HELPFUL METHODS OF TRANSLATING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS CONTAINING COMPONENTS OF ANTHROPONYMS

Valiyeva Nargizaxon Zamir qizi
Student Uzbek State World Languages University

Abstract
The article discusses the most helpful methods for translators while interpreting phraseological units within anthroponyms and their special components. In translation, it is essential that decoding should contain not only lexical meaning but also cultural aspect, social factors as well. In most cases, the people who are rendering the language approach the verification of meaning and equivalency in target and source languages. In the study below reveals some reliable implementation on translation both in anthroponomy and also other filed of society. Moreover, sample translation proves the investigated hypothesis above.

Key language: method, approach, geographical names, translation, proper name, equivalent, culture, anthroponyms

1. Introduction

Anthroponyms are "any proper names that a person or any group of people could have. "[1,p.90]. the presence of personal names as a part of personal names or surnames as parts of phraseological units makes it possible to distinguish them into a separate group. Phraseological units are the object of the study of phraseology.

Phraseology is a "section of language consciousness, studying the phraseological composition of the language in its current state and historical development" [3, p.610]. The phraseology of the English language reflects to the history of the English people its traditions, literature, the origin of culture and life [6]. Among the stable phrases there are many phraseological units with anthroponyms as one or two components.

Rendering proper nouns is not certainly a simple task as it can be problematic in the act of translation (Sanaty Pour, 2009); furthermore, translators have to be very careful when they want to translate geographical proper nouns. Previous literature indicates that various translation strategies have been used in the course of translation. In line with him, Newmark (1993, p. 15) believes that proper nouns are "a translation difficulty in any text". For example, in literary texts it should "be determined whether the name is real or invented. In nonliterary texts, translators have to ask themselves what if any additional explanatory or classificatory information has to be supplied for the TL readership".

Every language has specific proper nouns; some of them are completely related to the culture of the people of that particular language (Sanaty Pour, 2009). Accordingly, these nouns can bring about special understanding problems for the readers of that text. Proper nouns may have particular implications and removing the hidden connotations leads to a translation which is not acceptable. In line with this, Bachman (1990) states that knowing just the referential meaning of the nouns without

the knowledge of the implications and connotations of the nouns will result in inaccurate translation of the nouns. Therefore, knowing figurative language and cultural references along with the referential meaning is an important factor.

2. Literature Review

Accordingly, Vermes (2003, pp. 89-90) states that: The translation of proper names has often been considered as a simple automatic process of transference from one language into another, due to the view that proper names are mere labels used to identify a person or a thing. (...) the translation of proper names is not a trivial issue but, on the contrary, may involve a rather delicate decision-making process, requiring on the part of the translator careful consideration of the meanings the name has before deciding how best to render it in the target language.

Moreover, translating geographical proper names demands special knowledge and world outlook. Following it, translation of these words can include several steps below:

• Extracting terms from the source format

• Translating text to the target language

• Editing by a separate person to assure adhere to approved terminology and proper style and voice

• Publishing the translation in the original format

• Proofreading to ensure the formatted translation has proper punctuation and equivalent, page breaks, and displays correctly

• Reviewing in- country by a native – speaking expert to ensure the translation meets all requirements

Next method is verification which guidelines involve a pre-translation preparation and analysis of the ST, its actual translation and multi-step verification of the TT. A valid verification process also involves the conventions and requirements regarding various text types and, including readability and clarity in expert-lay communication.

It is suggest that the following steps in the translation process: preparing the final version of the ST (poorly written or confusing passages are likely to be awkward and ambiguous in the target language), which is followed by commissioning a translator who decides if she or he is qualified to translate the text, then - translation, and finally - verification: the translated document is reviewed and edited by another professional, who ideally should have more subject area expertise and be more experienced than the translator. It is then proof-read, ideally by a third person. That, however, is not actually the final stage of the process, as it may be necessary to adapt the TT to local requirements concerning a informed consent documents and other medical texts.

A fairly frequently applied but controversial method of translation review is back-translation, i.e. the of translation the TT 'back' into the source language by an independent translator who did not handle the original 'forward' translation of a given text. Aznaurova advises against applying back-translation as a method for verification for the reason that it might not reveal "the target language contextual and usage nuances" or awkward literal translation. On the other hand, what may appear as an inaccurate rendition in the back-translation is actually a passage written in idiomatic language. Nevertheless, the blind back-translation technique is frequently used to verify the accuracy of translation, and its advantages have

been proven. The back-translation method is not widely used in the sector of geographical research and cultural trials, as it is required by Ethics Committees and regulatory authorities in a number of countries, but it should not be implied that the sole purpose of back-translation is compliance with formal requirements. If it is handled in a professional manner, it can be a useful error detection tool. Thus, this method is utilized rarely in interpreting geographical names and terms.

