

procedure, some particular mental tasks, over the span of which based on the past information the classification of the new information happens which is thought about the degree of new etymological units event.

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**TRANSLATION OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS FROM ENGLISH INTO  
RUSSIAN, AND ITS PECULIARITIES**

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**Abstract:** The article contains a classification of proverbs and sayings according to their meaning, usage and lexical composition, touches on the reasons causing difficulties in translation. It shows the factors that affect the translation of proverbs and sayings, the problems encountered in this process and their solutions. The article emphasizes the importance and the role of the paremic layer of the language, as well as definitions of proverbs and sayings. It is worth noting that the recommendations that are given in the article are both theoretical and practical. The article discusses proverbs and sayings in accordance with the topic.

**Keywords:** equivalent, monoequivalent, polyequivalent, phraseological unit, translation, grammatical plan, figurative plan, paremic layer.

Proverbs should be distinguished from sayings. In the dictionary of Russian proverbs and sayings V.P. Zhukovby proverbs means short folk

sayings that have both a literal and figurative plan or only a figurative plan and, in grammatical terms, comprise complete sentences. Sayings mean short folk sayings that have only a literal plan and grammatically represent complete sentences. In a comparative analysis of English proverbs and sayings, we came to the conclusion that the proverbs always teach, give advice and imply the possibility of not making a mistake, while the sayings only analyze what happened.

The main difficulties in translating English proverbs and sayings, in our opinion, are that proverbs and sayings are a kind of reflection of the picture of the world, worldview, values and cultural traditions of their people. It is often difficult for a translator to interpret proverbs and sayings containing realities (toponyms, anthroponyms, hydronyms) that are easily perceived by native speakers. But the problem is not only in translation. 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 and saying. There are many classifications of methods for translating the paremic layer of the language. In their scientific article "Some features of the translation of proverbs and sayings from English into Russian", Kazakhstan authors N.M. Zhalgasov and V. Usenova distinguish the following ways of translating proverbs and sayings:

1. Translation using equivalents. Monoequivalent - constant equivalent match. Polyequivalents are two or more equivalents of English proverbs into the translated language, of which the best one is selected for translation.

2. The tracing method is used when translating, without equivalent units, the source language into the translated language. Tracing can be: a. complete; b. partial;

3. An analogue is the result of a translation by analogy by selecting one of several synonyms. 4. A 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., in turn, provides the following classification of methods for translating proverbs and sayings: 1. Full equivalents 2. Partial equivalents: a. partial lexical equivalent; b. partial grammatical equivalent; 3. Tracing or literal translation of phraseological units in the presence of full or partial equivalent. 4. Literalism 5. Overtone translation 6. Descriptive translation V.N. Komissarov, L.F. Dmitrieva, S.E. Kuntsevich, E.A. Martinkevich, N.F. Smirnova distinguish four main ways of translating figurative phraseology: 1. Phraseological equivalent method 2. Method of phraseological analogue 3. Literal translation of phraseological units (tracing) 4. Descriptive translation Having studied a number of classical and modern works in the field of translation of phraseological units, proverbs

and sayings, we can say the following: there are several ways to translate English proverbs and sayings into Russian, which are part of the classifications. The classification data are constructed by the authors depending on the degree of completeness of the transmission of the meaning of the proverb and saying, the selection of correspondence in the language of translation, the transformational method of translation. The main task of the translator is to understand, analyze and rethink the proverb or saying before choosing an adequate way to translate it. This directly depends on how the recipient of the translation will perceive and appreciate the translated phraseological unit. Would like to study some of the most striking examples of the translation of modern English proverbs and sayings into Russian: 1. *Appetite comes with eating.*—*Аппетит приходит вовремя еды.* 2. *To read between the lines.*—*Читать между строк.* Analyzing the translation method used in this case we are faced with the full equivalent, or rather the mono equivalent of the English phraseological unit. Here, the translation coincides completely with the original in meaning, lexical composition, imagery, stylistic orientation and grammatical structure.

3. *To make amountain out of a molehill.* — *Делать из мухи слона.* 4. *To tell tale sout of school.* — *Выносить сору из избы.* 5. *To kill two birds with one stone.* — *Убить двух зайцев одним выстрелом.*

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