

## DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

*Бул макала фразеологиялык бирдиктерди башка тилге которууда келип чыккан айрым маселелерге арналган.*

*Статья рассматривает трудности перевода фразеологических единиц на другой язык.  
This article is devoted to the translation difficulties of phraseological units to another language.*

There are different combinations of words. Some of them are free, e.g. to read books (news papers, a letter, etc.) others are fixed, limited in their combinative power, e.g. to go to bed, to make a report. The combinations of words which are fixed (set-expressions) are called phraseological units (PhUs). But some scientist-researchers give the following definition that covers several types of multi-word units, a lexicalised, reproducible billexemic or polylexemic word group in common use, which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, may be idiomatised, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text.

A free combination is a syntactical unit, which consists notional and form words, and in which notional words have the function of independent parts of the sentence. In a phraseological unit words are not independent. They form set-expressions, in which neither words nor the order of words can be changed. Free combinations are created by the speaker. They are used by the speaker in a ready form, without any changes. The whole it has a meaning which may be quite different from the meaning of its components, and therefore the whole unit, and not separate words, has the function of a part of the sentence.

Phraseological units consist of separate words and therefore they are different words, even from compounds. Word have several structural forms, but in phraseological units only one of the components has all the forms of the paradigm of the part of speech it belongs to e.g. to go to bed, goes to bed, went to bed, gone to bed, going to bed, etc., the rest of the components do not change their form.

Phraseological unit is defined as a phrase developing a meaning which cannot be readily analysed into the several semantic elements which would ordinarily be expressed by the words making up a phrase. It transcends the ordinary semantic patterns and must be studied as an indivisible entity, in itself. N.N.Amosova defines phraseological units as units of fixed context, i.e. phrases with a specific and stable sequence of certain lexical components and peculiar semantic relations between them.

Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech, they exist in the language as ready-made units. American and British lexicographers call such units «idioms».

We adhere to the theory of A.V. Koonin, who classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed. He pointed out primary and secondary ways of forming phraseological units.

Primary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a unit is formed on the basis of a free word-group:

a) the most productive in Modern English is the formation of phraseological units by means of transferring the meaning of terminological word-groups □

b) a large group of phraseological units was formed by transforming the meaning of free word groups, e.g. granny farm - «пансионат для старых людей», Trojan horse - «a person or thing used secretly to cause the ruin of an enemy»;

c) they can be formed by means of alliteration, e.g. a sad sack

d) they can be formed by means of expressiveness, especially it is characteristic of forming interjections, e.g. My aunt!, Hear, hear etc;

e) they units can be formed by means of distorting a word group, e.g. odds and ends was formed from «odd ends»;

f) they can be formed by using archaisms, e.g. in brown study means «in gloomy meditation» where both components preserve their archaic meanings;

g) they can be formed by using a phrase in a different sphere of life, e.g. that cock won't fight can be used as a free word-group when it is used in sports (cock fighting); it becomes a phraseological unit when it is used in everyday life, as it is used metaphorically;

h) they can be formed by the use of some unreal image, e.g. to have butterflies in the stomach etc;

i) they can be formed by using expressions of writers or politicians in everyday life, e.g. «corridors of power» (Snow), «American dream», «locust years» (Churchil) , «the winds of change» (Mc Millan) etc.

Secondary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a phraseological unit is formed on the basis of another phraseological unit; they are:

a) conversion, e.g. to vote with one's feet was converted into vote with one's feet;

b) changing the grammar form, e.g. Make hay while the sun shines is transferred into a verbal phrase - to make hay while the sun shines;

c) analogy, e.g. Curiosity killed the cat was transferred into Care killed the cat;

d) contrast, e.g. cold surgery - «a planned before operation» was formed by contrasting it with acute surgery, thin cat - «a poor person» was formed by contrasting it with fat cat;

e) shortening of proverbs or sayings, e.g. the phraseological unit to make a sow's ear with the meaning « was formed from the proverb You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear by means of clipping the middle of it;

f) borrowing phraseological units from other languages, either as translation loans, e.g. living space (German), to take the bull by the horns (Latin), or by means of phonetic borrowings, e.g. meche blanche (French), corpse d'elite (French), sotto voce (Italian) etc.

Thus, we may conclude that, irrespective of the way of formation, the peculiarities of phraseological units consist in the high degree of their semantic non-compositionality, indivisibility; the

meaning of the whole unit is in almost all cases never influenced by the meaning of its components; further investigation may concern semantic and stylistic potential of phraseological units.

Phraseological units play a significant role in the vocabulary of the language. The vocabulary is complemented by them that are characterized by aptness, laconic brevity and emotive colouring. These factors presuppose the existence of phraseological units in the language. The problem of the phraseological changeability was discussed by a number of linguists. But they stay very important question in linguistics yet. The actuality of the research of phraseological units is stipulated by the essential role they play in language and speech and their complex character. Though a great many of linguists learn this part of speech.

One of the main problems in the art of translation are phraseology, set-expressions and of course proverbs and sayings. As they consist of two or more words, translator has to know more in linguistic sphere. The study of translation is termed as translation theory. This theory based on understanding of how languages work. Translation theory includes some principles for translating language, dealing with lexical mismatches, rhetorical questions to good translation.

There are two competing theories of translation:

- 1.The predominant purpose is to express as exactly as possible the full force and meaning of every word and turn of phrase in the original;
- 2.The predominant purpose is to produce a result that does not read like a translation at all, but rather moves in its idea with the same.

Translation theory includes principles for translating figurative language, dealing with lexical mismatches, rhetorical questions, inclusion of cohesion markers, and many other topics crucial to good translation.

Basically there are two competing theories of translation. In one, the predominant purpose is to express as exactly as possible the full force and meaning of every word and turn of phrase in the original, and in the other the predominant purpose is to produce a result that does not read like a translation at all, but rather moves in its new dress with the same ease as in its native rendering. In the hands of a good translator neither of these two approaches can ever be entirely ignored. Conventionally, it is suggested that in order to perform their job successfully, translators should meet three important requirements; they should be familiar with

- the source language
- the target language
- the subject matter

Based on this premise, the translator discovers the meaning behind the forms in the source language and does his best to produce the same meaning in the target language - using the forms

Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. In practice, there is considerable variation in the types of translations produced by translators. Some translators work only in two languages and are competent in both. Others work from their first language to their second language, and still others from their second language to their first language. But no professional literature, publicity, live oral speech can do without them. They are characterized by an epigrammatic briefness and exactness of judgments on various sides of human's life. It is not surprising that they have become an invaluable material for research of not only philologists but also historians, ethnographers, writers, philosophers. Being communicated from mouth to mouth phraseological units were polished, improved acquiring the uttermost exactness, felicity and pithiness. Each people have its own phraseological units reflecting particularities of its culture, historical destiny, and national consciousness.

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