

УДК: 811.111

DOI 10.33514/1694-7851-2024-1-225-230

Чэн Мэйсин

магистрант

И. Арабаев атындагы Кыргыз мамлекеттик университети

Бишкек ш.

836980186@qq.com

Эргешбаева Н.А.

филология илимдеринин кандидаты, доцент,

И. Арабаев атындагы Кыргыз мамлекеттик университети

Бишкек ш.

nuris-abd@mail.ru

КЫТАЙ ТИЛИНДЕГИ ИДИОМАЛАР ЖАНА АЛАРДЫН АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕГИ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТТЕРИ

Аннотация. Бул макалада кытай жана англис тилдериндеги идиомалардын мааниси, келип чыгышы жана колдонулушундагы окшоштуктарды жана айырмачылыктарды аныктоо жана алынган эки тилдеги идиомалардын эквиваленттерин салыштыруу максатында изилдөө жүргүзүлдү. Ошондой эле идиома бардык тилдердеги кепте кездешип, анын ажырагыс бөлүгү болуп саналгандыктан, үйрөнүп жаткан тилди терең түшүнүү үчүн идиомаларды изилдөөнүн маанилүүлүгү каралат. Макалада кытай жана англис тилдериндеги идиомаларында камтылган бай маданий мурастар жана тилдик көп түрдүүлүк баса белгиленет.

Негизги сөздөр: идиомалар, кытай жана англис тилдери, эквивалент, эмоционалдык боёк, чэнгю, легенда.

Чэн Мэйсин

магистрант

Кыргызский государственный университет имени И. Арабаева

г. Бишкек

836980186@qq.com

Эргешбаева Н.А.

кандидат филологических наук, доцент,

Кыргызский государственный университет имени И. Арабаева

г. Бишкек

nuris-abd@mail.ru

ИДИОМЫ В КИТАЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. В данной работе проводится сравнительный анализ идиом в китайском (chengyu) и английском языках, с целью: выявить сходства и различия в их значении, происхождении и использовании, определить эквивалентные идиомы в обоих языках. Рассматривается важность изучения идиомы для глубокого понимания изучаемого языка, ведь эти формы речи встречаются во всех языках, и являются ее неотъемлемой частью. В статье подчеркивается

богатое культурное наследие и лингвистическое разнообразие, заключенное в идиомах как китайского, так и английского языков.

Ключевые слова: идиомы, китайский и английский языки, эквивалент, эмоциональная окраска, чэньюй, легенда.

Chen Meixin

Master's student

Kyrgyz State University after named I. Arabaev

Bishkek c.

836980186@qq.com

Ergeshbaeva N.A.

Candidate of philological science, associate professor,

Kyrgyz State University after named I. Arabaev

Bishkek c.

nuris-abd@mail.ru

IDIOMS IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract. This article conducts a comparative analysis of idioms in Chinese (chengyu) and English, with the aim of: identifying similarities and differences in their meaning, origin and use, identifying equivalent idioms in both languages. The importance of studying idioms for a deep understanding of the language being studied is considered, because these forms of speech are found in all languages and are an integral part of it. The article underscores the rich cultural heritage and linguistic diversity encapsulated within idioms in both Chinese and English languages.

Key words: idioms, Chinese and English languages, equivalent, emotional coloring, chengyu, legend.

INTRODUCTION

One of the relevant areas of modern linguistics is comparative linguacultural, which studies the reflection of universal and idiolectic features of culture in units of different languages. The national and cultural specificity of languages and the universal patterns manifested in languages are especially clearly represented in their lexical and phraseological fund.

It is known that idioms in all languages are the most valuable heritage in linguistics, which reflects not only customs, traditions, national culture and humor, but also the history of the people. Idioms are stable figures of speech that do not undergo any changes over time. The origin of idioms goes back centuries. The source of a lot of idioms in the Chinese language is folk and classical literature and English idioms are closely related not only to literature, but also to ancient mythology and history.

