

Historical Development of Translation of Phraseological units

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the issues of classification of phraseological units according to their national and cultural characteristics, problems of their translation in dictionaries.

Keywords: national characteristics, cultural characteristics, phrase, lexeme, morpheme, syntactic connection, phenomena, phrase logical units, speech, generalized meaning, lexical-semantic unity

Since mankind recognize the world they have an existence in connection with various remote and nearby nationalities. These associations were known as, in fact close neighboring trade and in tandem with vigorous conflicts. It is clear for everybody that nations had a close relationship by promoting variegated religious beliefs. There is an undoubted fact that the means of such dialogue was via acknowledging through the knowledge of other nations language, such language communicators were the main translators in our country. They were unique information presenters among nationalities. Because of their behavior and activities. it was traded and additionally various disputes were prevalent.

The discovery of the writing is radically changed human life. The invention of writing brought people to the bright way not only as consistent communicative means but also as an element on discovering the universe. The great people began to grow further with their intelligence and great memories for future development. Some education and upbringing related subjects such as architecture, art, music and philosophy began to be utilized. It should be stated that the playwriting of the great representatives of the East and West Lukmani Khakim (Platon), Aristotle (Arastu), Hippocrates (Sakrat), Abu Rayhon Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina were valued.

In those days, written great works began to be created since some fine masterpieces and ancient works attracted other nation's scientist attention and they wanted to be aware of other peoples written playwritings. According to translation scholar Komiljon Juraev, the art of translation began two thousand years ago when Homer's "Odyssey" was first translated into Latin by the Greek Liviy Andronicus.

After antiquity, a period of awakening began in the West, in the East. During this period many works of poets, philosophers, and statesmen on various subjects were born. As a result, one after another great scientists began to emerge. In the east Firdavsi, Sa'di, Jami, Nizami, Navoi, Dehlavi made a great contribution to the development of the spiritual world of mankind with their great works. Their unique works have still been translated from one language into another since that time. In fact, it should be noted that the work of translation only became popular in the twentieth century. In the century, the practice of translation has been involved in all aspects of life. As a result of translation, the science of translation theory

emerged in the science of philology and was recognized by the scientific community. As a result, various schools of translation studies have emerged around the world, states the well-known scholar M. Holbekov. For example, the great works of A. Navoi, great representative of the Eastern Renaissance, were translated into Russian in the 1950s, or more precisely in 1940. It should be noted that it is impossible to accurately translate such historical works without special preparation. The translator is required to have a thorough knowledge of not only him Uzbek language of the Navoi period, but also Arabic and Persian. Gaybulla Salomov, a translation scholar, was right when he said, "Translation is not a job that anyone can do, but a science and art". Indeed, the science of translation has its own rules of law, in which we see the harmony of science and art. The translator does not reveal the psyche of the work without understanding the essence of any work and without grasping the essence of the words and phrases used in the work. Such strict requirements apply primarily to the translation of poetry and prose.

Along with the translations of a number of classic literatures, scientific and monographic manuals covering various historical, linguistic, and artistic aspects of translation studies began to be written. A number of linguists and literary critics, such as J. Sharipov, Sh. Shomukhamedov, G. Salomov, N. Kamilov, I. Gafurov, N. Vladimirova, laid the foundation stones for the creation of the theory of translation with their articles and pamphlets. In addition, on the basis of special textbooks and manuals on the practice and theory of translation in higher educational institutions of the Republic organized training sessions. In this regard, for the first time in the Republic, the textbook "Introduction to the Theory of Translation" was created by G. Salomov, a devotee of translation studies. The Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has published a series of articles on the issues of literary translation. In those years (1979), G. Salomov, N. Kamilov, K. Juraev, N. Otajonov's "Translation skills", G. Salomov's "Literary tradition and artistic translation" (1980), "Language and translation" (1966), G. Salomov, N. Kamilov's monographs "Bridges of Friendship" (1979) were published.

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The views of G. Gachechiladze and I. Koshkin, supporters of the literary direction of translation, are widely interpreted and D. Dyurish's "Translation is an inter-literary communicative tool that plays an important role in the development of the international literary process. "By the way, according to the famous linguist R. Jacobson, ' . . . translation is

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It should be noted that such a complex linguistic phenomenon cannot be interpreted unilaterally. In our view, it is illogical to contrast the literary theory of translation with the linguistic theory of translation. translation cannot be done unilaterally. It is necessary to take

a comprehensive approach to any translation practice, taking into account all its aspects.

