

*Мураталиева А.Ж., Тагайкулова С.А.***АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕГИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫК БИРДИКТЕР
ЖАНА АЛАРДЫН КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯЛАРЫ***Мураталиева А.Ж., Тагайкулова С.А.***АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ
И ИХ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ***A.J. Muratalieva, S.A. Tagaykulova***ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR
CLASSIFICATION**

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Бул макалада фразеологиялык бирдиктер жана алардын түрлөрү жөнүндөгү негизги маалыматтар каралган. Лингвистикада талаштуу маселелердин бири болуп тилдик фразеологизмдер болуп саналат, ал эми бул тилдик кубулуш өзүнүн актуалдуулугун жоготпойт, тескерисинче, ар кандай тилде аны пайдалануу улам жаңы жактары пайда болот. Тил илиминде фразеология контекстте сүрөттөлөт жана сөздөрдө колдонулат. Көпчүлүк учурда фразеологизмдер идиомалардын, татаал этиштердин жана лексикалык бирдиктерди типтүү пайдаланууну жана ырааттуулугун камтыйт. Фразеологизмдер лексикологиянын тармагында изилденип, азыр өзүнчө илим болуп изилденип калган. Фразеология сөз айкаштарды (фразеологизм, идиома) изилдейт жана сөз айкашындагы жөнөкөй сөздөрдүн маанисин фразеологизм түзөт. Кандай кырдаалда болбосун, кандай анализ жасабайлы, сөздүн маанисине көңүл бурат. Көрүнүп тургандай, фразеология процессине түрткөн сөздөр татаал семантикалык процесс деп эсептелет. Англис тилин үйрөтүүдө фразеологиялык бирдиктерди жайылтуу макаланын негизги максатын түзөт.

Негизги сөздөр: фразеологиялык бирдик, идиома, классификация, сөз айкаштары, фразеологиялык этиштер, жайылтылган сөздөр, лексикологиялык бирдик.

В статье приведены основные сведения о фразеологических единицах и их классификации. Одним из спорных вопросов лингвистики являются фразеологизмы, и этот лингвистический феномен не теряет своей актуальности, наоборот, его использование на любом языке все больше приобретает новые оттенки. В лингвистике фразеология описывает контекст, в котором используется слово. Это часто включает в себя типичные использования и последовательности, такие как идиомы, фразовые глаголы и многозначные лексические единицы. Фразеологические единицы появились в области лексикологии и в настоящее время подвергаются процессу выделения как отдельной ветви лингвистики. Фразеология изучает такие словосочетания слов (фразеологизмы, идиомы), где значение всего словосочетания отличается от простой суммы буквальных значений слов, составляющих фразеологизм. В любом случае любой анализ фразеологизма предполагает обращение к

проблеме его значения. Очевидный факт, что слова, подвергающиеся процессу фразеологии, включены в сложные семантические процессы. Цель состоит в том, чтобы выделить наиболее распространенные из этих фразеологических единиц для целей преподавания английского языка.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизм, классификация, идиомы, фразовые глаголы, мультислово, лексическая единица.

The paper gives basic information about phraseological units and their classification. One of the debatable matters of linguistics is phraseological units and this linguistic phenomenon doesn't lose its actuality, vice-versa, it being used in any language more and more gains new shades. In linguistics, phraseology describes the context in which a word is used. This often includes typical usages and sequences, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and multi-word lexical units. Phraseological units appeared in the domain of lexicology and is undergoing the process of segregating as a separate branch of linguistics. Phraseology studies such collocations of words (phraseological units, idioms), where the meaning of the whole collocation is different from the simple sum of literal meanings of the words, comprising a phraseological unit. Any analysis of a phraseological unit, anyway, involves an appeal to the problem of its meaning. The obvious fact that words undergoing the process of phraseology are included in the complex semantic processes. The aim is to distinguish the most common of these phraseological units for the purposes of English Language Teaching.

Key words: phraseological unit, classification, idioms, phrasal verbs, multi-word, lexical unit, collocations, English language teaching.

Learning English is widespread in our country. Good knowledge of the language, including English, is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. The knowledge of phraseology makes reading both journalistic and fiction extremely easy. Reasonable use of idioms makes speech more expressive. It can be said that phraseological units are sets of words which have lost their individual lexical meaning and have formed a unique semantic whole. Phraseological units are used to nominate objects or everyday events and to express the

speaker's attitude towards them or towards life in general. They have relatively constant composition, can be used in more than one situation and may add to the stylistic expression of language [7, 334]. The world of modern English phraseology is large and diverse, and every aspect of its research certainly deserves due attention.

Examples of the former are water under the bridge, punch-drunk, small beer, and of the latter It's no use crying over spilt milk, Good wine needs no bush, Life isn't all beer and skittles.

