Transformation of Phraseological Units in the English-Language Press and Their Translation into Russian

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Abstract: The English language has a thousand-year history. During this time, it has accumulated a large number of expressions that people considered successful, well-aimed and beautiful. 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. But if the issue concerning the translation of phraseological units is defined to some extent, then the problem of translating phraseological transformations remains largely controversial and still poorly understood.

Keywords: phraseology, phraseological units, phraseological transformation, press, newspaper, journalism, contextual analysis.

Relevance of the topic: The language of any society is an open dynamic structure, the semantic framework of which is constantly expanding, it is impossible to endlessly "invent" new words and phrases. Therefore, the question arises about the economical and rational use of language resources. The universal means of such an approach to the language is the transformation of phraseological units already in its arsenal, that is, their “secondary” use. This provision determined the relevance of the chosen topic.

The theme of the transformation of stable units does not lose its relevance, because this process occurs constantly, continuously. The “set” of untransformed stable expressions itself changes over time. Some phraseological units are forgotten, some, on the contrary, are found more and more often. The stock of set expressions is replenished with new quotes from politicians, movie characters, and so on.

In the newspaper, the process of updating set expressions is especially noticeable. In addition, journalists usually change phraseological units, especially if they use them in headlines. Those winged words that came to us from the distant past receive a new sound that meets the spirit of the times. It can even be said that the transformation of set expressions reflects the mood of the present.

The aim of the study is to identify the basic principles of the transformation of set expressions and to determine the features of the translation of phraseological units. This aspect of the study of phraseology is of particular importance, since the correct and adequate translation of phraseological units contributes to the achievement of the main goal of the translator - to convey to the reader the true meaning of this statement and the text as a whole, while preserving its national and cultural flavor.

The purpose of the study required the following specific tasks:

- to define a phraseological unit;
- explore the methods of transformation of phraseological units to achieve new expressive images in the language of modern newspapers.
identify and analyze the features of the translation of phraseological units;

**The object of the study** is the phraseological units of the English language.

**The subject of the study** is the translation of phraseological units, including transformed ones, found in the English-language press.

**Research methods:** Analysis of scientific literature and newspapers, contextual analysis, comparative analysis, taking into account the transformation of phraseological units.

**The research materials** were examples of phraseological units in the context of sentences taken from American newspapers.

**Theoretical significance of the study:** a review of the literature on the translation of phraseological units from English sources.

**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
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.

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; parceling; 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 elements, depending on the semantic type of the phraseological unit.
function of the phraseological unit.

**Conclusion.**

Having considered the theories of well-known linguists who studied the problems of phraseology (A.V. Kunin, N.N. Amosov, 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.

Based on the results of the work carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Phraseological units differ from their lexical synonyms stylistically and are characterized by greater expressiveness and expressiveness.
2. Phraseological units in newspaper texts are most often used in a modified form.
3. Transformations of phraseological units can be divided into semantic, lexical, syntactic, morphological and derivational.
4. There are 2 main ways of translating phraseological units - phraseological and non-phraseological.
5. For an adequate translation of a phraseological unit, the translator must take into account and, if possible, fully convey all its components, namely: figurative, subject, emotional, stylistic and national-ethnic components.
6. The greatest difficulty for translation is presented by English phraseological units that do not have equivalents in Russian. For their transmission, methods of lexical, literal and descriptive translation are used. At the same time, the translator should try, if possible, to preserve the figurative nature of the original unit.

**List of used literature.**