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PHRASEOLOGISM' TRANSGRESSIVE POTENTIAL

Summary: There is a number of researches and scientific articles dedicated to phraseology, general theoretical questions still remain uncovered. Actually, phraseology is frequently presented as an applied science rather than a field of basic research. The question of phraseological units from the perspective of multilingualism and interlanguage translation is arguable. Meanwhile phraseological units carry evaluative information content, they are prone to variability, and this is where the problem of translating such an expression arises. The novelty of this research lies in the consideration of the problem of translation of phraseological units from the point of view of the «freezing» strategy. The purpose of this work is to analyze the potential for «freezing» as well as the equivalence in translating French phraseological units into Ukrainian. The tasks are to carry out a comparative analysis of phraseological units with a similar semantic load and to determine the degree of their direct translatability. It is shown by examples, at the level of interlanguage translation, that the freezing strategy when translating phraseological units can correspond to two models of constructing different meanings, creating linguistic

and extralinguistic problems for translation. The correspondence and dimensions of «freezing» in translation stimulated the interest of linguists relatively recently. It was found that the interlingual translation of phraseological units generates linguistic and extralinguistic difficulties. Throughout the translation of the particular phraseological units, first of all, the semantic aspect was taken into account, and then the building was measured in close connection with the connotation. The results of the analysis of phraseological units of the described languages showed that the translation from Ukrainian far exceeds the potential for «freezing» into French language due to its peculiarities and complexity of the linguistic structure. Opportunities for practical application - the study is aimed at the prospect of new positions for comparative research on interlanguage translation.

Key words: semantic load, thanatological practice, freezing, polylingualism, informativeness, interlanguage translation, syntactic axis

1. Introduction

The problematic and definition of phraseological units occupies a significant place in linguistic research due to the inconsistency and complexity of this category. The study of translation methods and terminological tools of phraseological units is still marginal. The English school of linguists (Jabbarova A., 2020). prefers to use the term «idiomatic expression, idiom, translation of idioms, etc.», Ukrainian scientists prefer «phraseological units, translation (direct, indirect, phraseological) phraseological units» (Khi Ch., 2001), and relatively recently (1996) the French school of theoreticians introduced the concept of «freezing phraseological units» (Pecman M, 2005). Research refers to an attempt to define the concept of «freezing», its characteristics, its semantic fields and various structures. (Pecman M, 2005, Gorski B., 2010) analyze the semantic and morphosyntactic problems of the complex phenomenon of freezing associated with classification, terminology, characteristics. From the perspective of this work, issues related to the translation of phraseological units are considered from the point of view of a comparative approach. (Dyoniziak J, 2008) analyzes this problem as a whole. Based on the linguistic problems of machine translation, the scientist presents a description of constructions with support verbs in Korean and Russian. (Tikhonov A., 2007), for its part, raises the problem of equivalence of fixed sequences in intralinguistic and interlanguage translation. Phraseologisms do not allow morphosyntactic transformations that relate to the so-called free sentences); paradigmatic restriction (in free sentences, different phrases can easily alternate with others belonging to the same paradigm) (Kirillova N., 2003). The semantic dimension of phraseological units is rather difficult, but at the same time it is the most important at the level of translation (Andreyeva Y., 2019, Berdiev S., 2020). Translation from French into Ukrainian sometimes goes beyond the scope of problems associated with differences in categorization and grammaticalization between these languages, and the strategy of «freezing» translation here is a mechanism for crystallizing the idiomaticity of the language (Kornilov O., 2003). This method of translation, stands out in comparative style, and is effective because it can significantly reduce the semantic loss of the translated units (Niki-

tina T., 2020, Jabarova A., 2021). The vocabulary includes both mono-lexical units and polylexical units. The first group is widely represented in many diverse linguistic studies (Solodub Yu., 1990). As for the second one, it remained aloof for a long time or was partially analyzed in specific works (Lieber R., 2021). Thus, the interlingual translation of phraseological units creates linguistic and extralinguistic problems.

The purpose of this study is to identify the problems of equivalence and capacity of freezing that arise when translating phraseological units from French into Ukrainian. The tasks of our research are: to identify the linguistic characteristics of ten selected phraseological units; to analyze the presence of the equivalence and capacity of freezing in Ukrainian and French languages; to provide examples of phraseological units in Ukrainian and in French, disposed to «freeze».

The importance of this study is explained by the lack of research related to the «freezing» strategy in the translation of phraseological units at the interlanguage level.

2. Methods and materials

From the perspective of this work, the operation of translating phraseological units was divided into two main stages: the first stage is the perception of phraseological units (cognitive method). Linguistic and intercultural aspects of perception the syntax of the source language. Ten widespread in both languages (French and Ukrainian) selected phraseological units were considered as an inseparable whole. The cultural aspect translation usually meets cultural, political, scientific and other requirements. In this case, the translation method may differ and deviate from the semantic axis. In order to achieve effective translation, the translator must first of all analyze and understand the cultural content underlying a particular phraseological unit. The second stage analyzes the potential for freezing in the translation of selected examples to reveal the degree of influence of direct translation on the perception of expressions structured in accordance with the specific rules of the language and rooted in its culture. Thus, the cultural content of the phraseological unit was re-expressed in

accordance with the discursive mechanisms adopted by the host culture.

