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ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯСИ КАФЕДРАСИ

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ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИДАГИ БИРЛИКЛАРНИ ҚИЁСИЙ ЎРГАНИШ

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QUALIFICATION   PAPER

Typological study of phraseological units from English into Uzbek

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THE QUALIFICATION PAPER IS ADMITTED TO DEFENSE	**SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:**
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INTRODUCTION

The given qualification is dedicated to the translation of phraseological units with verb "to take. So, the pedagogically - philological cycle of sciences has the following tasks: intensification of development of bases of new didactics, the theory of the text, theory of translation, dictionary compiling, etc. Here the visible place is allocated to the general, comparative-historical, typological, comparative and applied linguistics which bears the responsibility for a status of such socially and scientifically significant areas of knowledge, as lexicographic work, textual study, lexicology, methods of teaching of languages and so on.

The qualification deals with the structural, semantic and functional aspects of English phraseological units with the verb ''to take'', as well as the problems of their translation into Russian.

The topicalityof the work is conditioned by the profound interest of language specialists in the linguistic peculiarities of set expressions, their types and ways of forming, as well as the difficulties of their translation and rendering into other languages. Phraseological units come to our speech in many ways and the result of this process is displayed in a more expressive and colorful speech. There is no living language without set phrases and the deeper the knowledge of the language the more phrases occur in speaker's vocabulary.

The aim of the qualification paper is to describe and analyze a specific class of set expressions and present their structural, semantic and syntactic classification, together with the keys for translation of verbal phraseological unit represented in our material.

According to the given aim the following **tasks** are set:

1. To give a broad overview of the system of phraseology and its basic concepts;

2. To describe different types of classification of phraseological units;

3. To describe various approaches to the way of forming of phraseological units;

4. To present existing mechanisms of translating of phraseological units;

5. To collect and analyze phraseological units with the verb "to take" based on the existing classifications.

This qualification paper is in the presentation of different scientific approaches to the given problem with the analysis of the special type of phraseological units based on the scientific works of the prominent linguists.

The study degree of the research was based on the well-known works by prominent linguists Koonin A.V., Smirnitsky A.I., Vinogradov V.V., Arhangelsky V.L., Shansky N.M., Ahunzyanov G.H., Gvozdarev U.A., Deribas V.M. and others.The language materialpresented in the Glossary was selected from the English-Russian phraseological dictionary by Koonin A.V., further verified by English-English dictionaries.[1]In some cases the English equivalents of the expressions were suggested by our own.

The object of the given qualification paper is the investigation of the phraseological system of English and the problems of translation of set phrases into Russian.

The subject matter of this investigation paper is the phraseological units with the verb "to take", their classification and their translation into Russian.

The novelty of the work lies in the language material itself and in the representation of the ways of translation determined by the necessity of close analysis of phraseological units, their types and sources.

The methods used in the analysis are represented by method of phraseological analysis and identification, dictionary entries' definition analysis, componential and statistical analyses.[2] The hypothesis of the investigation lies in the presumption that the phraseological units with the verb "to take" represent quite a numerous subsystem of the language possessing all inherent characteristics of set expressions which at the same time presents a dynamic subgroup of constantly developing and expanding system of lexemes and meanings

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[1]Арнольд И.В. Основы научных исследований в лингвистике: Москва, 1991, -p.78
[2]Altenberg B. Phraseology in spoken English: presentation of a project: Amsterdam 1990, - p. 110

The theoretical value of the thesis is in the presentation of different scientific approaches to the given problem with the analysis of the special type of phraseological units based on the scientific works of the prominent linguists.

The practical value of the given work is that the results of the work can be used in the university courses in Lexicology, Stylistics, Theory of translation, as well as in seminars in these subjects and practice of translation.

The structure of the thesis is composed of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion, bibliography and Glossary of selected phrasal verbs.

The introduction gives the information about the aim and tasks of the research, its theoretical and practical value, the structure and the main provisions of the qualification paper.

In the first chapter we present different classifications of phraseological units according to the degree of motivation of their meaning on the base of semantic classification of phraseological units suggested by academician Vinogradov V.V., structural classification suggested by Smimitsky A.I., syntactical classification of phraseological units suggested by l.V. Arnold and some other scientists, such as Shansky M., Nikitin V.M. and others.

In the second chapter we investigate types of conformities of phraseological units and the possible ways of their translation, which is believed to be the most difficult part of theory and practice of translation. Due to their close connection with the historic development of the nation and the language phraseological units represent the most difficult part of the vocabulary from the point of view of translation.

In the third chapter we analyzed the translation of phraseological units with verb "to take".

Conclusion describes the theoretical and practical results of the work.

Bibliography includes the list of sources used in carrying out the research work.

CHAPTER I PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS A SUBSYSTEM OF THE ENGLISHLANGUAGE

1.1. Definition and classification of phraseological units.

Existence of phraseological units makes their study and description an inalienable part of linguistics. There are many opinions in modern linguistics claiming phraseology to be an independent branch of linguistics due to specificity and complexity of issues related to the study of phraseological units.

The term "phraseology" was introduced into linguistics by Swiss linguist Charles Bally in the following meaning: the section of the stylistics studying stable combinations". After Ch. Ballymany linguists began to advance their opinions and give their own definitions of the term "phraseology". If Ch.Bally included phraseology to stylistics, then soviet linguist Polivanov E.D. was the first who considered phraseology to be the separate science. He thought that phraseology "would take isolated and stable position (as phonetics and morphology etc.) in future linguistic literature"/ Archangelskiy V.L. pointed out that "phraseology is micro system, which is a part of general system of a language". Altenberg B. states that "phraseology is a fuzzy part of a language. It embraces the conventional rather than the productive or rule-governed side of language, involving various kinds of composite units and "pre-patterned" expressions such as idioms, fixed phrases, and collocations".[3]

But more suitable for our work and the most comprehensive approach to phraseology was suggested by Russian linguist Koonin A.V. By phraseology Koonin A.V. meant "the branch of linguistics dealing with stable word- combinations characterized by a specific transference of meaning".

There are different combinations of words. As it is pointed out by Ginzburg R.S., the component members in word-groups, such as *a week ago, man of*

wisdom, take lessons, kind to people, seem to possess greater semantic and structural independence. Word-groups of this type are defined as free or variable

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[3]Altenberg B. Phraseology in spoken English: presentation of a project: Amsterdam 1990, - p. 65

word-groups or phrases and are habitually studied in syntax. The degree of structural and semantic cohesion of word-groups may vary. Some word-groups, for example: *at least, point of view, by means of take place,* seem to be functionally and semantically inseparable. Such word-groups are usually described as set- phrases, word-equivalents or phraseological units and are traditionally regarded as the subject matter of the branch of lexicological science that studies phraseology. The border-line between free or variable word-groups and phraseological units is not clearly defined. The so-called free word-groups are only relatively free as collectability of their member-words is fundamentally delimited by their lexical and grammatical valence which makes at least some of them very close to set-phrases. Phraseological units are comparatively stable and semantically inseparable. Between the extremes of complete motivation and variability of member-words on the one hand and lack of motivation combined with complete stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure on the other hand there are innumerable border-line cases. In a phraseological unit words are not independent. They form set-expressions, in which neither words nor the order of words can be changed. Free combinations are created by the speaker. Phraseological units are used by the speaker in a ready form, without any changes. The whole phraseological unit has a meaning which may be quite different from the meaning of its components, and therefore the whole unit, and not separate words, has the function of a part of the sentence.[4]

And one more point: free word combinations can never be polysemantic, while there are polysemantic phraseological units.[5]

For example: *To take the words out of somebody's mouth:*

1. to make someone conscious of a possible problem or danger so they will not be hurt;

2. to say just what someone else was about to say

Following Koonin's definition, the term phraseological unit is defined as

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[4]Ginzburg R.S. and others.A course in Modern English Lexicology. Moscow 1973, - p. 64
[5]Shread Dr.A. The words we use. London 1962, - p. 51

follows: "A phraseological unit is a stable combination of words with a fully or partially transferred meaning".[6] This definition stresses two distinctive And inherent features of phraseological units: their stability (lexical and grammatical)and transference of meaning, which differentiate them from stable word combinations of non-phraseological character and free word groups. As it was determined by Arnold I.V., most general features of phraseological units are "language stability and semantic integrity".[7]

Shmelyov D.N. points out that "idiomaticity is the major factor of forming of phraseological units in language and it meets one of the tendencies of a language development - the tendency of expressiveness". Amosova N.N. called phraseological units "fixed context units, i.e. units in which it is impossible to substitute any of the components without changing the meaning not only of the whole unit but also of the elements that remain intact".

Ginzburg R.S. in her turn gave the next definition: "Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. The lexical components in phraseological units are stable and they are non-motivated i.e. its meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of its components and they do not allow their lexical components to be changed or substituted".[8] Collins V. H. writes: "in standard spoken and written English of today phraseological unit is an established and essential element that is used with care, ornaments and enriches the language".[9]

Akhmanova O.S. noted that "words have several structural forms, but in phraseological units only one of the components has all the forms of the paradigm of the part of speech it belongs to. For example: *to go to bed, goes to bed, went to bed, gone to bed, going to bed*, etc., the rest of the components do not change their form. Phraseological unit is a compound denomination which has the following formal

[6]Кунин А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. Москва. 1978- p. 45

[7]Кунин А.В. Фразеология современного английского языка. Москва: 1978- p. 45
[8]Collins V.H.A book of English idioms. London 1960, - p. 34

[9]Ginzburg R.S.A Course in Modem Lexicology. Moscow 1966, - p. 19

features - relative stability in structure of components and their arrangement, the limited permeability, two or more immediacy; it carries out all basic language functions, similarly to a word: nominative, pragmatic and constructive, - and that is why it possesses semantic integrity, such feature as reproducibility".[10]

In 50-60s phraseologists' efforts were directed on finding differential features of phraseological units and determination of volume and border-lines of phraseology on this basis. Those features were: impossibility of word for word translation, stability, idiomaticity, figurativeness etc. Comparative study of phraseological unit and a word allowed to establish signs of their similarity and difference.

Archangelskiy V.L. relates all steady combinations of words, which correlate with a word and the sentence to phraseology of language. Shanskiy N.M. has the similar opinion he considers reproducibility to be the basic property of set phrases. He said that it radically separates phraseological units from free combinations of words and at the same time pulls them together with words of the language standard. Also Shanskiy N.M. considers that obligatory over conditional is the basic feature of phraseological units and he understood it as feature of phraseological units not to have less than two stresses. Proceeding from these differential features Shanskiy N.M. gives the following definitions of phraseological units:

1. Phraseological units are ready made formations which are taken from memory as a whole;

2. Phraseological units are units constant in structure and semantics;

3. Phraseological units are sound units where components have two or more stresses;

4. Phraseological units are divisible formations where components are realized by speakers as words.

Following these definitions, any language unit possessing the above attributes is a set phrase. However there are also opposite points of view concerning the nature of phraseology. Up to now the small number of linguists state their opinions about not

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[10]Akhmanova O.S. Lexicology. Theory and method: Moscow 1972, - p. 21

system character of phraseology and about redundancy of phraseological units in system of language. For example, Nikitin V.M. writes: "Phraseological units reveal themselves as an excessive, superfluous speech material when they enter into synonymous relations with words and that is why can be considered as the phenomenon of style of speech, but not language system". Supporters of the given theory developCh.Bally's concept about identification of phraseological units with a word which repeatedly was criticized in the linguistic literature, for example, in Koonin's article "About correlation of phraseological unit with a word". The criteria of identification which was offered by Ch.Bally, Koonin A.V. represented unacceptable for definition of essence of phraseology as it does not reflect specificities of phraseological units of language.

Phraseological units can be classified according to the ways they are formed, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning, according to theirstructure and according to their part-of-speech meaning.

Many various approaches have been used but in spite of this fact the place of set expressions in the vocabulary and the boundaries of this level is still one of the great controversial issues of present day linguistics.

