



PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC NATURE

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Abstract

In this scientific article, the phraseological richness of the language, that is, the system of phrases, is closely related to such aspects as the consistency and hierarchical structure of language units. As we get acquainted with phraseological units, our ideas about the word and its meaning, the figurative meaning of the word, word groups and their grammatical categories, word combinations and the structure of sentences, and the expressive capabilities of language tools are formed more deeply.

Keywords: Phraseology, lexicon, phraseological unit, semantics.

Introduction

“The word phraseology is derived from the Greek “phrasis” is speech and “logos” is the doctrine. As a linguistic term, it is used to denote the branch of linguistics that studies stable combinations, phraseological units or phraseologisms, sometimes called phraseological turns, as well as to express a set of such combinations that are characteristic of a particular language.

In the literature, idiom and idiomatism are used as synonyms for the term phraseological unit. However, it is inappropriate to use these terms to define phraseology, since they are multifaceted and, more importantly, are applied not only to stable combinations and phraseologisms, but also to words and various grammatical constructions.

While conducting research on phraseology, it would be inappropriate not to mention Charles Balli and his doctrine of phraseology. The emergence of the science of phraseology is usually attributed to the Swiss linguist, French by origin is associated with the name of Charles Balli (1865–1947). At the same time, the



study of French phraseology has a long historical tradition that has been going on for a long time. Historical research shows that the formation of French phraseology as a scientific discipline is the result of the centuries-old tireless work of French scientists and researchers in the process of collecting, studying and systematizing phraseological material in the French language. However, this does not diminish the role of Sh. Balli in any way. Because it was he who was the first in the history of linguistics to theoretically substantiate phraseological phenomena and laid the foundation of modern phraseology. He scientifically substantiated the need for a separate study of stable combinations of the language and himself set a bright example in this regard. As evidence of this, his works “Précis de stylistique”, “Traité de stylistique française” are cited. It is in these works that his phraseological concept is outlined. In these works, Sh. Balli raised issues. There may be objections to their interpretation or solution methodology, but these issues have not lost their relevance today. Many of the ideas put forward by Sh. Balli still make linguists think and are waiting for their solution. Sh. Balli viewed phraseological units as stable combinations whose components are combined to varying degrees. He distinguished between external and internal signs of these combinations: external signs are their structural features, and internal signs are semantic features.

The researcher strictly distinguished between the formal, that is, external signs of phraseology and those that arise from “the harmony between form and thought, that is, how the speaker imagines this combination.” In his opinion, the most important sign of phraseology is semantic signs. He openly states: **“Only internal signs have real significance, these signs are much more valuable than external signs.”** Thus, Sh. Balli considered the essence of the object of phraseology, first of all, in its semantic properties. Perhaps he was too strict in his conclusions about the signs of phraseological units, but, of course, structural signs are also important and worthy of study.

Often we encounter problems in correctly perceiving both phraseological units (PU) and the meaning of the entire sentence. Because they are not clear, the lexical meaning of the words in the phrase is not the sum of these words, but the general meaning of the phrase is not the sum of these words. In this process, a cognitive conflict situation arises before us: that is, the knowledge acquired from the section “Lexic. Lexicology” collides with new language facts. These new phenomena cannot be explained on the basis of previous knowledge. It is this



conflict situation that is considered the main condition for mastering the phraseological system. At the first stage of studying phraseology, we should pay attention to the structure, content, imagery, evaluability and emotional impact of phraseological units. Any cognitive process and cognitive state of a person is accompanied by emotions. The formation of a certain emotional state, in turn, develops interest in knowledge.

The process of studying phraseological units, that is, expressions from different sources, naturally evokes various emotional experiences. This process becomes especially noticeable when getting acquainted with the internal form, figurative basis and connotative meaning of phraseological units. Cognitive complexity allows the human mind to sort and organize impressions of reality and directly affects its activity. The level of this complexity is determined by how many and deep criteria a person can use to distinguish objects. It should not be forgotten that the level of cognitive complexity is different for each person. Therefore, familiarization with complex phraseological classifications is of great importance.

For example, let's take the classification based on the degree of semantic connection of phraseologisms, developed by Academician V.V. Vinogradov. The process of categorization — that is, the inclusion of a separate object in a complex of similar objects — is a natural component of the activity of perception and thinking, and this process is inherent in a natural way. The process of cognition is closely related to the formation of a research culture and the development of creative abilities. Putting research activity and creativity side by side, we consider them inseparable processes. Working on mastering phraseological concepts helps to further develop not only creative abilities, but also research skills and qualifications. One of the effective ways to form them is the project methodology. Before creating a project, together with my scientific supervisor, we compiled a list of topics and planned the stages of the project. The creative process and research activity complemented each other harmoniously. When we analyzed phraseological units as signs encoding historical, religious and cultural information, it was precisely our creative and research abilities that developed more actively. Familiarity with phraseologisms made it possible to implement an integrative approach in the educational process, in addition, in the process of analyzing the internal form of phraseologisms, my knowledge of such subjects as the foundations of world history, literature, and culture increased. In this, along



with achieving the goal of knowledge, an educational process also took place, that is, the opportunity to turn to the history of the origin of phraseological units, to understand how the lexical units in their composition expressed the realities of that period, to explain changes in meaning, to use illustrative materials, to get acquainted with historical events, personalities, national traditions and heroes increased.

