



## **A REVIEW ON ITALIAN COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS AND IDIOMS**

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Annotation: Phraseological expressions are considered one of the most interesting parts of the vocabulary. This article aimed at investigating the Italian colloquial expressions. The semantic features of colloquial expressions are shown in the examples of compared meanings of phraseological idioms. Theoretical data about phraseological expressions are discussed and analyzed with reasonable examples.

Key words: Phraseology, expressions, idioms, phraseological unit, translation, meaning, figurative meaning.

INTRODUCTION: The study of phraseological units, has become one of the important tasks of linguistics. In communication, we use various stable phrases, especially figurative expressions and phraseological units. And the phraseology is closely related to the traditions and culture of every nation.

According to Paola Cotta Ramusino and Fabio Mollica, Phraseology has come to occupy an ever more central role in linguistic studies. It has embraced numerous, often interacting, theoretical approaches and has generated practical applications in areas from language teaching to translation and the production of ever more accurate lexicographic tools.

The phraseology of languages constitutes an extremely complex, continually evolving system that is consequently difficult to commit to lexicographical description. Nevertheless, in recent years, concerted efforts have been made to improve mono- and bilingual dictionary entries of phraseological units, in terms of both quantity and quality. The following are the most crucial issues in the treatment of phraseological units: what lemma they should be recorded under; how they should be recorded; their position within the dictionary entry; and how to paraphrase them and what stylistic value to attribute to them. Bilingual dictionaries are also burdened with the problem of finding a functional equivalent with the same meaning, which may nevertheless have a different formal structure. Mono- and bilingual phraseological dictionaries, i.e. those specialized in phraseological units, are very helpful both to native speakers and to 1.2 learners, with collocational dictionaries being particularly helpful to learners. [Paola Cotta Ramusino and Fabio Mollica, 2020].





MAIN PART: There are some similarities and differences between the original text and translation of expressions and idioms in Italian language. The analysis of Italian colloquial expressions shows that the Italian and English idioms do not have an etymologically related similarity, but have a similarity in their meanings. All this similarities and differences are analyzed with reasonable examples. With a few examples we will prove our point of view:

- *Una febbre da cavalla* – Dramatically high fever.
- *Aver la memoria come un elefante* – Great and long memory.
- *Avere un cervello di gallina* – Short minded.
- *Zampa di gallina* – Handwriting like chicken leg
- *Andare a letto con le galline* – Early to bed and early to rise.
- *Aver grilli per la testa* - Crazy.
- *Lento come una lumaca* – Slow as a snail /Like a tortoise.
- *In bocca al lupo* - Good luck.
- *Mosca bianca* - Exception.
- *Non si sente volare una mosca* - It is so quiet .
- *Fare lo struzzo* – Ignore everything.
- *Pecora smarrita* – Turn to the wrong side/on the wrong side of the tracks.
- *Fame da lupo* - To be as hungry as a wolf.
- *Ubriaco come una scimmia* - Drunk as a skunk.
- *Conosco i miei polli* - I know what I'm talking about, or I know who I'm dealing with .
- *Un pezzo grosso* - Big shot or big wig .
- *Braccia rubate all'agricoltura* – Unqualified
- *Avere le braccine corte* - a cheapskate or a stingy person.
- *Non mi rompere le scatole* - Stop annoying me.
- *Qualcosa bolle in pentola*-Planning or plotting.
- *Buono come il pane* - Good-hearted person.
- *Stare con le mani ni mano* - Do nothing.
- *Acqua in bocca!* - Keep a secret.
- *Non ho peli sulla lingua* - I'm speaking frankly.
- *Un cane in chiesa* - An unwelcome guest.

According to Rita Juknevičiene, Translation of idioms is always challenging . On the one hand, to preserve stylistic features of a text, written or spoken, a translator should aim at phraseological equivalence and thus render source



language idioms into equivalent idioms of the target language. The difficulty lies in the fact that the translator needs to find an idiom that has an equivalent meaning while the wording may be very different for the source language . [Rita Juknevičiene, 2017].

Translation of an idiom is necessary because it plays essential role in the process of exchanging ideas or information. As we know, translation of idiom expressions requires a good understanding of the source and target languages.

In translating, a translator must 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 one language can have several meanings when translated into another language.

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