English and American scholars treat set expressions mostly as a problem of applied linguistics, they have concentrated their efforts on compiling dictionaries of idiomatic phrases. Their object is chiefly practical: they furnish anyone (native or foreigner) with a guide to colloquial phrases, because they consider them an important characteristic feature of natural spoken English and a stumbling block for foreigners. From one side the approach is didactic and it is stylistic from another one.

In linguistics there are three classification principles of phraseological units. The synchronic (semantic) classification of phraseological units is the most popular and it was distinguished by Vinogradov V.V. He gave a strong impetus to a purely lexicological treatment of the material. It means that phraseological units were defined as lexical complexes with specific semantic features and were classified accordingly. His classification is based upon motivation that is the relationship

between the meaning of the whole and the meanings of its components. The degree of motivation is correlated with the rigidity, indivisibility and semantic unity of the expression that is the possible change of the form or the order of components and substitution of the whole by a single word though it can be done not in all the cases.

This classification was based on semantic criteria and was suggested by Academician Vinogradov V.V. for Russian phraseological units. He pointed out three types of phraseological units:

fusions where the degree of motivation is very low, we can not guess the meaning of the whole from the meaning of its components, they are highly idiomatic and can not be translated by word for word translation into other languages. For example: *on Shank's mare (on foot), at sixes and sevens (inamess).*

Phraseological fusions represent the highest stage of blending together. The meaning of the components is completely absorbed by the meaning of the whole, by its expressiveness and emotional properties. Sometimes phraseological fusions are called idioms under which linguists understand as a complete loss of the inner form. Explanation of the meaning of idioms is a complicated etymological problem. For example: *tit to tat* means to revenge, L   but no one can explain the meaning of the words *tit* and *tat.*

In phraseological **unities** the meaning of the whole can be guessed from the meanings of its components, but it is transferred (metaphorical or metonymical), for example: *to play the first fiddle (to be a leader in something), old salt (experienced sailor)* etc. The meaning of the whole word combination is not the sum of the meanings of its components, but it is based on them and the meaning of the whole can be inferred from the image that underlies the whole expression, for example: *to get on one's nerves, to cut somebody short, to show one's teeth, to be at daggers drawn.* The meaning of the significant word is not too remote from its ordinary meanings. This meaning is formed as a result of generalized figurative meaning of a free word-combination. It is the result of figurative metaphoric reconsideration of a word-combination. Phraseological unities are characterized by the semantic duality.

One can not surely define the semantic meaning of phraseological unities taken separately from the context, because these word-combinations may be used as free in the direct meaning and as phraseological in the figurative meaning. Phraseological unities are equivalents of words as

only one of components of a phraseological unity has structural forms, for example: *to play (played, is playing, etc.) the first fiddle (but not played the first fiddles); to turn (turned, will turn, etc.) a new leaf (but not to turn newer leaf or new leaves);*

the whole unity and not its components are parts of the sentence in syntactical analysis, for example: in the sentence *He took the bull by the horns (attacked a problem boldly)* there are only two parts: he - the subject, and took the bull by the horns - the predicate.

c. Phraseological *collocations* are often called traditional phrases because words are combined in their original meaning but their combinations are different in different languages, for example: *cash and carry (self-service shop), in a big way (in great degree)* etc. It is usually impossible to account logically for the combination of particular words. It can be explained onlyon the basis of tradition, for example: *to deliver a lection (but not to read a lecture).*

In phraseological collocations words retain their full semantic independence although they are limited in their combinative power, for example: *to wage war (but not to lead war), to render assistance, to render services (but not to render pleasure).*

Phraseological collocations are the least idiomatic of all the kinds of phraseological units. In other words, in phraseological collocations the meaning of the whole can be*inferred from the meaning of the components, for example: *to draw a conclusion, lo lend assistance, to make money, to pay attention to.*

In phraseological collocations one of the components (generally the component which is used figuratively) can be combined with different words, for example: *to talk sports, politics, business (but to speak about life), leading worker,*

leading article (but the main problem), deadly enemy, deadly shot (but a mortal wound), keen interest, keen curiosity, keen sense of humor(but the great surprise).

Words of wide meaning, as to make, to take, to do, to give, etc. form many phraseological units, for example: *to take an examination, to take a trip, to take a chance, to take interest, to make fun of to make inquiries, to make a statement, to make friends, to make haste.* Traditional collocations often have synonymous expressions, for example: *to make a report=to deliver a report.*

Phraseological collocations are not equivalents of words. Though the components of phraseological collocations are limited in their combinative power, that is, they can be combined only with certain words and cannot be combined with any other words, they preserve not only their meaning, but all their structural forms, for example: *nice distinction* is a phraseological collocation and it is possible to say nice distinctions, nicer distinction, etc., or *to clench one's fist* (clenched his fists, was clenching his fists, etc.).

First of all Vinogradov V.V. developed the problems referring to idiomaticity (for example, distinguishing and characteristic of such types of phraseological units as phraseological fusions and phraseological unities), but at the same time he tried to explain the ways leading to wider understanding of border-lines of phraseology (he paid great attention to such phrases as compound denominations such as railway, question mark etc. and distinguished them as a special type of phraseological combinations).

The idiomaticity is the center of phraseology; moreover, border-lines between different types of phraseological units are rather mobile: in the case of loss of motivation the phraseological unity can pass to a category of phraseological fusions; compound nominations of terminological character can be subjected to transfer and become phraseological unities or sometimes even phraseological fusions,' for example: *to take off the mask:* 1) to show who you are in order other people can recognize you; 2) to show the true feelings, thoughts or character.

Structural classification of phraseological units was introduced by Professor Smirnitskiy A. I., whose approach was based on comparing phraseological units with words. He pointed out one-top units which he compared with derived words because derived words have only one root morpheme. Also he pointed out two- top units which he compared with compound words because there are usually have two root morphemes in compound words.

Among one-top units he pointed out three structural types:

a. units of the type *to give up(ve*rb + postposition type), for example: *to art up, to back up, to drop out, to buy into* etc.;

b. units of the type *to be tired.* Some of these units remind the passive voice in their structure but they have different prepositions with them, while in the passive voice we can have only prepositions "by" or "with", for example: *tobe tired of to be interested in, to be surprised at* etc. There are also units in this type which remind free word-groups of the type *to be young*, for example *to be aware of* etc. The difference between them is that the adjective "young" can be used as an attribute and as a predicative in the sentence, while the nominal component can act only as a predicative in such units. In these units the verb is the grammar centre and the second component is the semantic centre;

c. . prepositional - nominal phraseological units. These units are equivalents of unchangeable words: prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, that is why they have no grammar centre, their semantic centre is the nominal part, for example: *on the doorstep* (quite near), *on the nose* (exactly), *in time, in the course of* etc. In the course of time such units can become words, for example: *tomorrow, instead of* etc.

Among two-top units Smirnitskiy A.I. pointed out the following structural types:

a. attributive - nominal such as: *a month of Sundays, grey matter* and many others. Units of this type are noun equivalents and can be partly or perfectly idiomatic. In partly idiomatic units (phrasemes) the first component sometimes is idiomatic, for example: *high road*, in other cases the second component is idiomatic,

for example: *first night.* In many cases both components are idiomatic, for example: *red tape, shot in the aim, bed of nail* and many others;

b. verb - nominal phraseological units, for example *to read between the lines, to sweep under the carpet* etc. The grammar centre of such units is the verb, in many cases the semantic centre is the nominal component, for example: *to fall in love.* In some units the verb is both the grammar and the semantic centre, for example: *to know the ropes.* These units can be perfectly idiomatic as well, for example: *to burn one's boats, to take to the cleaners'* etc.

Word-groups of the type *to have a glance, to have a smoke* are very close to such units. These units are not idiomatic and are treated in grammar as a special syntactical combination, a kind of aspect, c. phraseological repetitions, such as: *now or never, country and western* etc. Such units can be built on antonyms, for example: *ups and downs, back and forth',* often they are formed by means of alliteration, for example: *cakes and ale, as busy as a bee.* In repetitions Components are joined by means of conjunctions. These units are equivalents of adverbs or adjectives and have no grammar centre. They can also be partly or perfectly idiomatic, for example: *cool as a cucumber* (partly), *bread and butter* (perfectly).

Phraseological units the same as compound words can have more than two tops (stems in compound words). For example: *to take a back seat, to be a shadow of one's own self at one's own sweet will.*

As to our language material not all phraseological units with the verb "to take" can be classified by the structural classification of Smirnitskiy A.I.

Phraseological units can be classified as parts of speech. Syntactical classification of phraseological units was suggested by Arnold I.V.[31] Here she distinguished the following groups:

a. noun phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being, for example: *bullet train, redbrick university, Green Berets',*

b. verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling, for example: *to be on the beam, to nose out. to make headlines',*

c. adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality, for example: *loose as a goose, dull as lead',*

d. adverb phraseological units, such as: *with a bump*, *in the soup*, *like a dream, like a dog with two tails',*

e. preposition phraseological units, for example: *in the course of on the stroke.*

f. interjection phraseological units, for example: *Catch me!, Well, I never!* etc.

In Arnold's I.V. classification there are also sentence equivalents, proverbs, sayings and quotations, for example: *The sky is the limit. What makes him tick, I am easy, Take it easy.* Proverbs are usually metaphorical, for example: *Too many cooks spoil the broth*, while sayings are as a rule non-metaphorical, for example: *Where there is a will there is a way, Take care of pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.*

It is worth mentioning that not all functional types distinguished by Arnold I.V. are reflected in our language material.

Ginzburg R.S. suggests another approach to the syntactical classification of phraseological units.[11] Structurally phraseological units may be approached in various ways. Phraseological units may be described through the order and arrangement of the component members. The word-group *to take something* can be classified as a verbal — nominal group, *to take to something* as verbal — prepositional — nominal, etc.

As both structure and meaning are parts of the phraseological unit as a linguistic unit, the interdependence of these two facets is naturally the subject matter of lexicological analysis.

In connection with the problem under discussion the term s y n t a c t i c (o r s y n t a g m a t i c) s t r u c t u r e requires some clarification. It is known that phraseological units may be generally described through the pattern of arrangement of the constituent members. The term s y n t a c t i c s t r u c t u r e (formula) properly speaking implies the description of the order and arrangement of member-

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[11]Ginzburg R.S. and others.A Course in Modern English Lexicology. Moscow 1979, - p. 38-42

words as parts of speech. For instance, phraseological unit can be described as it made up of an Adjective and a Noun (*red tape, Trojan horse* etc.), a Verb — a Noun *{to take the air, to take the pet* etc.), or a Noun, a Preposition and a Noun (*a touch of colour, a matter of importance* etc.). The syntactic structure of the nominal groups *Trojan horse* and *red tape* may be represented as *A + N,* that of the verbal groups *take the pet* and *take the air* as *V + N,* and so on.

These formulas can be used to describe all the possible structures of phraseological units. It can be said, for example, that the verbal groups comprise the following structural formulas: V+N *(to build houses*), V+ prp +N *(to rely on somebody*), V + N + prp+ N *(to hold something against somebody*), V+ V (inf.) *(to get to know),* and so on.

The structure of word-groups may be also described in relation to the headword, for example the structure of the same verbal groups *(to build houses, to rely on somebody)* is represented as to build + N, to rely + on + N. In this case it is usual to speak of the p a t t e r n s of phraseological units but not of formulas. The term p a t t e r n implies the speaking of the structure of the word-group in which a given word is used as its head.

