

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND OTHER LANGUAGE UNITS

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Abstract: Phraseology is a characteristic combination of words taken separately, which is unique to a particular language, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of the words included in it. Since phraseological units cannot be translated literally (the meaning is lost), translation and understanding difficulties often arise. In order to distinguish phraseological units from other language units, in particular, words and free phrases, it is necessary to determine the specific characteristics of phraseological units.

Аннотация: Фразеология – это характерное сочетание слов, взятых по отдельности, уникальное для конкретного языка, значение которого не определяется значением входящих в него слов. Поскольку фразеологизмы не могут быть переведены дословно (теряется смысл), часто возникают трудности перевода и понимания. Для того чтобы отличить фразеологизмы от других языковых единиц, в частности, слов и свободных словосочетаний, необходимо определить специфические признаки фразеологизмов.

Key words: phraseological units, literally, other language units, repetition, the integrity of meaning, consistence and stability

Ключевые слова: фразеологизм, дословный перевод, иноязычные единицы, повтор, смысловая целостность, последовательность и устойчивость.

Phraseology is a characteristic combination of words taken separately, which is unique to a particular language. In order to distinguish phraseological units from other language units, in particular, words and free phrases, it is necessary to determine the specific characteristics of phraseological units.

Repetition of phraseological units in speech as complete units. Fixed combinations exist in a language as a collection of previously formed language combinations that we must remember, just as we remember words.

The integrity of the meaning of phraseological units. Despite the division of the structure, the fact that they have a generalized-holistic meaning is usually a revision of the phrase based on a certain semantic content. Stable compounds, one of whose members is obsolete and not used in the modern language outside of this phrase, serve as good examples of the fact that the meaning of a phraseology does not consist of the values of its components. However, the speaker does not consider this word unfamiliar to him, because he knows the common, inseparable meaning of all phraseological units. Generalized - integral meaning are also expressions in which the relationship between the general meaning of a stable combination and the values of its components can be observed.

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Consistency and stability of the component composition distinguish phraseological units from free phrases. A characteristic feature of stable compounds is that, as a rule, they are permanent and structural, i.e. they contain certain words arranged in a fixed order. Interchange of the components of phraseological units is only in common language phraseological variants, i.e. in stable compounds that have the same meaning, have the same figurative structure, but differ in terms of lexical and grammatical content.

Equivalence of phraseology and one word means that the stable compound has a lot in common with the word. Like a word, this language unit is repeated in a ready form and is not created a new every time, has an independent meaning and grammatical connection, which means that the phraseological unit, like a word, belongs to a specific part of speech. Nominal phraseological expressions can be distinguished (a sparrow shot is an experienced person), adjectives (there are not enough stars in the sky - about an ordinary, unrecognizable person) verbs (to fall into a dead state - to remain in a difficult situation); adverbial (tirelessly, diligently, tirelessly), mixed (know ours! - about praising yourself). Many phraseological units correspond to one word (to wear both shoulder blades - to win). Stative phrases are similar to words in a syntactic task, because they play the role of an individual member of sentences. For example: Adam did not turn the grandson of Adam alone (M. Lermontov);

Separation of phraseological units is the fact that it consists of at least two verbal components, each of which is grammatically delimited as an independent unit, that is, it has a stress and an ending. This is the main difference between phraseology and word.

Phraseological image. It consists in the fact that many stable expressions not only call events, symptoms, objects, actions, but also contain a certain image. This is primarily due to the similarity and comparison of two phenomena, the meanings of which are formed on the basis of linguistic metaphors, one of which is the basis of comparison, and the other refers to phraseological units that are compared with it. For example, in phraseology, grated kalacha, that is, an experienced person who has seen a lot in life, corresponds to grated kalacha (one of the varieties of kalacha), which is rubbed for a long time before cooking. This creates the imagination of phraseology. Some phraseological units of the Russian language lack imagination. These include various semantically inseparable compounds, which include composite names and terms (such as coal, agenda, safety pin, glasses), as well as phraseological units that belong to the type of substance.

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