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## The Notions of Phraseology

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### Abstract

*This article meticulously delves into the semantic-structural analysis of the distinctive features exhibited by phraseological units in the English language. In light of the intricate and multifaceted nature of these linguistic constructs, previous research endeavors have predominantly centered on two fundamental aspects: the formation mechanisms of phraseological units and the essence of their content. The exploration of these phraseological units encompasses an in-depth investigation into their semantic and structural underpinnings. Beyond mere compilation, this study aims to dissect the intricate layers of meaning embedded within these units, shedding light on their semantic nuances, inherent structures, and functional roles within the broader context of the English language.*

**Key Words:** phraseology, phraseological compound, phraseology, fixed expression, idiom.

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The lexical richness of any language is enriched not only by the creation of new words, but also by the number of phrases and stable expressions, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The science that deals with the "world" with such stagnant compounds in the language is the science of phraseology [1]. Phraseology is a doctrine about phraseology, and this term was first used in 1928 year by Y.D.Polivanov: "I found it necessary to apply the term "phraseology", a special science that deals with the same relation to the lexicon as with what the syntax relates to morphology" [2].

In fact, phraseology for the last half century has become the focus of World linguistics.as a result of a number of monographic scientific research, its subject was determined, research methods were developed, and this science formed its place among other areas of linguistics. Currently, this term is used in two meanings:

1. Total of phraseological combinations in the language;
2. Field of study of unstressed phrases, science.

Extensive phraseological research based on the materials of many languages in recent years has defined phraseology as follows.

A fixed linguistic unit consisting of two or more components that have a holistic phraseological meaning is called a phraseology or phraseological combination (phrase). For example, in English a feast or a famine ["great luck or complete failure"]; think on one's feet ["think quickly"; "respond immediately"], put on the grill; be (all) at sixes and sevens; phrases such as set

on six and seven, set on cinque and sice are examples of this.

Balli was one of the first Western linguists to use the term phraseology in 1905. He interpreted phraseologies from a stylistic point of view as a unit of expression of language. Among the scholars who have studied phraseology in the twentieth century, it is worth noting the semantic classification of VV Vinogradov. The scientist made a semantic classification of Russian phraseology, and this classification led to the intensive study of phraseology in many languages. Special mention should be made of the theoretical and practical research of English phraseologists N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, German phraseologists I.I. Chernishyova, A.D. Reichstein, researchers of French phraseology M.I. Retsker.

Phraseology is a lexical unit like a word. Because they exist in a language like a word, they are a linguistic phenomenon, not a speech phenomenon. Just as a word has a lexical meaning, a phraseology has its own phraseological meaning. All the paradigmatic, syntagmatic features of the word can be clearly seen in the phraseology. However, phraseology differs from word and free expression in a number of ways. For example, phraseology is an element of the phraseological level, as a unit of the object of phraseology and phraseography. The components that make up a phraseology do not have a whole of meaning, they are just like words in terms of form and sound. The phraseological meaning of the components that make them up is a sign that is stable, more emotionally

expressive, and so on. Therefore, phraseological meaning differs from lexical meaning in several respects. Most phraseologies do not have an identifier, meaning that the meaning of the phraseology cannot be replaced by a single word, and this meaning can only be explained by a free phrase.

The scientific classification of fixed expressions in languages should, first of all, consist of the arrangement of terms given to phraseologies. Linguistics uses a variety of terms to describe stable expressions. This is due to the complexity of the nature of these stable expressions. They are semantically, structurally and functionally complex. Accordingly, phraseologies are classified on the basis of structural-semantic, stylistic, semantic, complex, colloquial syntactic function and other principles. One of the traditional methods of classification is the classification based on the structural-semantic principle. According to him, regular expressions are divided into pairs of words, idioms, wise sayings (aphorisms), proverbs.

