

SAYINGS AND PROVERBS IS A GENRE OF FOLK ARTS. WAYS OF TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of scientific work is to show variety of phraseological units using in various contexts, their rich expressional potential and impossibility to rely only on dictionary data at choosing a variant of translation. In this regard features of the use and the translation of phraseological units in texts of functional various styles, cases of double updating (playing off an image in the developed metaphor, existence in the field of phraseology “false friends of the translator” are considered.

Idiom (idiom) is an important means of expressive language. Idiom is a semi-fixed expression with independent significance. The majority of idioms created by people, and, therefore, closely linked to the interests and daily activities of ordinary people. In other words, the category under consideration fall phrases as proverbs and sayings. Further concept of “idioms” will be used. Science that studies the structure, origin and occurrences of idiomatic expressions (phraseological) called phraseology.

In idiomatic expressions reflects the ideas associated with people's work, life and culture. They fully disclosed national specificity of language, its identity. Thus, the main purpose of idioms is to give a language special expressiveness, unique originality, accuracy and imagery.

KEY WORDS:

phraseological units, idiomatic expressions, proverbs, sayings, idioms, an image, expressive language

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is a complex of all semi fixed expressions in one language or another one. Cultural values of idiomatic expression consist in unquestionable evidence of their content certain. Analyzing them we can trace history of the country, partially get acquainted with traditions and customs, get an idea about native people's mentality.

While choosing a direction of research we concentrated on one of the aspects – studying sayings and proverbs of English language.

Intensive development of phraseology as linguistic discipline is in recent years characterized by gradual differentiation of an object and a technique of its studying, and also involvement to the sphere of scientific search new problems and aspects which lean on the theoretical fundamentals which have developed in linguistics of phraseology. To this process there corresponds also the general tendency of a linguistic theory development from simple, primary and fundamental to more difficult, derivative levels, methods and directions of studying language.

To the last, undoubtedly, the comparative analysis of various languages belongs, the results of which are important both for theoretical, and for applied linguistics.

For our research the most interesting such phraseological units as proverbs and sayings which make national or colloquial fund of language are represented and are most often used in the speech.

Those means of expression by means of which we remember proverbs and sayings deserve attention. One of such means is an exact or assonant rhyme:

Little strokes fells great oaks

A stitch in time saves nine.

The simple balanced form of proverbs and sayings is most often applied method, for example:

More haste, less speed

Easy come, easy go

Like father, like son.

The brevity is essential aspect of remembered statements. Only very few proverbs and sayings are verbose, the majority of them contain no more than five words:

More haste, less speed

Easy come, easy go

Like father, like son.

Sources of their origin in modern English are very various. Conditionally all phraseological units can be divided into two groups: primordially English and borrowed.

Loans are in turn sectioned on interlinguas and intra linguistic. Thus it is possible to isolate three groups of phraseological units:

- Primordially English phraseological units;
- Interlingua loans, that is phraseological units, borrowed from foreign languages by this or that type of the translation;
- Intra linguistic loans, that is phraseological units borrowed from American and other options of English language [Kunin 1996, p115].

The authors of original English phraseological units are unknown. Such phraseological units are connected with customs and traditions of English people or with realities and historic facts. For example,

Blue stocking (“meeting of blue stockings” called by the admiral Boskoven one of literary salon in the midpoint of the 18th century in London; the reason this phraseological unit appeared thanks to known scientist Benjamin Spellingflit came to this salon in blue stockings). It is interesting that now it is so accepted to call the woman having a reputation for the dry pedant, the deprived feminist.

Object of research: phraseological dictionaries of English and Russian languages, stylistic and defining dictionaries, collection of common sayings and proverbs in Russian and English languages.

Subject of research: development of phraseology, and also the perspective connected with questions of the comparative analysis of specific

phraseological fund in English and Russian languages, problems of the translation adequacy.

Aim of research: to define features of specific phraseological fund of English and Russian languages.

Hypothesis of research is:

- to establish criteria of differentiation of proverbs and sayings in English and Russian languages;
- to define the general properties of phraseological units, modes adequacy of their translation.

