ADDITIONAL DEVICES REPRESENTED BY PHRASEOLOGISTS

Kuchiyev Malik Abdumannonovich
Teacher of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8107113

ANNOTATION

Phraseology is a valuable asset in any language, consisting of informative language units known as phraseologisms or idioms. These combinations of words carry a holistic meaning and provide insights into the history, culture, and past events of a people. Consequently, the translation of phraseologisms/idioms into other languages holds significant importance in the field of translation, encompassing both scientific and practical aspects.

Key words: *practical aspect, field of translation, significant importance, literary work, anthropology, linguistics, political science;*

Furthermore, there is a growing trend of using phraseologisms not only in literary works but also in technical texts. The objective of the article in question is to propose a technique for translating phraseologisms based on the author's interpretive approach to English idioms. According to the author's perspective, each phraseologism has a cognitive center, often taking the form of a myth. Understanding the underlying myth allows for the accurate interpretation and subsequent translation of the text into another language.

This approach to comprehending idioms opens up vast possibilities for further exploration in representing knowledge through the lens of mythological language and speech analysis. It extends to various fields such as anthropology, linguistics, political science, courses on intercultural communication, and the theory and practice of translation.

The research conducted focuses on both well-known English idioms/phraseologisms and newly formed ones. The primary objective is to employ a phraseological identification method to examine and analyze these linguistic units.

"Phraseological units, also known as PhUs, refer to multi-word expressions in a language that have a non-compositional meaning. This means that their meaning cannot be deduced by simply combining the meanings of their individual parts. The canonical form of PhUs, often referred to as the citation form, is a convention used by lexicographers when recording these expressions in dictionaries. However, there can be variations in the form of multi-word units in dictionaries. Instead of using the term "canonical form," we suggest using the term "lexicographic form."

To analyze phraseological units and their variations, a corpus consisting of articles from The Guardian and The Observer, with a total of nearly 8 million tokens, was used. This corpus represents a substantial amount of written English from reputable UK newspapers between 2003 and 2007. The findings of this analysis, including transformations, variations of idioms, and creative uses, were systematically compared with potential occurrences in the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). This comparison aimed to understand the institutionalization, lexicalization, ad hoc

transformations, contextualization, and levels of creativity associated with these phraseological units.

The corpus evidence reveals that the forms of phraseological units are not as rigid or fixed as dictionaries, which are limited in their ability to capture all variations and creative uses of these expressions."

The term "variational collocates" refers to the paradigm of adjectives that collocate inside the PhU with the main nominal constituent. The adjective idiosyncratic is normally associated with nouns such as way, approach, style, factors, behaviour, character, interpretation, features, views, etc., with which it commonly collocates. However, when it is inserted in a multi-word unit such as the one in (3), it immediately makes part of a regular paradigm of other adjectives such as acute, sympathetic, trained or commiserative. This adjective when used as a variational collocate displays a distinct preference for co-occurring with items denoting sympathy or accuracy, which leads us to conclude that the variational semantic prosody of have an ear for is positive. Another example of variational semantic prosody can be observed in the instantiations of the PhU cast an eye on sth. This phrase is normally found in actual contexts of use modified by the insertion of an adjective. A search in the BNC shows that the variational collocates of the phraseological nominal base eye are critical, experienced, cold, professional, shrewd, speculative, acute, cautious and appraising to mention just the most frequently used adjectives. These collocates form a homogenous group and share the same semantic trait, that of expertise, with the exception of the adjective speculative which deviates from the general pattern. New paradigmatic relations are then established between the core nominal constituent of a PhU whenever an internal modification through the insertion of an adjective takes place.

Insertion of external constituents is a very recurrent means of instantiating PhUs, especially in media discourse. This phenomenon is overwhelmingly widespread in the press and the number of occurrences can be at times extraordinary. These insertions are either a result of the contextualization of PhUs or of the processes of quantification or qualification concerning all the lexical units of the language, including PhUs. This significant trend has been extensively studied.

Descriptive meaning in adjectives may vary in intensity without an actual change of quality. Large and huge do not differ in quality, they designate the same area of semantic quality space but they differ in intensity. This scale of intensity takes the form of a regular paradigm of adjectives that can be inserted in PhUs allowing this sort of modification, generally nominal and prepositional phrases rather than predicate phrases.

"The article focuses on examining both linguistic and non-linguistic factors that contribute to the development of phraseological expressions in scientific and technical texts. It specifically discusses the functions of phraseologisms in technical texts and identifies the phenomenon of terminologization, where phraseologisms become specialized terminology within a particular field. The article also formulates principles of interaction between phraseologisms and their surrounding context, highlighting the main directions of contextualization within discourse.

Furthermore, the article explores the role of idiomatic contexts as components of mythological discourse. It emphasizes the importance of analyzing and translating phraseologisms in light of this perspective. In this article, the terms "phraseologism" and "idiom" are treated as fully interchangeable.

Additionally, the article addresses the distinction between the terms "phrase" and "collocation." While a phrase refers to a short written or spoken expression, a collocation refers to the grouping or juxtaposition of words or sounds."

