Язык значительно влияет и на психологию человека. Это лингвистическое влияние может проявляться в манере, во внешнем виде, в поведении, в речи, в одежде и даже в стиле макияжа человека. Как известно, в основе всех этих явлений лежат психологические особенности человека.

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DENOTING PEOPLE AND THEIR TRAITS OF CHARACTER IN ENGLISH AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS INTO ARMENIAN AND RUSSIAN

S. A. KHACHATRYAN
GSU lecturer

Phraseology is regarded as a self-contained branch of linguistics and not as a part of lexicology. Phraseology is concerned with all types of set expressions.

We all at least once in our life have heard the phrase 'language is a living thing', but most of us don't stop thinking about how and why this is true. One does not need to be a language expert to realize that the vocabulary of a language grows continually with new developments in knowledge. New ideas must have new labels to name them.

An important fact about phraseology is that phraseological units are not only colloquial expressions, as most of us believe. They can appear in formal style, in slang and poetry.

A phraseological unit can be defined as a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the phraseological unit when they stand alone.

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non-motivated word-groups that cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are stability of the lexical components and lack of motivation. It is consequently assumed that unlike components of free wordsgroups which may vary according to the needs of communication, member-words of phraseological units are always reproduced as single unchangeable collocations. The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. These are the special features of some phraseological units. Other phraseological units are completely regular and logical in their grammar and vocabulary. As some phraseological units have special features, we have to learn them as a whole and we cannot change any part of them except the tense of the verb. English is very rich in phraseological units. In fact, it is nearly impossible to speak or write without using phraseological units. A person could use a phraseological unit in his speech and not know that he is using a phraseological unit, and that it is grammatically incorrect. Another one makes the correct use of phraseological units his main aim and the fact that some phraseological units are illogical or grammatically incorrect causes him great difficulty. Only careful study and exact learning will help.

Phraseological units take many different forms or structures. They can be very short or rather long. A large number of phraseological units consist of some combinations of: Noun and adjective e.g. *a country cousin* a person who is not used to the way of life in towns. *Early bird* – a person who gets up early in the morning.

Some phraseological units are much longer: *to pay through the nose for* – to pay more money than the object is worth.

One of the most important and so far unsolved problems is the question of classification of phraseological units. Taking into account mainly the degree of idiomaticity phraseological units may be classified into three big classes: *Phraseological fusions, Phraseological unities, Phraseological collocations (combinations).* (V. Vinogradov, 1947).

Phraseological fusions are completely non-motivated word-groups, such as *the old oil* deceiving talk, nonsense, a lie, and the like. The meaning of the components has no connections whatsover, at least synchronically, with the meaning of the whole group.

Phraseological unities are partially non-motivated as their meaning can usually be perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the whole phraseological unit.

For example, *to show ones teeth, to wash one's dirty linen in public* if interpreted as semantically motivated through the combined lexical meaning of the component words would naturally lead one to understand these in their literal meaning. Phraselogical unities are as a rule marked by a comparatively high degree of stability of the lexical components.

Phraseological collocations (combinations) are motivated but they are made up of words possessing specific lexical valency which accounts for a certain degree of stability in such word – groups. In phraseological collocations variability of member – words is strictly limited. For instance, *bear a grudge* may be changed into *bear malice*, but not into *bear a fancy or liking*. We can say *take a liking* (fancy) but not *take hatred* (disgust).

There are four typical methods to handle a SL/Source Language/ phraseological unit in the translating process. (V. Kamissarov, 1991) They are:

1. Translating the SL/Source Language/ phraseological unit by an identical TL /Target Language/ Phraseological unit.

Here are some of the observed phraseological units corresponding to this point.

Burridan's ass/ass between two bundles of hay- Բուրիդանի ավանակ - Буриданов осел

Guardian angel - պահապան հրեշտակ - ангел-хранитель

Heart of stone - քարե սիրտ - каменное сердце

2. Giving the same figurative meaning but a different literal meaning.

The examples reflecting this point are:

Apple of smb's eye - մեկի աչքի լույսը - чей-либо любимец, чей-либо любимая вещь.

Bag of bones - «կմախք», կաշի ու ոսկոր, վտիտ էակ - истощенный/изможденный человек или животное, заморыш, скелет.

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth - բարի աստղի տակ ծնվել - родиться в рубашке/сорочке.

Be head and shoulders above smb/smth - մեկից, մի բանից մի գլուխ բարձր լինել- быть на голову выше кого, чего-либо

Be in one's element-զգալ իրեն ինչպես ձուկը ջրում - чувствовать себя как рыба в воде.

3. *Doing a word-for-word translation.* The phraseological units of this type are:

Agile as a monkey - կապիկի պես ճարպիկ - ловкий/проворный как обезьяна

Be in smb's skin - որևէ մեկի կաշվի մեջ լինել - быть в чей-л. шкуре

Cunning/sly as a fox (as) - աղվեսի պես խորամանկ - хитрый как лиса

Faithful as a dog (as) - շան պես հավատարիմ - верный как пес

Fat as a pig - խոզի պես գեր - жирный как свинья

Free as a bird - թռչնի պես ազատ - вольный как птица

4. Obviously ***an explication*** cannot reproduce the semantics of the SL phraseological unit in a satisfactory way and should be used only in the absence of a better alternative. To be dead on one's feet - быть смертельно усталым   - սաստիկ հոգնած լինել

Here are some of them:

Awkward customer - ճանրահոգի, վտանգավոր մարդ, մի մարդ որի հետ չարժե գործ ունենալ - тяжелый, опасный человек, человек с которым не стоит иметь дело

Babe in the wood(s) - պարզասիրտ, դյուրահավատ, անփորձ մարդ-простодушный/доверчивый/неопытный человек, сущий младенец

Be at the top of the tree - հասարակական բարձր դիրք գրավել, առաջատար դիրք գրավել- занимать видное общественное положение

Be a dead ringer for smb - մեկի իսկական պատճենը լինել - быть точной копией кого-либо

Birds of a feather - միևնույն կերտվածքի մարդիկ - люди одного склада, одного покроя

Black sheep - այլասերված, այլանդակ անձ, որը խայտառակում է ընտանիքը - паршивая овца

Out of distinguished 88 phraseological units, when translated into Armenian, 18 percent correspond to the first point, 22 percent-to the second one, 11 percent-to the third one, 49 percent-to the forth one. Therefore, we can make the deduction that the minority of the examined phraseological units belong to the third group, and the majority belong to the forth one.