The practical importance consists in possibility of use of its results in courses on a lexicology and in special courses on English phraseology.

Methodological base of the research is linguistic factors of phraseological units. In each language we can find lexical lays, productive in forming communicative phraseological units under which we understand sayings and proverbs. There are a lot of international phraseological units in different languages. They refer in to everyday life, work and leisure time. (*Век живи, век учись - Live and learn; В здоровом теле здоровый дух - A sound mind in a sound body, передающие взаимоотношения людей в обществе (Новая метла чисто метет - A new broom sweeps clean; Кончил дело, гуляй смело - Work done, have your fun; Береги платье снову, а честь смолоду — Look after your clothes when they are spick and span, and after your honour when you are a young man).*)

SCIENTIFIC TOPICALITY OF RESEARCH.

It is necessary to consider proverbs and sayings enjoy public popularity. From this it follows that usually it is ancient statements since for short term they couldn't become part of public consciousness. Certainly, there are exceptions, both some proverbs and sayings rush into national consciousness with unusual speed, however it is necessary to eliminate them such short-lived phrases, as "I couldn't care less" or "What's the odds?".

It is sometimes very difficult to distinguish a proverb from a saying or to draw an accurate distinction between these genres. The saying borders on a proverb, and in case of accession to it one word or word order change the saying becomes a proverb. In oral speech of a saying often there are proverbs, and proverbs - sayings [A.M. Zhigulev, 1986:5].

Link of history and culture of the people with language is especially

brightly shown at phraseological level. The large number of proverbs, sayings reflects peculiar national features; possess that language figurativeness which disappears roots of the people, its life, customs, and traditions.

Compare, for instance:

- Christmas comes but once a year - не все коту масленица
- To have one's cake and eat it - и волки сыты, и овцы целы
- A cat may look at a king - не боги горшки обжигают

PRACTICAL TOPICALITY OF RESEARCH.

These data we can use in the courses of theoretical and practical parts of studying English language and it can help in compiling a dictionary of phraseological units of two languages: Russian and English.

Base of research.

Data from phraseological dictionary of Russian and English languages, defining references, collection of common proverbs and sayings in Russian and English languages.

Types of research;

Adequate translation is the translation corresponding to the original and expressing the same communicative installations, as the original. The adequate translation provides pragmatically tasks of the translation act on greatest possible for achievement of this purpose equivalence level.

Theoretically an adequate translation is the translation, fully and correctly answering a query of the consumer and not necessarily retelling the full semantic matter and leading communicative function of the original.

Adequate translation is exhaustive drive of the semantic contents of the original and full functional and stylistic compliance to it.

Full translation is the translation retelling the semantic matter of the original without admissions and cutting-downs.

Pragmatically adequate translation is the translation which is correctly transferring the main (dominating) communicative function of the original.

Semantic-stylistic an adequate translation is semantic full and stylistically the equivalent translation meeting functional and stylistic standards of target language.

Correct translation is semantically full and correctly relaying plan of the contents of the original.

Close translation is the translation in which it is equivalent only subject and

logical part of the contents of the original is reproduced at possible deviations from genre and stylistic norm and usual rules of the use of target language.

Equivalence of the translation is a contents community; semantic proximity of the original and translation.

As important method of probe in linguistics of the translation the comparative analysis of the translation, i.e. the analysis of form and content of a target text serves in comparison to original form and content. These texts represent the objective facts available to supervision and the analysis.

In translation process certain relations between two texts in different languages (the text of the original and a target text) are established. Comparing such texts, it is possible to open the internal gear of the translation, to reveal equivalent units, and also to find the changes of form and content happening at replacement of unit of the original by a text unit equivalent to it of the translation. Thus possibly and comparison of two or several translations of the same original is.

Comparative analysis the translations gives the chance to find out how the standard difficulties of the translation connected with specifics of each of languages are overcome, and also what elements of the original remain not transferred in the translation. As a result the description of “the translation facts”, giving a picture of real process turns out.

