

<https://doi.org/10.36719/2789-6919/38/49-52>

Sanam Pashayeva
Nakhcivan State University
senempasha2@gmail.com

Phraseologisms as an object of Linguistic Research

Abstract

This article examines phraseological units that reflect the national and cultural identity of the English people. The relevance of the work is related to the endless interest of modern linguists in the problem of the relationship between the language and culture of the people, in studying the problems of national-cultural specificity of phraseological units. The phraseological units of the English language are an image that reflects the uniqueness of the life of the English people in the process of development as a separate nation.

The purpose of the article is to show the relationship of phraseological units with the national character of the English and to show how phraseological units reflect the national mentality of the English people. In order to achieve the goal of this work, the following tasks have been set: - to study the theoretical opinions of linguists on the topic of phraseology; - to identify the phraseological units of the English language with national-cultural shades; - to analyze the phraseological units identified during the research.

Keywords: *phraseological units, relevance of the work, language and culture relationship, linguistic analysis*

Sənəm Paşayeva
Naxçıvan Dövlət Universiteti
senempasha2@gmail.com

Frazeologizmlər linqvistik tədqiqat obyektini kimi

Xülasə

Bu məqalədə ingilis xalqının milli və mədəni kimliyini əks etdirən frazeoloji vahidlər araşdırılır. İşin aktuallığı müasir dilçilərin xalqın dili və mədəniyyəti arasındakı əlaqə probleminə, frazeoloji vahidlərin milli-mədəni spesifikliyi problemlərinin öyrənilməsinə sonsuz marağı ilə bağlıdır. İngilis dilinin frazeoloji vahidləri ingilis xalqının ayrı bir xalq kimi inkişafı prosesində həyatının uni-kallığını əks etdirən obrazdır.

Məqalənin məqsədi frazeoloji vahidlərin ingilislərin milli xarakteri ilə əlaqəsini göstərmək və frazeoloji vahidlərin ingilis xalqının milli mentalitetini necə əks etdirdiyini göstərməkdir. Bu işin məqsədinə çatmaq üçün qarşıya aşağıdakı vəzifələr qoyulmuşdur: - frazeologiya mövzusunda dilçi alimlərin nəzəri fikirlərini öyrənmək; - ingilis dilinin frazeoloji vahidlərini milli-mədəni çalarlarla müəyyən etmək; - tədqiqat zamanı müəyyən edilmiş frazeoloji vahidləri təhlil etmək.

Açar sözlər: *frazeoloji vahidlər, əsərin aktuallığı, dil və mədəniyyət əlaqəsi, linqvistik təhlil*

Introduction

Language is a reflection of the history and culture of the people, and the changes in the life of the society are clearly visible in the phraseological composition of the language. Phraseology reacts very sensitively to historical and cultural events, brings to the speech of the native speaker expressions that influence the formation of a certain perception of the world. During the centuries-old history of the English language, its phraseological composition has included a large number of metaphorical and figurative expressions, which not only reflect various customs and traditions related to the culture and morality of the English.

A phraseological unit is an expression that is stable, lexically indivisible and semantically inseparable due to its composition and structure. The main purpose of phraseological units is to give special expressiveness and unique originality to the speech.

Research

The scientist offers the following definition of phraseological units: a language unit that is repeated in a completed form, consists of two or more emphasized components of a verbal nature, and is stable (ie permanent) in its meaning, composition and structure.

The vocabulary of any language consists not only of individual words, but also of stable combinations of words that serve as means of expressing concepts. Fixed, traditional repetitive combinations of words are opposed to variable word combinations freely created in the speech process.

These combinations are formed according to certain rules according to predefined syntactic models immediately before the speech act. At the same time, in terms of specific lexical content, from the point of view of using these specific words, all these combinations are arranged completely freely, depending only on the expressed idea and the described situation, and the desire. The speaker to highlight and highlight certain aspects of this situation. Local linguist V.L.Arkhangelskiy believes that "variable word combinations should be considered as speech combinations of linguistic signs – words" (Arkhangelskiy, 1978: 17).

In these combinations, the specific lexical composition of the whole combination, as well as the general grammatical model, are determined in advance. That is, they are already present in the memory of native speakers, so when these combinations are needed, they are simply removed from memory and not created again.

