



Translation of Phraseological Units with the Participation of the Verb "Prendre"

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ABSTRACT

French phraseology has a special significance as an object of linguistic research with its unique vocabulary structure and charm. Of particular note is the ability to express multiple meanings using a single word or phrase. This article is devoted to the study of the translational features of phrases involving the verb "faire".

Keywords:

Phraseological units, spiritual dyeing, equivalent application, translation process.

When translating a phraseological unit, the translator must convey its meaning and reflect its imagery, find a similar phrase in the language being translated, and not neglect the stylistic function of the phraseological unit. If the English does not have the same image, the translator will be forced to look for the "approximate compatibility" equivalent.

The verb "prendre" is one of the most used verbs in French, so it is found in many idiomatic expressions.

Prendre sous son aile - This verbal phrase in the form of animal idiom means, in the figurative sense: to watch over her, to take charge of her, to place her under her protection.

Prendre quelque chose au pied de la lettre - means doing exactly what one person asks another person to do, without trying to interpret, to understand the meaning of the instructions. This expression is often used when someone follows an order without thinking and wondering if it is a good idea.

Prendre ses jambes à son cou - This expression means to leave or run away hastily. "Running around" therefore means that you leave a place as quickly as possible in the face of potential danger.

Prendre son courage à deux mains - This expression means to make an effort to accomplish a difficult thing, to undertake something.

Prendre son parti de qqch. - This verbal expression of current language means: to accept, to make up its mind, to accommodate, to resign, to resolve to something, to what happens

Prendre pour argent comptant - This verb phrase is common language. And it means, in the figurative sense: to believe naively what is said without asking questions; accepting, taking for granted statements or information without a critical mind; take your word for it, be gullible.

Prendre la mouche - It means to get angry quickly, to get upset, for no real reason. You get pissed off when something unimportant suddenly gets on your nerves.

Prendre quelqu'un la main dans le sac - Figuratively, this expression means that you caught someone in action, that is to say when the person was doing something forbidden or something they wanted to hide.

Prendre au dépourvu - being surprised unexpectedly, to the point of not being able to protect yourself effectively, or in time, against

this unforeseen event; to be embarrassed at a time when one is not ready to respond to a request

En prendre de la graine - Means to learn from something, to take an example. We often use this expression to ask someone to improve, to do as well as someone else. Pay attention to your sentence construction when using this expression. In a declarative or interrogative sentence, the pronoun will be in front of the verb, on the other hand if you use the affirmative imperative, you must change places in the pronoun.

Prendre du mutard - This verbal phrase falls under the slang register. It means, for a detainee in a penitentiary establishment: to be put in a dungeon, in a disciplinary cell.

Savoir s'y prendre - To know how to deal with someone or something" means that a person has the gift, the experience, the knowledge to do a thing well. We could also use another synonymous expression: "know how to do it".

Se prendre pour - This expression means that a person has consideration for himself, that he overestimates himself, that he believes for example smarter, stronger than he really is. It is generally used with a negative meaning.

Ne pas prendre un ride - This expression means that a person or thing remains young or remains modern.

Prendre du bon temps - means to enjoy, to entertain, to have fun.

Below, we can see phrases involving the verb "prendre" that are often used in oral speech:

prendre goût à quelque chose - to take a liking to something;

asser prendre quelqu'un - to go pick someone up;

prendre à gauche / droite - to turn left / right;

prendre au pied de la lettre - to take literally;

prendre au sérieux - to take seriously;

prendre bien la chose - to take something well;

prendre des risques - to take chances;

prendre du poids - to gain weight;

prendre feu - to catch fire;

prendre fin - to come to an end;

prendre froid - to catch a cold;

prendre garde - to be careful, watch out;

prendre goût à quelque chose - to take a liking to something;

prendre l'air - to get a breath of fresh air;

prendre l'eau - to leak; to founder;

prendre la mer - to set sail, to put out to sea;

prendre le frais - to get a breath of fresh air;

prendre le temps (de faire ...) - to take the time (to do something);

prendre mal la chose - to take something poorly;

prendre quelqu'un en grippe - to take a disliking to someone;

prendre quelqu'un la main dans le sac - to catch someone red-handed;

prendre quelqu'un par son point faible - to take advantage of someone's weak spot;

prendre sa retraite - to retire (from work);

prendre soin de - to take care of;

prendre son temps - to take one's time;

prendre un pot (informal) - to have a drink;

prendre un rhume - to catch a cold;

prendre un verre - to have a drink;

prendre une décision - to make a decision.

The purpose of the translation of phraseological units is to reconstruct the idea expressed in the original text, taking into account the primary meaning, and to convey it to the reader in full. In some cases, some features of the grammatical form in the original text, such as the brevity of the form, can be used in a figurative sense or as a whole in the context of a phrase. In such cases, the purpose of translation is not to directly restore these properties, but to express the function of these properties using similar means of translation language.

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