We will dwell upon the translations allocated as adequacy: semantic-stylistic an adequate translation - semantic full and exact and stylistically the equivalent translation meeting functional and stylistic standards of target language;

- pragmatically (functionally) an adequate translation - the translation, correctly relaying the main (dominating) communicative original function;
- an adequate translation is the translation, fully and correctly answering a query of the consumer and it isn't obligatory retelling the full semantic matter and the leader communicative original function.

One of the main tasks of the translator consists in the fullest drive of the contents of the original, and, as a rule, the actual community of the contents of the original and the translation is very considerable.

It is necessary to distinguish potentially achievable equivalence which is understood as the maximum community of the contents of two multilingual texts, allowed by distinctions of languages on which these texts are created, and translation equivalence - real semantic proximity of texts of the original and the translation, reached by the translator in translation process. Limit of translation equivalence is the greatest possible (linguistic) extent of saving of the contents of the original when transfer, but in each separate translation the semantic proximity to the origi-

nal in different degree and different modes comes nearer to the maximum.

Distinctions in systems of source language and translating language and features of creation of texts on each of these languages in different degree the translations gives the chance to find out how the standard difficulties of the translation connected with specifics of each of languages are overcome, and also what elements of the original remain not transferred in the translation. As a result the description of “the translation facts”, giving a picture of real process turns out.

TYPES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Phraseological units are set expressions with the independent values close to idiomatic, i.e. it of expression which general sense doesn't coincide with cumulative sense of components entering them. Proverbs and sayings are one of types of phraseological units according to the classification offered in “English Vocabulary in Use”. The representations connected with work, life and culture of the people are reflected in phraseology.

Phraseological units are used in the ordinary speech, in works of art, in journalism. They give to the speech special expressiveness, a unique originality, ease and figurativeness.

Besides, it is undoubted that acquiring the foreign language, the person at the same time gets into new national culture, receives the huge spiritual wealth stored by learned language. So, the Russian school student, mastering English, has a highly effective opportunity to come nearer to national culture and history of the people of Great Britain and other English-speaking countries. Phraseology as the integral part and a peculiar treasury of any language of the world, can promote this familiarizing especially strongly. Phraseological units reflect centuries-old history of the English people, an originality of its culture and a life. Therefore phraseological units are highly informative units of English.

In the enormous majority idiomatic expressions were created by the people therefore they are connected with interests and daily cares of simple people. The fauna always played an important role in life, both the English people, and Russian. British are known around the world as “pet-lovers”. Naturally, many phraseological units of English are connected with animals. The humor and worldly wisdom, and also acute common sense are peculiar to proverbs and sayings. Thus, the phraseological units connected with animals, can furnish the clue to understanding of national character of the English people, to its culture and history, and their comparison with

the Russian equivalents - to understand and better to know the own, native language.

Now, when we speak about dialogue of cultures, especially topical issue of cross-cultural similarities and differences, it is interesting how the layer of culture reflected by phraseological units, expresses these similarities and distinctions. That is why this work is attempted to make the comparative analysis of English and Russian proverbs with names of animals.

I asked long ago a question why, from us buy “pig in a poke”, and what in this case British buy? (“a pig in a poke” is a pig in a bag). Or, for example, who whistles at British when at us on the mountain the crab whistles? (Anybody, their “pigs fly” - fly pigs). And also: what animals are mentioned most often in the proverbs by British, and what - we. Who at us in proverbs acts as the hero and who - negative and who is such leader at British - after all it too speaks about national character.

Thus, the done work allows drawing conclusions concerning the figurativeness connected with animals, and also the frequency of their mention in English proverbs and sayings and their Russian analogs.

- both in English and in Russian the important place is taken by proverbs and sayings in which pets (that is quite natural since the person coexists with them nearby throughout the millennia) are mentioned.
- among pets in both languages the dog, a horse (horse), fish and a cat (that probably is explained by a community of historical development of all mankind) are most often mentioned.

However, in this area some distinctions are observed: so, among the most popular animals at British - a donkey and a bird. Speaking about connotative value, among common features of both languages it should be noted prevalence of phraseological units with negative (in Russian) or neutral (in English) coloring and considerably a smaller role of a positive connotation in proverbs and sayings.

