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Pragmatic Analyses of Phraseological Units in Translation

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Abstract: This article provides information on the pragmatic analysis of phraseological units, the establishment of syntactic constructions necessary for the semantics of phraseological units, characterized by the constructive conditionality of their activity, and the determinism of the structure that determines the use of phraseological units. Lexical-grammatical structure of speech units, grammatical structure and verbal complex of phraseological unit-prototype.

Keywords: pragmatics, linguistics, analysis, phraseology, phenomenon, modern.

Introduction

All these types of information are characterized by syncretism, they form an indissoluble unity and at the same time reflect the structure of the meaning according to the types of information transmitted, and can be isolated in the structure of the meaning of phraseological units and highlighted through semantic oppositions of phraseological units in the corpus of the whole language. However, the dialectic of describing phraseological units on a communicative functional basis lies precisely in determining how to divide this unity into parameters that can be reconnected in the description without losing the integral meaning of idioms as a language phenomenon. To disassemble the object of analysis of phraseological units, while maintaining their integrity during synthesis, is a requirement that phraseological parameters (types of information) must meet as the minimum units for describing phraseological units. The parameterization of the value of phraseological units has great explanatory power, reflecting the essential properties of the object of analysis and allowing it to be applied to the creation of highly informative phraseological dictionaries of the language. A significant place in the semantic structure of phraseological units is occupied by pragmatic components. Under pragmatic information, we mean a combination of diverse relationships, assessments (social, ideological, aesthetic, moral, emotive, etc.) associated with the functioning of phraseological units.

Main part

The world of phraseology of the modern English language is large and diverse and every aspect of its research, of course, deserves due attention. A lot of researchers have been written about phraseology, and the interest of researchers in this area of the language does not wane. The very fact of the presence in the language, in addition to words of whole verbal complexes, which are sometimes identical with the word and more often are a unique linguistic phenomenon, characterized by vivid expressiveness, imagery and emotionality, serves as an occasion for us to study this particular section of linguistics.

A. I. Alekhina notes that “the study of phraseology as a systemic phenomenon, which has its own units of research and is characterized by its unique organization of these units, began in the recent past and continues to the present” (Alekhina, 1982). The question of phraseology as a linguistic discipline was posed by such an outstanding linguist as professor E.D. Polivanov, who believed that “there is a need for a special department that would be commensurate with the syntax, but at the same time had in mind

not general types, but individual meanings of the data of individual phrases, similar to the fact that vocabulary deals with individual (lexical) meanings of individual words". This part of linguistics Polivanov named phraseology. He foresaw that phraseology would take a separate and stable position (like phonetics, morphology, etc.) in the linguistic literature of the future, "when in the sequential formulation of various problems our science will be free from random gaps" (Polivanov, 1968).

Summarizing a wide range of views on phraseology, the following can be noted. In modern linguistics, two areas of research are clearly outlined. The first direction of the starting point is the recognition that the phraseological unit is such a unit of language that consists of words, that is, by its nature - a phrase. At the same time, some scientists express the idea that the object of phraseology is all concrete phrases that are really possible in a given language, regardless of the qualitative differences between them. So, for example, M.M. Kopylenko and

Z.D. Popov say that: "Phraseology covers all ... combinations of lexemes existing in a given language, including the so-called" free "phrases" (Kopylenko, Popova, 1989). In their understanding, phraseology is "a special section of linguistics that studies the laws of compatibility of lexemes". On the other hand, the object of phraseology within the boundaries of this direction is recognized only by certain categories and groups of phrases that stand out from all the possibilities in speech with special originality. Depending on what features are considered when selecting such phrases, the composition of such units in the language is determined. Only these "special" phrases can be called phraseological units. Despite the conventionality of concepts and the related distinction, it is usually said that phraseology can be represented: a) as a phraseology of a language in the "broad" sense of the word, which includes phrases that are completely rethought and phrases in which there are unreasoned component words.

