

TRANSFORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PRESS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO RUSSIAN

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Abstract:

This is how a special layer of the language arose - phraseology, a set of set expressions that have a special meaning. A good knowledge of the language, including English, is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. Phraseological units have become an integral part of journalism and the language of newspapers. ,

Keywords: phraseology, phraseological units, phraseological transformation, press, newspaper.

INTRODUCTION:

The transformation of phraseological units is considered in the works of many researchers of phraseology: N.M. Shansky, T.S. Huseynova, V.V. Gorlov and others. After analyzing the classifications of various authors, we can conclude that linguists do not have a single view on the ways of transforming phraseological units. The classifications differ significantly from each other. No classification is exhaustive. This testifies to the insufficient study of the issue of transformation of phraseological units in linguistics. Nevertheless, summarizing the classifications of the above-named linguists, all transformations can be divided into 5 most common groups:

- 1) semantic transformations,
- 2) lexical transformations,
- 3) syntactic transformations,
- 4) morphological transformations
- 5) word-formation transformations.

With semantic transformations, the phraseological turnover is filled with new content while maintaining its lexical and grammatical integrity. During lexical

transformations, the semantics of a phraseological unit can acquire new semantic shades as a result of more or less significant changes in the component composition of a phraseological unit, while the syntactic structure of a phraseological unit remains unchanged: it does not lengthen or shorten.

The most numerous and diverse are the syntactic transformations of phraseological units, which lead to lengthening, shortening or changing the syntactic structure of a phraseological unit. This type of transformation includes: reduction (ellipsis); adding (wedging) components; change in the communicative type of the sentence; parcelling; contamination; allusion.

Morphological transformations include changes in the grammatical aspect of phraseological meaning. Occasional morphological changes affect all parts of speech, and each time this leads to a transformation of semantics. In this case, we are talking about the modification of articles, the number of nouns, forms of degrees of comparison of adjectives, tense forms of verbs, and others.

Word-building transformations of the components of phraseological units are very limited and do not differ in variety. Most often, this is just the addition of word-forming affixes. Newspaper style can be defined as a system of interrelated linguistic elements aimed at performing a certain communicative function, primarily the informative function and the function of influencing the reader (the function of persuasion).

When translating a phraseological unit, the translator needs to convey its meaning and reflect its figurativeness, finding a similar expression in Russian and not losing sight of the stylistic function of the phraseological unit[2].

The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that articles from leading American newspapers, as well as English-English and English-Russian phraseological and explanatory dictionaries were used. In modern linguistics, the term phraseology is used in two meanings: firstly, as a scientific discipline that studies phraseological units, and secondly, as the composition or totality of such units in the language.

The vocabulary of the language includes not only individual words, but also stable combinations, which, along with individual words, serve as a means of expressing concepts. Such stable phrases are called phraseological units. However, the concept of phraseological units is ambiguous, and different linguists give different



definitions to phraseological units, since the criteria for phraseological units are not universally recognized.

For example, A.V. Kunin, defines phraseological units as "a stable combination of lexemes with a completely or partially rethought meaning". V.V. Vinogradov gave a more detailed definition. He believed that phraseological units are "stable verbal complexes, opposed to free syntactic combinations as ready-made language formations, not created, but only reproduced in speech".

Having studied the rather contradictory theories of well-known specialists in the field of phraseology, we can single out some common features inherent in phraseological units:

1. The prominence of an expression in a given language or in one of its dialects or sociolects.
2. Reproducibility of speech in finished form as a language unit.
3. The elements of phraseological units are at least two words; almost all researchers agree with this sign, but some insist that both words must be fully significant, while others believe that one word can be fully significant, and the second - auxiliary; still others allow the presence of such phraseological units, which are a combination of two service words.
4. Separate design of the elements of phraseological units, each of which is identified with the word.
5. Invariable word order (a certain sequence of lexical elements of phraseological units as an essential feature of its structure, manifested differently in phraseological units of different semantic and grammatical types).
6. The stability of the lexical and grammatical composition, the constancy and obligatory nature of its lexical and grammatical elements of phraseological units in this combination.
7. Some features of stress characteristic of phraseological units; this feature is not universal, if we recognize that the concept of phraseological units is summed up and combinations of words, consisting of an official and fully significant word
8. Synonymous interchangeability of a word or the entire phraseological unit, or some of its elements, depending on the semantic type of the phraseological unit.
9. Semantic idiomatic phraseological units of some categories and, as a result, the impossibility of literal translation into other languages.



10. The global meaning of phraseological units of some categories, unmotivated, motivated or analytic meaning of a phraseological unit, depending on belonging to a certain phraseological category; the doctrine of the semantic structure of a phraseological unit is connected with this.

11. The integrity of the nomination, the orientation of the meaning of the entire phraseological unit (but not its individual element) to the signified.

12. Limitation of a phraseological unit[4,6,7].

CONCLUSION:

This article shows that Having considered the theories of well-known linguists who studied the problems of phraseology (A.V. Kunin, N.N. Amosova, V.V. Vinogradov), the classifications of phraseological units proposed by them, the main features inherent in all phraseological units were identified in the work. The classifications of transformations of phraseological units were generalized and systematized, and the main ways of translating phraseological units from English into Russian were considered.

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