

ARE BINOMIALS IMPORTANT IN LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE?

KHAFIZA MUKHTOROVA IKHTIYOR QIZI

Student of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

Nafisahafiza15@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

In this article we have analyzed the degree of translability of binomial pairs and compared the lingua peculiarities of the original and their correspondence with their translations into the English language. We have also overviewed different types of binomial pairs falling into five categories i.e rhyming binomials, with alliteration and binomial pairs joining by different linking words.

KEY WORDS: literary translation, binomial pairs, reversible binomials, irreversible binomials, binomial expressions.

INTRODUCTION:

There is an amazing variety of interesting and amusing expressions in the English language. Most are known by native speakers, but these English expressions are not commonly used in English course books. So what is the role of binomials in learning English?

In linguistics, a binomial pair or binomial is a sequence of two or more words or phrases belonging to the same syntactic category, having some semantic relationship and joined by some syntactic devices such as «and» or «or». Examples in English include: «life and death», «cease and desist», «directly or indirectly», etc.

One of the best way to develop your English fluency is to learn well-known binomials. Binomial expressions are common English phrases that include a pair of words usually joined by “and” or “or” (e.g. black and white, more and less, plain and simple). The order of the words is usually fixed and they are

a single chunk of English vocabulary. Binomial expressions known as “binomials” or “binomial pairs”. They are regularly used by native English speakers because they are often catchy and easy to remember. Develop your English vocabulary with these catchy expressions to sound like native speaker.

Synonymous Binomials. Synonyms are two or more forms with very closely related meanings, which are often, but not always, intersubstitutable in sentences. Synonyms of such a type are very rare in language and are referred to as «absolute» or «total» synonyms. Gustafsson says that the difference in meaning may be so slight as to require expertise of the reader. She adds that synonymous binomials seem to emphasize the mutual semantic ground of the paired words, as: «true and correct» and «full and perfect». A large number of this semantic category includes examples of «near synonyms», where the two forms share sameness in meaning, but are not interchangeable in all contexts. These are like: «cab-taxi», «answer-reply», «broad-wide».

English is particularly rich of synonymous expressions which are mainly borrowings from a variety of languages. Powerful, mighty, and strong look interchangeable but they will not all occur with «tea, ocean, and language», and where they do occur the meaning is likely to be different in each case: «powerful language», for example, has a different meaning from «strong language».

Antonym pairs all express opposite or incompatible meanings. An example is the pair «rich-poor», where a person whose categories cannot be both «rich» and «poor» in the same way at the same time. Theoretical research has

focused upon semantic logically based classifications of antonyms. Among analyzed antonym classes, there is, for example, a subset termed: «opposites», which includes pairs like «dead-alive», «married-unmarried». These are semantic opposites that exhaust the scale they refer to in that it is impossible to be married and unmarried at the same time. True «antonyms» like «happy-sad», on the other hand, are not mutually exclusive (it is possible to be neither happy nor sad) and unlike opposites, they are gradable. The most disputed category is called «multiple incompatibles». It includes, for example, the closed set of the season of the year, in which winter is incompatible with summer, fall and spring.

In the light of the results obtained from this study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Binomial expressions are common and widely used in English and Arabic legal documentary texts. But, whereas English binomials are used as frozen pairs, like: “aid and abet” or “ways and means”, Arabic binomials are the result of a still-productive semantic category. In other words, Arabic as opposite to English is an inflectional language; the latter is derivational.
2. The phenomenon under investigation, i.e., «binomial» has not been studied in Arabic; hence, such expressions are realized through the use of combinations of two (or more) lexical items joined with «and» or «or». Consequently, categorizations on both levels: syntactic and semantic are based on English categories as to point out the similarities and differences between the two languages.
3. Generally speaking, the similarity between the two languages is clearly discovered and shown in the data analysis. Moreover, there is a wide range of resemblances (syntactically and semantically) between the forms of binomial that are employed in legal English and their Arabic counterparts.
4. The syntactic analysis of binomials reveals that both, English and Arabic pairs, can mainly occur as nouns. This is due to nominalization which is expected to be a universal feature if applied to other languages. The other classes i.e., verbs, adjectives, prepositions, etc., appear (less frequently) in both legal documents, though the selected data show no pronouns in Arabic; whereas an example (his or her) is found in English. This is because possessives in Arabic are mainly annexed to nouns. In addition, only in English, adverb binomials appear, like: jointly and severely. In Arabic, there is a tendency to use prepositional phrases as adverbials.
5. Semantically, binomials, in both legal languages, are found synonymous, antonymous and complementary. Each of these relations that hold between the two parts of a binomial is further subcategorized. The analysis of the English and Arabic samples shows that binomials belonging to complementary category have occurred more frequent than the other two categories. It also proves that absolute synonymous binomials are very rare in both languages.
6. Antonymous binomials appear in both languages, though some types like «sex» and «animate» are not seen in the Arabic documents. The highest occurrence in both languages, is achieved by the reciprocity binomials.
7. In classifying complementary binomials, the scores registered for all types are approximately equal for both languages. In Arabic, the «attitude» category is not found and as the results show, complement binomials in legal English and Arabic have scored the highest.

In conclusion, it is necessary to state that the analysis was carried out on a limited sample

of legal texts; thus, it was difficult to find examples of all subcategories of the semantic relations intended to be studied in this paper.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Bhatia, N. (Ed.). The Oxford Companion to the English Language. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992.-278p
- Gustafsson, M. The syntactic features of binomial Expressions in Legal English. Oxford. 1981.-257p.
- 2) Bolinger D. (1962). Binomials and Pitch Accent. New York: Lingua 11,33-44(eng).
- 3) Collins English Dictionary. (2014). Harper Collins Publishers, 680 (eng).
- 4) Gustafsson, M Binomial expressions in Present -Day English:Asyntactic and semantic study. Annales Universitatis Turkuensis B. Turku, 1975. -p.136
- 5) Gustafsson, M. The syntactic features of binomial Expressions in Legal English. Oxford. 1981.-257p.
- 6) Gustafsson M. (1984). The Syntactic Features of Binomial Expressions in Legal English. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 123-141 (eng).
- 7) Golenbock J. (2000). Binomial Expressions. Does Frequency Matter? Patterns of English Usage. London: Penguin Books, 320 (eng).
- 8) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. (2008). London: Mills@Boon, 1024 (eng).
- 9) Yakov Malkiel, Studies in Irreversible Binomials, Essays on Linguistic Themes. Univ. of California Press, 1968.-456 p.