As you know, idioms arise from a free combination of words, which is used in a figurative sense. Gradually, the portability is forgotten, erased, and the combination becomes stable. In English there are the following typology of phraseological units:

1. Typology based on the grammatical similarity of the composition of phraseological units.

a) combination of an adjective with a noun:

Vicious circle-a vicious circle

The Indian summer- Indian summer

b) when translated into Russian, the combination of the noun in the nominative case with the noun in the genitive case:

Point of view-point of view

Apple of discord –apple of discord

c)the combination of the prepositional-case noun form with the adjective:

Be on a good footing-to be on a short foot with anyone

d) combination of a verb with a noun (with a preposition and without a preposition):

Come to one's senses- take on the mind

Cock one's nose- nose up

e) combination of a verb with adverb:

To see through somebody- see through

Fly high- be very ambitious

Get down to earth- come down from the clouds to the ground.

f) combination of a participle with a noun:

One's heart is bleeding- heart bleeds

2. Typology based on the correspondence of the syntactic functions of phraseological units and parts of speech with which they can be replaced.

a)nominal idioms:

Swan-song- swan song

(in the sentence, they perform the functions of the subject, the predicate, the addition; by the nature of connections with other words in combination, they can manage a member and be controlled);

b)verbal idioms

Hold one's ground – hold very firmly, do not give up their positions

(in the sentence they play the role of a predicate; in

combination with other words, they can be coordinated, managed and be controlled)

c) adjective idioms

in blooming health- blood with milk

(they have a meaning of a qualitative characteristic and, like adjectives, appear in the sentences as a function of the definition or the nominal part of the predicate);

In particular, Chernysheva I.I. phraseological units calls stable verbal complexes of various structural types with a single linkage of components, the meaning of which arises as a result of a complete or partial semantic transformation of the composition [32; 29] I. V. Arnold identifies free (a free combination) and stable (a set expression) word combinations. [3; 185] The former are studied in syntax. And the second in lexicology. The difference between them is explained by I.V. Arnold with the help of the following examples; She took several books- she took some books. She was taken aback she was amazed.

Another researcher Azarh N.A. treats phraseological units as combinations of words that exist in the language in finished form, reproducible, and not re-organized in the process of speech. [five; 21]. He distinguishes among other features the semantic unity of phraseological units. If we compare such units as, for example, to paint the lily. To pay through the nose. Dutch comfort. Baker's dozen with the usual or as they are called as opposed to stable, free phrases, we will see that the values of the formations in question are not equal to the sum of the values of their components: ~ a fruitless affair.

Akhmanova O.S. defines a phraseological unit, as a phrase, in which semantic monolithicity (wholeness of nomination) dominates the structure of the separate elements that make it up, with the result that it functions as a sentence as the equivalent of a single word [6; 503]

Academician Vinogradov V.V. phraseological units are understood as "stable" verbal complexes opposed to "free" syntactic phrases as ready-made language formations that are not created, but only reproduced in the process of speech [2; 7-8].

Nazaryan A.G. considers idiom as a separate unit of the language, characterized by full or partial semantic transformation of components [25; 51].

A.I. Smirnitsky characterizes the phraseological unit through assimilation, comparing it with the word. "A typical phraseological unit is likened to a single whole word by the fact that the relationship between its parts is idiomatic, thanks to which it has considerable semantic integrity and is included in speech precisely as a unit. It is important to emphasize that its parts refer to each other as components of a compound word, and in general the phraseological unit is similar to a word as a

lexeme, and not a separate form of a word. A phraseological unit, equivalent to a grammatically changeable word, is included in a speech, grammatically changes only in its one component, although both components of phraseological unities are grammatically formed: cf. Take care, take care, take care, take care, take care, take care, take care with the change of the first component of the phraseological unit" [29; 204].

The colloquial English language includes many phraseological units associated with hunting, horse racing, and pets: To dog the footsteps of- track down; to run with the hounds and run a double game; a bone of contention-apple of discord; horse-play- rough joke; to look the gift horse into the mouth; to put out a claw-show claws; to be as hard as a cat. Not all phenomena of nature are reflected in English idioms: there are so very few idioms related to forest, trees, and so on; a heart of oak is a brave man; the top of the tree-driving position; to be in the clouds soar in the clouds; That draw the long bow is greatly exaggerated; to hit (miss) the mark) to achieve (suffer) success; to try a fall- to measure their strength; to have the ball at one's feet- be the master of the situation; to get one's second -wind- second breath opened.

In conclusion it can be said that phraseological units are part of people's everyday life and they add to the vocabulary of the speaker. Teaching phraseological units in English develops the students' inner understanding of the language and improves their stylistic expression. That is why using idioms in class could be both educational and refreshing, especially when teaching difficult specialized terminology. Idiom is not only reflect the culture and life of a language, but also help to make speech more expressive and emotional. Phraseo-

logy is an extremely complex phenomenon, the study of which requires its own method of research, as well as the use of data from other sciences - lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history of language, history, philosophy, logic and country studies.

Opinions of linguists on a number of problems of phraseology diverge, and this is quite natural. Nevertheless, an important task of linguists working in the field of phraseology is to unite efforts and find common ground in the interests of both the theory of phraseology and the practice of teaching foreign languages*.

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