THE WAYS AND FEATURES OF TRANSLATING BINOMIAL PAIRS FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH (ON THE MATERIAL OF "FARHOD AND SHIRIN" BY ALISHER NAVOI)

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ARTICLEINFO.	**Abstract**
Keywords: literary translation, binomial pairs, reversible binomials, irreversible binomials, conjunctions, links, degree of translability, translation technique, translation methods.	This article analyzes the degree of translating binomial pairs and compare the lingua stylistic peculiarities of the original and their correspondence with their translations into the English language. We have also overviewed different types of binomial pairs falling into five categories i.e. rhyming binomials, with alliteration and binomial pairs joining by different linking words. Considering two language's possibilities of adequacy in lexical, phonological and semantic fields, we have broadly applied comparative typological methods in translation. Furthermore, basing on some scholar's theories, we have attempted to find appropriate equivalencies in two languages between irreversible binomials, and reversible ones. The object of the research is prose adaptation of Alisher Navoi's epic "Farhod and Shirin" done by G.Gulom and translated by Azam Abidov from Uzbek into English.

INTRODUCTION

All works of Alisher Navoi are becoming known to the world. Especially, his Divan "Khamsa" has already taken a special place in the world literature. Each poem is a result of great poet's intelligence. Assuming it as the main object of translating into English, we realized that Navoi was great linguist who could use a variety of language units in one epic poem. Accordingly, this requires from a specialist high creativity and professionalism interpreting the original message into target language. In addition the translator needs to have high command of the both languages.

Especially literary translation of the text requires researching, invention, resourcefulness, empathy, disclosure of creative individuality from the translator.

The difficulty in translation just lies in the fact that both the content and the style are already existent in the original and as a result, one will have to do ones best to reproduce them as they are in quite a different language.

The most particular problems that the translators face in literary translation include- illegible text, missing references, several constructions of grammar, dialect terms and neologisms, archaic and historical words, untranslatability, particular cultural specific references such as realia.

Along with researching above mentioned problems we tried to focus on the translating binomial pairs of epic poem "Farhod and Shirin" as they were broadly used by Navoi. As binomial pairs are being language specific, the translator should carefully study lexical, phonological and semantic features of each pairs both in SL and TL.

Now, before investigating binomial pairs, we should look through the definitions of scholar to them. According to Gustaffson, binomials – as a subcategory of collocation- consist of two words from the same category which are joined with a linguistic link. Like collocations, binomials are mostly language specific.[5;12] Therefore, getting familiar with binomials for any translator is an important task which is usually overlooked. Binomial is a linguistic phenomenon, which despite its presence and pervasiveness in nearly all languages is an insufficiently researched area and has not received the attention it deserves. Binomials, also known as word-pairs, doublets, twin formulae or freezes, are pairs of coordinated members of the same grammatical category, e.g. man and wife, to have and to hold, dead or alive, for and against, etc.

THE MAIN PART

Yakov Malkiel defines binomials as "a sequence of two words pertaining to the same form-class, placed on an identical level of syntactic hierarchy, and ordinarily connected by some kind of lexical link".[10;6] Gustafsson, further explains that a binomial consists of two members which are in parallel relation to one another. She distinguishes between irreversible binomials, if the order is fixed, and reversible ones, if it is not. Another distinction is made between formulaic and unformulaic binomials, the difference defined as "the former are permanent and fixed combinations in the language while the latter are temporary but fill the semantic and syntactic requirements" [5; 9]. There is other expressions referring to or used in connection with the term of binomials. In linguistic studies words like repetition and intensification may be found. In a general sense, some do not cover all cases of binomials; on the other hand binomials are considered "only one of the several phenomena of intensification". Even various modifications of word pair also appear paired words, repetitive word pairs or twin formula (the German term in translation). Bhatia defines such constructions as "a sequence of two or more words or phrases belonging to the same grammatical category having some semantic relationship and joined by some syntactic device such as 'and' or 'or'" present-day lexicographic studies have categorized binomials as fixed expressions or multi-word units[2;108]. Nevertheless, it seems that binomials can be placed on a cline of fixedness: from frozen and irreversible pairs to binomials coined on the spur of the moment, which still display common features with other binomial constructions. The word order of a binomial pair is usually fixed.

