



 Research Article

THEORY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS' TRANSLATION IN CHINESE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the issues of study of phraseological units by Chinese linguists were considered. together with this, it was studied how phraseological units in the Chinese language are classified by Chinese scholars.

KEYWORDS

Phraseological units, chengyu, yanyu, siehuoyu, shuyu, somatic phraseology, yanqing.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units from prominent linguists in China 马国凡Mǎ Guófán "成语 chéngyǔ frazeology" (1978); 向光忠Xiàng Guāngzhōng a brief comment on " 成语概说chéngyǔgàishuō phraseology"(1982); 孙维张Sūn Wéizhāng was and is being studied by "汉语熟语学hànyǔ

shúyǔxué Chinese phraseology" (1989) and other experts. [1,41]

Most of the stereotyped phraseological units or short sentences used by the Chinese people for centuries originate from ancient historical stories, poems, historical events, and legends, and are inherited from generation to generation. As the linguist scientist Sh.Rakhmatullaev stated,



"Language also has form and meaning", phraseological units have acquired a unique form and profound content with scholarly advice. [2, 57]

Phraseological units are one of the important units of Chinese lexicology. According to statistical data, there are more than 50,000 phraseological units in the Chinese language, 96% of which are four-digit phrases. Almost all of these idioms have reached our time through fairy tales, literary monuments, legends and other cultural and material heritage. Song In 熟语汇学 Shuyǔ huìxué (Phraseology) edited by Junfen, it is said: "Phraseological units are also a 'word layer.'" It is the basic material that makes up a language, so the collection and research of idioms has been given special attention in the new era. [3,180]

Phraseologisms in the Chinese language are made up of idioms, proverbs, aphorisms, and traditional proverbs. Among Chinese scholars, linguists who studied phraseological units put forward the following views:

Ma Guofan in his book "A General Understanding of Phraseologisms" 文言 wényán to Wenyan, the oldest of Chinese somatic phraseology scientifically justified its origin. The meaning of the word 文言 wényán is "the language of culture" or "the language spoken by cultured people".

For example: 承欢膝下 chéng huān xī xià - heaven is in the lap of mothers - from the somatic phraseology "heaven is under the feet of mothers" the child is in the lap of the mother.

It means that he sits and eats and is pampered, receives love from his mother, and this is heaven for the child. It is mentioned that this phraseology belongs to the ancient Wenyan language and has a deep logical-philosophical thought.

Sui Shanshan analyzed the phraseology of the words "eye" and "ear" in his scientific work "Study of stereotyped phraseology involving the words "eye" and "ear" in Russian and Chinese, but He did not dwell on the different names of the word "eye" in different periods. In particular, he ignored the active participation of "mù mù, yǎn yǎn" in somatic phraseology in comparison to "眼睛 yǎnjīng". [4,

In the study of Metasit Bonpatcharano from Thailand entitled "Study of the meaning of the word "heart" in phraseology in Chinese and Thai languages", the word "heart" is prolific in somatic phraseology and acquires its own characteristics. It is said that it expresses different content. However, the hieroglyphs with the key of the heart "心 xīn" come together and mean "thinking; the meaning of such meanings as "to think", "to believe", "to give an order", as well as the aspects of phraseology related to mental and divine concepts, have not been studied.

Yin Guy's Dissertation "Cognitive Analysis of Phraseological Phrases Related to 'Eye' in Chinese" classified, cognitive analyzes were carried out, and although it was highlighted that "eye" is productive in knowledge and perception in Chinese phraseology, the somatic Turning to the works devoted to the study of phraseological units in Chinese linguistics from the point of view