A pair of words is a fixed phraseological expression consisting of units belonging to the same word group back and forth [again and again, consistently, to the smallest detail]; backward (s) and forward (s); dos and don't's [according to the rule]; between grass and hay; Examples of stable combinations such as open and shut [simple, uncomplicated] are pairs of words.

The term "idiom" is derived from the Greek word meaning real, original. Idioms are fixed expressions that are used to express events, happenings, and objects in an expressive way, the

meaning of which does not come from the sum of the meanings of the components that make them up, but from the new phraseological meaning. The meaning of some idioms can be expressed in another word, but the connotative meaning of the idiom, stylistic specificity is not fully covered by this synonym.

The main features of wise sayings are determined by their meaning, their international character, and their relevance to a particular author. Words of wisdom are aphoristic comments, slogans, quotes, quotes from the sages of the past, famous people of our time. These characteristics are the main criteria for their inclusion in the list of regular expressions. Although some of their properties become obsolete over time, they remain a stable expression in the language. Proverbs are also a type of phraseology that differs in form and content. Usually they are formed as a sentence structure and represent the wisdom of our wisdom. The common feature of proverbs and idioms is that, first; they have a structurally stable, general figurative meaning, as an independent unit of language. The four traditional groups of compounds analyzed above are based on a single principle, with pairs of words and proverbs differing in structure. The diversity of words of wisdom, both structurally and semantically, makes it difficult to consider them on the basis of any particular principle. In addition, a number of idioms in languages are not covered by this classification.

As we have already mentioned, VV Vinogradov's semantic classification based on Russian phraseology has played an important role in the

formation of the classification of stable compounds in many languages. More precisely, the classification created by the scientist proved that there are three groups of phraseologies in other languages as well [3]. According to this classification, phraseologies are classified as follows:

1. Phraseological confusions. This group includes language units that have a fully portable meaning, are semantically inseparable, and have a common meaning that does not derive from the lexical meaning of the components that make up the compound. For example, to kick the bucket, everything is at sixes and sevens = everything upside down.

2. Phraseological units. This group includes phrases that have a holistic meaning. The difference between them and phraseological confusions is that their common meaning can be derived from the meaning of the constituent components. For example, like a cat in a strange garret [feel uncomfortable].

3. Phraseological compounds. This group includes compounds that are partially figurative, have semantic motivation, and are syntactically identifiable. Components of such compounds can also be replaced by synonyms. For example, jerk (or snatch) smb. bald-headed [to be rude to someone, to take revenge on someone]; come (or get) down to cases [to begin doing what needs to be done, to move to work]; fix (or stop) smb's clock [mute someone]; be (or sit) on a cloud [feel very happy].

I.I.Chernysheva developed complex principles that take into account both grammatical, semantic and stylistic features of stable expressions. Thus, on

the one hand, it is possible to distinguish phraseological units from words, and on the other hand, it is possible to distinguish them from fixed phrases that do not have phraseological properties.

A regular expression must be at least two words long. In this process, the components of the phraseology may lose their ability to withstand certain changes, while maintaining their stability. Below we consider the role of words in the formation of phraseology:

He realized that ... he was sailing rather close to the wind financially... (Th.Dreiser).

he's sailing near the wind with those large contracts that he makes (J.Galsworthy).

He didn't buy a programme - they were asking a shilling each for them and a man must draw a line somewhere (J.B.Priestley).

He was drunk ... rotten drunk. A fellow's got to draw the line somewhere (A.J.Cronin).

Examples show that phraseological units are units that are readily available in a language. They have two or more components. As a result, phraseologies are considered to be a stable form in terms of their meaning, composition, and structure. As you can see,

1. Phraseological units are not created in the process of speech, but they are ready in the language;

2. The integrity of its components, the consistency of its structure and semantics are characteristic of phraseological units;

3. The components of phraseological units may have two or more main accents;

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| 4. Phraseological units are fixed compounds consisting of separate |  | parts that can be understood as words by the speaker. |
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