At the first stage, a theoretical analysis of phraseological units was carried out on the examples of French and Ukrainian languages, in order to eliminate the difficulties of interlingual translation of phraseological units. At the second stage, an analysis of the potential for freezing and the equivalence when translating selected examples. Our aim was to reveal the degree of influence of direct translation on the perception process of expressions structured in accordance with the specific rules of the corresponding language and rooted in its culture. This study is based on interpretation theory, in which meaning is the object of the translation process. Since it was revealed that the form of the original text (phraseological unit) is involved in the construction of meaning, a two-way method of analysis was chosen: interpretive translation (general meaning, transmitted cultural content and the situation of pronouncing the expression in question) and analysis and comparison of the proposed translations. The process of cognition (including the scientific one) is primarily in accumulation of facts (in our case – in the selection of specific examples of the frequency of phraseological units use in both languages). No system can exist without systematization, generalization, logical understanding of specific facts. To select such facts is the material of research, which the scientist selects independently, based on the topic, purpose, problems, tasks in the work, etc. one used the method of frequency of finding them in the context of articles, novels and Internet language using the Google search engine. The analysis of the study is limited to a small number of examples due to the initial stage of work in this perspective.

3. Results

The results of a comparative analysis of French and Ukrainian phraseological units showed that not all phraseological units lend themselves to «freezing» during translation it means they are not equal in translation but similar by meaning (Table 1).

Table 1. The phraseological units' potential of «freezing» during translation

Ukrainian variant	French variant
1. Бідний як церковна миша	Etre gueux comme un rat d'église
2. Спалювати мости	Brûler (couper) les ponts
3. Жити як кішка з собакою	S'entendre comme chien et chat
4. Апетит приходить під час їжі	L'appétit vient en mangeant
5. Шлюби здійснюються на небесах	Les mariages sont écrits dans le ciel
6. Буря в склянці води	Une tempête dans une tasse de thé
7. За всім стоїть жінка	Cherchez la femme
8. Бути чи не бути	Etre ou ne pas être
9. Скелет в шафі	Cadavre dans l'armoire
10. Як дві каплі води	Comme deux gouttes d'eau

The translation of the following phraseological units was considered from the point of view of the potential for a translation strategy of «freezing» and their equivalence in meaning:

1. Complete «freeze» during translation. The phraseologisms preserved the grammatical structure and the meaning.
2. Ukrainian phraseological units are able to «freeze» while translating, when French translation of phraseologisms complicate the structure of the sentence.
3. In this phraseological unit, the French version is distinguished by the choice of the lexeme *s'entendre* – to get along. In Ukrainian the number of lexemes is less.
4. In French, the gerund form is used, while in Ukrainian it is absent. Thus, the strategy of «freezing» touches the Ukrainian phraseological unit conditionally.
5. In this phraseological unit, French analogues also slightly change the morphological structure.
6. It should be noted that many phraseological units go back to one primary source – the Bible. Using phraseological unit 6 as an example, it is shown that Ukrainian version has the potential for freezing.

7. Cherchez la femme is a gallicisme which penetrated in Europe. Ukrainian version is provided in the form of tracing paper (look for a woman).
8. Phraseologisms are often characterized by international use. In Ukrainian, there is a «freeze» in translation, the same strategy is used in French.
9. It turned out that the names of objects are one of the most frequently used words in the formation of phraseological units. The images are similar in languages, even, when translating, there is no change in imagery.
10. This example syntactically do not reveal discrepancies, lexical structure is not variable, syntactic structure and semantics are stable.

4. Conclusions

The equivalence and capacity of «freezing» in translation aroused the interest of linguists relatively recently. It was found that the interlingual translation of phraseological units creates linguistic and extralinguistic problems. During the translation of the selected phraseological units, first of all, the semantic aspect was taken into account, and then the structure was considered in close connection with the meaning. Taking into account the linguistic functioning of phraseological units, it was revealed that the translation of such expressions causes formal problems. Moreover, not all phraseological units are identically translated, that is, not all expressions are endowed with the potential to «freezing translation». According to a comparative analysis of the translation of ten phraseological units, it was revealed that, depending on the peculiarities of the structure of the language and culture, the translation of the phraseological unit may include a «freezing» strategy. The semantic load of the phraseological unit is evident even when the morphosyntactic parameters change and effectively reflect both the semantic load and the influence of the original text on its readers. The strategy of «freezing» of phraseological units includes the understanding of the semantics and morphosyntactic structure of the phraseological unit, a sufficient knowledge of the culture and language of the source and, therefore, the true meaning of the source text. If it is impossible to «freeze» the translation, the translator must find a direct equivalent. If the recipient language does not have

a direct equivalent, the translator has two options: either to translate the phraseological unit literally in order to convey the local flavor to the recipients, accompanying this translation with an explanatory sentence explaining the meaning of the original text, or vice versa, that is, to include the explanatory version in the text and in the note offer a literal translation.

The prospect for further research in this direction is the expansion of phraseological units' experimental base in order to deepen the analysis of their potential to «freeze» in interlingual translation.

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