

## Phraseological Units of the Modern English Language and their Usage in the Speech

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### Abstract:

Unlike common vocabulary, which represents a very significant part of the English language and vocabulary, common phraseology, in terms of the number of units, occupies a modest place in the entire mass of English phraseological units. The given article addresses the term phraseology, types of phraseological units and their use in the speech.

**Keywords:** phraseological units, composition of a language, phraseological coalitions, phraseological combinations, vocabulary, lexicology, expressiveness.

Phraseology is the phraseological composition of a language, as well as the section of linguistics that studies it. Although phraseological units consist of several words, they are similar in meaning (the whole phraseology as a whole has meaning, and not the words that make up it) and use in speech (phraseology is one member of a sentence) to a word, therefore they are studied in the course of lexicology.

Unlike common vocabulary, which represents a very significant part of the English language and vocabulary, common phraseology, in terms of the number of units, occupies a modest place in the entire mass of English phraseological units. Functionally fixed phraseological units are stylistically heterogeneous: their paradigms differ in the degree of expressiveness, expressiveness of emotional properties.

The definition of the general character of phraseology was given by S. Bally: "combinations that are firmly embedded in the language are called phraseological turns." In his work "Phraseology of the modern English language", Shansky gives the following definition: "A phraseological turnover is a ready-made linguistic unit consisting of two or more stressed components of a verbal nature, fixed (i.e. constant) in its meaning, composition and structure." The linguist believes that the main property of phraseological turnover is its reproducibility, since "phraseological units are not created in the process of communication, but are reproduced as ready-made integral units."

Depending on the degree of motivation of the meaning of phraseology by the meanings of the words that make up it, and on the degree of their cohesion, the following types of phraseological units are distinguished:

### Phraseological splices

Phraseological splices are such semantically indivisible phraseological units in which the integral meaning is completely inconsistent with the individual meanings of their constituent words. The meaning of this kind of phraseological turns is as unmotivated and completely conditional as the semantics of words with a non-derivative basis, in which the sign underlying the name is no longer felt. This feature can be revealed only from an etymological point of view.

*For example:*

fooling around, to eat a dog, a grated roll, you can't see a thing, beat the bucket.

## Phraseological units

Phraseological units are also integral and indivisible, however, in them, unlike coalitions, their integral semantics is already motivated by the individual meanings of their constituent words. The indecomposable meaning of unities arises as a result of the merging of the values of the individual components of their parts in a single generalized-figurative semantics of the whole. Units are analogous to words with a derived basis, but here the derivation is not direct, but indirect.

*For example:*

go with the flow, no fish, no meat, take out the litter, from the hut, soaped his head.

## Phraseological combinations

Phraseological combinations are a type of word combinations that have a two-term structure and have the least degree of semantic soldering of components. As part of this type of phraseological units, their constituent components to a greater extent retain their verbal quality. One of the components has a phraseologically related meaning, the other has a free one. Analyzing the semantic properties of the studied phraseological units, we took as a basis the classification proposed by V.V. Vinogradov. Phraseological combinations are partially motivated; they contain one component used in its direct meaning while the other is used figuratively. In this group of phraseological units some substitutions are possible which do not destroy the meaning of metaphoric element. Phraseological combinations are such phrases in which there are words with both free and related use. Phraseological combinations, like words, act in a sentence as the main or secondary members of the sentence.

*For example:* break a rule, break a law, break a promise

It should be noted that phraseological units are considered the most difficult to translate lexical category, which is explained by a number of reasons. First, becoming components of a phraseological unit, words with a free meaning lose their semantics and acquire a new, related meaning. For this reason, for the translation of phraseological units, it is not enough just to choose a dictionary match for each component. Secondly, it may be difficult for a translator who is not familiar with the phraseology of the original language to recognize phraseological units in the target text, which will lead to a word-for-word or literal translation, and this, in turn, to a distortion of meaning and subsequent misperception of information by the target audience. It is also worth noting here that a translator who is poorly versed in the phraseology of the target language will also inevitably encounter difficulties. They will be associated with finding the equivalent of the original phraseological unit in the target language or the selection of an analogue. Thirdly, sometimes even if there is an equivalent phraseological unit in the target language, the translator needs to look for other ways of conveying meaning because this phraseological unit does not correspond to the context.

The study of phraseological turns and their classification allow us to solve a number of issues concerning significant units of the language as a whole, the nature of the lexical meaning of words, the ratio of syntactic compatibility of words and their meaning, various issues of word formation and etymology, stylistics of artistic speech. A comprehensive study of the phraseological system of the modern English language allows us to get an idea of their basic structural, semantic and stylistic types, to find out their origin. The features of functioning help to master the literary norms of word usage. It is important to study phraseological units from the point of view of their specific properties in a number of other significant units of the language.

One of the most characteristic features of phraseological turnover as a reproducible linguistic unit is the constancy of its composition. Given the nature of the composition of phraseological units, the following two groups of phraseological turns are distinguished:

- phraseological phrases formed from words of free use belonging to the active vocabulary of the modern English language:

*For example:* like snow on your head, after an hour on a teaspoon, a friend of life, take a look, green longing, stand with your chest, take by the throat.

- phraseological phrases with lexico-semantic features, that is, those in which there are words of related use, words that are outdated or with dialectal meaning: *For example:* goosebumps are running, I found a dumbfounded, a parable in the mouth, in the arms of Morpheus, upside down, doting, fraught with consequences, like chickens in soup, to smash to pieces.

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