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## THE WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COLOR "BLACK" FROM THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

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#### Keywords:

The general theory of translation, regular correspondence, combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, polysemy, phraseological units

In the article, the author tries to describe the ways of translating problems of the color "black" and the place of literary translation in translating the words, collocations and idioms related to the color "black" and the significance of opinions and approaches of various terms.

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### INTRODUCTION

The theory of translation is subdivided into a general characteristics of translation. The general theory of translation (GTT) has a clearly defined subject matter – the process of translation including its results. The GTT reflects what is common to all types and varieties of translation, such as the translation of fiction, poetry, technical and scientific literature and official documents. As each special branch depends on special branches are mainly concerned with the specifics of each genre.

The main direction in the history of linguistic theory of translation inconceivable the earnest.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Linguistic theories of translation developed by Russian scholars K. I. Retsver and A. V. Flodov, who pioneered in linguistic analyses of translation problems.

They suggested the theories of regular correspondence. They noted, the translation is inconceivable without serious linguistic bases.

They studied two main things while analyzing linguistic phenomena: original language and transforming language. The authors of this theory paid more attention to the typology of relationship between linguistic units and equivalents.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

The translation of phraseological units is not easy matter as it depends on several factor: different combinability of words homonymy, synonymy, and polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which make it necessary to take into account the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have stylistic expressive components in meaning, which usually have a specific national feature. So, it's just 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. If unit of constant context consisting of a dependent and a constant indicator may be called a phraseme.

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 way of translation of some lexical, phraseological units and idioms with the colors.

The translation phraseological units and idioms belongs 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 criteria of it the ornament of lexical, phraseological units and idioms.

The art of literary translation demands us to deal with this problem in an aesthetic taste and translate not word by word, phrase by phrase but try to express their meaning, semantics and emphasis in translated language as in the original one.

We knew every notion has its own lexical and phraseological units. Sometimes they are difficult to translate and keep original version. We should pay our attention and do it as in as in the original one.

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 Nation's own lexical and phraseological units. Here we can observe this in example:

1. *The young man's parents did not want him to marry the woman he had chosen, because they considered themselves **blue blood** and thought their son was too good for her.*

1. *Bu yosh yigitning ota-onasi uning o'zi tanlagan qiz bilan turmush qurishiga qarshi, chunki ular o'zlarini **oqsuyak** hisoblanib, o'g'illarini qizdan haddan ziyod ortiq deb o'ylaydilar.*

Here we have taken the component of "blue blood" in Uzbek as "oqsuyak". But in fact "blue" and "oq" are quite different in lexical meaning.

There is no phraseological units which the word "blue" – "ko'k" in Uzbek language in this meaning.

So, one receive such conclusion from the above example that colors demonstrate different specific features in different Nations.

2. *During the war each house hold was allotted a small amount of sugar and butter each month. If you wanted more, you had to buy it on the **black market**.*

2. *Urush yillarida har oyda bir oilaga cheklangan miqdorda shakar va yog' tarqatilar edi. Agar ko'proq olishni xohlasangiz, **qora bozordan** sotib olishingizga to'g'ri kelardi.*

**Black market – черный рынок – qora bozor.**

The difficulty of translation is completely correspondence.

Now, let's keep to the topic as in the article we are going to discuss the translation problems of the phrases relating to the color "black". Black color symbolized *misfortune, mourning, grief, death* of everything. Black is associable with darkness. It is the embodiment of everything hidden, secret and unknown. Many people associate blackness with night which is in its turn connected with evil and sorcery - "**black magic**" for it is at night that human life is most subject to any danger. In ancient Mexico during ritual human offerings priests faces and hands were painted black. Black eyes are still considered dangerous, envious and evil.

Most evil literature characters are in black. The English called the depressed mood "black dog". The forcing of this color is characteristic of different magic text for example Celtic Charm says "**black stockings, black clothes, black bridle, black lash**".

