

A STUDY OF STABLE WORD COMBINATIONS: DIVERSITY AND TYPES IN CURRENT RUSSIAN

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the types of phraseological units in the modern Russian language, their classification and functional features. The work examines the main groups of phraseological units, including idioms, proverbs and sayings, stable combinations, phraseological turns and catchphrases. Each category is analyzed, emphasizing their role in enriching the language and expressing thoughts. Particular attention is paid to the change in the use of phraseological units in the context of modern communication and the influence of cultural factors. The article highlights the importance of phraseology for understanding language as a living and dynamic phenomenon and suggests directions for further research in this area.

Keywords: Phraseological units, phraseological fusions, phraseological turns, proverbs and sayings, metaphorical expressions, structure, semantics.

Introduction

Phraseology is a relatively recent independent linguistic discipline. That is why the questions about the main features of phraseology and the classification of phraseological units are not fully developed.

The term “phraseologie”, introduced by Sh. Bally, meant a section of stylistics, which studies related word combinations. Phraseology, its foundations as a linguistic discipline, were developed by the outstanding Russian linguist E. D. Polivanov. D. Polivanov. "And here arises the need for a special department, which would be commensurate with syntax, but at the same time had in mind not general types, but individual meanings of given individual word-combinations, just as lexis deals with individual (lexical) meanings of individual words. To this department of linguistics, as well as the totality of phenomena studied in it, I give

the name of phraseology and point out that for this meaning another term is proposed - idiomatics" (1, p.61).

Academician V.V. Vinogradov created a classification of phraseological turns of the Russian language. He considers free combinations of words used in figurative meaning, which over time become stable, as phraseological phrases. V.V. Vinogradov distinguished and described 3 types of stable turns of speech: "phraseological contractions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations". (2, p.89)

Phraseological units are stable word combinations that have a certain meaning and are used in the language as a whole. They play an important role in enriching the language, giving it expressiveness and imagery. In the modern Russian language we can distinguish several types of phraseological units, each of which has its own features and functions. In this article we will consider the structural types of phraseological units in the modern Russian language.

Word combinations.

Phraseologisms can be presented in the form of word combinations, which, as a rule, consist of two or more words. They retain their semantic integrity and have a figurative meaning.

To lay a pig - to cause harm or trouble to someone.

To shovel money - to get a lot of money.

Stable expressions.

This type includes expressions that most often have a given structure and meaning. They can include both simple and complex constructions.

First violin - the main person in a team or organization.

Light at the end of the tunnel - hope for the best, relief in a difficult situation.

Proverbs and sayings.

These are special phraseological units, which are short but succinct expressions that convey folk wisdom and generally accepted truths. They usually have a complete form and can be used in various life situations.

You can't catch a fish out of a pond without labor.

Do not catch the wind in the field - do not waste time on useless things.

Better a tit in hand than a crane in the sky - it is better to have something small but real.

A bird by the egg flies - about people often finding their own kind.

Phraseological turns.

Phraseological turns are combinations that retain a certain meaning and can be varied while retaining the general meaning. They can contain both noun and verb constructions.

To keep one's mouth shut - to keep silent about something.

To balk at something - to lose interest in or ignore something.

To make one's own way - to find one's way in life.

To have a heart-to-heart talk - a frank conversation

Jargon phraseologisms.

These phraseologisms are often used in youth and professional environments.

They may be unique to certain groups and reflect their specific interests.

Make a face - make a positive impression.

To faff about - to do something amazing or original.

To nail it - means to ignore or give up on something.

Pump up - meaning to improve, develop skills or qualities.

Winged phrases.

Winged phrases are stable expressions that have become familiar due to literary works, historical events or famous personalities. They are often used for expressiveness and to create associations.

Make a big deal out of a fly - exaggerate insignificant problems.

Another person's soul is dark - it is difficult to understand someone else's thoughts and feelings.

There are no comrades for taste and color - everyone has his own preferences.

Time is money.

Phraseological units enrich language, making it more expressive and lively. Each type of phraseology has its own specificity and character, which reflects both lexical and cultural aspects. Understanding these structural types is important for a deeper mastery of language and its riches, as well as for developing communication and expressive skills in speech. The study of phraseology opens new horizons for the study of language and its dynamics in the conditions of modern society.



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