

Functional Properties of Phraseological Units in Russian

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ABSTRACT: The article summarizes the main results of the study of the grammatical properties of the phraseological unit in Russian phraseological science and substantiates the proposition that phraseology should be described not only as part of the vocabulary of the language, but also as a special area of its grammar. The need for such a description is determined by the fact that a phraseological unit in the grammatical structure of a language manifests itself somewhat differently than a word, which is due to the specifics of the form and content of a word and phraseological unit as special units of language. This indicates that a single grammatical structure for the language is manifested in different ways in the lexical and phraseological systems.

KEYWORDS: grammar, phraseological units, grammatical structure, functions, phraseology, lexicology, lexico-grammatical categories, phrase formation. Russian language, grammar, parts of speech, lexico-grammatical categories of phraseological units, phraseological derivation, syntactic model, word combination, phraseological combination, transformation of phraseological units.

A review of scientific studies devoted to the description of the grammatical properties of phraseological units shows a clearly expressed originality of the grammar of a phraseological unit both as a whole and in all its links: in the system of lexico-grammatical categories of phraseological units, which does not reveal full correlation with the system parts of speech, in the set and manifestation of grammatical categories and syntactic models of phraseological combinations in units of different categories. in the specificity of derivational processes in the sphere of phraseology, etc. At the same time, the correlation of phraseological units and words in this aspect is also traced: we can definitely talk about the morphology of the word and the morphology of the phraseological unit, the syntax of the word and the syntax of the phraseological unit, words education and "phrase formation" (phraseological derivation). The general conclusion of the author: the phraseological unit reveals its presence in the linguistic system in all its links and at all levels, obeying the general laws of the language and preserving its originality.

Phraseologisms are connected, historically conditioned units of the language, that is, ready-made combinations of words that are not formed anew each time, but are reproduced as already objectively existing lexical units. The object of the study of phraseology is precisely such figurative phrases, which are distinguished by reproducibility at the request of the speaker or writer. Phraseologisms arose as a result of rethinking the meaning of a turnover consisting of several words. From this point of view, phraseology as a science of stable expressions is primarily interested in the following parameters of phrases:

1. cohesion of words in circulation;
2. multicomponent (two or more words);
3. reproducibility (ready-made lexical unit of speech);
4. figurative meaning;
5. syntactic function (single member of a sentence).

Phraseology examines the nature of stable word combinations that arose as a secondary formation on the basis of already existing words as a result of their figurative rethinking. This linguistic science explores the structural and semantic stability, meaning and function of stable word combinations, their expressive coloring and stylistic significance in speech.

Phraseology is the science that studies the types of values of stable turnovers. Most of them have one meaning. Phraseology reveals synonymous and antonymic relationships between stable turns of speech:

водить за нос - rub glasses (cheat);

капля в море (little) - even a dime a dozen (a lot).

Some phonetically identical turns of speech denote completely different concepts. Their semantics are based on different meanings of the same phenomenon. This is how homonymous phraseological units arise:

брать слово(speak) - take the floor (take a promise from someone);

ходить на цыпочках (quietly, sneak) - walk on tiptoe (please, curry favor).

Phraseology identifies the grammatical classes of phraseological units and reveals their syntactic function in a sentence. This section of linguistics studies the expressive coloring of each stable turn of speech and its stylistic significance. Along with neutral and bookish turns of speech in the Russian language, there are many phraseological units with colloquial or even colloquial stylistic coloring:

потерпеть- fail (book);

почивать на лаврах- rest on laurels (books);

стреляный воробей- shot sparrow (colloquial);

как в аптеке - as in a pharmacy (colloquial);

в ажуре- in openwork (simple);

подбивать бабки - knock out the grandmother (simple).

Phraseology is one of the most striking, imaginative and "conservative" systems of language. As ready-made lexical units, phraseological units are associated with various realities of Russian life, historical facts, folk beliefs and customs. The phraseology of the Russian language is little subject to change, retains outdated words, archaic forms and syntactic constructions

Phraseologism is characterized by the following features: 1) stability; 2) reproducibility; 3) integrity of meaning; 4) idiomatic; 5) imagery; 6) variability.

Stability is usually understood as the constancy of the components of a phraseological unit, which in some cases cannot be varied and translated (ex: не по Сеньке шапка — не по Хуану сомbrero); stable word order in its composition; finally, the immutability of the grammatical forms of the elements. For example, fusion is where the dog is buried does not allow the replacement of components (you cannot say where the dachshund is buried), their rearrangements within the idiom (the expression looks like the buried dog is where it is), changes in the grammatical forms of elements (compare this is where the dogs were buried). The stability of phraseological units is very high in such groups as adhesions and unity, in combinations and expressions it decreases.

The reproducibility of phraseological units is manifested in the fact that, like a word, it exists in the language in a finished form and is retrieved by the speaker from memory in the unity of sound and meaning.

Integrity, i.e. the impossibility of using parts of phraseological units separately from each other is due to the loss of the elements of phraseological units of independence inherent in lexemes. It is no coincidence that the breakdown of phraseological units into parts and their subsequent contamination is perceived as a comic device (not all the gold that fell from the cart; a frightened crow blows on milk).

Idiomatic (phraseological) is a complete or partial non-derivability of the meaning of a phraseological unit from the sum of the values of its components. Complete non-deducibility is observed in phraseological adhesions, which include archaisms (compare to sharpen fringes - 'to gossip, avoiding work'). In this case, even if one of the components of the phraseological unit is outwardly recognizable (for example, sharpen the verb), it is difficult to schematize it as part of an idiom.

