

FORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGY AS AN INDEPENDENT SCIENCE

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Annotation

This article discusses the formation of the Department of Phraseology as an independent discipline. A special place in linguistics and the field of phraseology, which has a significant role to play, has also reached a new level. Phraseological units are the spiritual culture, customs, profession, place of residence and composition, aspirations, attitude to reality depends.

Keywords: phraseological units, figurative, emotional-expressive, spirituality, culture, moral beliefs, linguistics, expression.

Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматривается становление кафедры фразеологии как самостоятельной дисциплины. Особое место в языкознании и область фразеологии, которая играет значительную роль, также вышла на новый уровень. Фразеологизмы – это духовная культура, обычаи, профессия, место жительства и состав, стремления, отношение к действительности зависит от.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, образные, эмоционально-экспрессивные, духовность, культура, нравственная вера, языкознание, выражение.

Introduction

Phraseology of each language makes a significant contribution to the formation of figurative pictures of the world. Knowing the phraseology allows - a deeper understanding of the history and character of the people. Phraseologisms exist in close connection with vocabulary. Their study helps to better understand the structure of vocabulary, education and the use of lexical units in speech. When we talk about this term our tongue instantly curves into another notion that signifies above concept. This is the term phraseological units (PU). They are special language means in which the originality and uniqueness of any language is concentrated. Considering PU in this aspect, we come to the disclosure of the concept of "phraseology" in the broad sense of the word. In a narrow sense, phraseology is a section of linguistics that studies stable speech speed. For the first time, the concept of PU was formulated by the linguist S. Balli, a representative of the French school of linguistics. He called the PU "combinations that have firmly entered to the language". English and American researchers such as L.P. Smith, A. Mackay, J. Seidlou, and W. McMordi use the term "idiom" in their writings on the study of PU. By an idiom they mean an expression whose value is not inferred from the value of its individual elements.

Despite differences of opinion, most authors agree upon some points concerning the distinctive features of phraseological units, such as:

1. Integrity (or transference) of meaning means that none of the idiom components is separately associated with any referents of objective reality, and the meaning of the whole unit cannot be deduced from the meanings of its components;

2. Stability (lexical and grammatical) means that no lexical substitution is possible in an idiom in comparison with free or variable word-combinations (with an exception of some cases when such substitutions are made by the author intentionally).

The experiments conducted in the 1990s showed that the meaning of an idiom is not exactly identical to its literal paraphrase given in the dictionary entry. That is why we may speak about lexical flexibility of many units if they are used in a creative manner. Lexical stability is usually accompanied by grammatical stability which limits any grammatical changes;

3. Separability means that the structure of an idiom is not something indivisible, certain modifications are possible within certain boundaries. Here we meet with the so-called lexical and grammatical variants. To illustrate this point we give some examples: “as hungry as a wolf (as a hunter)”, “as safe as a house (houses)” in English, “как (будто, словно, точно) в воду опущенный”, “оседлать своего (любимого) конька”, “раскидывать умом (мозгами) раскинуть (пораскинуть) умом (мозгами)” in Russian.

4. Expressivity and emotiveness means that idioms are also characterized by stylistic coloring. In other words, they woke emotions or add expressiveness.

On the whole phraseological units, even if they present a certain pattern, do not generate new phrases. They are unique. Interlanguage comparison, the aim of which is the exposure of phraseological conformities, forms the basis of a number of theoretical and applied trends of modern linguistic research, including the theory and practice of phraseography .

But the question of determining the factors of interlanguage phraseological conformities as the main concept and the criterion of choosing phraseological equivalents and analogues as the aspect concepts is still at issue. Phraseology is a science about phraseological units, i.e. stable combinations of words. Phraseology is a treasure of language which reflects the history, the culture, way of life of any nation. Phraseologisms express national character. Human factor takes the basic place in phraseformation as the majority of phraseologisms are connected with different spheres of human activity. The factor of addressee is the most important element of communication. Besides that human tries to describe out world objects by human features. Ch.Bally confirmed: “A person always describes the features and tryings of his own personality by all object out world”. V.G.Gak gave his opinion about Ch.Bally’s words as “Therefore human is in the centre of attention himself he tries to describe out world by own usage. Language anthropomorphism is considered to be the general law of the development of nominating means in the language. By this we understand that human state, human feelings are described by different objects of inanimative world, space, animal world and myth means. Phraseologisms are highly informative units of a language. They can be considered as the “decoration”. Though there have been a number of researches on phraseology, it is one of language universals, that there is no language without phraseologisms.

So, every work on phraseological units is considered to be fresh which appear new and brand features every time. English phraseology is rich and has deep history. In modern linguistics there was no uniform understanding of a subject and object of phraseology. But all set and variety of the points of view on the nature of phraseology at known restriction can be shown to two basic concepts. According to one of them, the object of phraseology is made only with steady reproduced combinations of words. The basic units of analysis in phraseology are often referred to as phrasemes or phraseological units. Phraseological units are (according to Prof. Kunin A.V.)[citation needed] stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings (“to kick the bucket”, “Greek gift”, “drink till all’s blue”, “drunk as a fiddler (drunk as a lord, as a boiled owl)”, “as mad as a hatter (as a march hare)”). According to

Rosemarie Gläser, a phraseological unit is a lexicalized, reproducible billexemic or polylexemic word group in common use, which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, may be idiomatized, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text.

Moreover, the idiom is considered as the realization of cultural knowledge, a linguistic and cultural stereotype, which reveals the national linguistic folk mentality. However, I.V. Arnold, whose opinions we adhere to in this work, believes that the term "idiom" is polysemantic and suggests using the concepts "set expression" or "PU", which are equivalent to Russian - "phraseologism".

For all the variety of foreign studies devoted to the problems of PU, in English and American linguistics there is no phraseology as a separate branch of knowledge. The concept of "phraseology" by foreign authors is used in a different sense. According to the British online encyclopedia "Merriam Webster", phraseology is a way of expression, especially diction, that is, the choice and arrangement of words and phrases that are characteristic of a particular author or a specific literary work [16]. Thus, the concept of phraseology is equivalent to the concept of "style." As a separate branch of knowledge, phraseology was formed by Russian linguists in the 40s of the XX century and is inextricably linked with the name of V.V. Vinogradov, as well as other scientists: V.N. Telia, A.N. Bulyko, N.M. Shansky and I.V. Arnold. Modern linguists disagree on the definition of the term "PU". Therefore, there is a wide and narrow approach to the consideration of this concept.

CONCLUSION

The main focus of phraseology is on the study of the nature of phraseology and their categorical features, as well as on the laws of the use of phraseology in speech. The most important problem of phraseology is to distinguish phraseological units from the phrases formed in speech, and on this basis to identify the features of phraseological units.

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