

THE CONCEPT OF PHRASEOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: A natural and essential component of language systems and cultures alike is phraseologism. It is also known as a phraseological turnover or speech turnover; it is a consistent grouping of words that is unique to a particular language and whose meaning is independent of the meanings of the individual words that make up the combination. This scholarly essay delves into the field of phraseology in linguistics, with a particular emphasis on the analysis of fixed expressions and their function in language. It explores the meaning, categorization, and importance of phraseological units in many languages, emphasizing their influence on communication and language comprehension. The goal of the essay is to give a thorough overview of phraseology and highlight its significance for both language instruction and linguistic research.

Key words: idioms, phrasemes, phraseological units, collocations, proverbs, phrase, idiom, word combination, speech, synonym, colloquial phraseology.

Phrasal verbs, idioms, and other multi-word lexical units (commonly referred to as phrasemes) are examples of set or fixed expressions in linguistics that have component parts that, when used separately, take on a meaning that is more specific than or otherwise unpredictable from the sum of their meanings. This field of study is known as phraseology.[1]

The study of phraseological unities is known as phraseology in linguistics. Phraseology refers to two things: 1) the total number of phraseological units in a language; and 2) the field (topic) that studies these units. Phraseology is derived from the Greek words *phrasis*, which means "way of speaking," and *logia*, which means "study of." Combining phraseological unities, which are word equivalents, forms phraseology. They are both structural and semantic inseparable word combinations. They possess various features of meaning and usage. Lexicology studies the content of vocabulary and phraseology studies the one of phraseological unities. The language unity in vocabulary is a word; however, idiom is a language unity of phraseology. The vocabulary of any language consists of words and idioms.

Phraseology resembles a picturesque gallery comprising the samples of eternal and marvelous customs and traditions of a nation, historical memorials, fairy tales and songs. Phraseology is not only the most colorful part of vocabulary, but also the most democratic layer.

Phraseology is a scholarly approach to language which developed in the twentieth century.[2] It took its start when Charles Bally's[3] notion of locutions phraseologiques entered Russian lexicology and lexicography in the 1930s and 1940s and was subsequently developed in the former Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. It became well-established in German linguistics starting in the late 1960s, though English linguistics also occasionally explored it. Over the past 20 years, phraseology has steadily advanced in Western European nations, including Great Britain. The European interest in phraseology is widespread, as evidenced by the regular conventions and publications of the European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX) and the European Society of Phraseology (EUROPHRAS). Phraseology scholarship is more active in Europe than it is in North America. Bibliographies of recent research on English and general phraseology can be found in

Welte (1990)[4] and were gathered specifically for Cowie & Howarth (1996)[5], whose bibliography can be found online and is a valuable resource for the latest works in the subject.

The linguist V.L. Arkhangel'sky depicts the features of phraseology system as following:

1. Phraseological system includes historical heritage and customs; it is handed down from generation to generation.
2. The volume of phraseological unities which set up the system is the result of improvement of language and speech.
3. Interrelation between the components of phraseological unities arise the phraseological system

Phraseological units are common terms used to describe the fundamental analytical units in phraseology. Phraseological units are stable word groups with fully or partially transferred meanings, according to Prof. Kunin A.V. "To kick the bucket (to die)," "Greek gift," "drink till all's blue," "mad as a hatter (as mad as a March hare)," and "drunk as a fiddler (drunk as a lord, as a boiled owl)" are a few examples.

A phraseological unit, according to Rosemarie Gläser, is a lexicalized, repeatable billexemic or polylexemic word group in everyday speech that has some syntactic and semantic stability, can be idiomatized, can have implications, and can serve as an emphatic or intensifying element in a text.[6]

Phraseological units can perform the functions of different parts of speech, for example:[7]

- noun (essential phraseological units): Kazan orphan, dog in the stable (dog in the stable); verb: to beat buckets, to drink to all's blue (to drink to a green snake), to drink smb. Under the table (to drink one), to light a candle at both ends (to burn the soul).:
- adjective: (adjective phraseological units): drunk like a violinist (drunk like a white, like a boiled owl drunk stuffing);
- word: have mercy on me! (like this!);
- envelopes (envelope phraseological units): one's cups (drunk), without fatigue; over the head and so on.

A Phraseological unit (PU) can be defined as a non-motivated word-group that cannot be freely made up in speech, but is reproduced as a ready-made unit. It is a group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced by examining the meaning of the constituent lexemes.

Phraseological units come in various forms, including:

- Idioms: Expressions with non-literal meanings, like:

The ball is in your court – It's up to you

Spill the beans – To give away a secret

Pull someone's leg – To play a practical joke

Sat on the fence – To be undecided

Once in a blue moon – Rarely

It's the best thing since sliced bread – It's really, really good

Take it with a pinch of salt – Don't take it too seriously

- Collocations: Words that frequently appear together, like "crystal clear" or "heavy rain".
- Proverbs: Traditional sayings with a moral or piece of advice, like "the early bird gets the worm".
- Formulaic expressions: Fixed expressions used in specific situations, like greetings ("hello"), farewells ("goodbye"), or apologies ("I'm sorry").

Different approaches of studying phraseology:

- Descriptive Phraseology: Focuses on identifying and classifying phraseological units, analyzing their structure, meaning, and usage.
- Contrastive Phraseology: Compares and contrasts phraseological units across different languages, highlighting similarities and differences.
- Cognitive Phraseology: Examines the mental processes involved in understanding and using phraseological units, exploring their relationship to memory, creativity, and language acquisition.

Phraseology has several features in linguistics:

- Understanding language use: Phraseological units are essential components of everyday language, contributing to fluency and naturalness.
- Cultural insights: They offer valuable insights into a culture's values, beliefs, and history.
- Language learning: Mastering phraseological units is crucial for achieving proficiency in a language.
- Translation challenges: Phraseological units often pose challenges for translators due to their cultural specificity and idiomaticity.

In conclusion, the concept of phraseology is essential for understanding the structure and function of fixed expressions in language. By examining phraseological units, linguists can unravel the complexities of language use and uncover the underlying mechanisms of communication. Further research in phraseology will continue to enrich our knowledge of language diversity and contribute to the advancement of linguistic theory and practice.

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