At the same time, the conditions that create stability may also be different. In some cases, stability arises from the presence of a single match, for example, chest is normally associated only with the word friend, and swear only with the word enemy. However, stability is often found in more or less different semantic isolation of expression, in one or another displacement of meaning (Makkai, 1972: 117). Fixed combinations with such displacement are called phraseological units, and the science that studies them is called phraseology. Because phraseology originated and developed at the intersection of such fields of science as psycholinguistics, stylistics and sociolinguistics, lexicology and semasiology, syntax and morphology. The theory of phraseology is one of the most important linguistic theories.

It is important to note that foreign linguistics is lagging behind in the field of phraseological research. You can name the fact that English and American linguistics do not even have a similar branch of linguistics. Many foreign linguists dealing with the problem of phraseology do not classify and analyze them, they focus on compiling lists of dictionaries and idiomatic expressions.

Phraseological theory was developed in the works of the outstanding Russian scientist A.V. Kunin. The basis of his phraseological theory is the development of the concept of stability of phraseological units - their main property, which was defined as repetition in the finished form in all previous theories (Kunin, 2005: 10).

According to the scientist, it is impossible to define phraseology as a linguistic discipline, as well as its boundaries, without developing the problems of continuity. A.V. Kunin considers the stability of phraseological units as a complex concept, their inherent immutability. A.V. Kunin gives the following definition of phraseological stability: "it is the amount of invariance inherent in various aspects of phraseological units, which determines their reproducibility in ready form and identity in all ordinary and random changes" (Kunin, 2005: 54).

In addition, A.V.Kunin proposed the method of phraseological identification, and also defined the subject of phraseology and the scientific principles of choosing the units of the phraseological dictionary, which is very important not only theoretically, but also from a practical point of view. One of the important moments in the description and study of phraseological units was the creation of a structural-semantic classification of phraseological units.

The phraseological concept of V.L. is very popular. Arkhangelsky touched on many important issues of the theory of phraseology. The scientist understands phraseology in the broadest sense of

the word as "that field of linguistics that studies combined or fixed syntagms in the form of word combinations and sentences" (Arkhangelskiy, 1964: 52).

In this concept, phraseological units-sentences are called "fixed word combinations", and phraseological units-word combinations are called phrasemes. Each scientist interprets the definition of "phraseologism" in his own way, based on his chosen approach to the study of phraseology. A.V. Kunin understands phraseological units as "fixed combinations of words with completely or partially rethought meaning" (Kunin, 1983: 89).

According to the scientist, the phraseological unit does not differ from the word in terms of its corresponding features, but he notes that the only difference is that these features are found in a word combination.

N.N. Amosova believes that a phraseological unit is a constant contextual unit with a stable lexical composition, the indicative minimum of which is necessary to actualize the given meaning of the semantically realized word and is the only possible one, i.e. constant. For example: "beef tea" - "strong meat broth"; "black frost" - "frost without snow" (Amosova, 2013: 58-59).

According to N.M. Shansky studies all fixed combinations of words in phraseology, that is, they are units equivalent to a word and units corresponding to a sentence in terms of semantics and structure (Shansky, 1996: 4).

The scientist notes repetition as a characteristic feature of phraseological units. Phraseologisms are important language units. From the semantic point of view, a phraseological unit is a single whole, that is, it is always equal to the sum of the values of all its constituent parts. An important dividing line between whether an expression is a phraseological expression or not. Also, we can call these word combinations not the fact that they are nominative or communicative units, but the conditions under which the expression is formed in the process of communication or is taken from memory as a whole.

D.E.Rosenthal, I.B.Golub and M.A.Telenkova (2010) identifies several characteristic features of phraseological units:

1. The complexity of the composition, i.e. they are formed using several components.

2. The stability of the composition, which means that it is impossible to replace at least one of the components with a word with a similar meaning, that is, instead of "the cat cried", it is impossible to say "the cat cried". "Disperse wisely", "disperse wisely". But despite this, there are variants of some phraseological units: "with all my heart" - "with all my soul", but even here their composition remains unchanged, that is, it is impossible to say "with all my soul" or "with all my soul". all my consciousness."

3. Semantic indivisibility of phraseological units. Their meaning can be expressed in one word, for example, "the cat cried" means "little".

