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## СЛОЖНОСТЬ ПЕРЕВОДА СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИХ СТРУКТУР ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ С ОНОМАСТИЧЕСКИМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА)

*Английская фразеология разнообразная и представляет большой интерес по своей форме и семантике. Как известно, словарный запас языка подвержен изменениям, именно поэтому Р. Кверк назвал его «открытыми воротами языка», через которые в язык проникают новые слова и фразеологические единицы. Фразеологический фонд изменяется, пополняется и обновляется, и, естественно, в него входят и новые фразеологизмы с именами собственными. В статье рассматривается фразеология в неразрывном единстве с историей, культурой, традициями и литературой нации, говорящей на данном языке, данное единство четко прослеживается во фразеологических единицах с ономастическим компонентом.*

Ключевые слова: трудности английского языка, фразеологические единицы, ассоциативные связи, ономастический компонент, закономерности перевода семантических структур.

### **Introduction**

Phraseological units consist of words, so the basis of semantic structure goes back to their lexical components interaction. The main feature of phraseological units is their wholly or partially rethought value. The smaller part is identified by individual lexemes; the most part can be defined only with the help of a phrase or a detailed description. The whole semantic system can be represented as “a microsystem, all elements of which are in close connection and interdependence among themselves” [3]. The semantic identity is in the specificity of the components combination. Thus, they act as part of the main semantic elements of the phraseological unit, and as links between them. These components are the semantics minimum units of the phraseological units and perform sense-determining or sense-forming functions.

On this issue, linguists hold opposing views: some linguists consider the element of a phraseological unit as “an external word formation that has lost its lexical meaning, dissolved in the phraseological unit” [10], while others recognise the verbal nature of these components. “The components of phraseological units can and should be considered as specifically used words” [1]. A phraseological unit cannot consist of components that are used in its literal meaning, even with the stability of the phrase. Thus, “phraseological units are formations with a close semantic connection of components, and the degree of this connection varies depending on the type of phraseological unit” [9]. One of the most common ways to isolate individual values of a phraseological unit is to analyse a phraseological unit based on dictionary definitions of phraseological and explanatory dictionaries.

*Within the framework of this article*, we consider the difficulty of translating associative links in phraseological units with an onomastic component. It is of specific interest is the analysis of the etymology of a proper name as a component of a phraseological unit, which allows us to limit the range of proper names that are most often found in phraseology.

**The purpose of the article** is to identify patterns of translation of semantic structures of English phraseological units.

**Literature Review.** The semantics of phraseological units has attracted the attention of phraseology researchers, who, noting the semantics specifics using the variety of names: generalising metaphorical meaning (S.A. Abakumov); semantic solidity (P.P. Kalinin); single integral value (V.V. Vinogradov); semantic idiomaticity (A.I. Smirnytsky), etc. Such abundance in names for designating the semantic specificity of phraseological units reflects the undoubted complexity of this phenomenon.

A turning point in the study of the phraseology of different languages was the work of V.V. Vinogradov [3], in which he distinguishes three types of phraseological units: Phraseological unions (i.e. idioms) are unmotivated units acting as word equivalents; Phraseological unity - motivated groups with a single holistic meaning, arising from the merging of the values of lexical components; Phraseological combinations are turns in which one of the components has a phraseologically related meaning, which manifests itself only in connection with a strictly defined range of concepts and their verbal designations.

A.I. Smirnytsky distinguishes two groups of phraseological expressions: phraseological units and idioms.

A.N. Kunin proposes to consider phraseology as a combination of three main types: idiomatic, idiophrasematics, and phrasematics [7]. This division is based on different types of the phraseological units: from more complicated to less complicated, where the lower limit of the phraseological unit is a double-word formation. In this case, one of the components can be a service word. The upper bound is a compound sentence. According to Kunin [4-7], “only proverbs can be phraseologisms with the structure of a complex sentence. Formations that go beyond a complex sentence are not units of the language and therefore cannot be phraseologisms” [9], which helps to distinguish phraseologisms from small genres of folklore like riddles, tales, counts, etc. Consideration of each phraseological unit as an element of the system, that is, in its relation to other phraseological units, is essential for understanding the phraseological meaning, or semantics.

