



 Research Article

THE LEXIC-SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATION OF TRANSLATING THE NAMES OF TREES IN KOREAN FAIRY TALES

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ABSTRACT

All the plants in Korean fairy tales have a symbolic meaning. In the process of translation, of course, it is necessary to take into account the image of the plant, the reason for its participation in the fairy tale. Because in some places it is better to make changes, to translate literally or figuratively.

KEYWORDS

Plant, tree, lexic-semantic transformation, translation, fairy tale.

INTRODUCTION

In Korean fairy tales, imagery is widely covered. The names of the plants mainly reflect some elements of Buddhism. It is also reported in some

sources that the Chinese and Korean images are close.

Analysis of the Korean fairy tale “하늘은 안다 (hanrn anda)- The sky knows” :

“그런데 농부는 그 순간 한 가지 생각이 떠올랐습니다. 그래서 농부는 도토리에 맞아 아픈 이마를 문지르며 말했어요. “역시 하늘은 나보다 잘 알아, 만약 저 도토리 대신에 그 큰 수박이 나무에 달렸더라면 무슨 일이 일어났겠어? 내 이마는 박살이 났을 거야” 하고 말이지요. 노인은 그저 껄껄 웃었습니다[1,34]-
kronde nongbunin ki sungan han kaji senggagi toollassimnida. Kreso nongbunin totorie maja apn imarl munjirimyo maressoyo. “Yokshi hanrn napoda chal ara, manyak cho toto’ri teshine ki kn supagi namue tallyotoramyon musn iri ironaggeso? Ne imanin paksari nasslkoya” hago marijiyo. No’inin kjo kkolkol ussottamnida”

Translation:

But the farmer suddenly thought, and rubbed his aching forehead with a black oak, saying, "The sky knows better than I do, what would happen if a big watermelon fell from a tree instead?" I think my forehead is broken. The old man simply laughed.[1,35]

Here “도토리(to’to’ri) - black oak” is the fruit of an oak tree.

Due to the fact that the word is an alternative to the Uzbek language, it was translated using the concretization method. It is difficult to say that

this word is absolutely Uzbek because it is a foreign word.

In Korea, the oak tree means worship of heaven and earth as a symbol of abundance and gratitude. It is considered a miracle tree.[2,35] In this tale, too, the oak tree and its fruit may have been symbolically mentioned as an example to the farmer.

Among the Korean fairy tales, “임금님 귀는 당나귀 귀 (imgmnim kvinin tangnakvi kvi)”- The king's ear is like a donkey's ear", one of the most common names of tree in Korean folklore is the bamboo tree:

“임금님은 몹시 화가 나서, "대나무를 모두 베어버려라!"

명령을 내렸고, 대나무를 모두 베고 나니 아무 소리도 들리지 않았습니다[3]- imgmnim mopshi hvaga naso, “tenamurl modu peoporyora!” myongryongl nryotgo, tenamurl modu pego nani amu sorido tlliji anassimnida”.

Translation:

The king was very angry and said, "Cut off all the bamboos!" When ordered, all bamboo trees were cut down and no sound was heard.

Bamboo is a winter flowering plant. It is always green as a symbol of the strong friendship and beautiful upbringing of the East. Also in Korea, this tree is a Buddhist symbol.



In this passage, “대나무(tenamu)- bamboo” is considered. In fact, in ancient Chinese hieroglyphs (hanjcha), 대(te) means big, 나무(namu) means tree, and means "big tree". Because this tree is an image of a Buddha, Koreans consider it to be the highest among the trees.

However, in translation, there is an alternative to the word, which is given as bamboo in Russian and Uzbek. In this case, it is advisable to translate by the method of concretization.

It is worth mentioning the presence of "hancha" in Korean words. Until now, hieroglyphs have been widely used in Korean writing. Dictionaries have identified 53,000 hieroglyphs.

As the result of translation and analysis of Korean fairy tales it is known that there are so many pros and cons of translating fairy tales. It requires only to know the main methods of translation.

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