



## CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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### ABSTRACT

*This article analyzes the classification of phraseological units with examples. The authors also discuss phraseological combinations as a whole in order to derive the meanings of the composing words that are searched in the dictionary in the usual way*

**KEY WORDS:** phraseological conjunctions, stable collocations, units, combinations, phraseological expressions.

### DISCUSSION

Phraseologism (lexical unit, idiom, stable expression) is a stable phrase characteristic of a certain language, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of individual words. A particular concept in a language is not always conveyed in one word. Often, a verbal complex is used for this, which is a certain, more or less stable lexical combination of the so-called phraseological unit.

The concept of phraseological units as a stable phrase, the meaning of which cannot be deduced from the meanings of the words that compose it, was first formulated by Swiss linguist Charles Balli in the work *Precis de stylistique*, where he contrasted them with another type of phrase combinations with phraseological groups with a variable combination of components. Further V.V. Vinogradov identified four main types of phraseological units:

- Phraseological adhesions (idioms).
- Phraseological unity.
- Phraseological combinations (collocation).
- Phraseological expressions.

Phraseological fusion or idiom is a semantically indivisible revolution, the value of which is completely inevitable from the sum of the values of its components, their semantic independence is completely lost. For example, in English. to show the white feather - "accuse of

cowardice" does not hint at the meaning of the whole phrase.

Phraseological unity is a stable turn in which, nevertheless, the signs of semantic separation of components are clearly preserved. Such phraseological units can fulfill the functions of various parts of speech, for example: Noun: *угрызения совести; козел отпущения*; Verb: *принимать меры; бить баклуши*; Adverbs: *не покладая рук; очертя голову и т.д.*

Often, phraseological units appear as independent complete meanings that take the form of proverbs and sayings: To fall like hens in general; Get out of the fire and into the fire, etc. Phraseological units have varying degrees of fixation of their components; in some of them the components retain more or less semantic independence, in others this independence is completely lost, and all combinations are perceived as a single, indecomposable complex. From this point of view, phraseological units can be divided into three categories: phraseological combinations; phraseological unity; phraseological union. Let us consider each of these categories separately and outline the main methods of their translation into Russian.

Phraseological combination is a moving semantic complex, the components of which retain their basic meaning, but act in combination only with certain words: *Играть роль - play the role*  
*Иметь значение - has the meaning*



It's not possible to arbitrarily change the combination established in the language, eg: *Играть значение-play the role*

*Иметь роль-has the meaning*

At the same time, the phraseological combination is not a frozen complex and in some cases they allow synonymous substitution or replacement:

<i>To win the victory</i>	<i>Одержатъ победу</i>
<i>To gain the victory</i>	
<i>To achieve the success</i>	<i>Добиться успеха</i>
<i>To attain success</i>	

It should be borne in mind that each language has its own internal laws of word compatibility, as a result of which the components of phraseological

combinations are not always similar in English and in Russian:

<i>To take steps</i>	<i>не брать</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>предпринимать шаги</i>
<i>To pay attention</i>	<i>не платить</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>обращать внимание</i>
<i>Specific gravity</i>	<i>не специальный</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>удельный вес</i>
<i>Direct current</i>	<i>не прямой</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>постоянный ток</i>

The English verb to strike, for example, in various combinations is conveyed by various Russian verbs:

<i>To strike a match</i>	<i>чиркнуть спичкой</i>
<i>To strike the iron</i>	<i>ковать железо</i>
<i>to strike oil</i>	<i>найти (обнаружить) источник нефти</i>
<i>To strike hands</i>	<i>ударить по рукам</i>
<i>To strike the eye</i>	<i>броситься в глаза</i>
<i>To strike a flag</i>	<i>сдаться, капитулировать</i>
<i>To strike a mine</i>	<i>подорваться на mine, наскочить на мину</i>
<i>To strike a blow</i>	<i>нанести удар</i>
<i>To strike a bell</i>	<i>бить склянки</i>

On the contrary - various English verbs in different combinations can be transmitted by one Russian verb:

<i>To open a book</i>	<i>Открыть книгу</i>
<i>To unveil a monument</i>	<i>Открыть памятник</i>
<i>To discover America</i>	<i>Открыть Америку</i>
<i>To reveal a secret</i>	<i>Открыть секрет</i>

Summing up, we can establish that the meaning of the phraseological combination as a whole can be deduced from the meanings of its constituent words, which are searched in the dictionary in the usual way. When transmitting the

meaning of this combination in Russian, it is required to find an adequate expression in accordance with the generally accepted norms of the Russian literary language, while the translation can be done in two ways. Collocation

*They took necessary measures*

*Они приняли необходимые меры*

*The reaction took place immediately*

*Реакция произошла немедленно*

Phraseological unity Phraseological unity, in contrast to combination, is a fixed syntactic complex. The general meaning of unity (as well as a phraseological combination) is motivated by the meaning of the words included in its composition, but it does not allow either substitutions or substitution *To show one's teeth – Огрызнуться*

*To hit the mark -Попастъ в цель*

*The dictionary, as a rule, gives the meaning of phraseological unity. You need to find it by the main word that carries the main semantic load, for example:*

*He can hardly make both ends meet.*



*The meaning of this expression is found by the word end:*

*Он с трудом сводит концы с концами.*

*In some cases, the dictionary does not give meaning to unity; then you should translate it literally according to the component words, and then pick up the Russian analogue, for example: He lives at the world's end.*

Literal translation: He lives at the end of the world.

Analogs: He lives on the edge of the world. He lives with the devil on his own cakes.

She generally makes a mountain out of a molehill.

Literal translation:

She usually makes a molehill mountain. Analogs: She usually greatly exaggerates. She usually makes an elephant out of a fly.

Thus, you can set the following:

He put an end to his troubles

They met him half away in his question

She rides her hobbyhorse

Translation in such cases is not difficult.

b) The thought expressed by unity is conveyed in the Russian language by other graphic

Can the leopard change his spots?

East or west- home is best.

Translation in these cases is done using an analogue, i.e. expression that does not coincide in form and in figurative content with the expression of the original.

Phraseological expressions are phraseological phrases that are stable in their composition and use, which are not only semantic segments, but also consist entirely of words with a free nominative meaning. Their only feature is reproducibility, they are used as ready-made speech units with a constant lexical composition and certain semantics. Often the phraseological expression is a complete sentence with a statement, edification or conclusion.

Examples of such phraseological expressions are proverbs and aphorisms. If there is no edification in the phraseological expression or there are elements of understatement, then this is a saying or a catch phrase. Another source of phraseological expressions is professional speech. Speech stamps also fall into the category of phraseological expressions - stable formulas such as "all the best", "until we meet again", etc.

1) The meaning of phraseological unity, as a rule, is given by a dictionary; the search for meaning is carried out according to the word that carries the main semantic load in the phraseological group.

2) If the dictionary does not give the meaning of the whole unity as a whole, then its meaning can be established by looking in the dictionary for the meaning of each word individually, since the general meaning of the phraseological unity is always motivated by the value of its components.

3) When translating phraseological unity into Russian, two cases may occur:

a) The thought expressed by unity is also transmitted in Russian using the equivalent, sometimes with only a few minor deviations:

Он преодолел свои затруднения

Они пошли ему на встречу в этом вопросе

Она села на своего любимого конька

means, since its expression is based on a completely different image. This is especially common when translating proverbs and sayings:

Горбатого могила исправит

В гостях хорошо а дома лучше

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