

THE NATION OF PHRASEOLOGY AND ITS CATEGORICAL SIGNS

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Abstract. This proposal will describe the conception of Phraseology and address its impact on General Linguistics. Working from literature and interviews, we will describe the problems of Phraseological units. We will assess, how to translate phraseological collocations in a proportional way.

Key words: phraseological expressions, idioms, collocations, stylistic nuances, cultural aspects.

Introduction. In linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs and other types of multi – word lexical units, in which the component parts of expressions take on a meaning more specific that, or otherwise not predictable from, the sum of their meanings when used independently. Difficulties in translation of phraseological units start with their recognition in the text. Practically in any language there are several types of phraseological units: The first, fixed in the dictionary and known by everybody. The second, out – of use, but fixed in the dictionary. The third, known only by certain social groups.

In any case, the first and main condition is to be able to recognize phraseological units in the text. The second condition in the process of recognition of phraseological units consist in the skill of analyses their language functions. The third condition, an interpreter could face a problem of national – cultural difference between similar phraseological units in both different languages. This research project will provide overview of phraseological units and their translation.

Literary review. The roots of many phraseological units go back to professional communication. The main source of phraseological combinations is the change of their meanings of interconnected words. Many English phraseologies are

derived from works of art and various literary sources. For example, V. M. Makienko ‘Phraseology of the learned and of the learner’ (2017) the author proves phraseologies’ relevance to the literary sources. ‘The role of Phraseological units in nowadays English Periodicals’ D. I. Abdukadirova. The author counted that, the main stages of the translation process.

Results and discussions. The first stage of this study consists in the skill of analyses their language functions. For example, the conflict between extended sense and direct meaning is used by the author for description of esthetic, emotional and other associations, but also for creation of humoristic effect. Moreover, phraseological units could be fixed by any layer of society. And they have different stylistic nuances: these could be the grand style, neutral style and low style or slang expressions. For example, the phraseological expression *when Queen Ann was alive*, in which the sense could be explained as “в незапамятные времена” or to save the direct meaning “при дворе королевы Анны”. This phraseological expression cannot be translated into Russian as “при царе Горохе”, because this time is not connected with the signs of the reference text such as: ladies, intrigues, balls. It would be correct to translate it as “при дворе короля Артура” or any royal name which is well-known to Russian readers or to translate more general “как в средневековье”. Secondly, interpreters and translators sometimes confuse the parts of phraseological units, so we need to be more attentive to them. Take for instance, in the English language there are two closely similar phraseological expressions, these are *every tree is known by its fruits* and *as the tree, so the fruit* in translation they get different forms: “узнается дерево по его плодам” (the person is recognized with his deals) and “яблоко от яблони не далеко падает” (as bad signs are sent hereditably). We should also point out the famous case of wrong translation, which was connected with the translation of the Russian phraseological expression *кузькина мать*. It happened in 1960 when N. S. Khurshev addressed to American people, his interpreter translated the Russian expression literary “Kuzma’s mother”. The Americans were shocked. They did not understand how it is connected with the mother of Kuzma and

who “this Kuzma” was. The correct translation of this expression is *to make it hot for somebody*. Thirdly, the most productive way is the skill of selection of contradict units in text, as a rule, exactly the forthcoming of such units indicates an extended sense. For example, by that time he had reached the condition to see *pink elephants*. If we translate this phrase literally, i.e. “розовые слоны” it forms us an unmeaning context. From these facts, we may conclude that if we see the expression, which is logically contradicts the context, we can put down it like a probable phraseological unit. There are a lot of complications in translation of phraseological units and the rules of the best idiom translation, which we would show below.

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can say if we want to avoid curious moments in translation, we need to pay our attention to phraseological expressions. There is no doubt we have one main thing, we can explain the sense of phraseological expressions if their meaning is unknown for us. Sometimes, interpreters and translators could implant the phraseological units with cultural aspect in target language.

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