The role of fixed expressions in language has become an important focus of study in linguistics, particularly in light of the idiom principle proposed by Sinclair, which implied that a large part of the language we produce is pre-patterned and formulaic. What follows is that language cannot be solely understood as a product of regular grammar rules paired up with creative and spontaneous vocabulary use. The degree of fixedness in language depends on many factors, but it seems that without the knowledge and appropriate employment of fixed expressions, proficiency in a given language cannot be attained in a satisfactory manner. This is why studies into fixed expressions have mostly originated in the field of language acquisition [10; 46]. Proficiency in specific areas of discourse and in the creation of specific genres also relies on the appropriate use of fixed expressions, including binomials.

Moreover, one of the other characteristic features binomials, which make its acquisition a thorny area for both second language learners and translators, is that they occur almost exclusively in a specific order. The first thing to notice about binomials is that the two main word or better to say conjuncts come from the same word class. The link which joins the two conjuncts mostly is 'and', less frequently 'or', 'to', 'by', 'neither' and rarely 'against', 'but', 'after' or even sometimes without any lexical link. There are different constraints in translation of binomials and different experts have studied binomials and find a rationale behind binomials and conjunctions. Therefore, it is the translator's task to find the best strategy for translating binomials.

Here are some of the most common binomials, split into five categories:

1. Binomial pairs joined by 'and'.
2. Binomial pairs joined by 'or'.
3. Binomial pairs with alliteration.
4. Rhyming binomial pairs.
5. Binomial pairs joined by other words.

Even if the above-mentioned rules were universal, it would not be surprising that different languages align the conjuncts differently; for, the same notion in two languages is represented by different words with different

phonological features. There are some similarities and dissimilarities between Uzbek and English in forming binomials. In English the words or phrases belonging to the same grammatical category having some semantic relationship are joined by above mentioned ways, while in Uzbek most of them are joined by dash and sometimes with the help of the word '*yoki'(or)* and with some case suffixes. For instance, *'peace and quiet'- 'tinch-totuv'*, *'now or never'-'hozir yoki hech qachon', 'one to one'-'birga-bir', 'tit for tat'-'qonga-qon, jonga-jon','little by little'-'oz-ozdan'*

Malikiel , Melinkoff and Gustafsson classify binomials according to the semantic relationship of their elements. To Gustafsson, binomials can be classified as :

a. Synonymous – *last will and testament*;

b. antonymous – *in person or by proxy*;

c. complementary- *shoot and kill*. [8;133]

Malkiel classifies them as:

a. near synonyms-*null and void*;

b. complementary- *assault and battery*;

c. opposite -*assets and liabilities*;

d. subdivision- *months and years*

e. consequence- *shot and killed* [13; 78]

Melinkoff uses the terms:

a. worthless doubling-*force and effect*

b. useful doubling-*full faith and credit*

 Navoi broadly used binomials in his divan -"Khamsa". There are pairs of adverbs, pairs of nouns as well as pairs of adjectives and pairs of verbs used in "Farhod and Shirin". The translator Azam Abidov used different methods and techniques like, lexical and grammatical transformations to give appropriate equivalents for those in the source text. We can divide the binomials used in "Farhod and Shirin" into following categories when translated:

1.   Binomials which fully correspond in meaning, function and form. According to Parts of Speech they are subdivided into groups which contains noun, adjectival and adverbial pairs:

a)   Noun pairs which are linked with the conjunction ***'and'*** *in translation*: o'y-fikrlar-thoughts *and* opinions, tun-kun- day *and* night, rasm-rusumlar-customs *and* rituals

Ex.: Uning yorug' *o'y-fikrlari* quyoshday ravshan, lekin uning ko'ngli bundan ham porloq edi. [1;24]

Tr.: His *thoughts and opinions* held the power of the sun, but his heart was even more lithesome [2;19]

Erlik sha'nimga bo'ladigan *nomus-orni* aytmaysizmi?

Tr.: What would happen to my *manhood and honor*?

b)   Adjectival pairs are: *yam-yashil-verdant , xilma-xil-various*

However, translator used for this binomial pairs other equivalent like, exterior and interior which describing the castle's design and patterns.

