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FRENCH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: PECULIARITY OF TRANSLATION

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Integration of European countries, migration, expanding contacts with business partners abroad and the spread of modern information technologies require modern man mobility and communication skills in different languages, acquaintance with the cultures of other peoples, awareness of native culture and language, the desire to find themselves in such a diverse world.

The problem of high-quality training of specialists in the sphere of translation necessitates a detailed study of communication theory aspects, the functioning of language units, the improvement of translation models.

The study of the nature of phraseologisms is necessary to show the problem of the ratio of phraseological units in different languages for translation, to find interlingual universals for creating phraseological dictionaries, to develop the teaching of phraseological theory for future translators and teachers of French.

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The aim of the work is to identify the peculiarities of the translation of phraseological units from French into Ukrainian.

From ancient times, translation has been an important part of society. However, in recent decades, the scale of translation has grown so much that there is every reason to talk about the beginning of a new stage in the history of translation. In the twentieth century, international contacts expanded significantly. Many new independent states have appeared on the world map.

The rapid development of science and technology has caused a great need for active exchange of information. Every year the world hosts many international conferences and meetings. The volume of international trade, the intensity of diplomatic activity, and international correspondence have grown significantly. Cultural contacts between peoples have expanded, and tourism has become widespread.

All these changes in the life of mankind have caused an unprecedented need for translations and translators.

Phraseologisms play an important role in communication and provide different shades of the way of expression: they can make the utterance (text) more emotional, give it expressiveness, in some way direct aesthetic perception, provide certain cultural associations, etc. Very often phraseological units serve as a kind of signal code regarding the status of the text (interlocutor, topic of expression, relations between the participants of communication, etc.). All these aspects must be taken into account by the translator when transmitting the content.

One of the main features of phraseological units, which distinguishes them from free combination of words is their idiomaticity.

Phraseologisms often contain a metaphorical element. They cannot be translated literally. In many cases, they have a clear national color. All this and a number of other factors lead to the fact that phraseological units often do not have absolute equivalents in another language. The difficulty of translating idioms is that the translator must be able to recognize them and find a suitable Ukrainian version.

An important condition in the process of recognizing phraseological units is the ability to analyze their linguistic functions. For example, the conflict between figurative and literal meaning is often used by the author of the text to play some figurative, aesthetic, emotional and other associations or to create a humorous effect. Phraseologisms have a certain stylistic color: it can be elements of high, neutral or low style, professional or other slang.

In addition to the problem of phraseologisms recognition, the translator encounters national and cultural differences between similar in content phraseologisms in two different languages. Coinciding in meaning, phraseological units may have different stylistic colors, figurative basis, and

finally have a different emotional function. In some cases, the use of phraseologisms in the source text is based on the use of national and cultural colors, for example, to build an artistic or journalistic image – and then even the presence of vocabulary does not help the translator to solve the problem.

From the point of view of translation phraseological phrases are conveniently divided into 3 groups. The first group includes phraseological phrases that have full figurative and semantic correspondence in the original language and in the language of translation. The second group includes phraseological phrases that express the same idea, but with a different image. The third group includes such comparisons that have no equal in the Ukrainian language.

The main ways of translating phraseological units are:

- the best method is to transmit phraseologism with phraseologism;
- translation by a phraseological analogue, the use in the Ukrainian language of phraseological units that have the same meaning, but which are built on a different image;
- translation of tracing is an attempt to copy the French image and create your own phraseological unit.

The accuracy of the translation is in the functional rather than the formal correspondence of the original. The main task of the translator is to create an adequate translation that reproduces both the content and the form of the original by means of another language. To achieve this aim equivalents, analogues and descriptive translation are used.

The problem of phraseological units translation is one of the most interesting and difficult for the theory and practice of translation. To select a method of translation it is necessary to use the existing comparative descriptions and models on the material of different languages. Such a comparative description should take into account both the characteristic typological features of the phraseological units in each of the languages determined by its linguistic features, and a number of other aspects, such as the features of the phraseological units as carriers of national-cultural component, their stylistic characteristics, their features as units figurative way of denoting the phenomena of reality.

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