

## STUDY OF IDIOMS AS A HIGH LEVEL OF FOREIGN STUDENTS INTEGRATION

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Idioms are common to all languages, but in every language they have their own special form of expression. This is explained by the fact that idioms have more complex grammatical and lexical-semantic structure, in which the formation of a much greater degree of extra linguistic factors is involved. All this enables to assume those idioms are linguistic phenomenon in which most clearly reflects the national identity of the language. It's only by a comparative study of two or more languages that we can exactly establish the difference of their phraseological systems. Needless to say, that the closer the compared languages, the more we discover similarities in their idioms.

Let's establish a comparison of some French and Russian idioms. For example, "to be cruelly deceived" is translated in Russian by the idiom «попасть пальцем в небо» and in French - «prendre des vessies pour les lanternes» (literally "to take bladders for lanterns"). Similarly, to express the idea that you cannot judge a man by his appearances, Russian people use «встречают по одежде, а провожают по уму» and the French - «L'habit ne fait pas le moine» (literally "Clothes do not make the monk"). These idioms obviously express the people's ethno-psychology and therefore they are by different. From the foregoing, it is clear why most of phraseological unities are literally untranslatable, they are translated into other languages by using idiomatic elements, often built on other images. But this is not always the case. In the study of phraseology foreign audience is always interested to know the cause of this or that idiomatic unity, due to the peculiarities of the culture of studied language's carriers. The most interesting aspect of the study of phraseological units is searching for linguistic parallels. It is easier to remember idioms that are completely or almost completely matching not only by their meaning, but also by the words forming them. For example, those two idioms are matching in Russian and French: «Acheter le chat en poche» in Russian «покупать коша в мешке» («to buy a pig in a poke»), «faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu» in Russian «делать хорошую мину при плохой игре» («to have a good face on a bad game»), «il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud» is translated in Russian by «куй железо пока горячо» («strike while the iron is hot").

Many French idioms are derived from the Bible. For example «Rendre à César ce qui est à César» translated into Russian «Кесарево - кесарю» ("Give back to Caesar what is Caesar's"). The word "Caesar" in ancient Rome meant "king". It was from him that has been formed the Russian word "царь". Also from the Bible according to the Gospel of Luke chapter 4 verse 24 "Nul n'est prophète chez soi" translated in Russian by «Нем пророка в своем отечестве» ("There is no prophet in his own country"). According to the biblical story, when Jesus, famous for his preaching, returned to his homeland, to Judea, where he met there quite incredulous. "A prophet is honored everywhere, said the son of God, except in his own country ..." Now we use these words, when we see how people sometimes do not know how to appreciate the merits of close relatives or compatriots, and prefer giving honor to outsiders.