

Principles of Dictionary Interpretation of Stylistically Colored Phraseological Units

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ABSTRACT

The problem of dictionary interpretation of the stylistic and connotative aspect of the meaning of phraseological units is currently one of the most relevant in the latest theory of general and Romano-Germanic phraseology. The intensive development of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline has led to the formation of separate areas in the study of the phraseological fund of languages, including English.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseological units, Verbal phraseological units, stylistically colored words, 4 types of litters, stylistic characteristic of phraseological units.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The theory of translation is subdivided into general characteristics of translation. The general theory of translation has a clearly defined subject matter-the process of translation including its results. The general theory of translation reflects what is common to all types and varieties of translation, such as the translation of fiction, poetry, technical and scientific literature and official documents. As each special branch depends on special branches are mainly concerned with the specifics of each genre.

The problem of dictionary interpretation of the stylistic and connotative aspect of the meaning of phraseological units is currently one of the most relevant in the latest theory of general and Romano-Germanic phraseology. This is also evidenced by the features of the current state of phraseological and phraseographic studies.

Phraseological unit – is a system of words, a meaning of which can't be guessed from the meaning of its components (Koonin). Each phraseological unit is characterized by a certain degree of cohesion.

Phraseology (from Greek *phrasis* - expression, *logos* - studies) is a field of linguistics, which studies phraseological units, that is stable combinations of words.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Phraseological units are **classified** in accordance with several criteria. In the classification proposed by **acad. Vinogradov** phraseological units are classified according to the semantic principle, and namely to the degree of motivation of meaning, i.e. the relationship between the meaning of the whole unit and the meaning of its components. Three groups are distinguished: phraseological fusions (сращения), phraseological unities (единства), phraseological combinations (сочетания).

1. Phraseological fusions are non-motivated. The meaning of the whole is not deduced from the meanings of the components: *to kiss the hare's foot* (опаздывать), *to kick the bucket* (сыграть в ящик), *the king's picture* (фальшивая монета)

2. Phraseological unities are motivated through the image expressed in the whole construction, the metaphores on which they are based are transparent: *to turn over a new leaf*, *to dance on a tight rope*.

3. Phraseological combinations are motivated; one of their components is used in its direct meaning while the other can be used figuratively: *bosom friend*, *to get in touch with*.

Prof. Smirnitsky classifies phraseological units according to the functional principle. Two groups are distinguished: phraseological units and idioms. Phraseological units are neutral, non-metaphorical when compared to idioms: *get up*, *fall asleep*, *to take to drinking*. Idioms are metaphoric, stylistically coloured: *to take the bull by the horns*, *to beat about the bush*, *to bark up the wrong tree*.

Structurally prof. Smirnitsky distinguishes one-summit (one-member) and many-summit (two-member, three-member, etc.) phraseological units, depending on the number of notional words: *against the grain* (не по душе), *to carry the day* (выйти победителем), *to have all one's eggs in one basket*.

Prof. Amosova classifies phraseological units according to the type of context. Phraseological units are marked by fixed (permanent) context, which can't be changed: French leave (but not Spanish or Russian). Two groups are singled out: phrasemes and idioms.

1. Phrasemes consist of two components one of which is phraseologically bound, the second serves as the determining context: *green eye* (ревнивый взгляд), *green hand* (неопытный работник), *green years* (юные годы), *green wound* (незажившая рана), etc.

2. Idioms are characterized by idiomaticity: their meaning is created by the whole group and is not a mere combination of the meanings of its components: *red tape* (бюрократическая волокита), *mare's nest* (нонсенс), *to pin one's heart on one's sleeve* (не скрывать своих чувств).

Prof. Koonin's classification is based on the function of the phraseological unit in communication. Phraseological units are classified into: nominative, nominative-communicative, interjectional, communicative.

1. Nominative phraseological units are units denoting objects, phenomena, actions, states, qualities. They can be:

a) substantive – *a snake in the grass* (змея подкожная), *a bitter pill to swallow*;

b) adjectival – *long in the tooth* (старый);

c) adverbial – *out of a blue sky*, *as quick as a flash*;

d) prepositional – *with an eye to* (с намерением), *at the head of*.

Phraseological units belong in the sphere of research of phraseology. In different sources phraseological units are referred to as either «inseparable units», «stable combinations» or “set expressions”, that is, the unities in the structure of which there are several words which express a single integral concept.

And what are stylistically colored words itself? They are used exclusively in specific styles, in particular:

1. Scientific vocabulary. It includes words that are used in education, science and technology (for example, range, laser, etc.).

2. Political vocabulary. This includes words used in the public, political field (candidate, thesis, Duma, etc.).

3. Speaking vocabulary. It is represented by words that are used mainly in everyday communication, orally (great, pictures, internet, etc.). Within the framework of artistic works, it is used to characterize the main characters.

Indeed, the intensive development of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline has led to the formation of separate areas in the study of the phraseological fund of languages, including English.

III. RESULTS

The translation of phraseological units is not easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words homonymy, synonymy, and polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which make it necessary to take into account the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have stylistic expressive components in meaning, which usually have a specific national feature. So, it's just necessary to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

For example, in general and German phraseology and phraseography, phrase-stylistics stood out. The main results here are obtained on the material of the analysis of literary texts. As for phraseological stylistics in dictionary interpretation (say, in English-language phraseological dictionaries), it has not been practically studied yet. The dictionary definition is only a part of the dictionary entry. After revealing the meaning of phraseological units, the dictionary (Longman) illustrates their use in speech with one or more examples. So, PU a back number - "a backward person" is illustrated by the following rather broad context: "Not once a powerful leader, but no one pays attention to him now, he's scarcely a back number.