According to the supposition of English ethnologist, V. Turner, black color, often meaning death, saint of darkness is associated with the unconscious state with the experience of becoming clouded. In many societies white and red symbolize life: when they are united in rituals white is associated with manliness and peace, but both colors mean conscious activity.

There is a connection between black color and sexual attraction. Love passion is concrete with darkness and mystery, so blackness symbolizes something innermost and passionately desired Aral's expression "the blackness of eyes" means the understanding of blackness with the Chinese one.

So black can also have a positive meaning. It is present in this way for instance, in arid areas of Africa where there is very little water and black clouds promise fertility and abundance. People in these areas offer ghosts who sent rain, and their priests are wearing black garments.

Turkish word "**qora**" – "**black**" symbolizes the North, the black sky of which its bright Polar Star served the base for Orientation at night, the same word meant everything big and important "**qora**" even served a title of a person meaning "**great**", "**mightily**".

It is interesting to know that black color of men clothes at first was taken in far from neutral. French writer Alfred de Mousiest wrote: In all the Parisian salons there is an unprecedented thing – men and women had divided into two groups and one of them in white like brides, the others in black like orphans – were looking at each other searchingly. One should not be under a delusion: black suit which is worn nowadays by most men is a horrible symbol:

1. The color of night, completely without light.

E.g. *black clouds, black shoes, black hair.*

2. A dark-skinned race esp. The Negro race.

E.g. a **black American**- **чернокожий американец**-**qora tanli amerikalik.**

3. Very bad, full of anger, hate or evil threatening, hopeless.

E.g. *black despair, black humors.*

Polysemy is characteristic of most words in English. In particular, the color terms are also polysemantic. Now we shall go through **black** color term with its various meanings.

**In the phrases expressing the human behavior:**

*Black ingratitude – noshukurlik*

*Black sheep – isnod keltirgan kishi*

**In the phrases expressing slavery:**

*Black flesh – qora tanli qullar*

*Black code – aybliv moddasi*

**In the phrases expressing magic:**

*Black magic – jodu*

**In the phrases expressing piracy:**

*Black flag – qaroqchilar bayrog'i*

*Black jack – qimor*

**In the phrases expressing sport:**

*The black belt – qora belbog'*

**In the phrases expressing vandalism:**

*Black shirt – bosqinchilar*

**In the phrases expressing the state of work:**

*Things look black. Ishlar chappasiga ketadi.*

**In the phrases expressing the special days:**

*Black Monday – ta'tildan keyingi birinchi ish kuni*

**In the phrases expressing the printing press:**

*Black letter – bosma xarf*

*Black literatures – lotin xariflarida yozilgan kitoblar*

**In the phrases expressing minerals:**

*Black gold – neft, qora oltin*

*Black diamond – toshko`mir*

**In the phrases expressing the secret documents:**

*Black book – jazoga mahkumlar ro`yxati, qora ro`yxat*

**In the phrases expressing medical terms:**

*The black death – o`lat kasalligi*

*Black battle – zahar*

**In the phrases expressing the natural phenomena:**

*Black frost – qaxraton sovuq*

**In the phrases expressing military terms:**

*Black hole – aybdorlarni qamash uchun maxsus joy*

**In the phrases expressing bad behavior:**

*To give somebody a black eye – ko`zini ko`kartirmoq*

*To beat somebody black and blue – do`pposlamoq*

To sum up, this article is devoted to the study of language units expressing the black color terms in English. Nowadays the color has found its reflection in many phases of human life, in literature, in music and many others.

From the above examples it's seen that very meaning in long age and every difference in meaning is signaled either by the form of the word itself or by the context. The complexity or the semantic structure of the word in general and the color terms in particular, explained by the fact is a reflection of nature, of people life and culture including their history,

traditions and other such like factors which are sometimes full of contradictions and deep unity. The symbolism of color emerging from the human history, customs, made of life and psychology will be considered.

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