

Translation peculiarities of collocations

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Abstract: *The importance of collocation in literary text arises from the fact that collocations are one of the fixed expressions that are used by authors or writers to express figurative meanings, traditions, religious beliefs ideology. This paper defines diverse features of translation of collocation. In this article there was given various ways of translating lexical units.*

Key words: *Collocations, literary texts, the importance of collocation, collocational structures.*

Collocations are considered as one of the essential cohesive devices in any text. In literary texts, collocations play a vital role in the text cohesion, in addition to the fact that collocations reflect a part of culture. According to Shunnaq, literary texts have an influence on the recipients due to the cultural, religious and translational principals they have. [7, P.12] Thus, paying more attention to the translation of literature is a must since it helps in bridging the gap between cultures. This important duty of translation requires have well-skilled translators who should be not only bilingual, but bicultural. The importance of collocation in literary text arises from the fact that collocations are one of the fixed expressions that are used by authors or writers to express figurative meanings, traditions, religious beliefs an ideology. The translation of the unqualified translators may result in mistranslate the collocation, meaning loss and producing a collocation that looks odd for the recipients. [8, P.18] By investigating the collocations in a literary work and its translation, the present study aims at discussing the reasons behind the translation errors of collocations that are committed by two translators. The study tends to apply the collocational errors model suggested by Baker, which reveals the reasons behind translation errors of collocations. [1, P.18]

A number of linguists, translators and interpreters have realized the concept of collocation as an obstacle or a problem; amongst those are Palmer, Hussein, Bahns&Eldaw, Baltova, Brashi, and so on. Collocational competence, which refers to the acquaintance and knowledge of collocation is unequivocally deemed a pivotal requirement for the purpose of foreign/second language mastery and therefore, for translation/interpreting. Speaking and writing a foreign/second language in the same way as that of its native speakers require observing collocations and applying them in the language production. Hence, collocational competence may well stand as a high linguistic level of language proficiency that translators/interpreters as well as foreign/second language learners should achieve.

The translation of collocations has long been a constant problem in the field of translation theory and practice. Translators encounter a real challenge in matching the appropriate nouns with the appropriate nouns, the appropriate adjectives with the appropriate nouns, the appropriate verbs with the appropriate nouns, etc. Such problem emanates from the fact that different languages realize and configure collocations in different ways. Furthermore, the equivalents of words that may collocate in a particular language may not necessarily collocate in another.

A number of translation scholars have addressed the concept of collocation as a problematic area in translation, amongst them are Beekman & Callow, Emery, Newmark, Hatim & Mason, Baker, Smadja and others. Newmark claims that realizing and recognizing a collocation are considered amongst the most pivotal problems in translating. He goes on to argue that translation is at times an ongoing struggle until the translator finds the appropriate collocations in the receptor language. [6, P.41]

Brashi claims that collocation can be viewed as a concept falling between syntax and lexis. [3, P.29] Such notion supports the view that language competence is best described as a process of interaction between syntax and lexis. Beekman & Callow view the translation of collocations as an appealing feature in the translators' work and a criterion against which the competence of the translators is assessed. [2, P.54] The translation of collocations usually demands deep knowledge as there is often no equivalence between collocational structures within different languages. Hatim & Mason assert that one crucial problem that often confronts the translators resides chiefly in the production of the appropriate collocations in the receptor language. [4, P.32]

They further add that the effect of the source language will always be there on the target text, even if produced by expert translators, a matter which would ultimately result in making unnatural collocations. Baker claims that collocations across languages are generally arbitrary. Heliel believes that collocations cause real problems in translating. [5, P.32] He goes on to explain that while free combinations are flexibly constructed, collocations pose a real challenge for translators when rendering texts from English into other languages and vice versa. Lexical items that collocate with many other words create obstacles for translators. Translators encounter major problems in finding the appropriate equivalent in the receptor language, which may not exist in ordinary bilingual dictionaries.

Finally, the present paper argues that the translation of English collocations into Uzbek can be a flexible practice if Uzbek possesses the equivalent collocation while the literal meaning of the whole English collocation is intended. The translator can still find an appropriate equivalent collocation in Uzbek, even if the literal meaning of the first word in the English collocation is not intended. This, however, requires the translator to find a word in Uzbek that conveys the intended meaning of the word in English and collocates with the other Uzbek word simultaneously.

All in all, that the translator may resort to make use of a free construction in Uzbek to stand for the English collocation concerned. This often takes place if Uzbek does not possess an equivalent collocation to the English collocation as the literal meaning of the latter is not the intended meaning, the verbs in the former and the latter differ in terms of type and function and/or the verb in the former can convey the intended meaning of the whole English collocation. This research paper has particularly addressed the translation of English verb plus object collocation and English adjective plus noun collocation into Uzbek. It has been restricted to deal with specific issues pertaining to the translation of these two types of English collocation into Uzbek. Further research is needed to examine the reversed process and whether or not the results will be similar to those of the present research. Important research is also required to investigate the translation of English collocations into other languages and vice versa.

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