



## The Concept of Phraseology

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**Annotation:** The article deals with the concept of phraseology, and phraseological units as the main units of phraseology, as well as signs of phraseologisms and various classifications of phraseologisms.

**Keywords:** Phraseology, lexical, idiom, meaning, phraseological units, Linguistics, Language, literal, expression, type.

Phraseology is a stable combination of words used in a particular language that has a holistic meaning. It is independent of the lexical meaning of the units of which it consists.

Phraseology is an indivisible, sustained combination of words that are used in a figurative meaning. Under no circumstances is it allowed to decompose it into separate parts or to rearrange parts in places.

Phraseologisms give the language a bright emotional color, imagery. Their characteristic feature is the impossibility of literal translation - in this case, the true meaning of the expression will be distorted.

Since many phraseologisms were formed many centuries ago and transmitted unchanged, the grammatical forms of a number of words are outdated, out of use and became archaisms.

Phraseology is perceived as a single whole. It does not break down into separate components. Each of its elements has a strictly defined place and does not allow permutation. Words in construction often lose their lexical meaning altogether

In phraseological combinations, individual words do not lose their original meaning. The general meaning of the expression logically follows from the meaning of the composite components. But words are still interconnected; they do not allow replacement with synonyms and permutations. The concept of phraseologism is interpreted differently by scholars, but they all distinguish its distinctive features: reproducibility; stability; the presence of several words in the composition; correlation with a certain significant part of speech

The most important and significant features of phraseologisms that distinguish them from other lexical units have been described by Swiss scholar Charles Balli.

Linguist V.V. Vinogradov based on this identified 4 types of phraseologisms, based on the degree of their semantic unity:

- idioms
- unity;
- collocations
- Expressions



An idiom is a phrase with the maximum degree of fusion of individual components, characterized by semantic integrity. The whole expression is perceived as a single and indivisible unit. The turnover is easy to replace with one word, and its meaning does not correlate in any way with the value of individual components

Most idioms appeared several centuries ago, so many of the words included in their composition and grammatical forms are outdated or completely out of use and became archaisms. For example, the expression "beat cormorants" means lounging. The word "cormorant" is no longer used in speech and is not clear to the speaker. This was previously called wooden blanks, which were obtained from split log and they went to make wooden spoons

It was so easy to make cormorants that even a child could cope with this task. In the past, this expression was metaphorical and understandable, but over time the word "cormorant" ceased to be used in speech. Gradually, the entire structure began to be perceived as a single whole, bearing a certain meaning.

Phraseological unity, like idiom, is characterized by semantic integrity. But in it, words have not lost their lexical meaning. Nevertheless, they are connected and perceived as a single semantic whole through the fusion of individual meanings and their metaphorical rethinking. Words in phraseological unity, as a rule, are used not in direct, but in figurative meaning, the whole combination has a metaphorical meaning. For example: "goal like a falcon," "make an elephant fly," "keep your hand on the pulse," "iron curtain," "swan song." The meaning of each word separately is understandable to the speaker, although it is subordinate to the general meaning of phraseology

However, it cannot be said that words in phraseological unity are independent and independent. They are used in a strictly established manner and in a certain grammatical form. Replacing a word will destroy the metaphor; change the meaning of the expression and its emotional coloring

A phraseological combination is a construction that includes both words with an independent lexical meaning and semantically related words used only in this combination.

The phraseological combination in the composition has a constant element and a variable. The latter allows replacement with a synonym, but their circle is limited. For example, in the combination of "to rush like an eel," the word "eel" will be a permanent element. The word "to be worn" can be replaced by another: "to run." In phraseology, "repulse desire" by a permanent element will be "repulse," and variables - "desire." It can be replaced by the word "interest."

In phraseological expressions, all constituents are semantically independent. The general meaning of the design consists of the value of its constituent units. The only trait that combines expressions with phraseologisms is their reproducibility. They are extracted from memory rather than formed during speech. At the same time, their lexical composition and general meaning remain constant. Phraseological expressions include proverbs, sayings, winged words and aphorisms: "You can't get a fish out of the pond without difficulty," "A born person cannot crawl," "Fresh tradition, but it is hard to believe," "like snow on his head," "sit like needles." The same category includes stable combinations from professional speech and speech stamp. Phraseologisms, as lexical units of language, have a number of distinctive features:

They consist of several words.

They have a permanent lexical composition.

They are reproduced as a ready-made unit during speech.

Semantically indivisible.



Since phraseologisms are combinations of words, they include at least 2 elements

Permanent lexical composition means that the combination cannot be broken down, replaced elements, added new words. Phraseologisms have a constant composition of lexemes. For example, if in the expression "insert sticks into wheels," which means "interfere," replace the words - "insert sticks into fasteners," "insert a harness into a wheel" - phraseology will collapse and lose its meaning

Even if words in phraseology have not lost lexical independence, they are not perceived as a separate element. The lexical units that are part of the turnover merge together, their meaning is rethought, acquire the features of metaphoricity. Often, phraseologisms use words denoting objects that have fallen into disuse. Then the individual elements of the turnover merge even more, and it is impossible to understand the meaning of phraseology without knowing the history of its appearance. For example, a steady combination of "big bump" originated in a time when there were burlaks. The most experienced burlak, who walked first in the strap and controlled the rest, was called a "bump." Since then, this has been the name of an influential, important person.

Phraseologisms are perceived as a single whole, as a single word. The expression is not divided into separate members of the sentence, but performs one syntactic function, one question is asked to it.

Phraseologisms are not a sign of any particular time period. They originated with the language and exist throughout its history. Phraseologisms as special lexical units were known as early as the 18th century. They were included in various language dictionaries, separate collections of idioms, winged expressions containing their interpretation were published

By the time of appearance in the language, phraseologisms are divided into 3 groups:

all-Slavic; East Slavic; Russians. All-Slavic were formed in the pre-Slavic language (V-VI centuries.). Corresponding expressions can be found in most Slavic languages. East Slavic combinations arose in the era of the existence of the Old Russian language (VII-XIV centuries). From it, they moved to most East Slavic languages:.. Russian phraseologisms appeared after the XIV century, when there was a separation of Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian languages. They are found only in Russian and reflect its specific features: for example, "you go quieter, then you will"

In phraseological circulation, individual words lose semantic independence. The general meaning of the expression is difficult to derive from the value of its individual components.. But it does not correlate in any way with the meaning of the individual words "take" and "ceiling." In the free phrase, each word has its own meaning: for example, "to go along the road," "to go along the shore." Phraseologisms are extracted entirely from memory and are perceived as a single whole

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