**Results and Discussion.** Phraseology is closely connected with the history, culture, traditions and literature which is clearly seen in the phraseological units that include the proper name. Many fixed phrases of this type are associated with the facts of long-forgotten days, the motivation of a proper name (and the entire phraseological unit) has long since been erased and can only be established by etymological analysis. In synchronous terms, such phraseological units have long lost their motivation. For example: when the British use the expression “*Hobson's choice*”, which implies the meaning “*the absence of any choice*”, they often don't know that *Hobson* is the name of the real owner of a stable who did not give his clients the right to choose a horse. [5]

Being a component of a phraseological unit, a proper name follows the same laws as a collective noun in the common phraseological units. Often, a proper noun in a phraseological unit becomes a “potential word”, “devastated” lexically, the meanings of a common gender is often observed, which in itself is proof of the abstract nature of a proper name in units of this type.

#### 1. *Phraseological units, which include Biblical expressions.*

For centuries, the Bible has been the most widely read and quoted book in England. The result is the deep penetration into the language and frequent use of biblical expressions. Biblical expressions are found in the following idioms: A doubting Thomas – Фома неверующий; The apple of Sodom – красивый, но гнилой плод; Balm in Gilead – утешение; Job's comforter – горе-утешитель; To be at ease in Zion – блаженствовать в обетованной земле; He flesh-pots of Egypt – утраченное материальное благополучие

#### 2. *Phraseological units, which include proper names from ancient mythology.*

Many among them and containing proper names [5]: Between Scylla and Charybdis – в безвыходном положении; A labour of Sisyphus – тяжелая, бесполезная работа; Achilles's heel – уязвимое место; To cross the Rubicon – сделать решающий шаг; To give a sop to Cerberus – умиротворить взяткой

3. *Phraseological units where the proper name is associated with the life, literature, English folklore.*

a. *Phraseological units with traditional male and female names.* Widespread English names became components of phraseological units and gave them a pronounced expressive-emotional colouring. So, the name *Jack* is associated with a cheerful guy, agile and cunning, sometimes corrupt. For example, the etymology of colloquial phraseology by the name of *Jack Robinson*, who made very short, visits to his acquaintances and left before they had time to report on him.

An echo of the old custom to call all people belonging to a particular profession, by anyone name, sounds phraseological unit of *Tom Tailor*, denoting a person or people engaged in the tailoring craft. In a generalised meaning, very close to the definition of pronouns, personal names are used in expressions [2]: to astonish the Browns – бросить вызов общественному мнению; More know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows – дурак, болван; To sham Abraham – притворяться больным, симулировать; Johnny-come-lately – человек, пришедший в последнюю минуту.

b. *Phraseological units were containing real anthroponomy, which is associated with the names of prominent people:* monarchs, political figures, scientists and inventors, people famous for good or bad deeds [3]. *Bloody Mary* – was called Queen Mary Tudor. She was nicknamed by the Protestants, whom she cruelly persecuted. In everyday speech, this idiom is used in a completely different sense: a cocktail of vodka and tomato juice with ice; the drink received such an expressive name, which was the result of a metaphorical rethinking of a phraseological unit.

c. *Phraseological units with proper names, taken from literary sources.*

English literature and folklore greatly enriched the English language, bringing into it vivid, expressive images that are included in the everyday speech. Often, the names of the characters in novels, plays, poems, or fairy tales in their use are close to typical, denoting certain traits of a person's character or behaviour [3].

Shakespeare's plays were a rich source of English phraseology. We find proper names in idioms and in quotations created by Shakespeare, for example [6]: A Daniel come to judgement – честный пронизательный судья; Hamlet with Hamlet left out – что-либо, лишённое самой сути.

4. *Phraseological units containing toponyms are allocated in a separate group, quite interesting from name-study, and from a regional historical point of view.* Toponyms, the cultural component is inherent due to the specifics of their correlation with the object and their activity in the implementation of the accumulative function. Most of them store real information about past eras, changes, migrations, etc., though at the same time, they are the sources not only of speech, language but also comprehensive information, understood as a complex of knowledge about an object, accessible to every member of a scientific team, who uses the given name. The realities denoted by the phraseological units are intimately connected with the geography and history of the country, the traditions existing or originated in the given locality, or the characteristic features of the inhabitants of specific regions, etc. All phraseological units denoting toponyms can be divided into *four subgroups*:

*The first group* includes the names of streets, districts, sights of London. These expressions brought us the old names that now exist in the city, which are reminiscent that had happened once in the squares and streets of London [8]: Tyburn blossom – молодой вор, юный правонарушитель; Dance the Tyburn Jig – быть повешенным, окончить жизнь на виселице; Fleet Street – английская пресса (здесь находились редакции крупнейших газет); Downing Street – правительство Великобритании; To talk Billingsgate – ругаться, как торговка на базаре; Smithfield bargain – нечестная сделка; Wardour Street English – речь, полная архаизмов