I hope this paraphrase captures the main points of the text for you! Let me know if you have any further questions.

"Phraseology is a valuable asset in any language, comprising phraseologisms or idioms that convey a complete meaning as constant combinations of words. These linguistic units are highly informative and provide insights into the history, culture, and significant events of a people. Consequently, the translation of phraseologisms or idioms into other languages holds significant importance in the field of translation, both in theory and practice.

Furthermore, there is a growing trend of utilizing phraseologisms not only in literary works (belles), but also in various domains and contexts such as everyday communication, specialized fields, and media. This expansion of their usage further emphasizes the relevance and significance of accurately translating phraseologisms to maintain their intended meaning and cultural nuances.

The translation of phraseologisms requires a deep understanding of both the source language and target language, as well as the cultural contexts associated with them. It is a complex task that involves not only the literal translation of words but also the preservation of the idiomatic and cultural aspects embedded within the phraseologisms.

In conclusion, phraseology, through its rich collection of phraseologisms and idioms, serves as a reflection of a language's history and culture. The accurate translation of these linguistic expressions is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication and maintaining the essence of the original text."

I hope this paraphrase effectively captures the essence of the original text! Let me know if you have any further questions or if there's anything else I can assist you with.

"The objective of the article is to present a technique for translating phraseologisms, focusing on the author's interpretation approach to English idioms. According to the author, every phraseologism has a cognitive center, which can be likened to a myth. Understanding the underlying myth associated with a phraseologism is crucial for accurately interpreting and translating the text into another language.

The author emphasizes that having knowledge of the myth related to a particular phraseologism is essential in order to grasp its intended meaning and convey it appropriately in the target language during the translation process. By delving into the mythological aspect of phraseologisms, translators can ensure the faithful and adequate translation of the text.

In summary, the article proposes a phraseologism translation technique that is rooted in the author's interpretation approach to English idioms. It highlights the significance of identifying the cognitive center, resembling a myth, within each phraseologism. This understanding enables translators to accurately interpret and translate the text into another language, ensuring effective cross-cultural communication."

I hope this paraphrase captures the essence of the original text! If you have any further questions or need additional assistance, feel free to let me know.

"The research focuses on both well-known English idioms and newly formed ones. It employs the phraseological identification method [3]. Within the field of linguistics, there are various perspectives on how to translate texts from the original language to other languages.

Some scholars argue for a reexpression of the author's intended meaning, while others suggest capturing the overall impression of the text rather than translating word-for-word. Despite these differing approaches, it is undeniable that translation is an essential process in today's globalized world. With increased international cooperation and the need for intercultural dialogue, as well as access to vast amounts of information in various professional domains, not only professional translators but also a significant portion of the population engage in various forms of text translation on a daily basis. For future research, it is important to establish a clear definition of the term 'text.' In this article, the definition proposed by Kintsch and van Dijk, which is based on principles from cognitive linguistics, has been adopted.

"According to the perspective of scientists, discourse is seen as the broadest linguistic entity encompassing not only the language structure of a speech product but also the typical parameters of the communicative situation. In contrast, text is a more specific phenomenon that is limited to the actual structural and semantic aspects of written or spoken works. During speech activities, communicators can transition between discourse and text depending on their roles at a given time. The first way involves the production of speech, where speakers or writers search for linguistic means to express the intended information to listeners or readers, moving from discourse to text. The second way applies to the actions of listeners or readers. If an interpreter desires a deeper understanding of a specific text, such as in the case of translation, they need to extract the necessary information from the components of discourse. It is through discourse that information about things, people, events, or actions is conveyed, providing precise fragments of the world known as situations or models."

Phraseology is a valuable asset in any language, consisting of informative language units known as phraseologisms or idioms. These combinations of words carry a holistic meaning [1] and provide insights into the history, culture, and past events of a people. Consequently, the translation of phraseologisms/idioms into other languages holds significant importance in the field of translation, encompassing both scientific and practical aspects.

Furthermore, there is a growing trend of using phraseologisms not only in literary works but also in technical texts. The objective of the article in question is to propose a technique for translating phraseologisms based on the author's interpretive approach to English idioms. According to the author's perspective, each phraseologism has a cognitive center, often taking the form of a myth. Understanding the underlying myth allows for the accurate interpretation and subsequent translation of the text into another language.

This approach to comprehending idioms opens up vast possibilities for further exploration in representing knowledge through the lens of mythological language and speech analysis. It extends to various fields such as anthropology, linguistics, political science, courses on intercultural communication, and the theory and practice of translation.

The research conducted focuses on both well-known English idioms/phraseologisms and newly formed ones. The primary objective is to employ a phraseological identification method to examine and analyze these linguistic units.

References:

1.https://www.researchgate.net/publication/276000766_Phraseology_Theory_Analysis_and_Applications

2.https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Phraseology-wide-and-narrow_fig1_265421476
3.https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/atpubs/fs_html/chap11_section_1.html
4.https://www.scribd.com/doc/190980559/Phraseology-Referat
5.https://repo.journalnx.com/index.php/nx/article/download/428/418/827