

TRANSFORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Khanlarova Aynura Shohrat

Sumgayit State University, lecturer

Abstract. The concept of transformation, the process of transformation of phraseological units in a systematic way are observed in the paper. The classifications of the various linguists on the transformation of phraseological units are investigated. The role and purpose of individual author changes in the transformation of phraseological units are also explained. Wide use of transformation of phraseological units in the organization of the language game and for comic effect is also expressed. Analytical and non-analytical types of transformation have been clarified. N.M. Shanski, T.S. Husseinova's thoughts and classifications on transformation are included in this article.

Keywords: phraseological units, frozen patterns, concept of transformation, modifications, wordplay, stylistic effect, classifications of transformation of phraseological units

Phraseological units play a great role in enriching the language. Thus, phraseology is an important element of the writer's idiosyle. Idiosyle or individual style refers to the unity of linguistic and stylistic-textual properties of writers, scholars, publicists and individual language carriers [4;89]. As the use of phraseological units increases expressiveness ensuring fluency and emotionality of the speech, many researchers are particularly interested in them. The profound study of the phraseology of any language is one of the key elements in the profound development of that language.

As it is known, phraseological units always have a certain semantics and stable structure. Speaking of the phraseological fund of the language, linguists characterize the phraseological units as language units that maintain their nationality, quantitative and qualitative stability.

Individual- author changes mean changes made in the meaning and structure of the phraseological units by the author. All occasional changes in the form and meaning of phraseological units without infringing their completeness and integrity are called transformation of phraseological units. Transformation of phraseological units usually is done for a specific purpose with the goal of achieving the desired effect. This is an individual transformation of phraseological units by the author. Lexicographic description of author's transformation of phraseological units were given by A.M. Melerovich and V.M. Mokienko in their dictionary. Misunderstanding of meaning can lead to defective transformation. Eduard Schwarz uses a variety of tools to organize a language game in his plays. The deliberate violation of language norms for comic effect has led to transformation of phraseological units [7].

Many well-known authors have made extensive use of changes in phraseological units. Mainly the researches taken place in the mid of the 20 th century have shown that the phraseological units are not completely frozen phrases. Fraser was one of the first to discover the transformative potential of idioms. He has developed a six- level scale. Fraser not only presented a six-level scale (L0, L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6) reflecting the process of transformation of idioms, but also focused on which effects can be achieved by the transformation of phraseological units [1; 502].

According to Baker idioms are “ frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components”. She emphasizes that such kind of modifications like: deletion of words from an idiom, adding new components to it, replacement of a word used in given idiom or any changes that take place in the grammatical structure of an idiom cannot be done to an idiom [2; 63].

Linguists such as N.M.Shanski, A.M. Melerovich, V.M. Mokienko, A. Langlotz, H.Burger, Ch. Fernando had a great role in the creation of numerous classifications related to the transformation of phraseology. E.M. Bebchuk divided all forms of transformation into two types-analytic and non-analytical (those related to semantics and meaning).

There are the following types of phraseological transformations:

1. Semantic transformation
2. Lexical transformation
3. Syntactic transformation
4. Morphological transformation
5. Word-building transformation

Semantic transformation is often used to express a ridiculous idea of comedy or for getting a comic effect. The ad title “ How Isabella proved her face is still her fortune at 50” is “ her only wealth is her beauty”- an advertising brand of Lancome Cosmetics Isabella Rosselin is mentioned in this transformation. Semantic transformation is possible only within the context. Substitution of elements of phraseological unit, expansion of the composition of phraseological unit by adding new elements are related to lexical transformation. Reduction, contamination, allusion refer to syntactic transformation. Grammatical changes in the composition of the phraseological unit are expressed by morphological transformation. Word-building transformation occurs as a result of adding suffixes to the composition of the phraseological unit [3; 24-26].

N.M.Shanski noted that phraseological units can be used for both stylistic purposes and with different meanings and structures or when the new style is transformed by expressive features. In his book *Phraseology of Contemporary Russian language* he examined 8 different types of authorial variations of phraseological units [5].

T.S. Huseinova refers to the transformation of phraseological units as an excessive use of phraseological units in the linguistic literature, as well as improvised (individual- made changes) for stylistic purposes. She expresses two types of phraseological units transformation- structural and semantic. Structural phraseological transformations include:

1. Shortening of phraseological units (ellipsis)
2. Expanding the composition of phraseological units
3. Replacement of components of phraseological units

Semantics related changes are:

- phonetics
- morphology
- lexical wordplay of homonyms
- word- building
- dephraseologization and so on [Huseinova 1997;7].

The transformation of phraseological units expands the boundaries of the author's ideas and helps them to discover their creative abilities. The limitations of human memory, creation of new names and terms cannot be infinite. The best option is to replace the phraseological units that have become accustomed for making speech much more colourful and vivid.

REFERENCES

1. Arsentyeva, E.F., Kayumova, A.R. Complex modifications of phraseological units and the ways of their translation. *Life Sci J* 2014; 11(6):502-506] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 71
2. Baker, M. In other words: a coursebook on translation. London and New York: Routledge, 1992.
3. Бебчук, Е.М., Хорошунова, И.В. Современный русский язык. Стилистика.— Воронеж: Фак. журналистики ВГУ, 2012.
4. Кожиной, М.Н. Стилистический энциклопедический словарь русского языка. М.: Флинта, Наука, 2003.
5. Шанский, Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка : учебное пособие для студентов высших учебных заведений, обучающихся по специальности "Русский язык и литература" – Москва : Высшая школа, 1985.
6. <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/natural/Vsntu/2010/filolog/102SevNTU/102-28.pdf>
7. <http://www.study-english.info/article081>.