In both cases, the verbal nature of phraseology, as well as the lexical nature of its components, is not called into question by scientists. Phraseology is recommended to be considered as a contamination of the features of a word and a phrase; the homonymy of phraseology and its correlation in terms of phrase structure is emphasized. At the current stage of the development of phraseology, the researchers are particularly interested in developing theoretical directions that will take a fresh look at the rich phraseological material accumulated over the centuries and subject it to more thorough analysis in the light of new linguistic trends, especially such as cognitive linguistics and the theory of discourse. One of the most important in modern linguistics is the functional direction. With a functional approach, the study of language processes is carried out inextricably linked with the needs of the communicative activity and involves the consideration of the human factor.

According to V. N. Telia, "The nature of phraseological units makes it necessary to study them within the framework of the anthropological paradigm that is emerging in the sciences of the humanitarian cycle. The human factor in the language of the dead language factor in man moves into the focus of linguistic studies" (Telia, 1996). The main function of a language that is directly related to a person is considered cognitive. Cognitiveness underlies the formation of a conceptual picture of the world and reflects the process of perception and understanding of reality, which is carried out in concepts that are typical for a given language. The cognitive approach to the study of the phraseological system of the language allows us to present phraseology in a new perspective, refracting it through the prism of thinking and types of knowledge, and also to see new aspects of the relationship of phraseology with grammar and vocabulary. The following aspects are distinguished in the composition: significant, denotative, and connotative (Kunin, 1996).

I. I. Chernysheva notes the peculiarities of phraseological semantics that distinguish it from the lexical semantics: "If you represent the meaning of secondary education signs in the form of a set of semantic components, then in the word and in phraseological units as denotative, denotative- connotative and connotative components will be present". However, the way of education and the material embodiment of connotation in a word and phraseologism are not the same. If, in a word, a semantic shift is created as a result of a change in denotation, then in phraseology this is a complete metaphorizing of a variable phrase or partial, depending on the type of phraseology. The fact that in phraseologism the semantic shift affects the phrase (phraseological unity) or predicative combinations (phraseological expressions)

creates a figurative motivation of meaning, phraseological image, which forms the semantics of a broad plan, with the ability to situational concretization in the text. The connotative component of the meaning of phraseology, in contrast to the similar component of the lexical unit of secondary education, has the potential to increase the expressive potential through modification of the component composition. It is with this that the specificity of the expression of connotation through separately formed formations is connected. The denotative component of meaning is understood as the part of the sign reflecting in generalized form objects and phenomena of extralinguistic reality. The denotative component is basically a concept that characterizes an extralinguistic object. The high significance of the connotative aspect in phraseology is explained by the two-pronged semantic structure of phraseological units built on figurative rethinking. Imagery contributes to the expressiveness and vivid emotionality of phraseological turns, creates objective prerequisites for expressing a diverse range of assessments in relation to the objects of reality he calls, it becomes one of the main incentives for the formation of the connotative component of their semantics.

A study of the structural and semantic properties of phraseological units, characterized by a sign of constructive conditionality, allows us to state some general points. In our study, we made a general acquaintance with the formulation of the problem of studying linguistic units characterized by a sign of constructive conditionality in English studies, showed the specifics of a structurally determined meaning based on the lexical meaning of a word, identified the factors that influence the formation of construction that replenishes the meaning of phraseology. We have developed a new interpretation of the nature of the constructive conditionality of phraseological units that determine this phenomenon of determination.

Conclusion

The analysis of the internal form of phraseologism provided informative, significant data for identifying the specifics of constructive conditioning in the field of phraseology, and made it possible to combine the available data in a new and more adequate way. Having analyzed the phraseological image and its role in the breadth of compatibility of the units under consideration, it was possible to show that constructive conditionality in the field of phraseology depends not only on the specifics of the semantics of phraseological units but also on the specifics of phraseological images motivating semantics. The phraseological image clearly shows the action, phenomenon, or property that becomes a motivational attribute that forms a phraseological meaning.

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