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## TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM "HEARTS OF THREE" BY J. LONDON

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*Phraseology is the treasury of any language. Phraseological units reflect the history of the people, the originality of culture and life. Phraseological units are highly informative units of language. That is why the issue of translation of phraseological units is of particular importance in the science of translation.*

The study of the functioning of phraseological units has been in the focus of linguists' attention for many decades. Semantic integrity, expressiveness and figurativeness of phraseological units are of constant interest. Research in the field of phraseology is carried out in various directions and brings scientists to the conclusion that having specific properties, phraseological units possess a special status in language and speech. The relevance of this study is determined by the fact that phraseology reflects the entire centuries-old experience of a particular language group, its mentality and features of the way of life. National language and author's worldview are closely intertwined in literature. The specificity of the author's picture of the world is represented by means of phraseological units. The study of translation techniques of how to translate expressive and imaginative potential of phraseological units from the source text into the target text will reveal the culture-bound component of semantics of phraseological units. It is also of great interest to consider the factors that may have influenced the translator's choice of a strategy.

The research sets out to investigate the phraseological units in the text of the book by J. London "Hearts of three" and the strategies of their translation.

Phraseology (from Greek. φράσις - "turn of speech" and λόγος — "teaching"), a linguistic discipline that studies phraseological units. The vocabulary of the language includes not only individual words, but also set phrases that express concepts, and thus become equivalent to a word. Such set combinations of words are called idioms. They consist of two or more word-components with fully or partially reinterpreted meaning, i.e. the meaning of idioms is not derived from the meaning of their components. They are characterized by a constant lexical composition, grammatical structure and the meaning known to the native speakers of this language (in most cases – figurative).

V. V. Vinogradov and his school were the founders of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline in the 40-50s of the XX century in Russia. However, the background for its creation was laid in the works of A. A. Potebnaya, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, A. A. Shakhmatov, K. Paul. O. Espersen etc.. They considered phraseological units as "syntactically non verbal groups" in speech [9, p. 819]. Theoretical aspects of functional and semantic analysis of phraseological expressions in the framework of lexicology were first developed by Sh. Bally.

In any language, the question of classification of phraseological units is a relevant linguistic issue. In Russian phraseology, there are several types of phraseological units classifications which are based on different classification features: semantic (V. Vinogradov) [3, p.p. 33-46], structural (N. M. Shansky, A. I. Smirnitsky) [7, p. 8], historical (B. A. Larin), stylistic (N. M. Shansky, V. N. Telia, A. I. Fedorov) [6, p.p. 12-26]. Bally was the first linguist who systematized phraseological units on the basis of their semantic integrity.

V. V. Vinogradov expanded the classification of Bally, having outlined three types of phraseological phrases: fusion, unity and combination. This classification is considered to be traditional. V. V. Vinogradov's works had a great influence on further studies in the field of the theory of phraseology, as his works filled the gap formed by the insufficient study of the semantics of phraseological units.

Most linguists are of the opinion that phraseological units have a set of the following characteristic features:

- stability of composition and structure;
- reproducibility of phraseological units in speech;
- integrity of semantics, impermeability of structure, imagery.

Literature is a reflection of human life. Every book bears the imprint of the picture of the world of the era and, being the creation of a particular author, displays the features of his or her world view.

The aim of any artist is to convey the meaning and purpose of his/her work to the reader, as well as to express the desire to make the surrounding reality more attractive, to decorate the world around, to bring to perfection, to approach the ideal. Any good book always has a deep meaning, even if it is not always obvious

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and understandable. The meaning of the work of art is transmitted to its recipients not directly, but indirectly-symbolically.

J. London's novel "Hearts of three" was created at the end of his life. "Hearts of three" is a purely experimental work. The writer was fascinated by cinema, which at that time rapidly gained popularity and status of the most modern art.

When translating phraseological units from literature, it is necessary to take into account the style of the original text since the inappropriate use of phraseology in a certain context can distort the meaning of the source text and lead to an undesirable effect on the listener or reader. In addition, it is necessary to be able to distinguish phraseological units from free phrases, pay special attention to the context, take into account the national colour of phraseology and try to create the most equivalent translation of the source language unit.

One of the problems of translation of phraseological units from modern prose is the fact that the composition of phraseological units changes and develops, which makes the problem of identification of phraseological units in the original text more complicated and, accordingly, causes difficulties in translation.

It is interesting to study how translators reach compromises between preserving what is culturally specific in the source text and understandable in the target text.

The possibility of achieving an adequate translation of phraseological units depends mainly on the relationship between the units of a foreign language and the target language. Although there are some difficulties in the process of translating idioms and fixed expressions, on the other hand there are some strategies to overcome such probable difficulties. They are as follows:

- 1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form,
- 2) Using an idiom of similar meaning but different in form,
- 3) Translation by paraphrase,
- 4) Translation by omission [1, p.p. 71-78].

Analyzing the strategies of translating idioms in the book "Hearts of three" into the Russian language we have identified the main ways of their translation:

- the strategy of phraseological equivalent or similar meaning and form (make your hair stand up – волосы дыбом встанут (ахнете от удивления); in the realm of the shades – в царстве теней);
- the strategy of phraseological analogy or similar meaning but dissimilar form (know the neighbourhood like a book – знаю местность как свои пять пальцев; like a jack-in-the-box – как чертик из коробочки; down in this out-of-the-way hole – в этой забытой Богом дыре);
- literal translation of phraseological units (calque) (the ins and outs of it – подробности этого дела, dug the island upside down – перекопал весь остров вдоль и поперек);
- descriptive translation of phraseological units or translation by paraphrase (in the pink of condition – в наилучшей форме; lock, stock, and barrel – целиком и полностью (идиома по названию трех основных частей ружья – замок, ложе, ствол)).

In general, we can say that idiomatic expressions can contribute to a deeper and complete understanding and comprehension of the work due to their richness, depth, imagery, as well as the ability to enclose the fullness of colors and emotions of the language of any nation.

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