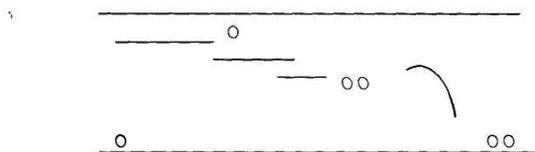
Among distinctions we will note the following: not all images of animals bear identical emotional loading in proverbs and sayings of considered languages. So, if the wolf and a bear are mentioned among “negative leaders” in both languages, the negative image of “donkey” and “fish” is more typical for English proverbs and sayings, and “dog” and “sheep” - for Russians. At the same time “cow” and “dog” are positive images in English proverbs and sayings, and in Russian those are “bull” and “fish”. The general positive images in both languages are the horse and a horse.

Investigating intonation variability English the zoomorphic of phraseological units in dialogue and considering phono stylistic features the zoomorphic of proverbs, we were convinced that thanks to the figurativeness, estimation, existence in many of them stylistic coloring and a suggestiveness they are the powerful tool providing communicative and cognitive function of language.

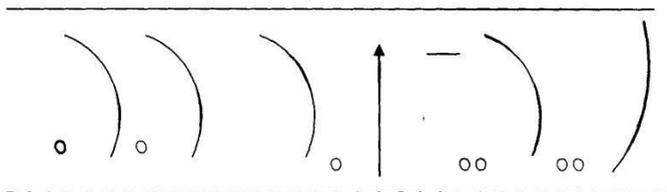
In the conditions of live oral speech, being interwoven into dialogue fabric, the proverb accepts one of two different forms of functioning:

- the proverb completely keeps the structure, isn't slackened semantic and definitely tonally is issued.
- it is paraphrased, modified, adapts to context conditions, additional elements are entered into it;

Crystallized structure of a proverb is individualized, somehow takes place in the following dialogue: - The |early |bird |catches the \ worm, Amy.



-\ No, darling, the \ early \ bird \ catches ↑ only a |cold in the /head. (J. Osborne)



The highest degree of variability of intonation registration (in comparison with paradigmatic option) is characteristic for transformed ironic the zoomorphic of proverbs. Their analysis convincingly shows that intonation of phraseological units studied by us is closely connected with a modality and emotionality that is especially important in the live speech where intonation characteristics give to the statement thin expressiveness:

COMPARE IN PARADIGMATIC:

| When the | cat is a / way^ the mice will \ play

in a dialogue : -| Are you | drinking / gin, daddy?

-| Don't | tell \mum, / lassie. When your | mum is a way | Daddy will \ play.
(J. Osborne)

The communicative orientation and estimated connotation the zoomorphic of proverbs and sayings can be expressed both by means of a separate prosodic sign, and at the expense of a combination of a number of signs.

Intonation comparison the zoomorphic of proverbs and sayings in paradigmatic and tone group showed that in the conditions of a context zoomorphic phraseological units don't lose the phraseological integrity and have certain intonation specifics. System,-level approach to emotionality realization in the text of a proverb allows to reveal isomorphism of various means of its expression, being shown in uniformity of structures, in interrelation of syntactic and prosodic characteristics which, in turn, causes regularities of their relationship and mutual compensation.

The lexical discrepancies connected with unequal efficiency of lexemes in formation of proverbs and sayings, are shown in discrepancy of use as components of phraseological units of concrete words belonging to the same semantic field. These distinctions are explained by inertness of the language traditions, unequal symbolic of certain representatives, and sometimes and the whole categories of lexicon-theme groups, features of semantic partitioning of concepts of a picture of the world. All this is expressed in bright demonstration of national consciousness in language.

