

THE CONCEPT OF A PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT

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In the linguistic literature, various terms are used in relation to the unit of phraseology, such as phraseology, phraseological turn, stable combination, phraseological unit and others. The authors give various definitions and interpretations of the phraseological unit.

As V.M. Mokienko notes, "So far, even the criteria for determining phraseological units have not been established, there is no consensus of opinion on the categorical properties of these units. Such concepts as stability, reproducibility, idiomaticity are subject to critical revisions: their role in the definition of phraseology is either excessively exaggerated or unnecessarily minimized." (1, p.3).

Below we give a few definitions of the phraseological unit of different authors. "A phraseological unit is called at this stage of its historical development a constant combination of verbal signs: marginal and integral, reproduced in the speech of its carriers; based on the internal dependence of the members; consisting of at least two strictly defined units of the lexical level, located in a known sequence; grammatically organized according to existing models of phrases and sentences: having a single meaning, to varying degrees combinatorial in relation to the meanings of the combined elements, but stable in relation to the signified or expressed (1).

«... The phraseological unit, phraseology, phraseological turn, phraseological phrase, phrase in which semantic monolithicity (the integrity of the nomination) dominates over the structural separateness of its constituent elements, the allocation of the features of the object is subject to its integral designation, as a result of which it functions as part of the sentence as the equivalent of a single word" (2, 34).

Next to the word as meanings...

The phraseological unit expressively and emotionally colors the meaning of which it is the carrier, being like those lexemes that do not so much name a person, object, process or phenomenon, but paint or "call" them. Thus, the doctrine of the word is organically related to observations on the fusions of words, on phraseological units. These observations lead to the conclusion that in Russian language syntactic compound words ("speeches of phraseological fusion") and various types of stable phraseological units are widely distributed, which are separated from free phrases and adjacent to lexical units" (3, pp.23-28).

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A phraseological unit is understood as a relatively stable, reproducible, expressive combination of lexemes, which has (as a rule) a holistic meaning" (4, p 4).

"A phraseology is a special unit of language, characterized, like a word, not by a single feature, but by a combination of several features. Only in phraseology the totality of categorical features is different from that of the word. These features are as follows: a) lexical values, b) component composition and c) grammatical categories" (5, p29).

"A phraseological unit is a complex linguistic unit, the "set" of features of which is not unambiguous. It is often excluded by ten to twelve characteristics, the essence of which is reduced to semantic adhesion and indivisibility with the "external" separateness of the components of a given language unit. " (6, p.21).

"Until now, phraseology, constituting a part of lexicology or a kind of appendix to it, studies only certain varieties of combinations of words, the closest. Phrases of the first type (compound names) and phrases of the second type (they are often called idioms, idiomatisms, idiomatic expressions) form special units in the lexical composition of the language, which relate to phraseology and denote as phraseological units, phraseological turns or phraseologisms" (3, p.16).

"A phraseological unit is a linguistic unit of two or more words, stable in lexical composition and structure, in flexed morphological forms, possessing idiomatic, expressiveness, stability of general meaning" (6, p 98).

"A phraseological unit (phraseology), a constant or stable phrase combination, is a combination of words with a low indicator of combinatoriality, which is due to the structural and systemic features of the components or the special nature of the relationship of the phrase to reality, as well as a combination of these two factors" (7, p.65).

The phraseological unit is a stable formation. The most common understanding of sustainability is the interpretation of sustainability as reproduction in a ready-made form.

The stability of FE is based on its inherent different types of invariance, i.e. the immutability of certain elements in all regulatory changes. There are the following types of invariance or microsweetability: 1) durability of use; 2) structural and semantic stability; 3) semantic stability; 4) lexical stability and 5) syntactic stability, i.e. complete immutability of the order of the components of phraseological units.

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