

THE CONCEPT AND CLASSIFICATION OF RESISTANT UNITS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: The article characterises the place and classification of stable units of the English language. It is noted that the most important of them is the systematization of stable units themselves, their semantic system. A number of researchers consider isolation of meaning and formal isolation of parts as the main reason for the transition of a syntactic group into a compound word. They do not distinguish between a compound word and a stable word combination, and do not reveal the semantic causes of isolation. The basis for the indecomposability of word combinations lies not in the presence of a single content underlying it, but in the nature of the relations between its constituent elements, in the analysis of the dominant and dependent members of the word combination. The analysis of the review of the linguistic literature on determining the place and classification of stable units of the English language has shown that there is still no unified point of view in understanding the individual types of stable word combinations. Sometimes different types of stable word combinations are disassembled without taking into account their diversity. The issues of phraseological classification are best resolved in the studies of V.V. Vinogradov, in which he divided them into three types. They are characterised by a common linguistic system and govern the mechanism of phrase formation in the language: phraseological fusion; phraseological unities; phraseological combinations.

Key words: stable units, English, classification, phraseological fusions, phraseological combinations, phraseological unities, word combination, compound word.

Introduction: The issues of the concept and classification of persistent units have been studied for quite a long time. But linguists have not yet come to a consensus on one point or another. The most important problematic issue is systematization of stable units themselves, their semantic system. The relevance of the work is due to the lack of consensus in the definition Concept, role and classification of stable units of the English language.

The main purpose is to give a brief review of the linguistic literature on the place and classification of stable units of the English language.

The following objectives are derived from the above objective:

1. To give a brief review of the works that investigate the concept of persistent units and their classification in English.
2. To define the role and place of sustainable units in the English language.

The theoretical significance consists in conducting a brief review of the linguistic literature on the definition of the concept and classification of stable units in the English language. The most successful classifications and definitions of these units are described.

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Practical value is determined by the fact that the results of the work can be applied in university theoretical courses on the English language and comparative grammar. They can also be used in contemporary English handbooks and terminological dictionaries.

According to the existing theory, stable units are used in a constant context, it is an unchanging combination of words that have a phraseological limited meaning [1-10]. The formation of stable units is served by the transition of a decomposable word combination (syntactic group) into an indecomposable complex structure. It is caused first of all by the fact that a word in a syntactic group has to be taken in its general meaning and not as a specific individualisation. Researchers believe that isolation is necessary for a syntactic group to become a compound word, i.e. the word combination as a whole must be isolated in relation to its constituent

The way the components are connected may not be used or may have disappeared in modern language; the parts of the whole may receive a development in which the whole does not participate, etc.

One of the first attempts to study stable word combinations and their features are the works of Ch. Bally [1], who is considered one of the founders of the theory of phraseology.

G. Paul, studying compound words and word combinations, pointed out a number of points that contributed to the isolation of the common word combination [4, p. 106].

However, he did not point out what grammatical and semantic processes are characteristic of such isolation of the word combination. Furthermore, he did not point out the distinction between a stable word combination and a compound word.

Some researchers consider the isolation of meaning and formal isolation of parts. They, without distinguishing between a compound word and a sustained word combination, and without revealing the semantic reasons for isolation, note the facts of orthography which may have conditional meanings. It has also been held that the main distinction between such groups of words is phonetic and formal, since as the closest unity is formed when they are related phonetically.

In the early twentieth century, the English linguistic literature defines idioms, pointing out their properties. It is noted that an idiomatic phrase can usually be translated. In an idiom, both the order of individual lexical elements and the logical emphasis of the whole phrase are usually fixed. Such combinations are called "formulas".

The most profound study of stable word combinations in domestic linguistics.

A.A. Shakhmatov classifies word combinations out of account of their constituent parts and determines the dominant and dependent elements. "collocations which from the point of view of modern syntactic relations are incomprehensible, but lexically quite free; collocations grammatically indecomposable, unmotivated. Word combinations that are indecomposable both lexically and syntactically from the point of view of modern language (after sleeves, headlong)" [9, p. 256].

In our opinion, the reason for the indecomposability of the word combination is not the presence of a single underlying content, but in the nature of the relations of its constituent elements, and in the analysis of the dominant and dependent members of a word combination.

In determining the place of stable word combinations, researchers distinguish:

- fused words, where orthography requires separate spelling, the complex of the combination remains unchanged (after sleeves, not working hard);
- fused utterances (petty scoop, rub glasses), in which the first part can be conjugated or inflected.

"If a phrase becomes the denotation of a single coherent concept, it, though it continues to retain the form of a phrase, it essentially becomes a single word. As an individual word tends to become a kind of label, so do some stable word combinations". [7, p. 58].



An idiom is defined as follows: a stable word combination, having an integral and figurative meaning. An idiom by its meaning is a lexicalised combination.

The attention of researchers is attracted not only by idioms, but also by other types of stable word combinations. "In a number of cases, verbs together with a direct or "In some cases, verbs together with a direct or indirect adjective convey a single whole concept. They retain their "They retain their semantic unity outside the structure of the sentence, but by the semantics of the verb itself" [4, p. 85].