The interdependence of the pattern and meaning of head-words can be easily perceived by comparing phraseological units of different patterns in which the same head-word is used. For example, in verbal groups the head-word mean is semantically different in the patterns mean + N *(mean something)* and mean + V (inf.) *(mean to do something).* Three patterns with the verb get as the head-word represent three different meanings of this verb, for example: get + N *(get a letter, information, money, etc.),* get + to + N *(get to Moscow, to the Institute, etc.),* get + N + V(inf.) *(get somebody to come, to do the work, etc.).* This is also true of adjectival word-groups, for example: clever + N *(clever man)* and clever + at + N *(clever at arithmetic),* keen + N *(keen sight, hearing*), keen + on + A⋅*(keen on sports, tennis).* Notional member-words in such patterns are habitually represented in conventional symbols whereas prepositions and other form-words are given in their usual graphic

form. This is accounted for by the fact that individual form- words may modify or change the meaning of the word with which it is combined, as in, for example anxious + for + N *(anxious for news),* anxious + about + N *(anxious about health).*

Broadly speaking we may conclude that as a rule the difference in the meaning of the head-word is conditioned by a difference in the pattern of the word- group in which this word is used.

Ginzburg R.S. assumes that verbal groups represented by d i f f e r e n t s t r u c t u r a l f o r m u l a s , for example *V+N* and *V+ V (inf.)*are as a rule semantically different because of the difference in the grammatical component of meaning. This is also true of d i f f e r e n t p a t t e r n s of phraseological units, for example *get + N* and *get + V {inf.).*

It should be pointed out, however, that although difference in the pattern signals as a rule difference in the meaning of the head-word, identity of pattern cannot be regarded as a reliable criterion for identity of meaning. Thus structurally identical patterns, for example heavy + N, may be representative of different meanings of the adjective heavy which is perceived in the word-groups *heavy rain (snow, storm), heavy smoker (drinker), heavy weight (table),* etc. all of which have the same pattern — heavy + N. Structurally simple patterns are as a rule polysemantic, i.e. representative of several meanings of a polysemantic head-word, whereas structurally complex patterns are monosemantic and condition just one meaning of the head-member. The simplest verbal structure V + N and the corresponding pattern are as a rule polysemantic (compare, for example take + N: *to take care, to take the blame, to take measures, precautions*, etc.), whereas a more complex pattern, for example take + to + N is monosemantic (for example: *take to pieces, to flight).*

The classification system of phraseological units suggested by professor Koonin A.V. is the latest out-standing achievement in the Russian theory of phraseology. The classification is based on the combined structural-semantic principles and it also considers the quotient of stability of phraseological units.

Phraseological units are subdivided into the following four classes according to their function in communication determined by their structural-semantic characteristics.

1. Nominative phraseological units are represented by word-groups, including word-groups with one meaningful word, and coordinative phrases of thetype *wear and tear, well and good.* The first class also includes word-groups with a predicative structure, such as *as the crow flies* and also predicative phrases of the type *see how the land lies, ships that pass in the night;*

2. Nominative-communicative phraseological units include word-groups of the type *to break the ice — the ice is broken,* that is, verbal word-groups which are transformed into a sentence when the verb is used in the passive voice;

3. Phraseological units which are neither nominative nor communicative include interjectional word-groups: *Oh, my eye!, As sure as eggs is eggs!;*

4. Communicative phraseological units are represented by proverbs and sayings: *There is no smoke without fire.*

The classification system includes a considerable number of subtypes and gradations and objectively reflects the wealth of types of phraseological units existing in the language. It is based on truly scientific and modern criteria and represents an earnest attempt to take into account all the relevant aspects of phraseological units and combine them within the border-lines of one classification system.

Prof. Amosova N.N. introduced another classification. Her approach is contextual. Proceeding from the assumption that individual meanings of polysemantic words can be observed in certain contexts and may be viewed as dependent on those contexts, it is argued that phraseological units are to be defined through specific types of context. Free word-groups make up variable contexts whereas the essential feature of phraseological units is a non-variable or f i x e d context. Phraseological units may be subdivided into p h r a s e m e s a n d i d i o m s according to whether or what one of the components of the whole word-group possesses specialized meaning.

P h r a s e m e s are, as a rule, two-member word-groups in which one of the members has specialized meaning dependent on the second component as, for example, in *small hours:* the second component (hours) serves as the only clue to this particular meaning of the first component as it is found only in the given context (small hours). The word that serves as the clue to the specialized meaning of one of the components is habitually used in its central meaning (compare, for example, *small hours*, and *three hours, pleasant hours*, etc.).

In idioms the meaning is created by the whole though every element may have its original meaning weakened or even completely lost. I d i o m s are distinguished from p h r a s e m e s by the idiomaticity of the whole word-group (for example: *red tape*— "bureaucratic methods") and the impossibility of attaching meaning to the members of the group taken in isolation. Idioms are semantically and grammatically inseparable units. They may comprise unusual combinations of words which when understood in their literal meaning are normally unallocable as, for example *mare's nest(a mare*— "a female horse", a *mare's nest* — "a hoax, a discovery which proves false or worthless"). Unusualness of collocability or logical incompatibility of member-words is indicative of the idiomaticity of the phrase. Idioms made up of words normally brought together are homonymous with corresponding variable word-groups, for example: *to let the cat out of the bag* — "to divulge a secret", and the clue to the idiomatic meaning is to be found in a wider context outside the phrase itself.A fixed context does not necessarily imply a specialized meaning of components because they may simply have 3 narrow range of valency*(to shrug one's shoulders).* Sometimes the criterion of invariability is overestimated while the criterion of the degree of idiomaticity is disregarded.

There are other principles of classification of phraseological units. The traditional and oldest principle of classification of phraseological units is based on their original content and might be alluded to as "thematic". The approach is widely used in numerous English and American guides to idiom, phrase books, etc. On this principle, idioms are classified according to their sources of origin, source referring

to the particular sphere of human activity, of life of nature, of natural phenomena, etc. So, in his classification Smith L.P. gives groups of idioms used by sailors, fishermen, soldiers, hunters and associated with the realia, phenomena and conditions of their occupations.[12] In Smith's classification groups of idioms associated with domestic and wild animals and birds, agriculture and cooking can be also found. There are also numerous idioms drawn from sports, arts, etc. Yet even the author himself does not claim that his groupings should be regarded as classifications. He just collects set expressions, explain them, describe some of their peculiarities, such as Alliteration, rhyme, contrast and so on, treating these as devices assuring expressiveness.

This principle of classification is sometimes called etymological. The term does not seem appropriate since we usually mean something different when we speak of the etymology of a word or word-group: whether the word (or word- group) is native or borrowed and if it is borrowed, what is the source of borrowing, It is true that Smith makes a special study of idioms borrowed from other languages, but that is only a relatively small part of his classification system. The general principle is not etymological.

Smith L.P. points out word-groups associated with the sea and the life of seamen are especially numerous in English vocabulary. Most of them have metaphorical meanings which have no longer any association with the sea or sailors. Here are some examples: *to be all at sea — to be unable to understand*; *to be in a state of ignorance* (for example: *How can I be a judge in a situation in which I am all at sea? I'm afraid I'm all at sea in this problem); to sink or swim — to fail or succeed* (for example: *It is a case of sink or swim. All depends on his own effort); in deep water — in trouble or danger, in low water, on the rocks — in strained financial circumstances* etc.

Huge number of phraseological units belongs to the so-called indicative denomination.[13]These are the phrases serving as the characteristic of:

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[12]Smith L. P. The English Language. London 1912, - p. 37-38
[13]Alyohina A.I. Idiomatic English. Minsk 1982, - p. 93

1. Person (for example: *the milksop, a whipping boy, the important person, the small fry*, etc.);

2. Subject (for example: *useless scrap of paper, a tidbit, yellow press, forbidden fruit, haunt of vice* etc.);*

3. Various attributes of remedial character (for example: *to beat the air, to do the dirty upon somebody, to cast pearls before swine, to put a spoke in somebody's wheel* etc.);

4. Conditions (for example: *to be beside oneself, to be sick at heart, to be at one's wit's end, it is pitch-dark* and other);

5. Group of phraseological units designating adverbial attributes is different in its composition and structure (for example: *at the world's end, follow one's nose, one fine day, wait till Christmas* etc.).

Also there is category of phraseological units with quantitative meaning for example: *baker's dozen* - definite-quantitative meaning; *there is plenty, to roll in something* - "much"; *nothing to speak of less than nothing* - "little".

Depending on a way of formation two basic types of phraseological units can be distinguished: as c o n j o i n t c o m b i n a t i o n s a n d s e m a n t i c b l o c k s .

C o n j o i n t c o m b i n a t i o n s are formed by connection of components, when one of them or every component has structural - system phrase-forming characteristics. Thus the leading component as well as subordinated can act in transferred meaning.

S e m a n t i c b l o c k s are formed by transformation of the meaning of the whole word-combination. For example:

Conjoint combinations   Semantic blocks

To take office To take the first step

to begin work in a position   1. to learn making steps (about babies)to begin some actions yourself.

Different types of phraseological units can be classified according to the criteria which the author selects for studying. The broad circle of criteria and methods are used by researchers.

A lot of attention is paid for combinations of type "a verb + a noun" where the verb carries some function. At the classification of such type parameters expressed in them can be used though they are not fulfilled yet with limiting accuracy, but already now help studying and grouping of an actual material.

For example, in the book of Deribas V.M. there are seven parameters according to the semantic functions of the phraseological units:

1. to do what is said by a noun *(to give the signal–ишора қилмоқ);*

2. to treat to the action designated by a noun *(to put a veto on –тақиқламоқ);*

3. to be treated as the action designated by a noun *(to pay the penalty–жазо қўлламоқ);*

4. to bring to condition *(to plunge somebody into panic — ваҳимага солмоқ);*

5. to come to condition *(to give oneself up–тушкунликка тушмоқ);*

6. to remove from a condition *(to take out reverie –далда бермоқ);*

7. to start action *(to come into f*ashion*–урфга кирмоқ).*

Ahunzyanov G.H. and Gvozdarev U.A. have undertaken working out types of the phraseological collocations which were distinguished earlier by Vinogradov V.V.

Ahunzyanov G.H. distinguishes three types of binary combinations:

• variables with the limited combinability of a component in the given meaning *(ticklish question –иккилантирадиган савол);*

• half - variables with the limited combinability of a component in the given meaning*(bosom-friend –яқин дўст);*

• steady not free combinations with individual combinability of a component in the given meaning *(gilded youth –иқтидорли ёшлар, cold steel –совуқ қурол).*

Only the last group is considered phraseological collocations by the author. However he does not offer any criteria for differentiation of variables, half- variables and steady combinations, but the examples given by him differ with the big

heterogeneity and cannot serve as a support for carrying out a classification. Gvozdaryov U.A. offers the classification of phraseological combinations into six types, which were not distinguished before. Categories of global and not global meanings, two-topmost and one-topmost combinations lie in the basis of classification suggested by Smirnitskiy A.I.

Globalness not globalnessare distinguished depending on a possibility impossibility to identify phraseological unit by one word. If it is possible to identificate a phraseolftgical combination by one word this unit is global, if it is not possible the unit is not global. Two-topmost combinations are those which components are equal for a general meaning and one-topmost combinations are those where components have unequal meaning. In the classification the third feature is presence/absence of determination between the components of a phraseological combination taken at a lexical level.

The following six types of phraseological combinations are distinguished:

1. Global, two-topmost, one-sided determined phraseological combinations *(to warm oneself into somebody's confidence — гижгижламоқ);*

2. Global, two-topmost, without determination *(to act against one's confidence –муғомбирлик қилмоқ);*

3. Global, one-topmost, one-sided determined *(to screw up one's eyes – куз қамашмоқ);*

4. Global, one-topmost, without determination *(immovable property–*кучмас мулк*);*

5. Not global, two-topmost, with determination *(to talk through one's hat–*бекорчи гап*);*

6. Not global, two-topmost, without determination *(deadly insult–дилини оғритмоқ , apple of discord –бир-биридан юз угирмоқ).*

At a lexical level author finds essential the criteria of determination/non-determination of components of phraseological unit as it determines a degree of the semantic shift which occurs in the phraseological combination. In author's opinion

the criteria of globalness and topmost are not essential for nature of phraseological combinations as the presence/absence of single-root or different root synonym belongs to a number of the casual phenomena in the system of the language. In literary language absence of the identifier can be filled with its presence in colloquial speech, in dialects, in related languages and in occasional formations.