The purpose of the article is to explore and compare idioms in the Chinese and English languages, highlighting their cultural significance and linguistic characteristics. The study aims to delve into the meanings, and usage of idioms in the Chinese language and find equivalents in English. By conducting a comparative investigation, the article seeks to uncover similarities and differences between Chinese chengyu and English idioms, providing insights into the cultural and linguistic nuances inherent in each language's expression. The purpose is to deepen understanding of idiomatic language use and appreciate its importance in cross-cultural communication and language learning.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The term "idioms" was first introduced by the English linguist L.P. Smith. According to L.P. Smith "This element is composed of what we call "idioms»; but, as the word has various meanings " Idiom " is sometimes used, in English as in French, to describe the form of speech peculiar to a people or nation. We also use " idiom " for the meaning expressed by the French word idiotism, that is to say, those forms of expression, of grammatical construction, or of phrasing, which are peculiar to a language, and approved by its usage, although the meanings they convey are often different from their grammatical or logical signification" [3, p.168].

Idioms are a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the denotation of each word on its own.

According to Professor A.I. Smirnitsky, the main features of idioms are expressiveness and emotional coloring, thanks to which they are accessible to perception. The using of idioms in texts and colloquial speech an emotional coloring gives them, which is acquired through brevity, and idiomatic richness [4].

According to the Cambridge Idioms Dictionary 'idiom' is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own [1].

An interesting feature of idioms is that the elements of phraseological units are at least two words. Almost all researchers agree with this feature, but some of them insist that both of these words must be fully denominative, and others believe that one of these words can be fully denominative, and the second - a service word, while others allow the presence of phraseological units that are a combination of two service words.

According to linguist Ma Guofan, phraseological units of the Chinese language are divided into five main types: (成语) -idioms; (谚语 - proverbs; 歇后语 - allegory, 惯用语- phraseological combinations; (俗语) -sayings [2, p. 78].

Chengyu 成语 is a stable phrase that most often consists of four syllables (hieroglyphs). Unlike proverbs, such expressions came into spoken language from written language and are a kind of aphorism. Chengyu appeared frequently in ancient Chinese literature. They are built according to the norms of the ancient Chinese language. In modern Chinese, they are still widely used in colloquial speech, and they are also used to decorate written texts of various contents.

The Idioms Dictionary, published in China in 2000, includes about 14 thousand idioms. The most ancient of them goes back to the period of the Warring States. Every Chinese chengyu has passed the test of time.

Such expressions have been spread by word of mouth among a large number of people over the years. Knowledge of idioms allows you to better understand the history of China, cultural traditions and principles of the country. These figurative expressions contain the Chinese view of life and society.

Cheng Xuan and Chuang Ji identified three features of the idioms:

- 1) “从结构上看，成语是结合得比较紧的词组或句子而不是词”。that is, “in their structure, chengyu are closely related phrases or sentences, but not words.”
- 2) “成语的语言精练而富有形象，说明问题很透彻”。that is, “the succinct language and rich imagery of the Chengyu describe in detail any phenomenon.”
- 3) “成语有它特定的意义，与一般的语句不同，它的内容十分丰富。有许多成语概括了事物的本质，反映了当时社会情况和人民的思想” [5, 471-474].

Unlike sentences, Idioms have their own specific meanings and are very rich in content. There are many idioms that summarize the essence of things and reflect the social conditions and people's thoughts at that time.

In the Chinese language the most amazing thing is that each Chengyu has its own legend of origin, this can be called one of the differences from English idioms. For example, «画蛇添足» means drawing a snake and adding feet to it. The idiom refers to spoiling things by doing something unnecessary. The meaning of this idiom in English is to "ruin something by adding unnecessary details" or "to overdo it." It conveys the idea of making a situation worse by adding superfluous elements or by complicating something that was originally simple. This idiom warns against unnecessary embellishments that detract from the original purpose or beauty of something.

The legend of this Chengyu is this: one day, friends gathered together, sat and drank. To make the evening more fun, they organized a competition among them. The conditions of the competition were as follows: the one who draws a snake first, will drink all the wine alone. After the start of the competition, one of the participants finished drawing first, but seeing that everyone else was still drawing, he thought that he would have time and decided to draw the legs of the snake again, but while he was drawing the legs, one of his friends finished drawing.

As a result, the one who finished, drinks all the wine, and the one who decided to draw legs again on the snake is left with nothing. The meaning of all that has been said: to do too much, to overdo it.

In the English language it sounds like “**the fifth wheel in the cart; like a dog’s fifth leg.**”
刻舟求剑 - the notch on the boat.