Additionally, there has been developed a complex review method which involves two parallel forward translations, reconciliation, two back-translations, comparison and reconciliation, a review and harmonisation of the target text. As effective as the method may appear, it is not frequently employed possibly due to time and budget constraints.

Another the most significant method and toponymy translation is cultural competence. Culture always plays an important role in all issues of translation and in proper name rendering as well. Accordingly, Satany believes that translation "involves not just two languages, but a transfer from one whole culture to another". They believe that comparing to linguistic dissimilarities, differences in cultures can cause more difficulties for a good rendition of the source text. Personal names rendition also involves in culture like other aspects of the source texts. Even though personal names are names, sometimes, they may have some connotations or they may be so integrated with culture that cannot be regarded just a name any more. They may look familiar to the source text readers but not to the target text readers. Therefore, translators should know all the issues related to nouns. As a result, translators should be "cultural mediators" (Katan, 1999, p. 1). Accordingly, Komissarov believe that the issue of biculturality is more important than the issue of bilinguality in translation. Translators are negotiators between two cultures, namely, source and target cultures. They should control the cultural differences that may hinder the process of transferring the meaning.

3. Methods

Indeed, proper nouns are certainly informative. In other words, knowing the underlying culture, one may. A name often tells us about the age of the person or they may also inform us about the place that the person is from. Sometimes, translators need to use a generic noun with the name, e.g., Lake Urmia or Mount Damavand. In the case that the ST name has not been transliterated before by others, it is at the hand of the translator to transliterate it; and sometimes, other translators have transliterated it before so the translator can simply use that form. Phraseologisms, the components of which are the personal names of folks, legends and songs, express the peculiarities of the national character of the British people: - A peeping Tom- too curious person; According to legend, Lady Godiva in order to save the inhabitants of the city Coventry from the overwhelming tax imposed by her husband the Earl of Mercia, one of the influential magnates of 11th century Britain, rode in the afternoon on horseback naked through the streets of the city. Showing respect for lady Godiva, all residents of the city closed the shutters of their window so as not to look at her. Only Tom, the tailor, began to secretly peep behind her, and for this was struck with blindness. - A Beau Brummel- handsome, dandy; where Beau from French translated as handsome and dandy, Brummelis the first name. This phraseologism is originated from the 19th century trendsetter in Great Britain, George Brain Brummel, who introduced such an

element of a men's wardrobe, like a black suit with a tie, belonging to the official business style of clothing; Mother Bunch-fortune teller; where Bunch is a surname of a fortune teller who lived in England in the 16th century. The writers of the time referred to her for fun as a notorious woman, which sold strong ale and was known with her rude jokes. In folk legends and tales of the 17th century, she already figured as a wise old rural dweller who could learn both spells and magic recipes; [5;8;12] Common English personal names, often used in speech.

Here, it is obvious that most of connotations are the result of cultural and parallel forward translation approaches.

4. Conclusion

Generally, it should be mentioned that the translation of proper nouns for the translators is a challenging act. It is very hard for translators to understand all the author's intentions behind using each noun in the source text. Accordingly, producing identical text with the original one is not purely possible. Sometimes, the translation cannot have the same effect on the target text readers as the original text does. It is essential to implement helpful method in its order.

References

1. Alenka Vrbnic Phraseological units with onomastic components –article from Revista de Lingьнstica Teyrica y Aplicada. 2014.
2. Азнаурова Э.С., Абдурахманова Х.И. Теории практика перевода. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1989.
3. Buranov. J Сравнительная типология английского и тюркских язьков. М., Высшая школа 1983.
4. Komissarov V.N. Koralova A.L. A Manual of translation from English into Russian M. Higher School. 1990
5. Katan, D. (1999). Translating cultures: An investigation for translators, interpreters and mediators. Manchester:St. Jerome Publishing.
6. Мусаев К. Таржима назарияси. - Т., 2003.
7. Newmark, P. (1988). A textbook of translation. London/New York: Prentice Hall.
8. Саломов Г. Таржима назарияси асослари. - Т., 1990.
9. Sanaty Pour, B. How to translate proper names. Translation Journal, 13(4). 2009
10. Швейцер А.Д. Теория перевода: статус, проблемы, аспекты. – М.: Наука, 1988.
11. Vermes, A. P. (2003). Proper names in translation: An explanatory attempt. Across Languages and Cultures, 4(1), 89-108.

Интернет Сайтлар

1.www.linguist.org
2.www.philology.ru