELF-CONTROL:

What is a phraseological unit and what types of them do you know?

1. What is understood under conformities in phraseological units?
2. Is it rare or often met?
3. What cases refer to partial conformities?
4. What are the mechanisms of translating phraseological units with no phraseological conformities?
5. In what cases can we apply descriptive translation?

INDEPENDENT WORK:

1. Complete correspondences in Phraseological systems of the two languages
2. Translation of phraseological Units as cross-cultural problem
3. Ways of rendering different types of phraseological Units into Your native language

OBLIGATORY LITERATURE:

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ADDITIONAL

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