



Characteristics of Phraseological Units and the Problem of Their Translation

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Annotation: This article is about the following, it has parameters close to the parameters of a phraseological language sign, that is, it will have a sufficiently independent structure and content. Secondly, the leading aspect of the development of a phraseological unit as an idiom is, in our opinion, the pragmatic aspect. The material expression in the phraseological configuration is the total illocutionary force of the context of the phraseological unit.

Keywords: phraseological unit, phrasal symbol, linguistic semantics, the morphological – syntactic construction, language structure, the idiom unit.

In our opinion, the main reason for the lack of research devoted to the study of the functions and characteristics of the phraseological unit sign is that the sign of phraseology was not carried out from the “internal” side, which determines the relationship of the sign to the speaker, the speaker’s attitude to the sign (to his pragmatics), and the attitude of the phraseologist and those around him. The transition to a new cognitive paradigm means the transition of cognitive science from linguistic semantics to semiotics.

The cognitive paradigm refers to the feature of the sign function of idioms. V.N. Telia describes his postulate as “...like a coin accepted without proof” [75:131]. A scientist tried to show that phraseologies have a specific character. It was V.L. Arkhangelsky. He tried to find universal signs characteristic of all classes of phraseologisms. This is the materiality of the shell of the symbol “When applying it to the language system, the following constant, immutable properties of the phrasal symbol can be shown”; (*phonetically – auditory or graphic, visual*); separateness of integrals; the integrity of the whole and its parts, the combinatoric harmony of the meaning, the optional nature of the existence according to the will of the speaker; fixed order of certain elements to express invariant meanings; accuracy of meaning in accordance with the accuracy of form; the morphological – syntactic construction of a compound or sentence; phraseology units and its rules belong to the language system; the presence of elements meaning a nickname in the language structure; based on this, the probability of the presence of ellipsis; the possibility of losing the internal form; the suggestiveness of the idiom unit, etc. [1] Then “Phraseological units have an independent spiritual value. Like levers, they serve to accelerate thought and imagery” [1, 112]. The scientist described the specific features of the phraseological sign in detail, comparing it to imagery and speeding up thought, it is appropriate to add that both the fulfilment of the pragmatic function and the different attitude of the subject of speech to the expressed thing are called “phraseological sign” and “phraseologism – have a special feature” in the scientific literature. It testifies to the existence of a solid foundation of phraseological semiosis, which is the most common type of thought. In fact, there are many ambiguities and “white spots”, one of which, in our opinion, is the specification of the phraseological unit sign. If the phraseological unit has its own sign specificity, then it is not in its structural-semantic structure, but in what characteristic features are characteristic of the correspondence between the meaning of the sign and the “body” of the sign [5]. In other words, the specification of a phraseological unit as a sign should correspond to the characteristics of



the elements of existence that it represents. Unlike other signs, we mean everything that a phraseological unit can replace as a sign. Thus, the phraseological unit is hidden in the nature of the sign function and in the nomination of its sign feature, in (the term) itself.

The system of functions of the phraseological unit and features of signs is still at the level of potential formation of phraseologisms and means reaching the necessary abundance of signs. Abundance is an absolutely necessary feature of a language sign, says Bibixin [2, 18]. In the general semiotic approach to abundance in idiomatics, it is necessary to avoid the concept of “excess”, and “unnecessary” from the very beginning, and connect them to the concepts of “repeated”, and “restored” [3, 172]. Phraseological abstraction plays a big role here. Without going through phraseological abstraction, the phraseological unit cannot achieve the necessary abundance.

V.L. Arkhangelsky was the first linguist to define the essence of phraseological abstraction. “If the various fixed phrases in a phraseological chain really exist as free phrases and separate linguistic units distinct from words, then they are characterized by separate linguistic abstractions distinct from words” [1, 61]. In the process of developing the theory of phraseological abstraction, attention was paid to the semantics of phraseological units. A. M. Melerovich connects this concept with motivation. He notes that “phraseological abstraction is directly related to the motivation of phraseological meaning” [4, 158]. In his opinion, there is an inversely proportional relationship between phraseological abstraction and motivation in the context of such a connection between the two phenomena.

The presence of a certain type of phraseological meaning motivation testifies to the absence or incompleteness of phraseological abstraction, and on the contrary, the more complete the phraseological abstraction, the weaker the corresponding type of motivation. Kunin agrees with this opinion. He writes: “... the more complex the semantic structure of phraseologism, the lower the level of phraseological abstraction, the higher the level of non-motivation” [4, 164]. Then the scientist shows four levels of phraseological abstraction: the highest, highest, middle and lowest, and the first two levels distinguish the complete and incomplete levels of abstraction. According to the classification of the phraseological scientist, the highest and highest level of abstraction is observed in the phraseological unit. Most phraseological units have the highest level of abstraction.

Phraseological units often correspond to hyperbole. Thus, contexts in which phraseological units appear show hyperbolic expressions with the highest level of phraseological abstraction.

However, phraseological abstraction is characterized not only by the fact that the meaning of a phraseological unit differs from the literal meaning of its components, but also by the fact that the configuration of the emergence of a phraseological unit differs from the author’s configuration. Research has shown that “phraseological abstraction of a phraseological unit the level of their emergence configuration increases with the degree of difference from the lexical meaning, context of their first use” [3, 167].

A group of phraseological units with a low level of phraseological abstraction is distinguished in the phraseological unit corpus. Such phraseological units include the following phraseology: *like the devil, as the devil, like a shot, like lightning, like mad, like crazy, like a house fire, like one o’clock*.

A phraseological unit is characterized by a high level of syntactic stability as a manifestation of a stable order of components. However, in the analysis of examples, cases of the distant location of phraseological unit components were revealed. In examples of this type, such cases are limited to occasional appearance and are an indicator of a separate, separate location of the phraseological unit. The indicator of a separate position of a phraseological unit includes insertion, replacement, and termination.



It follows that phraseological abstraction is also a result because after reaching a certain level of phraseological abundance, a phraseological unit becomes a linguistic unit. Its understanding (restoration) depends on the understanding and abundance of the main parameters of the language sign. Repetition is the regular repetition in the speech of language units of different levels of complexity. revival of the phraseological unit in speech is a form of their stable manifestation in language, stagnation and its restoration include all aspects of the structure of the phraseological unit.

As seen in the above examples, the act of phraseological abstraction in the field of phraseological unit semantics is the semantic integration of the context of the phraseological unit. The most common method of semantic integration is semantic repetition (семантическое дублирование).

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