

Some Phraseological Units With The Names Of Fruits And Their Translation Ways

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Summary: The given article investigated some phraseological units with names of fruits and their peculiarities, translation problems from English into Uzbek.

Key words: Phraseological units, names of fruits, translation ways, approaches .

Translation is pure art and it demands translators to be fully aware of all the principles of translation and creative hard work on translation.

In this article we are going to discuss and analyze the ways of translation of some lexical Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of fruits.

The translation of Phraseological Units and Idioms belong to the stylistic problems of the theory of translation. It is regarded to be one of the most important problems in linguistics. The beauty of the literary work depends not only on its general plot but also some criterion of it as the ornament of lexical Phraseological Units and Idioms.

One of the most actual tasks of the theory of translation is to pay close attention to the words of national coloring and express them by every nations own lexical and Phraseological Units. **Here we can observe this in the example:**

Ҳамма ўлиб-тирилиб ишлаб юрса-ю, бир тиррақи бузоқ подани булгатса, ҳали кўрасан, бунинг исноди бутун бригадага тегади, кўзини мошдай очиб кўйиши керак, бунақаларни- деди Сигбатулин.

Everyone is working hard as much as possible, but don't you see that one rotten apple is injuring its neighbors, it will cause shy to the whole brigade, I gamble, we must open their eyes wide,-said Sibgatulin.

Here we have taken the component of the Uzbek Phraseological Unit “**Бир тирракки бузоқ подани булғар**” in the English language as “**One rotten apple injures its neighbors**”. The English word “**бузоқ**” means “**calf**” They are quite different by their lexical meaning.

But the general meaning of these Phraseological Units and Idioms with the name apple of in the English language one can observe the meaning of negativeness or badness. The words “**бузоқ**”, “**пода**” are close to Uzbek daily life. We can hardly find the Phraseological Units or lexical unit with name of apple in the negative meaning in Uzbek language and this fact approves our point of view one more that any word or Phraseological Units in one language not all the time has the same semantic meaning in other languages.

The girl's name was Ann. Her cheeks were as red as cherries.

Қизалоқнинг исми Анна бўлиб, унинг яноқлари олмадай қизил эди.

1.As red as cherries- Олмадай қизил.

The way of translations lexical substitution. Cherry is a kind of fruit and it is translated into Uzbek as “**олча**”, That's why we have used the way of lexical substitution and gave in Russian “**красные как мак**” and in Uzbek “**олмадай қизил**” to come closer to the literary norm of Russian and Uzbek language.

In another example we can see such translation from Russian into Uzbek;

У неё глаза были красивые и чёрные как смородина.

Унинг кўзлари қорағат мисоли қора ва чиройли эди.

The Russian word “**смородина**” is translated into Uzbek as “**қорағат**” and the translator used word for word translation and caused a little difficulty to the

Uzbek reader. The problem is that the Uzbek reader cannot understand this description if he has no idea about the fruit “қорағат”.

It would be more understandable if there was used description “У чиройли чарос кўзли қиз эди”,

In Russian the word “**чарос**” means “**вид винограда**” and in English “a kind of grape”. The word “**чарос**” is explained as;

“**чарос**”-меваси катта-катта бўлган, қора узум нави.

Қиз болалар кўзини тасвирлашда “**чарос кўз**” ифодаланади.

And if we want to translate it into English we shouldn't use as:

Her eyes were as beautiful and black as grapes- it would be rude translation, we must translate this according to the lexical substitution as:

Here eyes were beautiful and **as brown as berries**. In the expression the word “brown” means “black”. The comparison of Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of fruits and vegetables in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages give us opportunity to prove that any Phraseological Units or Idioms with the name of fruits and vegetables of a certain meaning can have its equivalent or component in the second language but in the third language this unit can't have these at all.

“Мендек анжюри чиқиб қолган чол ва шафтоли қоқи кампир энди кимга ҳам керак бўлсин”,-деди қария ғамгин оҳангда.

They don't need squeezed oranges like us any more – said the old man sadly.

“Им больше не нужен выжатые лимоны как мы”,- сказал старику печально.

The Phraseological Units “**анжири чиқиб қолган**” and “**шафтоли қоқи**” mean that the man and woman got very old, weak, depressed, unnecessary, the woman had lost her beauty and there may be countless wrinkles on her face. May be they are in the sunset of their days.

There we can find the Phraseological Units which coincides the Uzbek variant and they are close to word for word translation in Russian and English languages. But “**orange**” or “**лимон**” doesn’t give the translation “**анжир**” or “**шафтоли**” in the Uzbek language.

So, we have changed the Phraseological Unit with its equivalent the same in semantics but not the same in lexical form.

While translating some Phraseological Units and Idioms with the names of fruits lose their Phraseological semantics and are used only in their lexical meaning.

