

THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS, FEATURES OF THEIR USE

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Abstract

Translation of phraseological units is one of the most complex and interesting problems developed within the framework of modern translation theory. The difficulties of translating phraseological units are explained by the complexity of their semantic structure. Phraseologisms are a kind of "microtexts" that absorb a variety of information about objects of reality. They not only name objects of reality, but also convey information about the psycho-emotional state of the speaker and his emotional attitude to the subject of speech. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the main difficulties of translating phraseological units and ways to overcome them.

Keywords: combination of words, stable phrase, idiomatic phrase, phraseological unit, idiom, idiomatism, phraseme.

In modern science about the Russian language, the term phraseology is used in two meanings: as a scientific discipline that studies phraseological units, or phraseological units, of a language, and as the very composition, or totality, of such units in a language.

The grounds for distinguishing and the right to exist of phraseology along with other linguistic disciplines, for example, lexicology, are determined by objective factors.

Phraseologisms of the Russian language - expressions like kill a worm, the cat cried, carelessly, savras without a bridle, there is nowhere for an apple to fall, keep your pocket wider, mouse stallion, on the yat, under the fly, without a king in the head, the soul has gone to the heels of someone, to the side baking, to the position of vestments, the first swallow of something, wrapping someone around your finger, grated kalach, etc. - the same objective phenomenon as words. The composition of such expressions, despite historical changes, is generally stable and uniform, just as the composition of words and lexical units of a language is stable and

uniform. Phraseological units have been and are in the language; they have been noted throughout its history, as evidenced by ancient written monuments, works of literature of modern times, as well as recordings of live spoken speech.

Until recently (50-60s), the idea was expressed that phraseology as a science is only in the stage of embryonic, “hidden development”, in a state of infancy, “in the cradle”. And although since then the issues of phraseology of the Russian language have received further coverage in a number of books and doctoral dissertations, in a large number of special articles, the phraseology of the language has found its place in courses in general linguistics, in grammatical essays and studies on the history of the literary language and the language of the writer, This statement, to a certain extent, remains essentially true even now.

Some scientists include all stable combinations of words in the phraseological units of the Russian language, while others limit the list of phraseological units of the Russian language to only a certain group of stable phrases. Some scientists include proverbs, sayings, catchphrases, and aphorisms in the phraseology of a language, while others do not. Quite often, phraseological units of the Russian language include various descriptive and analytical figures of speech, complex conjunctions, complex prepositions, compound terms, etc. Some scientists call phraseological units not only phrases such as a humped nose, a thick magazine, early morning, a nervous face, oppressive melancholy, squinting your eyes, hanging your head, etc., but even individual words such as nonsense, confusion, abracadabra, gibberish, nonsense, nonsense, etc., called “one-word idioms.”

To designate a phraseological unit as a unit of language, a variety of terms are used [12]: phraseological expression, phraseological unit, phraseological turn of speech, stable combination of words, stable phrase, idiomatic phrase, phraseological unit, idiom, idiomatism, phraseme, etc. It is quite obvious that with such a difference in the views of scientists on the phraseological unit and on the composition of such units in the language, it is very difficult to draw a correct conclusion about the current state of phraseology of the Russian language as a scientific discipline [1]. Only one thing is indisputable: this can be judged objectively, taking into account both the theoretical level of work on phraseology and the state of practical study of phraseological units of the language, primarily the achievement of a lexicographic description of phraseological units, which has been carried out for a long time.

3. Meanwhile, it is legitimate to highlight two clearly emerging general directions of modern research into the phraseology of the Russian language, directly related to the formulation and solution of questions of the qualitative characteristics of a phraseological unit and the determination, accordingly, of the composition of such units in the language [2].

1) A direction of research, the starting point for which is the recognition that a phraseological unit is a unit of language that consists of words, that is, by its nature, a phrase. Within the boundaries of this direction, the problem of determining the object of study of phraseology is solved, naturally, depending on whether every real phrase is regarded as a phraseological unit

(in this case, a phraseological unit is simply identified with a phrase, equated to it) or only some phrases are qualified as phraseological units [3].

A direction of research, the starting point of which is the statement that a phraseological unit is not a phrase (neither in its form nor in its content), that is, a unit of language that does not consist of words [11]. If a word as a lexical unit really exists in language (and in speech) only in the unity of form and content, then there are no words in this understanding as part of a phraseological unit.

Phraseology (gr. phrasis, genus from phraseos - expression + logos - teaching) is a branch of linguistics in which lexically indivisible combinations of words are studied, i.e. special phraseological units [4]. Phraseology is also called the totality of non-free combinations characteristic of a language (as vocabulary is the totality of all the words of a language). In this meaning, a synonymous phrase is more often used - phraseological composition (cf. lexical composition).

Phraseologism is the basic unit of the modern phraseological system, a complex, multifaceted unit, difficult to distinguish from the total number of words, and even more so phrases, and therefore difficult to define [5]. The phraseological unit is called the main unit because, in addition to it, the phraseological system often includes, firstly, phrases that are often repeated in the same type (such as: space exploration, soft landing, etc.), some of which may be in the stage of phraseologization (for example, soft landing) and after some time acquire the main distinctive features of phraseologisms [6]; secondly, the circle of phraseological units includes such stable phrases and expressions that are not directly related to the phraseological composition (for example, quotes that have become popular, proverbs, etc.). By tradition, they are sometimes included as indecomposable units in modern dictionaries.

Phraseologisms, like words, are subject to existing norms in their use. In this sense, we can definitely talk about their normative and non-normative use [7].

The concept of normative use, mandatory for all speakers, affects different aspects of a phraseological unit: its lexical meaning, its form, lexico-grammatical characteristics, compatibility with words, etc. Therefore, when assessing the facts of deviations from the norm in the use of phraseological units, it is necessary to take into account what These deviations concern the qualitative aspects of phraseological units. Any deviations from the norm are naturally regarded as non-normative use of phraseological units, although not all of them will be erroneous [8]; there are deviations from the norm that are to some extent justified and can be explained either by historically determined changes in language or by the individual speech practice of the writer.

Without a doubt, the expression on a living hand is now also perceived as a contamination of phraseological units, which combines two phraseological units that are synonymous in one of the meanings: on a living thread and in a hurry - 'hastily, hastily, somehow' (to do something - or) [9]. Compare: "The day before yesterday I already heard about this: there will be a park

area here. But since the ring of new outskirts will be completed only in two years, we decided for the time being to completely repair the damaged houses so that people could meet the winter in human conditions” (V. Vitkovich, Roads, meetings, stories). “I met Grigory Andreevich in Stalingrad, shortly after the end of the war, when I walked through the ruins of the city and in the surviving basements and newly built hastily built houses I looked for the residents who had remained here during the days of street fighting in order to write down their memories” (E. Gerasimov, Wild Shores) [10]. Although one cannot ignore the fact that by the living hand it was very widely used in the language of the last century: “It cannot be said that his goods are good and of good quality; everything was done hastily... on the fly: the beef was skinny, the apples were removed unripe, the bricks were half-baked” (Grigorovich, Pakhatnik and Velkhatnik). “From various worthless rubbish, they put together two large booths with their living hands so that workers could live in them until the fall” (Melnikov-Pechersky, On the Mountains). “The stage, put together by a living hand, was barely illuminated by two or three crappy lamps” (Mamin-Sibiryak, Mountain Nest). “There was a fair going on there [on the paddock]. The frames of tents were already sticking out here and there..., the oven was smoking with grease, and there was a smell of pancakes” (Bunin, Village).

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