Familiarity with the phraseological level of the language has expanded the use of scientific innovative directions in this process, which has yielded positive results. For example, I learned that phraseologisms can be explained through elements of linguocultural analysis, and such an analysis is carried out in the following stages:

- 1) Revealing the internal form of a phraseologism or its image - this is done using etymological analysis. Through etymological analysis, the original word combination or expression of the phraseologism is found, their original meaning and historical motivation are restored. During this process, the original roots of phraseological units that have changed their meaning and lost their connection with direct historical, religious, cultural or everyday events are identified;
- 2) Determining the connection of the image of a phraseologism with a certain historical period, culture or worldview (mythological, folklore, etc.);
- 3) Linking a phraseological image or its individual component with a specific ethnic cultural code;
- 4) Determining the source of a phraseological unit - it can come from a proverb, fairy tale, literary work or aphorism. Linguo-culturological analysis is part of a complex methodology for in-depth study of phraseological units, which helps to form the skills of a broad and comprehensive perception of language and culture. A specific feature of mastering each level of language is that language is both a product of culture and a means of its preservation and transmission. Therefore, in the process of studying phraseology, it is necessary to indicate the source of origin of each phraseological unit - this creates the foundation for interdisciplinary connections. In the process of mastering the phraseological level, it is useful to analyze literary texts and determine their function in them. As a result, the scope of speech and vocabulary expands, interpretation skills are formed, it teaches to distinguish the types of meaning of nominative units, the ability to distinguish lexical units and phraseologisms develops, and the ability to explain changes in meaning in phraseologisms, and work with dictionaries and visual materials is further developed.



Phraseological units fill the gaps in the lexical system of the language, since the language cannot provide an opportunity to fully name new phenomena discovered by man. In many cases, they are the only means of expressing objects, properties, processes, states, circumstances, etc. The emergence of phraseologisms smoothes the contradiction between the needs of thought and the limited lexical resources of the language. If there is a lexical synonym for phraseologism, they usually differ stylistically. Phraseologisms reflect the history, culture and life of the people. They often have a national character. Some phraseologisms have preserved archaic elements - they are representatives of past eras. The human factor plays a large role in the formation of phraseology, since most phraseologisms are associated with man and his various spheres of activity. The receptive factor is an important element in communication. In addition, a person seeks to give human features to objects in the outside world, including inanimate objects. Phraseologisms are highly informative units of language; it is wrong to consider them as “decoration” or “superfluous”. Such views are found in some works, but are now considered outdated.

Phraseologisms are a form of language universals, because without phraseologisms there is no language. It should also be remembered that phraseology is a very complex phenomenon, the study of which requires its own methodology, as well as the use of data from lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history of language, history, philosophy, logic and national studies. The opinions of linguists on phraseology differ on some issues, and this is natural. At the same time, an important task for linguists working in the field of phraseology is to join forces and find common ground in the interests of phraseological theory and the practice of teaching foreign languages. All textbooks on domestic lexicology contain a section “Phraseology, idioms or stable word combinations”. The inclusion of this section in lexicology continues to this day, traditionally. This is because phraseology has not yet been formally formed as an independent linguistic discipline. In our country, phraseology has long been part of the “doctrine of words”, and a purely lexicological approach to phraseologisms is not uncommon. Some researchers include phraseological units (PUs) in the lexical structure of the language, and phraseology in the lexicology. The main reason for this is that phraseologisms are often interpreted as word equivalents, and lexicology is considered a discipline that studies the lexical structure of the language, that is, words and their equivalents. Therefore, the



theory of the complete equivalence of phraseologisms to words requires a separate analysis. This theory goes back to the idea of identifying expressive phenomena developed by Sh. Balli. The presence of an identifier was considered for Balli a sign indicating the internal integrity of a phraseological unit. However, such a view has a number of shortcomings. The semantic integrity of a phraseology cannot be determined in this way, since free word combinations can also have word-synonyms.

To determine the semantic integrity of a phraseological unit, it is necessary to compare its meaning with the individual meanings of its components, as well as to determine the features of its use in the context. Words and phraseologisms are introduced into speech in a ready-made state. This fact is sometimes cited as evidence of the theory of equivalence. However, ready-made use is a feature inherent in all units of the language; therefore, it cannot be a solid basis for equating phraseologisms with words. An important aspect is how various units are reproduced, depending on their structural and semantic properties. Phraseologisms are structurally and semantically more complex than words, which affects their actualization in the text. Similarly, the grammatical generality of phraseologisms cannot be overestimated. Indeed, phraseological units that are fully re-loaded with meaning can perform the functions of separate parts of a sentence that is, phraseological units, phraseological units, phraseological units. The approach to phraseologisms as word equivalents does not allow including in the scope of phraseology expressions that contain entire predicative units. Of course, the content of the main clause or the entire predicative phrase, which is formed from the main and subordinate clauses, and sometimes is used as a part of the sentence, is a unit of a completely different plan from the content of the word or phrase. Nevertheless, phraseological units are one of the objects of syntax research, and this does not in any way undermine the scientific character of syntax. Similarly, if the sentences are not variable and are individual expressions specific to the author and are not used only as quotations, it is also appropriate to study them as objects of phraseology. The subject of syntax is variable sentences, and stable sentences are the research task of phraseology.

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