Tr.: "Bahoriy" deb nomlangan qasrning bezaklari bitgach, uning ichu tashini gul rang bilan qopladilar. [1;38]

TR.: When the castle named Spring was finished, they covered its interior and exterior [2;43]

c) Adverbial pairs: у ер-бу ерда-here and there, boshdan-oyoq, and others

Ex.: ...ko'kdagi har bir zarracha hammasi unga darxol boshdan-oyoq ma'lum bo'lib qolardi.[1;24]

Tr.: ...the grand design of every single object in the sky was intimately known him from head to heel [2;19]

2. Binomials which partially correspond either in form or meaning.

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Some binomials in Uzbek don't have English corresponding equivalence in form. Even though, the structure is different, the meaning and the function is the same. When translating most of the binomial pairs the translator uses more one word equivalents of given phrases even though there are enough binomial pairs in English. for example for noun pairs such as, *asbob-uskunalar-* '*tools*' was used in translation. There are some examples taken from the epic poem:

Qarindosh-uruġʻlar- relatives;

Ota-ona- parents;

Avlod-ajdod- ancestors;

Kiyim-kechak- clothes;

Eb-ziynat-garnishes;

Mol-mulk- property;

Related binomials such as,

ming-minglab- thousands

ikki-uch- a few

Here we give some exmples form epic poem:

Ex.: <u>*Xilma-xil*</u> yoqimli asboblar yasalardi [1;37]

Tr.: He fashioned <u>*various*</u> tools [2;41]

Basing on scientists classifications we can also divide the binomial pairs used in the translation of "Farhod and Shirin" into some types as;

a.   near synonyms

b.   antonymous

c.   subdivision

d.   consequence

Ex.: Bu uylarning *ichu-tashu* bitguncha shaxzoda Farhod ham shu tarzda toshyoʻnar va rassom boʻlib oldi [1;38]

Tr.: Thus, while the structures were finished form *inside and out*, Farhod too became both an engraver and painter [2;41]

There are some binomial pairs which of those translations don't correspond if they are translated word for word. One should find the equivalence of those binomials which give the close meaning in target language according to their frequency. For instance: *suit and tie- kostyum- shim(kostyum-galstuk);*

When comparing two languages' possibilities in binomial pairs one is confronted by a number of similarities. Both languages have synonymous and antonymous pairs, reversible and irreversible binomials and rhyming binomials. Synonymous pairs such as 'rules and regulations'-'qonun-qoidalar*'*, antonymous pairs such as 'dead or alive'-'oʻlikmi-tirikmi*'*, repetitive pairs 'more and more'- koʻpdan-koʻp, rhyming binomials 'hustle and bustle'- 'shoshib-pishib*'* manifest our sentences.

"In the typical newspaper headline *Cold and snow grip the nation* it is proper to set off the segment "cold and snow" as a binomial, if one agrees so to label the sequence of two words pertaining to the same form-class, placed on an identical level of syntactic hierarchy, and ordinarily connected by some kind of lexical link. There is nothing unchangeable or formulaic about this particular binomial: Speakers are at liberty to invert the succession of its members (snow and cold . . .) and may with impunity replace either snow or cold by some semantically related word (say, "wind or ice"). However, in a binomial such as "odds and ends" the situation is different: The succession of its constituents has hardened to such an extent that an inversion of the two kernels--*ends and odds--would be barely understandable to listeners caught by surprise. "Odds and ends", then, represents the special case of an irreversible binomial" [10; 65].

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Most Uzbek binomials also irreversible or we can say they are fixed expressions. The reason what makes binomials irreversible is that there is strict rules to form Uzbek binomials:

1. Using dash between pairs: *idish-tovoq- pots and pans*;

2. Adding suffixes to the second part: *ming-minglab-thousands*, *oz-ozdan-little by little*;

3. Using less notional or less general word in the second part: *mayda-chuyda-odds and ends*.

CONCLUSION

If we inverse their places there would appear confusions to understand the full meaning and misusing the grammar according to linguistic norms. For instance, the binomials "*idish-tovoq*" is used for all types of "dishes" (*plate, cup, spoon, fork, pot)* and renders to plurality in Uzbek. *Tovoq va idish* is used when speaker doesn't mean all the types of dishes, but only two types of *for shallow container of pottery*. And in this situation they are not binomials.

As we have mentioned above, in some binomials in Uzbek there are used meaningless word in the second part in order to give a rhyming sound to the first part. As a rule notional word must be put in the first part. Otherwise, we can spoil the meaning by using incorrect grammar rules. In *"mayda-chuyda"*, *mayda* means small, minor, limited size. The word "*chuyda*" doesn't exist in Uzbek as an independent word. It can be only used with the word *"mayda"* as binomial pairs. In Uzbek this type of formation mostly occurs in rhyming binomial pairs in order to exaggerate the sentence expressed.

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