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“APPROACHES TO CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS BY A.V.KUNIN AND A.I.SMIRNITSKY”

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Anstract: Phraseology is a field of linguistics that studies the current state and historical development of the phraseological system. The subject of phraseology as a branch of linguistics is the study of the categorical features of phraseological units.

Key words: linguistic universals, phrasemes, lexemes, non - motivated, idioms, equivalent, set expressions, function, characteristics.

Аннотация: Фразеология – это область Лингвистики, изучающая современное состояние и историческое развитие фразеологической системы. Предметом фразеологии как раздела лингвистика является изучение категориальных признаков фразеологизмов.

Ключевые слова: лингвистические универсалы, фраземы, лексемы, идиомы, эквивалент, набор выражений, функция, характеристика.

Annotatsiya: Frazeologiya bu lingvistikaning bo`limi bo`lib, u frazeologik birliklarning joriy holati va rivojlanish tarixini o`rganadi.

Kalit so`zlar: lingvistik universallar, frazemalar, leksemalar, idiomalar, majmuaviy ifodalar, vazifa, xususiyatlar.

Phraseological units are linguistic universals that describe specific ideas in short and colored way. Besides that, they basically specific culture, history, religious values and customs of countries in their language. It should be taken into consideration in utilization of phraseological devices that regular norms of the language have to be kept

A.V.Kunin describes term “Phraseological unit” in following way, Phraseological units are fixed combinations of lexemes with completely or partially rethought meaning. Fixed expressions such as, phrasal verbs, idioms, proverbs, sayings, collocations can be units of study area of Phraseology.

According to A.V.Kunin, phraseological units divided into 3 semantic classificational groups:

1) Ideomatic (phraseological units proper or idioms, proverbs which are either absolutely or partially non-motivated). For example, *to go bananas*, *lemon*, *to kill two birds with one stone*.

2) Ideophraseomatic or semi-idiomatic which have each literal and figurative meanings (set expressions with metaphoric meaning). Literal meanings are commonly determined in professional terminology.

For example, *chain reaction*. [1;29]

3) Non-idiomatic phrasemes which have literal meanings or phraseologically bound meanings. A.V.Kunin also characterized stability of all phraseologic groups as lexical and semantic. In case of lexical stability elements of phrasal expressions are totally or partially irreplaceable with bounds of phraseomatic equivalents.

Semantic stability is related to lexical stability of set expressions. In spite of some rare changes meaning of phraseological units is kept.

Syntactic stability. The characteristic features of phraseological units are: 1) ready-made reproduction; 2) structural divisibility; 3) morphological stability; 4) permanence of lexical composition; 5) semantic unity; 6) syntactic fixity.

A.V.Kunin defines phraseological unit as a stable word-group with wholly or partially transferred meaning. In short, the stability of phraseological units consists of the volume of different types of micro-stability that are characteristic of it.

A.I.Smirnitsky introduced classification of phraseological units according to their functional features. He describes phraseological units as replacements of their word equivalents. And as primary principle of phraseological units, he suggests term "semantic and grammatical inseparability" [1;26].

The term "semantic inseparability" implies that the denotational meaning belongs to the word-group as a single semantically inseparable unit and not to the components of the phraseological unit (*red tape*). The term "grammatical inseparability" implies that the grammatical meaning or, to be more exact, the part-of-speech meaning of phraseological units is felt as belonging to the word-group as a whole irrespective of the part-of-speech meaning of the component words.

A. I.Smirnitsky distinguishes 4 phraseological equivalents:

"A white lie", "a smart aleck" - Noun equivalents, "to take steps", "to break the ice" - verb equivalents, "in the long run", "for the time being" - Adverb equivalents, "on the ball", "below the mark" - Adjective equivalents.

The criterion of function has also considerable in this case. The main point is that one and the same word-group may have function in some cases as a whole group (a word equivalent), while in some sentences as a different groups with each word performing its own syntactic function. This means that structure of sentence is taken into consideration in usage of phraseological units or word groups. Take an example of "to take care". In sentence "She takes care her grandmother", "take care" is verb equivalent and serving as predicate. However, in "Great care taken to keep his mother happy" "take" is verb and has function of predicate and "care" is noun functioning as object. [1;27]

We have mentioned A.I.Smirnitskiy's classification and finally we are to add that it is divided into two elements: a) Phraseological units (stylistically neutral expressions deprived of their metaphor city or that lost it): e.g. to get up, to fall in love; b) Idioms (transfer of meaning, based on a metaphor): e.g. to burn the candle on both ends, to take the bull by the horns, etc.

In conclusion, we observed main points in versions of classifications of phraseological units by A.V. Kunin and A.I. Smirnitsky. It can be evident that

phraseological units can be classified to different groups according to functional and semantic features.

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