THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL SUBSYSTEMS IN THE RUSSIAN AND ARABIC LANGUAGES

Ncir Joussef
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
arev_tsyganenko@mail.ru

Introduction. Intensive development of phraseology in recent decades has raised a variety of questions. On the one hand, the description of phraseological material of different languages focusing on their specific features is the task of phraseological units, on the other hand, comparative study of phraseological systems become very important. The comparative aspect of system studying phraseology represents a great interest for the development of the general theory of phraseology, and for studying common and distinctive features of the investigated languages.

Aim. The purpose of the study is to conduct a comparative analysis of Russian and Arabic idioms and identify their common and differential characteristics.

Materials and methods. In the research article were used next methods: etymological method when restoring original image internal forms of phraseological units; contrastive method when comparing Russian and Arabic idioms.

Results and discussion. Phraseological units are the most difficult for translating units; therefore, the translation of such units is the result of a careful analysis of the various components of the content structure of idioms. When translated an idiom we should convey its meaning and reflect its figurativeness, finding a similar expression in Russian and not losing the stylistic idiom function. If there is not the identical image in Russian translator is forced to finding approximate compliance. The Phraseological translation involves using stable units of varying degrees of proximity between the unit of the foreign language and the translated unit in the text.

The most difficult translation from one language to another is part of phraseological units, which are based on historical events; reflect some custom of Russian people or Arabs or use specific words. Sometimes the apparent semantic transparency is deceptive.

Conclusions. Lingvocultural researches provide the opportunity of implementation of the cognitive approach to comparative studying of phraseological units in order to identify their cultural specificity. It was found that in Russian phraseological units are dominated proverbs and sayings of the following type: statement, opposition, contraposition, metaphor and comparison, while in Arabic phraseological units’ contraposition almost is not using. It was revealed that the Russian proverbs and sayings had characteristic of evaluation on the principle "It's good, and it's bad," and Arabic was more categorical "You must do so".