The deducibility of the meaning of the phraseological unit is impeded by the holistic metaphorical rethinking of the prototype verbal complex, which is understood as a free phrase, which is the basis of phraseological units. This is especially noticeable in the case when a modern native speaker, due to a change in cultural codes, ceases to perceive the image that underlies the internal form of phraseological units. So, in a synchronous aspect, it is difficult to explain why the phraseological unit "vicious circle" means a hopeless situation, since the actual meaning of the word "circle" itself presupposes the closure of a geometric form.

Hence, imagery is an important feature of phraseological units. The phraseological image has the form of a holistic multidimensional representation that arises as a result of the interaction of a verbal prototype complex and a rethought non-free combination of words homonymous to it. So, the phraseological image of an idiom to get (sy) under the hot hand with the meaning 'at the wrong time, at the wrong time, unsuccessfully' combines the idea of a reddened raised hand, a situation of scandal turning into fist violence, and an awkward situation. This phraseological unit contains a verb that can be used in reflexive and irreversible forms, which indicates that the phraseological unit has one more feature - variability.

Variability is the ability of a linguistic unit to have several competing varieties that do not contradict the norm and are acceptable in speech. Lexical variation is inherent in phraseological combinations and is characterized by the fact that the interchangeable elements belong to the general paradigmatic group (soul, heart - 'feelings' с легким сердцем / с легкой душой). It may seem that some of the listed features of phraseological units contradict each other (for example, stability and variability), but this impression is deceptive. The dialectic of their connection is determined by which interpretation - narrow or wide - phraseologists adhere to in understanding stable expressions.

Based on the totality of such features as the common meaning of phraseological units of the series, the presence of the same set of grammatical categories, the uniformity of their relations and connections with words in the sentence structure, and taking into account the degree of significance of each of the named features for the lexico-grammatical characteristics of phraseological units, in the Russian language several lexico-grammatical categories of phraseological units were identified. Nominal phraseological units: scapegoat, neither fish nor meat, cornerstone, storm in a glass of water, Achilles' heel, sodom and gomorrah, beating of babies, etc. They are united into one category by the general meaning of objectivity (they can denote a face and a non-face, including concrete objects and abstract concepts, a period of time, place, space, state, action, etc.), the presence in them of grammatical categories of gender, number and case and the corresponding forms of expression of their connections and relationships with words. Adjective phraseological units: easy-going, not sewn with bast like a cucumber, of a middle hand, out of this world, under the fly, unclean, blood with milk, in seventh heaven, on one's mind, etc. Adjective phraseological units have the general meaning of a non-procedural recognition - as an object (qualitative characteristics of a person or non-person and a qualitative state), grammatical categories of gender and number, combined with nouns and pronouns replacing them, are used, as a rule, in the position of the nominal part of a predicate or inconsistent definition to a noun. Adverbial PU: close at hand, head over heels, head over to it, hand in hand, at every step, to smithereens, like a ram to a new gate, at random, reluctantly, at all blades, under the curtain, etc. Adverbial PU united by the general value of the qualitative characteristic of the action or the degree of the qualitative characteristic of the person or pre-meta. Adverbial phraseological units are combined with verbs and adjectives. Verbal phraseological units: take a bull by the horns, reel in fishing rods, get out of the water dry, hang up your nose, plug someone in the belt, wiggle your brains, break wood, forget the way to someone, etc. Verb phraseological units are united by a common meaning of a procedural sign, grammatical words categories of type, time, face, mood, etc., as well as the forms of expression of their connections and relationships with words that are assigned to the verb component. Verb-propositional phraseological units: the soul goes into someone's heels, someone's hands do not reach what, sand is pouring from someone, a bear has stepped in someone's ear, not everyone has a home, someone has no cross, someone has a bright head, someone has an empty pocket, someone has not yet rolled a horse, where, someone has a mess in their heads, etc. They are united by the common meaning of the state (dynamic or static), grammatical categories of type and time, obligatory connections with words. Predicative-evaluative (adverbial-predicative, according to A.I. Molotkov) phraseological units: who can handle what, who cares, who cares, who likes who, what, who cares who what, no one decides who, what, anyone can afford what, etc. They are united by the common meaning of assessing a person, object or action, obligatory compatibility with nouns, pronouns and infinitives replacing them, immutability. Pronouns (pro-pronouns, according to A.I. Molotkov) phraseological units: whoever is not lazy, old and young, no stake, no yard, no aza in the eyes, no devil, no damn thing, every dog, your brother, you can't see others. They are united by the common meaning of indicating a person and a set of persons or objects. In combination with words, they act as substitutes for some personal, attributive and negative pronouns. Uncertain quantitative phraseological units: the cat cried someone, what, at least a dime a dozen of whom, what, a spilled sea of what, a devilish abyss of what, like dogs who have not been cut, chickens do not peck

money, there is no end of what, one or two, and missed out on someone, what and others. These phraseological units are united by the general meaning of an indefinite quantity, they are combined with nouns or pronouns replacing them, which they control. Modal phraseological units: as if it were a sin, keep your pocket wider, humble servant, the devil knows how to drink, God forbid, again twenty-five, damn grandmother, for God's sake, at least shout caraul, etc. They are united by a commonality meanings: they serve to express a particular attitude of the speaker to the communicated (certainty, uncertainty, agreement / disagreement, approval / disapproval, etc.).

The main thing in the grammatical characteristic of phraseological units is the question of the lexical and grammatical categories of phraseological units, the "part of speech" belonging of phraseological units. The importance of this problem is determined by the fact that the accuracy of the characteristics of its semantic, morphological properties and the peculiarities of its use in speech depends on the exact definition of the belonging of phraseological units to one or another lexico-grammatical category. The question of the lexical and grammatical categories of phraseological units was widely discussed in phraseological science: they searched for criteria for differentiating phraseological units by categories, determined the number of such categories in the language, the volume of units in each category, formal, semantic and grammatical features of units of each category.

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