1.2. Ways of forming phraseological units

When going through the linguistic literature one can discover quite a lot of approaches to the classificationof phraseological units, based on various criteria and principles.

Koonin A.V. classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed. He pointed out primary and secondary ways of forming phraseological units.

Primary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a unit is formed on the basis of a free word-group:

a. Most productive in Modem English is the formation of phraseological units by means of transferring the meaning of terminological word-groups, for example, in cosmic technique we can point out the following phrases: *launching pad* in its terminological meaning is бошланиш нуқтаси, in its transferred meaning *–ишга киришш, to link up–ўрнатмоқ;* in its transformed meaning it means *–танишмоқ;*

b. A large group of phraseological units was formed from free word groups by transforming their meaning, for example: *granny farm–*қариялар уйи*, Trojan horse - компьютер программаси, преднамеренно составленная для повреждения компьютера;*

c. Phraseological units can be formed by means of alliteration, for example: *a sad sack —* бахтсиз ҳодиса, *culture vulture-* қизиқучан одам*, fudge and nudge —* ўзини олмоқ;

d. They can be formed by means of expressiveness, especially it is characteristic for forming interjections, for example: *"My aunt!", "Hear, hear!"*etc;

e. They can be formed by means of distorting a word group, for example: *odds and ends* was formed from *odd ends;*

f. They can be formed by using archaisms, for example: *in brown study* means *in gloomy meditation* where both components preserve their archaic meanings;

g. They can be formed by using a sentence in a different sphere of life, for example: *that cock won't fight* can be used as a free word-group when it is used in sports(cock fighting), it becomes a phraseological unit when it is used in every day life, because it is used metaphorically;

h. They can be formed when we use some unreal image, for example: *to have butterfly in the stomach –хаёжонланмоқ, to have green fingers – қули гул* etc.;

i. They can be formed by using expressions of writers or politicians in everyday life, for example: *corridors of power, American dream, the winds of change.*

Secondary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a phraseological unit is formed on the basis of another phraseological unit; they are:

a. Conversion, for example: *to vote with one's feet* was converted into *vote with one feet',*

b. Changing the grammar form, for example: *make hay while the sun shines* is transferred into a verbal phrase - *to make hay while the sun shines',*

c. Analogy, for example: *curiosity killed the cat* was transferred into *care killed the cat*;

d. Contrast, for example: *cold surgery - a planned before operation* was formed by contrasting it with *acute surgery, thin cat - a poor person* was formed by contrasting it with *fat cat*;

e. Shortening of proverbs or sayings, for example, from the proverb *You can Y make a silk purse out of a sow's ear* by means of clipping the middle of it the phraseological unit *to make a sow's ear* was formed with the meaning *ошибаться;*

f. Borrowing phraseological units from other languages, either as translation loans, for example: *living space* (German), *to take the bull by the horns* (Latin) or by means of phonetic borrowings *meche blanche* (French) etc.

Phonetic borrowings among phraseological units refer to the bookish style and are not used very often in everyday speech.

The above mentioned principles of classification will further be applied to our language material and the results will be presented in the next chapter.

1.3. Verbal phraseological units and their specific features

The subject of analysis in the work is one type of phraseological units - verbal phraseological units. We follow Arsentyeva E. F., who distinguishes the following types of phraseological units:

I   Phraseological units with structure of a word-combination:

1. Substantive phraseological units;

2. Adjectival phraseological units;

3. Verbal phraseological units;

II Phraseological units with the structure of a sentence.

Both in English and in Russian languages the most numerous class is the class of verbal phraseological units, and then go substantive and adjectival phraseological units and phraseological units with structure of a sentence.

Substantive phraseological units are units where rod component is a noun. Inside of the given class there are subclasses typical for both languages:

1. The subclass with the structure adj + n and attributive connection between components. Interchangeability of both components is characteristic feature of the given phraseological units of the English language. For example: *a long (loose) tongue; a bad (biting, bitter, dangerous, venomous, wicked, shrewd) tongue;*

2. The subclass with structure n + n. In the English phraseological units the use of proper names is noted as both rod, and a dependent component is noted: *a Mark Tapley, King Log, lack Homer, a Miss Nancy, Colonel Chinstrap, Colonel Blimp, Mother Bunch;*

3. The subclass with structure n + prep + n. In this case the combination of a noun is carried out by means of prepositional subordinate connection. The second

member can be expanded in such phraseological units. In English expansion of the second component can be only prepositive by means of an adjective (n + prep + adj + n): *the wolf in the sheep skin, a raven in the peacock feathers, wolf in sheep's clothing, jackdaw in peacock's feathers* (n+ prep + n + *n);*

4. The subclass Part I (II) +n: Oh? I remember, you came to Chicago once. Bit of a *stuffed shirt,* are not you? (W. Maugham);

5. The subclass n + and + n. This subclass is described by coordinative connection between components of phraseological unit: *milk and water; beauty and the beast; a stick and (or) a stone.*

Substantive phraseological units have categorical seme of concreteness and serve as denotations for:

1. Persons *(the prodigal son, a whipping boy);*

2.Subjects (concrete - *a reading room, the day off;* abstract *the Promised Land, a private property);*

3. Groups of people *(the Black hundred, cannon-fodder).*

Adjectival phraseological units are units where rod component is adjective. In total amount of researched phraseological units the part of adjectival phraseological units is very insignificant.

It is necessary to distinguish two basic structural subclasses among English adjectival phraseological units.

• Adjectival comparative phraseological units. These are the phraseological units incorporating comparing component. Adjective as a rod component and dependent is a noun: *(as) soft as butter; (as) cool as a cucumber; (as)hard as iron.*

• Phraseological units with the structure adj + prep + n: *light in hand; full of beans; true to one's word* (expansion of a dependent component comes from theexpense of a possessive pronoun). " I'm already saved but you can save him. He's a real stinker and *too big for his britches "* (F. O'Connor).

Adjectival phraseological units usually serve as the qualitative characteristic of:

• Person *(to be dull, hard of hearing, not to be born yesterday);*

- A subject *(you will lick your fingers, flimsy).*

In both compared languages there are phraseological units which correspond **with the structure of a sentence**. However their number is insignificant.

Smirnitsky A.I. was the first among Russian scholars who paid attention to sentences that can be treated as complete formulas, such as

How do you do? Or I beg you pardon; it takes all kinds to make the world; can the leopard change his spots?

They differ from all the combinations so far discussed because they are not equivalents to words in distribution and are semantically analyzable.

Phraseological units with the structure of a simple sentence are typical for English language and their components correspond as a subject and a predicate.

For example: ... I felt I could not play him such a dirty trick. It was like *taking candy off a child* (W. Maugham).

Such phraseological units' components are interdependent and that is shown in the form of connected components.

Phraseological units with structure of a simple sentence can be presented by following types:

- Not closed a two-member sentence: *he (it) has no guts (in him, in it).*
Uncloseness is shown in the certain incompleteness of phraseological units demanding distribution of the given phraseological unit in a context by a noun,   or

by a   personal   pronoun.

As brought above examples show, phraseological unit of the given type can be also constructed on the model of the negative sentence,

- Both in English and Russian languages the most numerous type of studied phraseological units-sentences is the type of closed phraseological units, organized on the model of the two-member sentences: *he thinks himself God Almighty; grass does not grow under one's feet; one's blood turned to ice; one's bowels yearned.*

As we can see from the brought examples, phraseological units of this type can be organized on the model of personal, indefinite-personal, impersonal sentences, and also can include different number of members in their structure.

In some cases phraseological units of this type incorporate comparing component: *one's (the) eye is bigger than one's (the) belly.*

As a rule, phraseological units based on the model of compound sentences are proverbs. Here again it is necessary to differentiate figurative and not figurative proverbs. In not figurative proverbs if word - components are used in their literal meaning, then in figurative proverbs literal meanings of word - components are altered. As examples it is possible to bring the following units: *all is grist that comes to his mill; all is fish that comes to his net.*

A number of units have not a typical structure for phraseological units of compared languages. For example: *a bit off; cousin seven (several) times removed; a deep one; all dressed up and nowhere to go; second to none.*

Verbal phraseological units are those which functionally correlate with a verb in other words phraseological units with verbs in a role of the rod component. Subordinate phraseological units have objective connection between rod and dependent components.

The following basic subclasses are distinguished:

1. The most numerous subclass is phraseological units with the structure v +n: *to weather the storm, to cast an anchor, answer the bell.* Oh, I see. You mean that I'm the only person who might *blow the gaff* (W. Maugham).

Who took a delight in gossiping and *telling tales* but who was his father whom he painfully loved   (G. Parker).

Arsentyeva E. F. refers subtype of phraseological units with prepositive expansion of a noun with possessive pronouns v + pron + n to the same subclass: *hold (stand) one's ground*, *wipe somebody's nose of break one's back.*

He knew you'd sacrifice me without a pang *to save your own skin.* (W.Maugham).

John knew that his circumspection had been out of care for Emily: unable to understand her, he had thought that only by *going her own way* could she be saved from herself! (M.Bragg) Very small amount of phraseological units of English language include denying: *to breathe a syllable (a word), make no account of something.* To their consternation Honor *did not turn a hair* (W. Maugham).

2.Phraseological units with the structure v + adj + n have constant component - adjective and the same subordinate-objective types that have been distinguished fcfr a subclass v + n: *take a strong stand, show a false face, make little account of something, have a broad back, make old bones.*

Sometimes there are cases when ordinal numeral can be used as the second component: *to play the first fiddle.*

3 One of the most numerous subclasses is formed by phraseological units with the structure v + prep + n: *weigh in the balance, jump at the bait, look for credit, hit (strike, tackle) below the belt, be on the bum.* He was honorable man; he had shot himself rather than see his family's name *dragged through the mud.* Prepositive expansion of a noun is typical for English language and it leads to distinguishing of two subtypes of phraseological units:

• Phraseological units with the structure v + prep + pron + n (expansion of a noun by means of a possessive pronoun): *stand (stick) to one's guns, dance after somebody's pipe (whistle), die in one's bed.*

She *laughed in her sleeve* as she thought of poor old Charles desiring a simple little trick like that to get her into his bedroom(W. Maugham).

• Phraseological units with the structure v + prep + adj + n (expansion of a noun by means of an adjective): *be of good cheer, work at high pressure, look on the dark (gloomy) side (of things).* He liked to appear religious; but we realized he *was sailing under false colors* when he refused to give money to the church. It is a rare case when prepositive expansion of a noun can be observed by mean; of a possessive pronoun and an adjective simultaneously: *be in somebody's good book.* In some cases

the pronoun can stand instead of a noun and then phraseological units have the following structure - v + prep + pron.: *to be on it.*

4. The subclass v + n + prep + n. The first dependent component is the direct object, the second is indirect: *take the bull by the horns, find quarrel in a straw*, *cast (have, lay) an anchor to windward.* " I want that property", continued Rogers, " and I've got the money to buy it. What will you take* for it?"... " If you think I'm going to help you *whip the devil round the stump*, you're mistaken in your man.... As soon as I sold to you, you would sell to that other pair of rascals". In English language expansion of both dependent components can be observed by means of adjectives or possessive pronouns (subtypes: v + adj + n + prep + n; v + n + prep + pron + n; v + n + prep + adj + n; v + pron 4- n + prep + n; v + adj + n + prep + adj + n): *help a lame dog over a stile, throw dust in somebody's eyes, have one's heart in one's mouth*, *havebats in one's belfry. ...* You know what these provincials are, they love *to poke their* long *noses in other people's affairs* (W. Maugham). Phraseological units with the structure v + pron + prep + n can be presented as the version of the given subcless: *keep somebody on the run*, *put somebody into service.*

5. Phraseological units with structure v + adv draw up insignificant part of all researched phraseological units. In this type of phraseological units there is no morphological registration of a syntactic link between rod and dependent components: *run straight, do well, sit tight.* He looked as though for ntany years he *had done* himself, too *well,* and I received the impression of a brutal, clever, competent man who, in business matters at all events, would be pitiless (W. Maugham).

