

Тема: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ
ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ СО ЗНАЧЕНИЕМ ВРЕМЕНИ И ПРОСТРАНСТВА В
РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Subject matter: Contrastive-Comparative Analysis of Time and Space Phraseological Units in the Russian and English Languages.

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ABSTRACT
CONTRASTIVE-COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TIME AND SPACE
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH
LANGUAGES

Phraseological unit is a word group with a fixed lexical composition and grammatical structure; its meaning, which is familiar to native speakers of the given language, is generally figurative and cannot be derived from the meanings of the phraseological unit's component parts. The meanings of phraseological units are the result of the given language's historical development. Phraseology is a branch of lexicology studying phraseological units.

There are several types of phraseological units, as follows. In the classification proposed by V.V. Vinogradov phraseological units are classified according to the semantic principle, and namely to the degree of motivation of meaning. Three groups are distinguished: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations. There is one more group of phraseological units that is called phraseological expressions. Phraseological units can be also divided into full and partial idioms. Studying and using phraseological units is important due to their cultural specificity, information capacity and popularity.

Some phraseological units can express time and space as universal and basic categories of human existence. Such units are characterized by certain peculiarities and are the object of our research.

The contrastive-comparative analysis of phraseological units of the languages in question has shown that there are full and partial phraseological equivalents and analogues. Full equivalents are more rarely found than partial equivalents and analogues. Partial equivalents in two languages differ in terms of their set of components or morphology, etc.

Interlanguage phraseological analogues are similar in their semantics and connotation, but are characterized by the full or partial difference in the underlying form. Phraseological units with no direct equivalents in other languages can be translated by means of full or partial loan translation, descriptive, lexical and combined translation methods.