of research, we can see that there are many researches in this regard. In general, it is observed that there are different views on the study of phrases: some Chinese scholars use the term 熟语 shúyǔ (FU) in a broad sense of phraseologisms, while some use the term 成语 chéngyǔ (FU) in a narrow sense. still others understand 成语 chéngyǔ in a broad and narrow sense. It is obvious that Chinese linguists could not come to a decision about the broad and narrow understanding of phraseologisms. In the process of studying the sources published in Chinese language, it is observed that Chinese linguists are more interested in studying “成语 chéngyǔ” in this matter. The reason for this is, firstly, the large number of 成语 chéngyǔ compared to other FUs; secondly, to be widely used in everyday life; thirdly, 成语 chéngyǔ is an important tool in the study of modern Chinese lexico-grammar and its history. 成语 chéngyǔ are structurally two hieroglyphs can be up to fourteen hieroglyphs. More than 96% of them have four hieroglyphs will be F.e.: 涂鸦 túyā – “to write like a crow's feet; to write ugly”;

积累 jī lèi – “chicken rib”; If I say drink, I'll eat bitter, if I say drink, I'll eat well “ phraseology “ meaningless; means “insignificant”.

Nowadays, Chinese linguistics is developing rapidly. If we look at the historical roots of phraseology, it can be seen that Chéngyǔ is

related to the Wenyan language. O.V. Chibisova, I.V Kaminskaya «成语 chéngyǔ's main stem is taken from ancient Chinese 文言 wényán because it has very little in common with modern language they wrote that it is difficult to understand the meaning of many chéng yǔ chéngyǔ from hieroglyphs. According to A. Holevo, many Chinese phraseologisms appeared a long time ago and have come down to us with their forms completely preserved. Therefore, they are often distinguished by the archaic nature of the linguistic devices, which are considered unusual for a modern language typical of Wen'ian.

In fact, since the texts and phrases written in Wényán are difficult for Chinese people to read and understand nowadays, linguists try to interpret the text and phrases in Wényánwényán into modern Chinese and explain them with comments.

According to Ma Lin, A.M.Yamaletdinova, one of the aspects that distinguish Russian phraseology from Chinese expressions is the appearance of the word "eye" in the following meanings: "bad eye" ("durnoy vzglyad"), "eye" z touch" ("glaz"). [5,4]

In ancient times, Russians believed in "eye contact", "intrigue" and were afraid of "eye contact". But "the eye touched; Phraseologisms "bad language" are formed in Chinese not by the word "eye", but by the lexeme "mouth". M.: 乌鸦嘴 wūyā zuǐ– means "crow's mouth" (evil eye; eye contact; bad tongue). 小心你的乌鸦嘴 · 千万要免开尊口 Xiǎoxīn nǐde wūyā zuǐ, qiānwàn yào



miǎn kāi zūnkǒu - "Be careful, don't touch your eyes, don't open your mouth at all." In somatic phraseology related to the eyes, relationships between people, such as not looking into the eyes, growing up, being happy, being sad, etc., are reflected in various experiences in people's lives.

CONCLUSION

1. In the phraseological system of the Chinese language, somatic phraseologisms have a special place, because they represent thinking figuratively, reflect different aspects of reality. Somatic phraseology in the Chinese language in most cases not only defines a certain phenomenon, but also characterizes it and evaluates it. These phrases correspond to concepts that express the meaning of praising, supporting, thinking, reprimanding a person.

2. Phrases have been studied by Chinese linguists since the 1950s, but their boundaries have not yet been determined.

Chinese language experts are more interested in 成语chéngyǔ. This aspect is, firstly, that they are more numerous than other phraseology; secondly, that it is used actively in the sentence; thirdly, 成语chéngyǔ is determined by the fact that it serves as an important tool in the study of the lexicon, grammar and history of the modern Chinese language.

3. The genesis of the Wenyán language, which is an ancient form of the Chinese language, goes back to the distant past, that is, 5000 years ago. In

those times, the internal and external policies of the state, international socio-political and cultural correspondence were carried out in this language. Literature in this language, poems, stories, proverbs and proverbs written in simple rhymes, preserved in libraries as a spiritual heritage, are based on the vast cultural and educational knowledge accumulated by the Chinese people over the centuries. 文言wényán The Wényán language has its own special dimensions, which are now more clearly reflected in phraseology, which is a mirror of Chinese culture than the Chinese language.

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