6. The subclass v + n + adv: *keep one's mouth shut; play one's cards badly, play one's cards right (well)* (subtype v + pron + n + adv); *open one's mouth too wide* (subtype v + pron + adv); She said it to me and I *kept my mouth shut* (Modern English Short Stories).

7. The subclass v + n + n is also rather insignificant in both languages: *die a dog's death, plead the baby act.* He only *pays lip service* to that principle.

8. The subclass of comparative verbal phraseological units with the structure v + comp + n is also very insignificant. "Like" acts as a comparing component: *chatter like a magpie, run like a deer (hare, rabbit), laugh like little Andrey* (v + comp + adj + n). Postpositive expansion of a noun can be observed in English language (v + comp + n + prep + n): *sit like a bump on a log.*

It is possible to distinguish three more subclasses of phraseological units in English language:

9. Phraseological units with the structure v + and + v with a coordinating syntactic link: *pick and choose, be bought and sold.* I should not have thought at your age you could afford *to pick and choose,*   Polly (W.   Maugham). If he will but go right about his business... instead of *peaking and pining* over what people think of him (Ch. Kingsley). Complex phraseological units with the structure v + n + and + v + n alsocan be concerned to the given subclass: *say (speak, tell) the truth and shame the devil, cry with one eye and laugh with the other.* Emily: ... I'm sorry if that hurts your feelings, but I've got to - *tell the truth and shame the devil* (Modern American Plays)

10. The subclass v + n + prep. Phraseological units of the given subclass represent not finished syntactic unities by themselves: *take the gloves off, lay the butter on, get (have) the breeze up.* Her father has threatened *to take off the gloves* if I ever attempt to meet her again.

Phraseological units with prepositive expansion of a noun due to a possessive pronoun concern to structural subtype v + pron + n + prep: *throw one's weight about, work one's head off.*

11.   The subclass of verbal phraseological units with additional sentences: *lie (sleep) in (on) the bed one has made, bite off more than one can chew, paint the devil blacker than he is.*

Verbal phraseological units designate a remedial attribute and call:

1. Actions of a person (more often describing his behavior - *to put a spoke in somebody's wheel, to cover one's tracks* etc.);

2. Intellectual activity *(to rack one's brains over, to take by the lump etc.);*

3. Speech activity *(to wag one's tongue, to pick somebody to pieces* etc.);

4. The attitude to somebody or something *(to see everything in the worst light, to take somebody's number* etc;

5. Condition *(to be up in the clouds, to idle one's life away, to tighten one's belt* etc.

As we see from the above, phraseological units represent a wide variety of word combinations. A lot of prominent linguists gave the definition of phraseological units but more suitable for our work and the most comprehensive approach to phraseology was suggested by Russian linguist Koonin A.V. By phraseology Koonin A.V. meant "the branch of linguistics dealing with stable word-combinations characterized by a specific transference of meaning". Following his definition, the term phraseological unit is defined as follows: "A phraseological unit is a stable combination of words with a fully or partially transferred meaning".

Sometimes phraseological units can be confused with a free word combination; that is why it is important to know that set expressions are similar to word combinations by their structure. In that way, phraseological unit can be distinguished as peculiar unit of the language which possesses semantic integrity; though this unit does not differ from usual word combination by its structure. As for example: *to take the chair* means *открыть заседание* but at the same time it can translated *–взять стул* as a free word combination.

Having investigated different classifications suggested by the prominent scientists Vinogradov V.V., Koonin A.V., Smimitsky A.I. we came to conclusion that the turning point in studying of phraseology of various languages became well - known works of the academician Vinogradov V.V.

As a conclusion we can say irrespective of the different systems of languages and therefore various ways of expressing syntactic relations between components of phraseological units in English and Russian certain types of conformity of structural subclasses of substantial, verbal and adjectival phraseological units were revealed by

Arsentyeva E.F. and this increased the opportunity of finding an equivalent and other conformities of phraseological units in two languages.

There are many principles of classification of phraseological units. The traditional and oldest one is based on their original content and might be alluded to as "thematic". The approach is widely used in numerous English and American guides to idiom, phrase books, etc. On this principle, idioms are classified according to their sources of origin, source referring to the particular sphere of human activity, of life of nature, of natural phenomena, etc.

One other way of classification may be based on the lexemes used in their structures, namely: certain verbs, adjectives, etc. Our choice was the phraseological units with the verb "to take" and their specific characteristics.

CHAPTER II TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

2.1. Types of conformity in phraseological units.

As it is known, translation is a kind of moral, cultural and spiritual wealth and activity of humanity. It goes back down to ancient history. It always played a significant role in the cultural history of nations and the world culture on the whole.

In our day translation activity obtained unprecedented scope thanks to the increased international contacts. This fact allows some foreign authors writing about the role of translation to call our century "the age of translation".[14] True is the fact that translation attracted attention of writers and scholars since the old times and were evolved principal considerations which were all shaped in the normative translation concept. Nowadays this interest has been increased with a new force and there appeared necessity to systematize and generalize scientifically the result of the experiences accumulated in this sphere.

In modern philology a new theoretical field of science began to develop as a special discipline about the translation named as "theory of translation" and "science of translation". Along with the names mentioned above there were created specific terms in English for more exact indication of this field of philological science, "translatology". [15] The occurrence of these terms and notions testifies to the fact that the sphere of questions has gained status of definite sphere of science is just the translation itself.

Naturally, in translation the role of language is just the same which it has always performed - the most important means of human communication.

The art of translation is as old as written literature. Etymologically, translation is carrying across or bringing across. Retsker Y.I. pointed out that "translation is the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and subsequent production or an equivalent text, that communicates the same message in another language."

English poet and translator John Dry den wrote: "when words appear... literally

graceful, it was an injury to the author that they should be changed. But since... what is beautiful in one language is often barbarous, sometimes nonsense, in another, it would be unreasonable to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words: it is enough if he chooses out some expression which does not vitiate the sense.[14]

The special role of the translation in society was well described in an essay, published in 1803, by Ignacy Krasicki: "Translation... is in fact an art both estimable and very difficult, and therefore is not the labor and portion of common minds; it should be practiced by those who are themselves capable of being actors, when they see greater use in translating the works of others than in their own works, and hold higher than their own glory the service that they render to their country."[15] From the point of view of Nida E.A.: "translation consists of producing in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly with respect to meaning and secondly with respect to style."[16]

According to Komissarov V.N., "the translation process fluctuates passing from formal inter-language transformations to the domain of conceptual interrelations. Many people believe that translation is an easy job and all translator has to do is to change words from the source text into the equivalent words of a target text. However, this is not true since some phrases, if translated literally, would make no sense. Translation is a very complicated process which has to consider many factors like the genre and the style of the original text, the translator's competence, the timelines distinguished to the project and others. Like any other translation it should convey the meaning and the music of the source language."

Presence of figurative phraseology gives vividness, beauty and flexibility to the language. Besides the certain semantic contents such phraseological units comprise wealth of expressively - stylistic shades making speech bright and

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[14]Dryden J. Poetry and its translation: London 1683, - p.44

[15]Krasicki I. Poland's La Fontaine: Warsaw 1803, - p.20

[16]Nida E.A. Toward a science of translating: Leiden 1964, - p. 19

emotionally saturated. That is why the task of the translator is not only to transfer meaning of Uzbek phraseological unit, but also to inform its figurativeness and expressiveness. Even when the translator deals with phraseological unit which figurativeness has already erased in any degree, he should try to transfer this figurativeness in translation.

Translation of figurative phraseology represents significant difficulties for the translator, because there is often a risk to accept phraseological unit for a free combination of words or proceeding from character of an image to interpret wrongly its meaning.

During the investigation about how the translation may be implemented in social life, Shveitser A.D. comes to the following conclusion:

- from one language into another non - kindred languages closely related;
- from one literary language into its dialect or vice-versa;
- from the ancient form of language into the present state of the same language.

There are always two texts in translation. The first is the original text which is created irrespective of the other; the second text is created on the basis of the first with the help of certain operations – inter-linguistic transformations. The first text is called the text of the original, the second is the text of translation. The language which the original text is written in is called the source language, the language into w⁷hich the translation is done is called the target language.

Phraseological units play an important role in human communication. They produce a considerable expressive effect, because they affect the reader's emotion his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural association. Whenever the author of the source text uses an idiom it is the translator's duty to try and reproduce it with the utmost fidelity.

Translation of a phraseological unit is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account

the context. Choosing the way of translation of phraseological unit the translator should consider that it can be polysemantic. Quite often it can be the result of development of meanings (in some cases new meaning appears as opposite to the old one) as it happened with the phraseological unity *there is no love lost between them,* that now means: *they have no special liking to each other*, but during Shakespeare's time it meant: *they love each other.*

Some English phraseological units have different meanings in various spheres of speech contacts. For example: *to take the floor* in social - political life means *tostart talking in a discussion or debate* and in everyday life it means *to go todance.*

The choice of equivalents for each word becomes more difficult when there is a polysemantic word that is one graphical sign corresponds to several referents or meanings. The solution of this problem is connected with context and situation. The context is the language environment where the given language unit is used in. The language environment is all the words, grammatical constructions and forms that are related to the given word. Word is not the only language unit that is used in certain language environment. The same can be said about all the language units as well. Contexts may be narrow (microcontext) and broad (macrocontext).[17]

The narrow context is the context of a sentence, i.e. the language units that form the environment of the given word within the boundaries of the sentence. The broad context is the language environment which is beyond the boundaries of the sentence, it is textual context, i.e. the sum of language units that surround the given unit beyond the boundaries of the sentence. It is impossible to define the exact boundaries of the broad context; it may consist of a group of sentences, a paragraph, a chapter or a whole story or novel.

The narrow context in its turn may be divided into syntactic and lexical. Syntactic context is the syntactic construction in which the given word, word combination or clause is used. Lexical context is the sum of concrete lexical units, words and set-phrases that surround the given language unit.

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[17]Germak F. Idiomatics: Amsterdam 1994, - p. 188

As it was already said, the context has a great importance in the solution of the problem of polysemy in translation as it is the context that creates favorable conditions for the translator to choose only one meaning out of a lot of meanings of a polysemantic word for given word.

Sometimes the semantic context alone is enough to solve the problem of polysemy and determine the choice of an equivalent. For example: the English verb "to *take*" may be translated into Uzbek as олмоқ, тутмоқ. The choice of one of these meanings depends completely on the syntactic context: in the following construction it is translated as брать, взять: *he took his pen —У РУЧКАНИ ОЛДИ* but in another construction as тутмоқ: *he took hare in a trap* — у куённи тузоққа тушурди.

But very often the choice of an equivalent is determined with regard to the lexical context of the given unit, its monosemy is defined within the boundaries of a certain lexical environment. For example: the English word *"take"* in combination with the adjective successful means мўл and with the adjective huge - даромад.

It is necessary to mention that in all these examples it was spoken about conveying of only referential meanings of the language unit, but if to speak about conveying of pragmatic meanings, then the decisive role in the choice of equivalents would belong namely to the broad context. It does not refer to stylistic characteristics, register and emotional color of the text, but considerably refers to the communicative segmentation of the sentence which is mostly determined by the factors of the broad text.