In the book "Theoretical Problems of Translation" by the French linguist J. Mune, ". translation is always connected with the language in its essence, relying on it, and at the same time examining it from the linguistic aspect. This is a lot in terms of the nature of the tasks he performs (in the case of the translation of artistic roses and poetry - a literary, aesthetic task).

which means that translation, which is a multifaceted phenomenon, is of no interest to disciplines other than linguistics is not. "In general, the controversy over the theory of translation is still on the agenda. However, although translation and translation studies have achieved their own successes, the scientific and methodological works of translation studies are not yet fully substantiated. For example, "Is translation a science or an art?", or "Is translation a new thing or a new work?" it is known separately from the translatability, art is also required. therefore, the artistic theory of translation cannot be contrasted with the theory of linguistics, because one cannot create a good translation without the other. "Is there a translation - is there no translation?The antinomy of the second question has a certain degree of solution. Because they understood the world, there is a commonality, no matter where people live, no matter what language they speak. the generality in the perception of the world of being proves to some extent that translation is possible. Of course, there may be a number of losses in translation, which are more extralinguistic, linguistic phenomena, difficulties in expressing the national mentality explicitly or implicitly expressed. however, it is well known that any translation will do its job. One of the most important issues is the creation of a theory of translation, that is, the creation of a single theory that combines the psychological, artistic, linguistic features of translation.

The purpose of this is to summarize the achievements of representatives of literary translation, representatives of the psychological field in their fields of linguistics and translation, as well as to apply them to the practice and theory of translation.

One of the methodological issues of translation and translation studies is the text problem. Only in the text the theory and practice of translation are solved. The text is the main "hearth" of information. only in the text is the ambiguity of the linguistic units eliminated and the idea expressed is clarified. Based on this idea, the translator finds an alternative word or phrase in the language being translated. In this view, the text appears as the basic unit of translation. whichever genre the text belongs to, the feature requires a special task, preparation, knowledge and translation from the translator. By the way, text translation is a factor that determines how accurate and complete the translation is.

This is where the solution to all translation problems comes into play. In this regard, the role of text in the theoretical study of translation is invaluable. In the linguistic analysis of any translation, the study of the comparison of the translated text with the original text is of great importance.

Here it is necessary to pay attention to the pragmatic aspect of translation. Because sociolinguistic data are of great importance in the formation of translation theory. In addition, in the process of translation, the pragmatic goal of translation, that is, for what purpose it is translated and in what condition it is achieved, as well as the level of attitude to translation, is important.

One of the main problems of translation and translation studies is to establish an equivalence

relationship between two language units. This is, of course, the core issue of any translation activity. Lexical, phraseological, grammatical and stylistic specificity in languages is the most delicate, but also the most important issue of the translation process, in finding compatibility in establishing the mutual equivalence of language units. Of course, in the process of translating any work, the translator, in determining the alternative of each linguistic unit, whether it is a word or a phrase, to a word or phrase of another language, analyzes the practical, scientific work done before him. Of course, such an opportunity is made directly from language to language determined by the scale of the number and quality of translations. It should be noted that the main "working tool" of any translation is variety. Dictionaries of the type based on monolingual, bilingual and special units of languages. Recently, great strides have been made in the world lexicographic practice in this regard. Special educational dictionaries have been published in a number of language pairs, along with thousands of fundamentalomic lexical dictionaries. However, dictionaries, which are the main tool in facilitating the work of translators, and the issue of translation in the process of compiling them have not yet become the object of special scientific research. We see this not only in Uzbek lexicography and translation, but also in world lexicography and translation.

In general, in recent years, the world of translation studies has paid great attention to the practical issues of translation. A number of scholars currently working at the Leipzig School of Translation Studies are making a significant contribution to the development of the science of translation and translation studies with their research. Among them is Professor Gerd Votyak, a specialist in Romance languages, who specializes in German and Russian translation.

Special mention should be made of the monographs of professors Eberhardt Fleishmann and Vladimir Kuti. Leipzig translators have also made a number of practical and theoretical achievements in compiling dictionaries, which are tools of translation activity. In short, translation is alive in the face of the demands of the times. One of the young sciences that is being formed with the participation of various disciplines of practical importance. A number of its scientific and practical issues are waiting to be resolved. Briefly summarizing our descriptions, bilingual dictionaries pay special attention not only to lexemes of languages, but also to unique phraseological units. But in fact it should be noted that in lexical dictionaries phrasal verbs are treated as if they were "stepbrothers" if possible. Although they are normative linguistic units, they have not yet been independently described, defined, and fully interpreted in a series of lexemes in world lexicography. Therefore, in addition to the explanatory phraseological dictionaries of each language, the expressions to be taken into two, multilingual independent phraseological dictionaries reflect all their semantic, structural, functional-stylistic, national-cultural features.

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