This causes the omission of emotion and expressiveness in the translated context.

In these cases we can use other Phraseological Units or Idioms and lexical Units in one language we are translating into, which are close to the semantics of the Phraseological Units or Idioms used in the original text.

One can often come across some translations of Phraseological Units and Idioms which are not clear to the meaning in translated work of art.

We have come across such problem in the translation of **Graham Greene’s “Quite American”** in **Russian** and in **Uzbek** languages:

- Отамиз Гуэда мандарин эди.
- Он был мандарином.. - He was a mandarin.
- Certainly Uzbek or Russian reader who has read it can be surprised at what the word “**мандарин**” means here, if he or she does not know the Phraseological semantics of “to be a mandarin”. It would be more

understandable to the reader if the author gave it with explanation as:

Отамиз Гуэда катта мансабдор эди .

- Here the Uzbek translator retranslated it from Russian and may be he didn't pay attention to this Phraseological Unit "to be a mandarin" or thought that any reader of every nation can realize its meaning straightly.
- And now we try to give example to the several Phraseological Units with the names of fruits and vegetables:

Абрамжон уйқусида безовталанди. Бахри ая унинг устига кўрпасини ёпар экан, юзини силаб "тинчлан жон болам, кўзгинамнинг нури, ўз уйингдасан" дея шивирлади меҳр билан.

Little Abraham felt trouble in his sleep. Bahri aya put the cover on him, patted his face and whispered kindly: Be calm, my cabbage, the apple of my eye, calm down you are under your vine and fig tree. Кўзгинамнинг нури - "the apple of my eye"

The difficulty of translation is absence of conformities. Translating by analogy this way of translating is resorted to when the Phraseological Unit has a specific national realias.

Жон болам- my cabbage

In the English language "**cabbage**" is used to fondle the children and to women but we can not find this in Uzbek or in Russian languages.

Ўзини уйида бўлмоқ- to be under one's vine and fig tree.

We can translate the following Phraseological Units with names of fruits from Uzbek into English.

"Олма пиш оғзимга туш"

"Олма" is used in figurative meaning in Uzbek "**олма**" is translated into

English “apple” but there is no figurative usage of apple.

“Чарос кўзли қиз”. “чарос” is in figurative meaning “чарос” is one of the grape, this example is used to describe the girls eyes how beautiful. But in English we don’t use the grape in figurative meaning.

The list of Phraseological Units with the names of fruits from English into Uzbek.

Apple

- The apple of discovered - Низога сабаб бўлувчи .
- An apple of another tree - Бутунлай бошқа масала .
- The apple of one’s eye - Кўзининг оқи-қораси .
- The apple of Sodom - Усти ялтироқ, ичи қалтироқ
- The rotten apple injures its neighbours - Бир ёмон бузоқ подани булғар .
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away - Кунига есанг олма, доктор бўлар узоқда.
- As easy as an apple pie - Хаширдан қил суғургандай осон.
- From egg to apples - Бошидан охиригача .
- Upset somebody’s apple-cart - Умидини сўндирмоқ .

Banana

- banana oil - Бўлмағур, майда-чуйда иш .

Cherry

- As red as cherry - Олмадай қизил, қирмизи олмадай .
- To have two bites at (or, of) a cherry - Бир майизни қирққа бўлмоқ .
- Fig tree - Under one’s vine and fig-tree - Ўз уйида .
- Leaves without figs- Ёлғон ваъдалар .

Fruit

- Bear fruit - Мева бермоқ, натижа бермоқ .
- Top one's fruit - Ёмонини яшириб, яхшисини оширмоқ.
- Eat the fruit of one's own doings- Пешона тери билан ҳалол ишлаб топмоқ
- Forbidden fruit is sweetened - Қилма деган сайин қилади.
- He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree - Жон чекмасанг жонона, тоққа чиқмасанг дўлана қайда .

Lemon

- The answer's a lemon - Бунақаси кетмайди бекорларнинг бештасини айтибсан .
- Hand somebody a lemon -Қулоғига лағмон осмоқ.

Mandarin

- To be a mandarin - Катта мансабдор шахс бўлмоқ .

Nut

- To be nuts to somebody - Кимнидир кўнглига маъқул тушмоқ, маъқул келмоқ .
- Be nuts on something - Бир нарсанинг устаси бўлмоқ .

In conclusion, Translation is not only copy out the book in another language, but recreate the work of art in another language, which was created in one language before, with the help of lexical, grammatical and literary skill.

The main purpose of it is to import “the best literary memories of other nations, introduce them to our people and at the same time “to export” the best literary memories of other nations, introduce them to our people and at the same time “to export” our nation’s literary masterpiece to other people.

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