The object of translation is not the separately taken language unit, but the whole text. Therefore, the role of the broad context is great in the process of translation.[18]

Besides, large number of phraseological units have a stylistic - expressive component in meaning, which usually has a specific national feature. But there are some additional factors which complicate the task of adequate identification, understanding and translation of phraseological units. They are:

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[18]Makkai A. Idiom structure in English: The Hague 1972, - p. 167-169

1.A phraseological unit can be mistaken for a free word combination, especially if its literal sense is not "exotic" (*takes its spring out of something, to take the wolf by the ears)* but rather trivial *{to take up the glove, to take notice of)*

2.A source language phraseological unit may be identical in form to a target language phraseological unit but have a different figurative meaning. Thus, the English *to take the world as it is* implies not try to change existing conditions (the Uzbek дунёни борлигича қабул қилмоқ) and to *take tea with somebody* means to associate with somebody (the Uzbek *кимдир билан чой ичмоқ*);

3.A source language phraseological unit can be wrongly interpreted due to its association with a similar, if not identical target language unit, for instance, *to take the habit,* that is *to become a monk*, may be misunderstood by the translator under the influence of the Uzbek phraseological units одатланиб қолмоқ

4.A wrong interpretation of a source language phraseological unit may be caused by another source language phraseological unit similar in form and different in meaning, for example: *to take the chair* and *to take the length of somebody's foot,*

5.A source language phraseological unit may have a broader range of application than its target language counterpart apparently identical in formand meaning. For instance: the English *to take one's stand* is equivalent to the Uzbek суянмоқ кимгадир... and the latter is often used to translate it: As Jean has recently broken her leg now while walking she has to *take her stand* on a stick.

But the English phraseological unit can be also used in moral situations while the Russian phraseological unit has a more restricted usage: In her problems Kate could take her stand only on her mother. Когда у Кет были проблемы, она могла опереться только на свою мать.

The possibility of misinterpreting a phraseological unit in the source text calls for a great deal of vigilance on the part of the translator.

There are four typical methods to handle a source language phraseological unit in the translating process defined by Komissarov V.N.

First, the translator can make use of a target language phraseological unit which is identical to the source language phraseological unit in all five aspects of its semantics, for example: *to take the bull by the horns –тутган жойини узмоқ;*

Second, the source language phraseological unit can be translated by a target language phraseological unit which has the same figurative meaning, preserves the same emotive and stylistic characteristics but is based on a different image, that is, has a different literal meaning, for example: *to take somebody down a button-hole — урнини курсатмоқ;*

Third, the source language phraseological unit can be translated by reproducing its form word-for-word in target language, for example: *take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves –тома тома кўл булур;*

Fourth, instead of translating the source language phraseological unit, the translator may try to explicate its figurative meaning, so as to preserve at least themain element of its semantics. For example: *to take a weight off somebody's mind –елкадан тоғ ағдарилиши.*

Selecting the appropriate method of translation the translator should take into account the following considerations:[19]

1.Translating the source language phraseological unit by an identical target language phraseological unit is, obviously, the best way out. However, the list of such direct equivalents is rather limited. The translator has a good chance of finding the appropriate target language phraseological unit if the source language phraseological unit, is, so to speak, international, that is, if it originated in some other language, say Latin or Greek, and was later borrowed by both source language and target language. For example: the English *to take the bull by thehorns* (borrowed from Latin) and the Uzbek тутган жойини узмоқ. Equivalent phraseological units may be borrowed in more recent periods, too, for example: *to take up the gauntlet –яккама-якка олишув*

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[19]Koralova A.L., Komissarov V. N. A Manual of translation from English into Russian, Moscow 1990, - p. 93

(borrowed from French).

Even if the translator has managed to find an equivalent phraseological unit in target language he may not be able to use it in his.

Translation because of a difference in connotation. For example, the English *to take exception to* can be replaced with the Russian қарши булмоқ, when its meaning is negative. But it may also have a positive connotation, which its Russian counterpart has not and then the translator will have » to look for another way: Tim always took exception to illegal actions. Тим всегда был против незаконных действий;

2.Whenever the translator fails to find an identical target language phraseological unit he should start looking for an expression with the same figurative meaning but a different literal meaning, for example: *to take off one's hat to* – *хурматини намоён қилмоқ.* Here the change in the literal meaning of the phraseological unit does not detract much from its effect. Two additional factors, however, should be taken into consideration:

* here again the translator should take care to preserve the original emotional or stylistic characteristics. So, the English *to take one's color from somebody* and the Uzbek *қовун қовундан ранг олади* both refer a person who wants to be the same as a person whom he (she) likes. However, the Uzbek phraseological unit should not be used to translate the English one, as they are quite different emotionally. In English to take one's color from somebody is derogatory, for it is imitate somebody, while the Uzbek saying implies that the man wants to have good sides of another person. Similarly, the English *to take to one's feet*, which is a literary phraseological units, should not be translated by the Uzbek *пиёда бормоқ* which is highly colloquial, verging on the vulgar.

* this method of translation should not be used if the target language phraseological unit is distinctly nationally marked. As a rule the translation is

presumed to represent what has been said by the foreign author and he is not expected to use definitely Uzbek idioms such as, for instance: *инглизча кетмоқ;*

3. A word-for-word translation of the source language phraseological unit is not possible unless the Russian reader will be able to deduce its figurative meaning. Therefore a calque of the English idiom *to take the wind out of the sails of someone* will be counterproductive, while *to take like a duck to water* can be well rendered as *ўз ишининг устаси;*

4. Obviously an explication can not reproduce the semantics of the source language phraseological unit in a satisfactory way and should be used only in the absence of a better alternative, for example: *to take things as they are* and

Opportunities of achievement of high-grade dictionary translation of phraseological units depend basically on parities between units of foreign and translated language:[20]

1.Phraseological unit does not depend on a context and has full conformity in translated language (semantic meaning + connotation), that is the phraseological unit of foreign language is equal in meaning to a phraseological unit of translated language. Complete coincidence of form and content in phraseological^ units is rarely met with. For example: *to take off the mask –асл башарасини курсатмоқ;*

2.Phraseological unit can be translated by different conformities, usually with some deviations from high-grade translation. Partial conformities of phraseological units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical differences with identity of meaning and style, i.e. they are figuratively close, but differ in lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of the order of words:

1) Partial lexical conformities by lexical parameters: *to take somebody under one's guidance –қарамоғига олмоқ, to take to bail –шуғулланмоқ;*

2) Partial conformities by the grammatical parameters:

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[20]Aznaurova E.S., Iriskulov M.T. Translation: theory and practice, Tashkent 1989, - p. 11-14

-Differing as to morphological arrangement (number): *to take in hand қулға олмоқ, to take root –палаг ёймоқ;*

- Differing as to syntactical arrangement: *to take the law of somebody –қонун юзасидан куриб чиқмоқ.*

3.Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Uzbek language, for example: *to take the edge off –улмоқ.* In some cases this concerns phraseological units based on realiae. If phraseological unit has neither equivalents nor analogues in translated language then it is translated in the dictionary order that is the phraseological unit of foreign language not equal to a phraseological unit of translated language is transferred by other, not phraseological means.

The English phraseology differs by its semantic and stylistic indifference; so, it complicates finding of conformity while translating.

2.2. Phraseological transformations in translating from
English into Uzbek.

Translation of set expressions and phraseological units is independent and difficult enough problem which can be solved by different ways depending on the character and features of these units.

While speaking about the transformation of the phraseological units from English language into Uzbek, the lexico-phraseological problems of translation must be touched upon. It is known that every language differs not only by its own grammatical structure, but also by its semantic structure: the semantic structure of the language is the field of meaningful units, such as words, word combinations, set-phrases which certain meanings are referred to in the dictionaries.[21] Depending on different circumstances each language has its own development, so it is also semantic aspect of all languages. The semantic structure of the language has a direct reference to translation, as the basis of equivalency depends mostly on the semantic structure of the separately taken words. The thing is that dictionary correspondences can not be

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[21]Yorio C. Idiomaticity as an indicator of second language proficiency: Cambridge 1989, - p. 67

found for all the words in all cases. There are cases when a word of the source language corresponds to a word of the target language in one meaning, but does not correspond in other meanings. For example: the English word "*victim*" corresponds to the Russian word "жертва" in the meaning of "a person who suffered or died of something", but in the meaning of "things or animals which are brought to a deity as a gift or voluntary refuse from something" it corresponds to the English word "*sacrifice*".

The phraseological unit's semantics is a complex entity and there are five aspects of its meaning. These aspects will influence the translator's choice to find an equivalent in the target language. They are:

a.the phraseological unit's figurative meaning;

b.its literal sense;

c.its emotive character;

d.stylistic register;

e.national coloring.

The figurative meaning is the basic element of the phraseological unit's semantics. For instance: *to take pride in* means *to feel pleasure and satisfaction that you get when you have achieved something special*, *to take sides with somebody* means *to show support for one group ofpeople and not for others*, etc.

Phraseological units can be positive, negative or neutral. It is clear that *to take a load from one's mind* means in Russian *снять тяжесть с души* is a good and right decision; while *to take an account of something* means in Russian *составить список* is a simple and neutral statement of the fact.

Besides mentioned above, a phraseological unit can be nationally colored and include some words which mark it as the product of a certain nation. For instance: *to take the King's shilling* means *поступить на военную службу*.

The origin of this phraseological unit is linked to the historical case when the recruiter paid the new recruit one shilling from the King's treasury.

The best way of translation of figurative phraseological unit is undoubtedly the use of a corresponding phraseological unit in Russian. Application of this way of translation provides not only transmitting of the sense, but also a reconstructionof figurativeness and expressiveness of an English expression. Therefore when there is an opportunity to give equivalent, the translator should prefer it to other ways of translation in all cases.

First of all it is necessary to aspire to such method and only in the case if a translator convinces of its impossibility or inexpediency at the given context he should search other ways.

Simplifying the scheme, it is possible to tell that phraseological translation is the case when a phraseological unit is translated by a phraseological unit, however if it is translated by other means then it is not phraseological translation.

These are certainly polar positions. There is a set of intermediate, average solutions between them which the further development of this scheme is connected with: ways of translation in other sections (depending on some characteristic attributes and kinds of phraseological units), translation in view of style, color, authorship of separate units and so on. These additional aspects will present a problem of translation of phraseological units more full, will expand and facilitate the choice of the most suitable method.

I. Phraseological translation assumes the use of translation of steady units of a various degree of closeness between unit of foreign language and corresponding unit of target language in the text - from full and absolute equivalent up to approximate phraseological conformity.

1. A phraseological *equivalent* is such figurative phraseological unit which completely corresponds to any English phraseological unit in the meaning and is based on one image with it. As a rule, irregular to a context it should have the same denotational and connotational meanings, that is there should not be any distinctions concerning the semantic contents, stylistic meaning, metaphoricalnesses and emotional - expressive coloring between correlative phraseological units, they should

have approximately identical componential structure, possess a number of identical lexical and grammatical parameters such as: combinability, belonging to one grammatical category, common use, etc.; and one more rather important property is absence of national coloring. The point is the *full and absolute equivalence* specifying extremely high requirements which are shown to phraseological equivalents. They are already existing, rather not numerous units and while studying them the work is reduced to their distinguishing in translated language. Phraseological equivalents can be quite often met in international phraseology that easily can be explained by the common source of many of these units.