Unlike lexical discrepancies grammatical (structural-grammatical) toe-outs of proverbs and sayings can be not only partial, but also full. At the heart of grammatical toe-outs of proverbs and sayings features of the use of grammatical forms and the designs peculiar to these languages most often lie. One of the most common causes of structural toe-outs is distinction in receptions, modes of drive of the syntactic relations and unequal efficiency, so and a role of different means of a syntactic link in synthetic and analytical languages. So, in English the nominal prepositional design (a noun + a pretext of + a noun) has a wide circulation:

Birds of a feather flock together (букв.: “птицы с одним оперением собираются вместе”); *Procrastination is the thief of time* (букв.: “отсрочка крадет время”); *The voice of the people is the voice of*

God (букв.: “голос людей есть голос бога”); *Experience is the mother of wisdom* (букв.: “опыт - учитель дураков”).

CONCLUSION

In this work proverbs and sayings of English and a problem of their translation from English into Russian were investigated. First of all, the analysis of the works containing data on concept and an origin of such phraseological units, as proverbs and sayings was carried out.

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Having studied fully theoretical base of probe and having used the methods of probe specified in introduction, the following problems of adequacy of the translation of proverbs and sayings from English into Russian were revealed:

Distinctions in systems of source language and translating language and features of creation of texts on each of these languages in different degree can limit possibility of full preservation in translation of the contents of the original. Therefore translation equivalence can be based on preservation (and according to loss) the different elements of sense containing in the original. Depending on what part of the contents is transferred in the translation for providing it to equivalence, different levels (types) of equivalence differ. At any level of equivalence the translation can provide Interlingua communication.

In consciousness of the native speaker value of phraseological combinations are fixed just as meaning of separately taken words and the internal form of phraseological unit does not always help to motivate meaning. The prerequisite for tracing is the sufficient motivation of value of phraseological unit and its components. That is loan translation is possible only when the literal translation can bring to the reader true contents of all phraseological unit (instead of meaning of parts). It is feasible, first, concerning figurative phraseological units, mainly metaphorical is fresher than the phraseological units which have kept enough (and true idioms — phraseological unions — the figurative basis isn't perceived almost, and tracing-papers from them seem senseless); it is possible to trace; secondly, a number of proverbs and, first of all, such which don't possess implication. This

method is possible to transfer; thirdly, and some steady comparisons, but only having convinced that the carrier of translating language will apprehend them correctly. The central place in the description of phraseological compliances is taken by a problem of equivalent reproduction of meaning of figurative phraseological units. Semantics of such units represents the difficult informative complex having both subject and logical, and connotative components. The most important of them from the point of view of a compliance choice in translating language is the following:

- figurative component of value of the phraseological unit;
- direct or subject component of value of the phraseological unit, making a basis of an image;
- emotional component of value of the phraseological unit;
- stylistic component of value of the phraseological unit;
- national and ethnic component of value of the phraseological unit.

Essential influence of a national and ethnic component on a choice of translation compliance is shown that from among compliances units of translating language possessing a similar component of value are excluded. The target text is attributed to a foreign-language source (the author of the original), and emergence in translation of national painted phraseological units usually is inappropriate, forcing, for example, the Englishman to speak about such realities and to exclaim Here to you, Вот тебе, бабушка, и Юрьев день! Assuming that his interlocutors know that it means.

There are three main types of compliances to figurative phraseological units of the original. The identical figurative meaning is conveyed in translating language by means of other image at preservation of all other components of semantics of the phraseological unit: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. - Better a titmouse in hands, than a crane in the sky. Use of compliances of this type provides rather high degree of equivalence than the Russian phraseological unit which doesn't possess pronounced national coloring.

As a result of the carried-out analysis of form and content of a target text of proverbs and sayings from English into Russian in comparison to form and content of the original it is noted that these texts represent the objective facts available to supervision and the analysis.

In translation process certain relations between two texts in different languages (the text of the original and a target text) are established. Comparing such texts, it is possible to open the internal gear of the trans-

lation, to reveal equivalent units, and also to find the changes of form and content happening at replacement of unit of the original by a text unit equivalent to it of the translation.

The comparative analysis of the translations gives the chance to find out how the standard difficulties of the translation connected with specifics of each of languages are overcome, and also what elements of the original remain not transferred in the translation. As a result the description of “the translation facts”, giving a picture of real process turns out.

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