*The second subgroup* can be separate phraseological units with the names of English counties, regions, districts, cities, rivers, which reflect the history or traditions of the town, settlement: *to fight like Kilkeny cats* means “to fight until the mutual extermination, not for life, but for death”. Phraseological units are reflecting the place of a district, city, and village in social production or associated with crafts that are widely distributed in some regions of the country: *the expression to grin like a Cheshire cat*. Although this idiom appeared a long time ago, it became especially popular after the publication of the book by L. Carroll “Alice in Wonderland”.

Phraseologisms with geographical names have arisen according to different associations, among which it is possible to single out the production trait associated with a given locality [1]: To carry coals to Newcastle – *везти что-нибудь, где этого и так достаточно*; Donnybrook Fair – *шумное сборище, базар*; Shipshape and Bristol fashion – *в полном порядке*; Colchester natives – *устрицы*; A wise man of Gotham – *недалекий человек, простака*.

Often in the phraseological units appears the word *Dutch* with a negative value. This use of the word goes back to the Anglo-Dutch competition in the seas and wars in the XVII century. Everything connected with Holland was considered erroneous, and vice versa, the epithet “Dutch” could be assigned to any negative phenomenon: “*A Dutch reckoning*” is a bill that the innkeeper increases in case of a visitor’s protest were expressing dissatisfaction with too much money (the more the visitor protests, the higher the bill becomes). The remaining units of this subgroup include the names of countries in the United Kingdom: *the curse of Scotland, the Prince of Wales, Irish bull*. By analogy with the names of the English counties had a joking proper name to “*go to Bedfordshire*”. Some linguists refer to such phraseological units as ethnonyms [5].

Phraseological units with a proper name, originating on American soil, are virtually indistinguishable from the original British. They include proper names associated with American reality, history, literature, everyday life, etc. As a rule, these are phraseological units with toponyms: Arkansas lizard – *вошь*; Broadway boy – *картежник, крикливо одетый человек, дамский угодник*; California blanket – *газета, в которую заворачиваются бездомные, устраиваясь на ночлег*; Chicago overcoat – *гроб*; Coney Island – *передвижной киоск, где можно быстро перекусить*; Michigan roll – *пачка бумаги, прикрытая купюрами, «кукла»*; Milwaukee goiter – *пивной живот*.

The considered slangs with proper names have emotional and expressive colouring, expressing the speaker's attitude towards him. Based on the preceding, we can conclude that the proper name, become part of a phraseological unit, acquires meaning and, being its component, obeys the same laws as the common name.

**Conclusion.** Phraseological unit is a bright figurative expression (idiom, proverb, and saying) with rethought semantics of its components, the originality of which is based on various grammatical, lexical, semantic dependencies between them, and the specificity of phraseological meaning is determined by the properties of words - lexical components of a phraseological unit, and internal phraseological connections.

In the phraseological unit, the proper name has a specific meaning and gives the entire utterance a strongly pronounced emotional colouring and semantic expressiveness. The primary function of homonym in speech is the function of isolation and identification. We classified homonym in connection with the named objects and made the following conclusions:

1. Every nation in each epoch has a name-study, including proper names of different spheres of homonym space. In English, unlike Russian, such a category as ethnonyms stands out as a particular category of homonym vocabulary, the components of which are always written with a capital letter.

2. With all its diversity, proper names are distinguished by the individual application and certainty of the named object, with which they are connected in the act of nomination.

3. Proper names impart certainty and concreteness to the statement and serve to individualise individuals, as well as geographic and other objects, which are considered separately.

4. Proper names are diverse. Their separate types are a little similar to each other. As a result, it is difficult to single out their standard features, except that these are proper names.

5. Proper names have no common semantics. They call named objects by their sound, and not by the lexical meaning of the basics.

6. Proper names become like reference points in interlingual communication and, thus, in the study of foreign languages.

We believe that little attention is paid to the proper name in linguistics. As we said earlier, the proper name is an essential link in interlanguage communication. This valuable property has given rise to the common illusion that proper names do not require special attention when learning English and when translating from it. Almost nothing is said about them in language textbooks. But

such an approach is based on deep delusion. Proper names help to overcome the language barrier and serve for a unique, individual designation of the subject irrespective of the situation described.

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