The Chinese idiom "刻舟求剑" means carving a boat to find the sword in English. This idiom originates from a story in the ancient Chinese philosophical text, the Zhuangzi. According to legend, in the state of Chu there lived a man who dropped his sword into the river. He immediately made a notch on the side of his boat to mark the spot where his sword had fallen. When the boat reached the other side of the river, the man jumped into the water to look for his sword in the place where he had marked on the boat.

The moral of the story is that under different circumstances, the same actions may become useless and not bring the desired effect. This chengyu is usually used to describe people who are too conservative and cannot adapt to changing circumstances, they have a lot of stubbornness and no logic, meaning subjectivity taken to the point of absurdity. Its meaning lies in the use of an inappropriate or stupid way to solve a problem, as well as excessive stubbornness in the use of outdated methods that turn out to be useless in new circumstances.

老马识途 - An experienced worker knows what to do.

The idiom "老马识途" refers to the wisdom and experience gained over time, suggesting that older individuals are often more knowledgeable and experienced in navigating life's challenges. According to legend, Prince Huanggong led his troops to the Guzhu Kingdom. The troops came out in the spring and returned in the winter. But on the way back they got lost. Then one of the warriors suggested that put an old horse at the beginning of squad to lead them to the house. Thus, with the help of the old horse, finally the warriors find the road and get home.

The moral of the story is that experienced people can do a better job than novices. The meaning of this chengyu can be translated: - **An old horse will not spoil the furrow. - An experienced worker knows what to do.** The one who uses it thereby says that he will learn from older comrades who have more experience.

These equivalents provide a glimpse into how idiomatic expressions convey similar meanings across different languages and cultures, despite the variations in language structure and historical context.

By conducting a comparative investigation considering these aspects, one can gain insights into the similarities and differences between English and Chinese idioms, appreciating the cultural and linguistic nuances inherent in each language's expression. It should also be noted that the participants of the translation communication should ensure the fulfillment of the pragmatic tasks set before the translator depending on the situation. First of all, the translated text should be understandable to the participants of the communication, and the translation effort itself should be effective [6].

CONCLUSION

Both languages, idioms are paid great attention. This is the cultural heritage that is handed down from ancestors. The basis of idioms of any of these languages is history, cultural wealth, education, and eloquence. By conducting a comparative investigation considering these aspects, one can gain insights into the similarities and differences between English and Chinese idioms, appreciating the cultural and linguistic nuances inherent in each language's expression. Idioms in Chinese

Idioms, or chengyu (成语) are an integral part of the Chinese language. These set expressions, consisting of 4 characters, carry a deep meaning, reflecting the history, culture and national character of the Chinese people. Features of idioms in Chinese is fixed composition, idioms cannot be changed, they cannot be added to or shortened. The meaning of an idiom does not always coincide with the sum of the meanings of its constituent hieroglyphs.

In English the meaning of the idiom cannot be understood simply by adding up the meanings of the individual words. English idioms typically have a set order of words and cannot be rearranged or altered. The meaning of the idiom goes beyond the literal meaning of the words.

Having considered this topic, we can draw several conclusions:

1. Chinese and English idioms play an important role in learning language, because by using the right idioms at the right time, a person demonstrates his erudition.
2. Chengyu (成语 idioms) is a kind of truth that developed back in ancient centuries, passed down from generation to generation, from mouth to mouth. A truth that has been preserved and reached our time.
3. Idioms (Chengyu 成语) are a vivid example of people's lives themselves, where their bad and stupid actions are ridiculed, and good ones are encouraged and approved.
4. With the help of idioms, we can give a person an accurate definition of his actions.
5. Idioms in different languages of the world sound differently, but at the same time they do not lose their deep meaning and the same idioms can be found in every language, be it English or Chinese.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Cambridge Idioms Dictionary. 2nd Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006
2. Guofan M. Chengyu 成语. 内蒙古人民出版社 // M. Guofan. – Běijīng, 1983
3. Smith L.P. Word and Idioms: Studies in the English Language. // L.P. Smith. -London: Constable's Miscellany. 2005

4. Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. // А.И. Смирницкий. – М.: – МГУ, – 1998. – С. 260.
5. Чэн Сюань, Чюань Цзи. Анализ фразеологизмов // Чжунгуо уйвен, – 1958. – №10 (76).
6. Эргешбаева Н. А. The problems of adequacy translation //Вестник Кыргызского государственного университета имени И. Арабаева. – Бишкек, – 2020. – №2. – С. 199-204.

Рецензент: филология илимдеринин кандидаты Айдыралиева Г.М.