• The *incomplete or partial phraseological equivalent* is such unit of translated language which is an absolute equivalent of correlative phraseological unit of foreign language, but not in all its meanings. For example: *ўз ишини устаси-* a partial equivalent of *to take to something like a duck to water* because English phraseological unit has one more, but rather rare meaning: to do some work with a great desire, mismatching Russian phraseological unit. There are comparatively few partial equivalents, as in general the phenomenon of a polysemy is less characteristic for phraseology. Cases of relative phraseological equivalence are met more frequent.[22]

• The *relative phraseological equivalent* yields to absolute only by the fact that it differs from initial phraseological unit in some parameters: other often synonymous components, a little changes of the form, change of syntactic construction, other morphological relativity, etc. In the rest and particular in semantics, it is high-grade conformity of translated phraseological unit; its relativity is usually concealed by a context.[23]

Distinction can consist of lexical or syntactic combinability. If English phraseological unit *to take the bad with the good* will be translated by its Russian analogue тош кеганда кемириб сув кеганда симирмоқ in the text, the translator has

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[22]Baranov A.N., Dobrovolskii D.O. Cognitive modeling of actual meaning in the field of phraseology. Moscow 1996
[23]Journal of pragmatics 25/3, - p. 419-420

to adjust it to its *original form: хаётнинг яхши ёмонини курмоқ.* Frequently difference can be in the unequal lexico-semantic content of separate components. For example: phraseological unit этибор бермоқ in English language is used with a component not to pay, but to take: English - *to take heed.* In other cases the equivalent can differ from initial phraseological unit by its componential structure. For example: one and the same image can be shown in narrower or vaster meaning: English phraseological unit *to take a bit of mutton with somebody* is translated into Uzbek as *кимдир билан тушлик қилмоқ.*

2. Phraseological *analogue.* After Komissarov, Retsker and Tarhov relative equivalents are called analogues if the image is partly or completelyreplaced. In English and Uzbek languages there is rather insignificant number of figurative phraseological units coinciding in the meaning and figurativeness. More often the translator has to use the Uzbek phraseological unit similar in the meaning to English, but based on the other image, as for example: phraseological units with the general meaning: essence of a person. In different nation's phraseology metaphorical synonyms can be met but they have another figurative basis. For example: for Englishmen-mask *(to take off the mask),* Uzbek -лицо *(асл башарасини курсатмоқ).*

The use of corresponding analogue provides so adequate translation of an English phraseological unit, as well as in the case of existence of phraseological equivalent.

- In phraseological units images can be very close, it is even possible to say adjoining, for example: take - hold in following phraseological units: English *to take the way* and Uzbek- *юл булсин* also images can be rather far, but logically comparable; for example: the Uzbek people see domination in violin *–етакчи булмоқ,* and the Englishmen in a running - *to take up the running.*

- But images of two analogues (of foreign and translated languages) can not have anything general with each other as images but it does not prevent equivalents to carry out their function in translation regularly. For example:

English *to take the heart out of somebody* (забрать сердца у кого-либо), but it is translated into Russian as *вынуть всю душу.*

Basically, the opportunity of transferring figurative phraseological units by analogy can be explained mainly by that they are generallydead or half-dead metaphors which are not perceived or, more likely, perceived subconsciously by native speaker. For example, in fact phraseological unit *to take the gilt off the gingerbread* Englishman does not mean any gingerbread, especially as it does not present in usual meaning of a word. Phraseological fusion's degree of brightness of an image is very low, up to zero, though in unities it is higher but it seldom reaches intensity of a "free" metaphor; so, it is one of the main preconditions for a choice of method of translation between analogue and a calquing.

• At last, differences can be often met while using such ways of translation, as antonymous translation, concretization and generalization which can be applied both to the lexical and phraseological units. For example: English *to take things on the chin* can be translated into Uzbek by antonym *тушкунликка тушмоқ.*

3. *Individual equivalents* also can be referred to phraseological. If the translator can not find any equivalent in the target language, he has to form a new-phraseological unit, which is, maximally close to the original one and can remind it. If the reader accepts such phraseological unit, it means that translator managed to transfer the meaning and style of the translated unit in the sufficiently phraseological form.

If individual phraseological units are translated skillfully they can have the same parameters as usual phraseological units differing only by one but the most important point: they are not reproducable. A translator creates them in the course of his work and it is hardly probable that such kind of translation will take roots in the language.

While creating "own" phraseological unit the translator can take advantage of phraseological means and models which already exist in translated language. A suitable example is Katser's and Koonin's descriptive translation which illustrates

one of the ways of creation of an individual equivalent. Translating Russian proverb into English language копейка рубль бережёт, they take close English one. replacepence with kopecks and pounds with roubles and thus they receive an excellent proverb: *take care of the kopecks and the roubles will take care of themselves.* So, they managed not only to transfer the content and implication, but also keep realias, and consequently transfer a color in a very convenient form for recognition by Englishmen.

The adaptation to a context of already existing phraseological unit by change of structure, addition of new components, giving a form of proverb by different phonetic means (a rhyme etc.), combination from one to two units stay close to such kind of equivalents; this is the way which can be called lexico-phraseological translation.

II. As it can be seen from the title, **non - phraseological translation** transfers initial phraseological unit by lexical, but not phraseological means. It is usually used when it is clear that phraseological translation can not be used in the given concrete case. Considering even compensatory opportunities of a context such kind of translation seldom can be high-grade: there are always some losses; so, particular this reason makes translators use it only at a last resort.

1. *Lexical translation* can be applied when the notion expressed by a phraseological unit in foreign language is presented by lexical means in translated language - by #a word or a free word-combination, i.e. semantically equivalent to a word (word-combination). For example: *to take the sulks–аччиқланмоқ.* The opportunity of high-grade lexical translation is great enough in grammatical phraseology, including translation of verbal-nominal word-combinations with one word. That is why, many English verbs expressed by word-combinations can be transferred by their lexical equivalents absolutely without serious losses: *to take aim - прицеливаться.* Such descriptive verbal units are not usually expressive and metaphorical and this fact allows considering lexical substitution to be a normal way of translation. Nevertheless the context can prompt otherwise another way of translation, for example: *to take one's hook* can be translated by two ways: *убегать*

or on the contrary *пуститься на утёк*. It is necessary to aspire that any conformity acquired phraseological view in context or at least stylistic painting and expressiveness, which are close to the original. For example: English *to take pepper on the nose* does not have equivalent in Russian; it is senselessly to calk it, because the image says nothing; that is why in Russian translation *рассердиться, разозлиться* some part of expressiveness is saved.

In a word, it is always necessary to aspire to come nearer to phraseological translation and try to transfer even its separate elements or sides while translating phraseological unit by lexical translation;

2. *Calquing* or verbatim (word for word) translation is possible only in the cases of sufficient motivation of the meaning of phraseological unit with the meaning of its components.

Sometimes while translating a phraseological unit which does not have neither an equivalent, nor analogue in Russian a translator tries to save figurativeness of the original and in this case he resorts to word for word translation of an image containing in a foreign phraseological unit. Such way can be applied in the case if in the result of calquing the translator will have an expression which figurativeness is easily perceived by the Uzbek reader, and does not create impression of unnaturalness and unusualness to the standard normsof Uzbek language. Before speaking about translation of phraseological units by calquing, it is necessary to stipulate some elementary points:

- It is not the so-called phraseological calquing that is an equivalent of translated phraseological unit, which has the form of a verbatim translation, for example: *to take off the spot of shame –ўз-ўзини оқламоқ;*
- Concerning the phraseological units which have the syntactic form of a sentence, the simple translation should be used instead of calquing proverbs, aphorisms, catch-words etc.;

• Speaking about verbatim translation it is not meant word-by-word or transliteration translation, which can sometimes deprive the meaning of the translated combination.

In some cases created caique enters steadily into the use alongside with original phraseological units. It is characteristically to use calquing for translation of the figurative phraseological units which have saved alive enough and bright internal form. For example: *to take a splinter out –зирапчани олмоқ.*

3. If some English phraseological unit has neither an equivalent, nor analogue in Russian and the word for word translation could lead to obscure literalism, the translator has*to refuse to transfer figurativeness and uses *descriptive translation*, i. e. an explanation of meaning of a phraseological unit by means of a free combination of words. For example: *to take a drop too much–*ортиқча олмоқ, *it takes the bun —* бундан ортиғи килинмайди. Certainly, a figurative phraseological unit *to take a drop too much* is more expressive, than simple phrase хватить лишнего, so descriptive translation is always connected with the certain loss. Sometimes the meaning of phraseological unit can be transferred in translation by only one word, for example: *to take somebody for a ride –улдирмоқ.*

As it has already been noted the use of descriptive translation is connected with the certain losses in transferring figurativeness of phraseological unit. It is natural, that the attempt to give adequate translation of not only the semantic content, but also expressively - stylistic coloring of the phraseological unit which does not have an equivalent or analogue makes the translator search contextual substitution. While translating phraseological units the essence of contextual substitution is in the attempt of a translator to find such Russian phraseologicalunit which even mismatches the English phraseological unit in its meaning, buttransfers its content in the given concrete context with sufficient accuracy. For example: *Harry told Nancy the story which he heard last evening but she took it with a grain of salt — Гарри рассказал Нэнси историю,которую он слышал накануне вечером, но она не поверила ему.*

Thus, owing to contextual replacements a translator has an opportunity to translate the figurative phraseological units adequately even if they do not have direct conformity in Russian.

Phraseological collocations and also small group of phraseological unities and fusions concern to the group of not figurative phraseological units. As phraseological collocations are motivated analytical formations; so, problems of translation of such phraseological units basically coincide with the questions of translation of a word and a free word-combination. As it is known, some phraseological collocations are equivalents of words and many of them can be replaced by a corresponding word with the same meaning. In the similar way, in translation many phraseological collocations are translated by the word which translator chooses on the basis of*known principles. First of all it concerns to widely widespread verbal collocations of English language where the verb gives verbal nature for all combination and its lexical meaning is determined by semantics of a noun, for example: *to take offence -* ранжимоқ, *to take fancy- қизиқтирмоқ.*

Other English phraseological collocations are translated by equivalent combinations into Russian language, for example: *to take heed–обратить внимание, to take into account —* in Uzbek, *назарда тутмоқ,* etc.

While translating phraseological collocations the main goal of a translator is keeping up strict observance of norms of Russian language in translation. Quite often under influence of the form of an English collocation translators suppose the literalisms which break norms of combinations of words in Uzbek language. Meanwhile, a characteristic attribute of a phraseological collocation is not free meaning of one or two components that is its compatibility only with the limited amount of words. Therefore, while translating for example an English combination *to take measures*, the translator should consider that it is said to accept, instead of to take measures in Russian language. At the same time in Uzbek it is impossible to say *to take steps* though this verb "to take" is used in English language, but it should be: предпринять шаги, сделать шаг in Russian, *қадам қилмоқ* in Uzbek.

The phraseological collocation is often translated by one word. However it is necessary to keep in mind, that one of the components of many phraseological collocations is figurative though this figurativeness is usually poorly felt. Sometimes it is very difficult to translator to solve in what degree this so-called erased figurativeness is perceived by people whom English language is native for. That is why in all cases when it if* possible, the translator should try to transfer such phraseological collocation by a corresponding phraseological unit in Uzbek language, for example: *to take vengeance on somebody –қасос олмоқ.*

A degree of transparency of figurative core of a phraseological unit and a character of national coloring of the image have a significant influence on the choice of a way of translation of figurative phraseology.

Phraseological fusions and phraseological unities are distinguished according to the degree of a transparency of a figurative core.

Phraseological fusions are absolutely indivisible and indecomposable word-combinations which meaning is not deduced from meaning of their components. Therefore while translating phraseological fusions it is impossible to put a problem of a reconstruction of the image of each component of a phraseological unit as this image is not clear even for those, whom English language is native for. Hence, while translating fusions the translator can use neither equivalents, nor a word for word translation.

Usually phraseological fusion is translated into Russian language either by description or by means of contextual replacement.

Some English fusions have figurative analogues in Russian. While choosing analogue it is very important to find such conformity which precisely transfers the meaning of expression and at the same time even approximately corresponds to stylistic coloring of fusion. The matter is that the stylistic characteristic of fusion is less defined than in other types of phraseological units. It is necessary to aspire that colloquial fusions are translated by colloquial, low colloquial - by low colloquial,

bookish by bookish. Sometimes analogues correctly transfer expressiveness of English expressions, but not always correspond precisely to them in style.

Phraseological unities more often than fusions keep their stylistic characteristic in translation. Distinctly perceived internal figurative core creates favorable conditions for the reconstruction of the image or its substitution while translating. Therefore equivalents, analogues and word for word translation are widely used while translating phraseological unities.

Phraseological unities represent themselves especially dangerous category for the translator, as many of them are homonyms to free word combinations.

