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НЕПЕРЕВОДИМОСТЬ КАЗАХСКИХ ПОСЛОВИЦ И ИДИОМ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрен феномен непереводимости казахских пословиц и идиомов.

Ключевые слова: притча, идиома, непереводимость.

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UNTRANSLATABILITY OF KAZAKH PROVERBS AND IDIOMS

Resume: This article discusses the phenomenon of untranslatable Kazakh parables and idioms.

Key words: parable, idiom, intolerance.

Kazakh proverbs and idioms entered the treasury of the world culture, they reflect not only the identity and cultural heritage of the Kazakh people, they have absorbed the wisdom of centuries and old enrichment of cultural experience with other people and nations. Proverbs and idioms in the Kazakh language absorbed the strength of the Kazakh spirit, faith in justice, concern for loved ones, family values.

Proverbs and idioms are an integral part of any language. They are a kind of indicator of the richness of the language, we can also understand the culture and values of one or another through proverbs and idioms, and also compare different world views of the nation, thereby making it difficult for translators. Especially it concerns interpreters, when within a few minutes the translator must orient and give an adequate translation of a proverb or idiom, in contrast to a translator who has an unlimited amount of time and the ability to look into a dictionary or reference book to find the best translation option. When translating proverbs or idiom, one should also take into account the peculiarities of the context in which they are used, since they can be translated in different ways.

The issue in translating Kazakh proverbs and idioms is that translator has to study and analyze it from the ethnolinguistic aspect because they carry nation's values, culture, way of

thinking. It is troublesome for an interpreter to translate proverbs and idioms which has archaisms, historicisms that are effortlessly seen by local speakers.

After all, the work of the translator is to create the translation that is most adequate for the recipient to understand, and this means choosing the best equivalent for the translated proverb or idiom.

A lot of studies have been done on this subject. Due to its national and stylistic coloring, proverbs and idioms have always attracted the attention of linguistic scholars, as well as those learning foreign languages. Obviously, for a translator beginner, proverbs and idioms seem incomprehensible, and sometimes just ridiculous, especially when they are directly translated into foreign language.

Thus, it is very difficult for a person who is not native speaker to understand these expressions; There is a risk of interpreting it in the wrong way. Meanwhile, foreign speech can be saturated with such idiomatic expressions, which will certainly create certain barriers to communication. Such barriers are tied to differences in the perception of the world by a particular nation, culture, which is directly related to the concept of a linguistic picture of the world.

There are many classifications of methods for translating the paremic layers of the language. Kazakhstan authors N. Zhalgasov and Usenova V. in their scientific article “Some features of the translation of proverbs from Kazakh to English”, distinguish the following ways of translating them:

1. Translation using equivalents. Mono equivalent - constant equivalent match. Poly equivalents are two or more equivalents of Kazakh proverbs into the translated language, of which the best one is selected for translation;

2. A calque is used when translating, without equivalent units, the source language into the translated language. Calque can be:

- a. complete;

- b. partial;

3. Analog. It is the result of a translation by analogy or selecting one of several synonyms;

4. The descriptive translation is to convey the meaning of the proverb of the original with the help of a more or less common explanation. It serves to explain the elements of the original of a purely national character.

The author of many fundamental works, textbooks and scientific articles Kunin A.V. provides the following classification of methods for translating proverbs:

1. Full equivalents;
2. Partial equivalents:
 - a. partial lexical equivalent.
 - b. partial grammatical equivalent;
3. Calque or literal translation of phraseological units in the presence of full or partial equivalent;
4. Literalism;
5. "Overtone" translation;
6. Descriptive translation.

Let's consider some of the most striking examples of the translation of modern Kazakh proverbs into English:

Адамнан ала да қуады, құла да туады. Literal translation: Human can give birth to the white-spotted or light brown, which means nobody is the same. My translation: Kind or evil person come from the same background. English equivalent of this proverb: 1) No garden is without its weeds; Every family has its black sheep. In this case, the meaning is not understandable without analyzing each word and the main message. And we can observe archaisms, for example: құла, means brown. It's not widely used in everyday life and even in the written language. That's why only after defining its' meaning it becomes clear.

When comparing such proverbs in Kazakh and English languages, you can see the same message, but difference in imagery. Partial lexical equivalence method was used, here.

Бір құмалақ бір қарын майды шірітеді.

Literal translation: One dung rots a belly fat. In this case, there is no correlation between dung and fat. So, without defining its' meaning it can be difficult to understand. My translation: One bad person can damage the good reputation of the whole community. After defining its' meaning, it became easier to find its' equivalence. English equivalent: The fly in

the ointment; One scabby sheep infects the whole flock; One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel; One drop of poison infects the whole tun of wine.

Translation of idioms is a difficult translation task, and the choice of the most successful solution depends on a combination of many linguistic and extralinguistic factors, as well as on the skill of the translator. Let's consider the following idioms:

- 1) Екі көзі төрт болды. It means to be frightened. English equivalent: To jump out of one's skin.
- 2) Әпербақан means rude person or a petty tyrant. It's equivalent in English: bull in a china shop.

The main difficulties in translating were caused by a combination of two aspects - linguistic and cultural. In the theory of translation, a unified concept is developed for translating proverbs and idiomatic expressions into another language, based on their classification, which we described above. No one gives a precise definition of these untranslatable proverbs or idioms. Methods such as partial equivalence, omitting, calque, descriptive translation were used. In order to translate correctly, each proverb or idiom needs individual approach. But, when translating the ethnolinguistic aspect should be taken into account, because they carry nation's values, culture, way of thinking, which will be useful to make the correct translation.

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