

A REVIEW ON THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS IN ITALIAN LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article contains information about the research works and the study of Italian phraseological expressions and the features of phraseological expressions in Italian. The article is devoted to the study of phraseological expressions on the basis of the examples of research works of Italian linguists. Theoretical data about phraseological expressions are discussed and analyzed with reasonable examples.

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INTRODUCTION:

Phraseologisms are very important in the vocabulary structure of the language. Phraseologisms have a special role in the vocabulary of the language and are one of the ways to richness the vocabulary. Phraseologisms have a complex structure, and Russian linguist I. I. Chernyasheva first defined this term. [1; 628–630].

The topic of phraseological expressions in Italian, like other languages, is one of the most interesting and controversial topics and is one of the most important sources for expressing the way of life and traditions of people who speak the studied foreign language. In addition to learn Italian, this also helps to understand the extent to which Italians use phraseological expressions and how much dependence they have on their daily lives.

MAIN PART:

From linguists who conducted research on phraseology in the Italian language: the Italian linguist P. Toschi worked on proverbs and sayings in Italian and foreign languages and published the following work: “Proverbi e modi di dire trascritti e illustrati da bambini italiani e stranieri” [P. Toschi, 1970]. The Italian linguist Alfredo Geninasca conducted research on Italian and French phraseological units and proverbs and published the following dictionary: “Dizionario dei più comuni modi di dire italiani e francesi: proverbi e detti, italiani e francesi”. [A. Geninasca, 1988]. Giuseppe Sessa, an Italian linguist, has developed his own guide on idiomatic expressions in Italian, French, English and German. Italian linguists Paola Cotta Ramusino and Fabio Mollica carried out significant studies on phraseology and published scientific works, for example: “Chapter One contrastive phraseology: preliminary remedies” [Paola Cotta Ramusino, Fabio Mollica, 2020] are among such works.

It is well known that phraseological expressions are also of particular importance in the study of the Italian language and culture. The study of phraseological units, like other language units, is an important subject of study in Italian.

Idioms, motivated gestures, expressing certain emotions in the linguistic society, and representing, in fact, verbalized gestures are considered separately. In general, researchers state that new generations understand sign language less and less and use it less: modern technical means, especially computerization, lead to a decrease in the role of gestures as a means of communication. Gestures, in principle, are always symbolic, and the verbal form is obtained in FE. Further, gestures and language signs denoting them can exist in parallel, but sometimes the gesture is forgotten, while the corresponding idiom continues to exist. So, it. *fregarsi le mani* tends to be used without a gesture in the meaning of 'rubbing your hands'.

Analyzing the sources and distribution of Italian sign phraseological units, the author notes that many gestures were phraseological in the Bible, and are common to many languages. So, 'tearing your hair out' (as a sign of grief) has a correlate in the Italian *strapparsi i capelli*. On the other hand, the Italian language provides examples of dialectal gestures and differences in the meaning of the idioms denoting them. For example, in Italian, FE *stare con le Mani Sulla pancia* letters. Putting your hands on your stomach means idleness ('to sit idly by'), but in Sicily it means bad news, since it was with this gesture that women informed their loved ones about the death of fishermen at sea.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION:

Some scientists think that translation of idioms requires a good understanding between two languages. There are some types of interpretation which are used when we can not find phraseological equivalent. There are some phraseological units which learners can not have adequate or close equivalent in the second language. It is thought that some phraseological equivalent is the same in meaning but may be different from syntactical structure. Translation of an idiom is necessary because it plays important role in the process of giving their own ideas or information.

In translating, a translator should work hard for interpreting the meaning of an idiom from one language to another. In addition, the translator must also perceive the context of the existing sentences, because idioms in the language can have several meanings when translated into another language.

Intensive research on the study of phraseological expressions and idioms in foreign languages is being carried out and new results are being achieved, which makes students studying a foreign language more comfortable. Such results will serve to improve the knowledge of the language for students studying a foreign language, not only grammatical-lexical features, but also semantic and linguocultural features.

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