According to degree of national specificity which should be considered while translating, figurative phraseological units can be divided into three basic groups:

1.International expressions, for example: *to take the bull by the horns;*

2.Neutral expressions (without strongly expressed national coloring), for example: *to take up the gauntlet,*

3.Specifically national expressions, for example: *to take seat on the wool sack.*

While translating phraseological units of the first two groups the translator can freely use the ways of translation described above. Translation of phraseological unities of the third group puts the additional difficulties before a translator connected with a problem of preservation of national coloring. While translating such kind of figurative units, the translator should be guided by following rules:

a. to use word for word translation only in the case when translating phraseological unit contains realias which are well-known to readers or anyway calqued image will be absolutely transparent and clear. For example: English phraseological unit *to take seat on the woolsack* is usually translated as *открыть заседание палаты лордов,* because majority of readers that in England there is House of Lords;

b.to aspire to transfer English phraseological units with bright national coloring by neutral phraseological units. For example: *to take a child to Banbury cross– болани тиззада ухлатмоқ;*

c.while translating figurative phraseological units of any type never use Uzbek phraseological units containing specific national realiaes. So, though English expression *to take off the mask* completely corresponds to Russian unit *показать свое истинное лицо* by its meaning and stylistic coloring, it cannot be used while translating. Therefore it is necessary to resort to a word for word translation.

Summing up, we can say by comparison of various ways of translation of national colored phraseological units it is necessary to consider, that the word for word translation well transfers national color of the original, though sometimes it is necessary to use notes because calqued image can be insufficiently clear. On the other hand, use of a neutral Russian phraseological unit recreates figurative character of the text due to loss of its national originality in translation. Knowing merits and demerits of each possible ways of translation well, the translator chooses that one which answers the best to the conditions of a context in every concrete case.

CHAPTER III PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE VERB "TO TAKE"

3.1. Translation of phraseological units with the verb "to take".

Following the analysis of different classifications of phraseological units we came to the conclusion that one of the most important classifications was suggested by Vinogradov V.V. and accepted by the majority of lexicologists. His classification, though originally referring to the Russian language, is based on motivation, and consequently he distinguished three types of phraseological units: fusions, unities and collocations.

When applying his theory to our language material, we discovered that among our 510 phraseological units there are 207 fusions, 168 unities and 135 collocations: For example:

Table 1:

Fusions	Unities	Collocations
To take up the thread of- суҳбатни давом эттириш	*To take up the gauntlet - Мусобақада қатнашмоқ*	*To take warning - оғохлантирилмоқ*
To take up the ball – гаплашишни бошламоқ	*Taking it all round – хамма томондан қарамоқ*	*To take vengeance on somebody –қасос олмоқ*
	To take wine with somebody –кимнидир шарафига ичмоқ	*To take to one's bed – тушакка михланмоқ*
To take to the heather – конунга қарши эълон килинган	*To take to the bottle – ичкиликга берилмоқ*	*To take the word – Вадасини олмоқ*

To take the wrong sow by the ear - еаг – нотуғри тушуниш	*To take to pieces мулоҳаза қилмоқ*	*To take the sun –қуёшда тобланмоқ*
To take the will for the deed –узига тасалли бермоқ	*To take the senses of the meeting – мажлис хулосасини берилган овозларга кўра аниқламоқ*	*To take the sea — отправиться в плавание*
To take the wall –устун булмоқ	*To take the right hand of somebody –унг томонида турмоқ*	*To take the offensive – қаршилик курсатмоқ*
To take the tuck out of somebody –урнини курсатиб куймоқ	*To take the place of somebody – урнини босмоқ*	*To take the lead – лидер булмоқ*
To take the stump – сиёсий ташвиқот утказмоқ	*To take the path of something – бирор ишни бошинитутмоқ*	*To take the form of – тусини олмоқ*
To take the reins – ҳал килувчи овоз	*To take the pass of somebody –бир одам олдида яхшироқ булмоқ*	*To take the first step – дастлабки кадамни ташламоқ*
To take the rag off the bush – кутилганиданда аъло булмоқ	*To take the limelight – хамманинг эътибор марказида булмоқ*	*To take somebody's place – урнини эгалламоқ*
To take the pledge –бошка ичмасликка ахд килмоқ	*To take the liberty – бошкалардан кура купроқ имтиёзга эга булмоқ*	*To take somebody's life — кимнингдир хаётига зомин булмоқ*

When analyzing our material according to structural classification suggested by Ginzburg R.S., the following patterns can be distinguished:

Table 2:

Structural patterns	Examples
V + N	To take the wall to take the veil to take the studs to take the sea to take the reins
Y + Prep + N	to take up the ball to take to the bottle to take to bail to take up an attitude to take in the toils
V + N + Prep	to take the helm of to take stock in to take the chill off to take the shine out of to take the wind of
V + N + Prep + N	to take the gilt off the ginger-bread to take the ball before the bound to take eggs for money to take care of the pence to take a bear by the tooth

V + Prep + Pron + N	to take into one's head to take up one's abode to take to one's legs to take to one's bed to take up one's abode to take something for gospel
V + Pron + Prep + N	to take somebody by surprise to take somebody at the rebound to take somebody at advantage to take it in the neck
V + Pron + Adj + N	to take one's Bible oath to take one's full swing to take one's last sleep to take one's own way to take one's own line
V + N + Prep + Pron	to take the bark off something to take tea with somebody to take the stand on something to take vengeance on somebody to take wine with somebody
V + N + Prep + Adj + N	to take advantage of the smallest gain to take a child to Banbury cross to take gifts with both hands

V + N + Prep + Pron + N#	To take leave of one's senses to take counsel of one's pillow to take a weight off somebody's mind to take the bit in one's teeth to take the length of somebody's foot

When dealing with semantic fields where our phrases can be used, we followed the original classification suggested by Smith L. P.;[24] he divided phraseological units according to their relation to different spheres of life.

Phraseological units in our material can be arranged into groups belonging to:

1. management - to take the ribbons, to take the chair, to take somebody on the hip, to take control, to take a lead;

2. health - to be taken ill, to be taken bad, to take a turn for the better, to take cold, to take sick;

3. guardianship - to take somebody under one's wing, to take regard to, to take a child out of the gutter, to take somebody under one's guidance, to take care of Number One;

4. movement - to take one's exit, to take it on the lam, to take a walk, to take a round, to take a turn;

5. leaving - to take farewell, to take French leave, to take one's leave;

6. military life - to take up the hatchet, to take somebody down a button-hole, to take the palm, to take lying down, to take the ply from;

7. oath - to take one's Bible oath, to take a person's name of God in vain, to take bread and salt, to take the name of God in vain;

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[24] Smith L. P. The English Language. London 1912, - p. 37-38

8.alcoholism - to take to the bottle, to take the pledge, to take the blue ribbon, to take one's drop, to take too much;

9.moving by the sea - to take the sea, to take boat, to take the water, to take ship, to take the bottom;

10.legal procedure - to take the minutes, to take the law of somebody, to take the examination of somebody, to take somebody to mercy, to take objection to something, etc.

Thus, our analysis of the language material, based on semantic, structural and functional characteristics of the phraseological units, revealed their specific features and difficulties in their translating into Uzbek.

As a conclusion of the chapter the phraseology is distinguished by its functions in language and speech it requires special approach to its translation.

Phraseological units are widely used in different styles of literature. Someone will not be able to estimate brightness and expressiveness of the speech, understand a joke and sometimes even meaning of an expression if he does not know the phraseology. That is why the most important task of a translator is the skill of distinguishing phraseological units from free word combinations.

Having investigated different classifications suggested by the prominent scientists Vinogradov V.V., Koonin A.V., Smirnitsky A.I. we come to conclusion that many phraseological units can be translated into Russian by their equivalents which are figuratively close, but differ in the lexical composition, morphemic number and syntactic arrangement due to partial conformity.

Besides that many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Russian, in the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on realiae. It was pointed out that the choice of an analogue should be connected with the habitual use of phraseological units in the original language.

Non - phraseological translation transfers initial phraseological unit by means of lexical translation, but not phraseological means. So, translation of verbal phraseological units is a difficult matter, which can be solved in different ways.

CONCLUSION

The qualification paper deals with the structural, semantic and functional aspects of the English phraseological units with the verb "to take".

The choice of the topic is conditioned by the profound interest of language specialists in the linguistic peculiarities of set expressions, their types and ways of forming, as well as the difficulties of their translation and rendering into other languages.

The aim of the qualification paper was to describe and analyze a specific class of set expressions and present their structural, semantic and syntactic classification, together with the keys for translation of verbal phraseological unit represented in our material.

The practical value of the given work is that the result of the work can be used in seminars on lexicology and practice of translation.

In the first chapter we described classifications of phraseological units based on approaches by Vinogradov V.V., Smirnitsky A_.I., Arnold I.V., Koonin A.V., Shansky M., Nikitin V.M. and others.Existence of phraseological units makes their study and description an inalienable part of linguistics. There are many opinions in modern linguistics claiming phraseology to be an independent branch of linguistics due to specificity and complexity of issues related to the study of phraseological units.

In the second chapter three types of conformities of phraseological units were investigated and it was emphasized that the phraseological translation is the most difficult part of theory and practice of translation. Due to their close connection with the historic development of the nation and the language it is often difficult to choose the right way of translation without knowing the background of the origin.As it is known, translation is a kind of moral, cultural and spiritual wealth and activity of humanity. It goes back down to ancient history. It always played a significant role in the cultural history of nations and the world culture on the whole.In our day translation activity obtained unprecedented scope thanks to the increased

international contacts. This fact allows some foreign authors writing about the role of translation to call our century "the age of translation".[14] True is the fact that translation attracted attention of writers and scholars since the old times and were evolved principal considerations which were all shaped in the normative translation concept. Nowadays this interest has been increased with a new force and there appeared necessity to systematize and generalize scientifically the result of the experiences accumulated in this sphere.

In the paper we gave a broad overview of the system of phraseology and its basic concepts, described different types of classification of phraseological units and various approaches to the way of forming of phraseological units.

In the second chapter we have collected and analyzed phraseological units with the verb "to take" based on the existing classifications and presented existing mechanisms of translating of phraseological units.

In our material we discovered all 3 types of phraseological units according to their idiomaticity:

1.Phraseological fusions or the idioms are unmotivated units acting as equivalents of words, for example: *to take in wood – ичкиликка ружу куймоқ;*

2.Phraseological unities are motivated units with the uniform complete meaning arising from merge of meanings of lexical components, for example: *to take foot in one's hand – тарк этмоқ;*

3.Phraseological combinations are units, in which at one of components phraseologically connected meaning appearing only in connection with strictly certain circle of concepts and their verbal designations. Such combinations are not considered as equivalents of words, as each component has various meanings, for example: *to take one's fate into one's own hands — уз такдирига эгалик килмоқ.*

Although phraseological units were often the subject of investigation, in our material which was not yet the topic of a special investigation, we revealed a number of specificities which refer to such a unique language phenomenon as verbal phrases.

It should be noted that complete conformities can be rarely found. Sometimes phraseological units have conformity with partial in equivalents in the structure of the phraseological units in their lexical or grammatical meaning. The main type of the phraseological units has no conformity and that is why we can use verbatim (word-for-word translation), translation by analogy and descriptive translation. The last can be resorted to the case when the phraseological unit has a specific national realiae.

We have come to conclusion that phraseological units can often be translated by equivalents when they are figuratively close, but differ in the lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement, because of partial conformity.

Besides that many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities in Russian. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on realiae.

Non - phraseological translation transfers initial phraseological unit into the new language by means of lexical, but not phraseological means.

To summarize, translation of verbal phraseological units is a difficult matter, requiring not only a profound knowledge of both languages, but also a deep knowledge of history, culture and origin of phraseological units.

Phraseology is most alive, bright and original part of vocabulary of any language. Overwhelming part of phraseology of different languages belongs to various functional styles and possesses expressive coloring. Even stylistically neutral phraseological units are notable for their national coloring and can take on expressive significance in a context. That is why we have every reason to consider phraseological units to be one of the expressive means of the language.

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