Verbal phraseological units are characterized by a wide variety of definitions. As a rule, the meaning of phraseological units is not a simple sum of the values of the components, it is a complex stylistic and semantic complex and is formed by rethinking the components of phraseological units that have ambiguity. This is an important stylistic and speech characteristic of phraseological units, which presents great difficulties in translation (for example, English-Russian).

IV. DISCUSSION

The phraseological units with a complete rethinking of the components are represented by various definitions. The most common is the expanded descriptive definition. The information embedded in it is actually a semantic transformation of phraseological units, for example:

- 1) to make one's mark - to be successful make oneself well-known or influential [1, 213];
- 2) to bring the house down - to cause a show of great approval or applause, e.g. to make an audience laugh very much [1,171];
- 3) to blow hot and cold - to change from liking to disliking a person, idea, etc. esp. repeatedly [1,170].

A less common way is to interpret phraseological units with the help of a single word or phrase that is not a synonym for the verb component. For example, in FS Longman: to pack it in - to cease; to snake a leg - to hurry; to get a picture - to understand the situation.

There are many cases when the verbal component is used in its direct meaning, i.e. PhU has a partially rethought meaning [2, 35].

For example, in the Longman FS: to pay through the nose - to pay a very high price; to put the lid on - to put an end to, to finish; to see the red light - to see possible danger in the future; to live high the hog - to live in a very comfortable and often expensive way.

The descriptive type of definition is the most common. It either generally represents a situation in which phraseological units can be used, or contains a semantic characteristic. The form of a dictionary definition in Longman's dictionary is mainly expressed by a simple combination of words or has a more complex structure if it has a subordinate attributive construction with *that* or *which*, which is most frequent in expanded descriptive definitions.

For example: *make history* - to do smth, that will be remembered in the future; *hit or miss* - a situation in which there are equal chances of either success or failure.

In most cases, the dictionary definition of FS reflects only the significant aspect of the meaning of phraseological units, i.e. explicates the amount of semantic information that determines its subject-logical content. As for the wide range of emotional, emotional-evaluative and expressive shades that are an integral part of the meaning of phraseological units and their stylistic characteristics, they, as a rule, remain unexpressed in the dictionary definition and are semantized indirectly, i.e. with the help of special marks, explanations, illustrative examples.

The translator must pay special attention here to Longman's dictionary. In it, the dictionary entry of any phraseological unit begins with a stylistic characteristic. There are 4 types of labels: *formal* (fml), *not formal* (not fml), *colloquial* (coll), *slang* (sl), *formal - official style*, *not formal - colloquial*, *slang - slang*, or an expression used in the speech of certain social and age groups.

In addition to these 4 types of labels, there are also those that indicate the scope of use: *obsolete*, *literary*, *humorous*, *euphemism*, *taboo*, *sublime*, etc. The stylistic and contextual use of phraseological units is confirmed by the illustrative material present in each dictionary entry of the phraseological dictionary. Usually these are segments of speech that are simple in structure, providing additional information on the semantics of phraseological units and its stylistic specificity, which is important to use in the practice of translation.

Stylistically, this feature of the Longman FS is also of interest: along with examples created by the compiler of the dictionary himself, there is also material selected from fiction and journalistic publications.

Here is a complete dictionary entry of one phraseological unit: *mind one's business* - to carry on one's own affairs and not become concerned with those of other people: "We're no different in this building than anywhere else in the city - we mind our business" (Woman's Own 9 Nov. 74) // Why don't go mind your own business. What is it to you whether I choose to marry Mangoh or not (G.B. Shaw, p.144). The two examples indicated here, taken from various sources, are the context of the semantic-stylistic use of this phraseological unit in a speech context.

V. CONCLUSION

The etymological characteristics of phraseological units in Longman's dictionary are presented to a small extent, for example: from the Bible. More often, the author gives a footnote indicating the scope of use of this phraseological unit, which also creates additional stylistic and contextual information for the definition of phraseological units.

Thus, the interpretative definition in Longman's dictionary is primarily descriptive. All information contained in the dictionary entry contributes to the disclosure of the semantic structure of phraseological units, and the illustrative material performs the function of stylistic and contextual use.

Stylistic information about lexical and phraseological units is subject to reflection in the appropriate volume in explanatory, phraseological, synonymous and some other dictionaries.

The stylistic characteristic of phraseological units is presented in a complex of information, as a

result of which the necessary completeness of interpretation of the features of semantic, functional, pragmatic, etc. is achieved [3, 93].

The dictionary (regardless of the type) considers the stylistic meaning of phraseology, first of all, from the point of view of its relation to a specific style of the language: literary-normalized, colloquial, colloquial, high, etc. Moreover, a rule has already been established according to which stylistically neutral phraseological units (i.e. e. belonging to the literary-standardized style of the language) are served in lexicography and phraseography without any stylistic marks. The same can be said about most colloquial phraseological units, which is quite fair, because phraseology in its bulk is a product of colloquial speech.

Most often, the stylistic specificity of such phraseological units is shown, which are used in colloquial, professional colloquial, slang, high, poetic and other styles.

Dictionaries of different types of English differ from each other in the completeness of the disclosure of the stylistic characteristics of the same phraseological units. For example, explanatory dictionaries pay considerable attention to the stylistic features of phraseology and its relationship with vocabulary. As a result, those stylistic nuances that are introduced by vocabulary into the composition of phraseological units are often distinguished here, i.e. as components of the latter.

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