4. The impenetrability of the structure inherent in many phraseological units. No additional elements can be included in them. For example, knowing the phraseology "to look down" does not mean "to look down". An exception is the expression "inflame the passions" - "inflame the deadly passions" where the clarifying element should be applied.

5. Fixed word order of phraseological units. This is characteristic of most phraseological units. "No light, no dawn", "blood and milk", etc. It is not possible to rearrange the components of expressions.

6. Stability of the grammatical form of the components of phraseological units. You cannot arbitrarily change the grammatical form in which each member of a phraseological unit is placed and multiplied. Therefore, in both cases, when replacing the plural form with a singular image, it is impossible to say "to beat the thumb" or "to grind the lasagna".

Phraseology, as a complex phenomenon in the language, occupies a special place in the structure of the language. The concept of a phraseological sign is based on the relationship between the signs of the semantic structure. Therefore, phraseological meaning is a more complex phenomenon than lexical meaning, it is "a combinatorial meaning in the sense that it is defined differently by the meanings of the components of phraseological units taken at the semantic level" (Arkhangelskiy, 1978: 11). Thus, considering the basic definitions of phraseological units, we can

take the following definition as a basis in this work. Phraseological unit is a fixed combination of verbal signs existing in the language, characterized by stability, significance and repeatability. A phraseological unit is semantically unified, regardless of the number of components, and performs the function of naming or expression in the language.

Conclusion

As a result of the review of the theoretical foundations of the study of phraseological units, a number of conclusions were reached: Phraseology does not have a clearly defined terminology. The criteria for determining phraseological units cannot be considered unambiguous. Many of them can be attributed not only to phraseological units, but also to other fixed units. The main and universal features of the phraseological unit should be considered lexical and grammatical composition, stability, reproducibility, emotional and expressive color, as well as a revision of the image.

In our work, we tend to adhere to the linguistic approach to the study of phraseological units, because a phraseological unit is a set of perceptions of the world and national culture from the perspective of language. One of the important features of phraseological units is figurative rethinking: a complete or partial figurative transformation of the meaning of the prototype of a phraseological unit based on semantic displacement. When revising phraseological units, the nature of the prototype of the phraseological unit, as well as extralinguistic factors that preceded the formation of phraseological units, are taken into account.

References

1. Amosova, N.N. (2013). *Osnovy angliiskoi frazeologii*. Knizhnyi dom «LIBROKOM».
2. Artemova, A.F. (2009). *Angliiskaya frazeologiya*. Vysshaya shkola.
3. Arkhangel'skii, V.L. (1978). *Semantika frazemnogo znaka*. Problemy russkoi frazeologii. Tul'skii gos. ped. in-t im. L.N.Tolstogo, c. 9-18.
4. Arkhangel'skii, V.L. (1964). *Ustoichivye frazy v sovremennom russkom yazyke*. Izdatel'stvo Rostovskogo Universiteta.
5. Vereshchagin, E.M., Kostomarov, E.M. (2005). *Yazyk i kul'tura*. Indrik.
6. Eliseeva, V.V. (2003). *Leksikologiya angliiskogo yazyka*. SPBGU.
7. Kunin, A.V. (2005). *Kurs frazeologii sovremennogo angliiskogo yazyka*. Feniks.
8. Kunin, A.V. (1983). *O frazeologicheskoi nominatsii*. *Frazeologicheskaya semantika: Sb. nauch. trudov*. s. 88-100.
9. Smirnit'skii, A.I. (1998). *Leksikologiya angliiskogo yazyka*. MGU.
10. Smit, L.P. (1959). *Frazeologiya angliiskogo yazyka*. UCHPEDGIZ.
11. Fedulenkova, T.N. (1996). *Problema sootnosheniya soderzhaniya i smysla v sovremennoi angliiskoi frazeologii*. Ural'skii gos. ped. un-t.
12. Makkai, A. (1972). *Idiom Structure in English*. The Hague: Mouton.
13. Nikulina, E. (2015). English phraseology: integration with terminology science. *Journal of Language and Education*, vol.1 (2), p.41-45.

Received: 03.09.2024

Submitted for review: 14.09.2024

Approved: 17.10.2024

Published: 30.10.2024