FROM ENGLISH INTO ARMENIAN (Out of 88 Phraseological Units)

Types of Translation	Percent
1. Translating the SL Phraseological Unit by an Identical TL Phraseological Unit	18%
2. The Same Figurative Meaning but a Different Literal Meaning.	22%
3. A Word-for-Word Translation	11%
4. An Explication	49%

When Russian taken as a target language, the results are the following:

25 percent correspond to the first point, 30 percent-to the second one, 9 percent-to the third one, 36 percent-to the forth one. Again the minority of the examined phraseological units belong to the third group, and the majority to the forth group.

The picture is approximately the same when comparing the results of the two languages - Armenian and Russian.

FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN (Out of 88 Phraseological Units)

Types of Translation	Percent
1.Translating the SL Phraseological Unit by an Identical TL Phraseological Unit	25%
2. The Same Figurative Meaning but a Different Literal Meaning.	30%
3. A Word-for-Word Translation	9%
4. An Explication	36%

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ՄԱՐԴՈՒՆ ԵՎ ՆՐԱ ԲՆԱՎՈՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԳԾԵՐԸ ՆԿԱՐԱԳՐՈՂ ԴԱՐՁՎԱԾՔՆԵՐԸ ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԴՐԱՆՑ ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ՀԱՅԵՐԵՆ ԵՎ ՌՈՒՍԵՐԵՆ

Ս. Ա. Խաչատրյան

Հոդվածը նվիրված է դարձվածաբանությանը, մասնավորապես` մարդուն և նրա բնավո-րության գծերը նկարագրող դարձվածքներին 3 ազգակից լեզուներում (անգլերենում, ռուսե-րենում և հայերենում) և նրանց թարգմանությանը:

Հոդվածում դարձվածաբանությունը ներկայացված է որպես լեզվաբանության առանձին ճյուղ, իսկ դարձվածքները` որպես լեզվի կարևորագույն միավորներ:

Դարձվածքների, մասնավորապես մարդուն և նրա բնավորության գծերը նկարագրող դարձվածքների թարգմանությունները կատարվել են` հիմնվելով ռուս լեզվաբան Վ. Կոմիսա-րովի կողմից առաջարկված դարձվածքային միավորների թարգմանության չորս տիպերի վրա:

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ, ОПИСЫВАЮЩИЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ЕГО ЧЕРТЫ ХАРАКТЕРА В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ИХ ПЕРЕВОД НА РУССКИЙ И АРМЯНСКИЙ ЯЗЫКИ

С. А. Хачатрян

Работа посвящена фразеологическим единицам, описывающим человека и черты его характера. Исследование было сделано на трех языках - английском, русском и армянском.

В работе фразеология представлена как отдельный раздел лингвистики, а фразеологические единицы - как важные элементы языка.

Фразеологические единицы, описывающие человека и черты его характера, были переведены на основе четырех типов перевода, предложенных русским лингвистом Комиссаровым.

TYPES OF WORD MEANING IN ENGLISH

S. M. AVAGYAN
GSU Lecturer

By definition Lexicology deals with words, word-forming morphemes and wordgroups we should mention that all these linguistic units have meaning of some kind: they are significant and therefore must be investigated both as to form and meaning.

Lexicology is a branch of linguistic, the science of language. The term Lexicology is composed of two Greek morphemes**: lexis** meaning 'word, phrase' and **logos** which denotes 'learning, a department of knowledge'. So we can say that the literal meaning of the term Lexicology is 'the science of the word'. The literal meaning, however, gives only a general notion of the aims and the subject-matter of this branch of linguistic science, since all its other branches also take account of words in one way or another approaching them from different angles. Phonetics, for instance, investigates the phonetic structure of language. The branch of lexicology that is devoted to the study of meaning is known as Semasiology.

We should point out that just as lexicology is beginning to absorb a major part of the efforts of linguistic scientists semasiology is coming to the fore as the central problem of linguistic investigation of all levels of language structure. It is suggested that semasiology has for its subject –matter not only the study of lexicon, but also of morphology, syntax and sentential semantics. However words play such a crucial part in the structure of language that when we speak of semasiology without any qualification, we usually refer to the study of wordmeaning proper, although it is in fact very common to explore the semantics of other elements, such as suffixes, prefixes, etc.

Meaning is one of the most controversial terms in the theory of language. At first sight it seems that the understanding of this term presents no difficulty at all and it is freely used in teaching, interpreting and translation. The scientific definition of meaning however just as the definition of some other basic linguistic terms, such as word, sentence, etc., has been the issue of interminable discussions. Since there is no universally accepted definition of meaning we shall confine ourselves to a brief survey of the problem as it is viewed in modern linguistics in different countries.

There are two schools to Meaning of thought in present-day linguistics representing the main lines of contemporary thinking on the problem: the referential approach, which seeks to formulate the essence of meaning by establishing the interdependence between words