V.I. Yartseva writes that "English has no direct complement, which is part of the transitive verb. The semantics of the main parts of the compound verb are shifted when the complement is transferred to the compound verb" [10].

Linguists point out that a compound verb can be decomposed into its constituent parts, but this would be an analysis of an expression, not a phrase. In a phrase, a compound verb is as indecomposable as a simple verb, and it also serves as a predicate. Attention is also drawn to verbs of a verbal nature, where each word is independent, retains its meaning but cannot be replaced by a synonym, they are differentiated from idioms, but often correspond to simple verbs.

The use and differentiation of sustained verbs varies from language to language. V.V. Vinogradov conducts a number of studies related to the classification of stable combinations. He proceeds from the position that "understanding of a word is acquired only gradually from the combinations into which words enter into a living language" [2, p. 102]. [2, c. 102]. The problem of the distribution of phraseological units is resolved in a completely new way in V.V. Vinogradov.

He establishes three types of main categories of phraseological units, which, in his opinion, are characteristic of the general linguistic system and govern The mechanism of phrase formation in the language: phraseological fusions; phraseological unities; phraseological combinations.

Phraseological fusions are regarded as absolutely indecomposable phraseological units. Their meaning is completely conditional and arbitrary, does not depend on the lexical composition and the components of the phraseological units themselves. of the phraseological units themselves.

There is no admissible connection between the semantics of the indivisible and the semantics of its elements. In the case of monophonicity with other words in phraseological In the case of monophonicity with other words, homonymic correlation is observed in phraseological combinations: to drink to give and to beat a balkhush.

The key reason why a free word combination turns into a phraseological fusion is the obscuration of the image as the semantic core phrase. For example, in Russian: to sit on a bean, not to blow a whistle, to eat a dog, behave like a cranberry, shit with two, do tobacco, to dot one's whiskers [8]; in English: to be neck and neck "be neck to neck" (compete), be all thumbs "be on your guard" (be awkward), one's fi ngers are all thumbs "one's fingers are all thumbs" (not hands but hooks) [3].

Here the object meaning of the word can easily be absorbed by the expressive emotional factor. Such an expressively coloured phrase easily turns into a phraseological coalescence.

Phraseological units. These are considered to be figurative units in which in which the meaning of the common is connected with some sense of the internal figurative basis of the phrase. Probable figurativeness is evident in them, and allegorical meanings are evident in them. In such combinations there are often noted comparisons of concepts, the presence of contrasts and parallels, which contributes to the preservation of internal form. There is also a weak sign of semantic separation of the components.

In Russian: to make an elephant out of a fly, to make an elephant out of a fire. In English: in the twinkling of an eye, get the upper hand "in the twinkling of an eye, get the upper hand". up" (quickly, in no time), to burn bridges "to burn bridges" (leave no back up) [3].



In such unities, each component is fused, subordinated to the hidden integrity of the common meaning. Replacing one lexeme with another synonym destroys figurative meaning of such a combination, because the essence of the whole here cannot into lexical components.

Phraseological combinations are the most numerous group of figurative units.

They are semantically monolithic units whose common The common meaning of which is motivated by the meaning of their constituent parts, i.e., phraseological combinations are semantic, their common meanings consist of the sum of the meanings of their constituent words. These phrases differ from conjunctions and unities First of all, they contain words that are both free, and non-free (phraseologically related) meaning, which is realized only in a certain lexical environment [6].

In such a combination, the lexical components are perceived as isolated, having independent semantics of lexemes. Some parts can be used in a connected meaning, may not always be independent, but they lose their semantic isolation and can be replaced with a synonym: in Russian: to break the nose, to smash the nose; to flail the tongue, to move the tongue; to wiggle the brain, to wiggle the brain; in English: a bosom friend "a bosom friend", fierce battle "a fierce fight".

The lexical meaning of each component of a phrasal combination is easily identifiable. Phraseological combinations are nonfree, stable, but still semantically divisible. An important place is occupied by the core word.

Exploring different ways of classifying stable combinations, V.V. Vinogradov analyses different types of word meaning in order to identify such categories of word meanings that underlie the different processes of phrase-formation processes. He elucidates the reasons for the links between words. Analyzing semantic functions of nouns, he proceeds from the different kinds of its syntactic use. This allows him to identify the reasons for the differences in the meaning of the noun.

O.S. Akhmanova applied V.V. Vinogradov's classification. Vinogradov's classification for English language.

Focusing on the specific problems of the English language, the author The author points out the difficulties of attributing to a word or a phrase such units, Such units as "writing table". O. S. Akhmanova does not think this type of declension is neutral, pointing out that it does not adjoin to any of the usual derivational categories. In her opinion, the main criterion is semantic in order to distinguish such types of compound word from free word formation.

Thus, the analysis of the review of the linguistic literature on definition of the concept and classification of stable units of the English language has shown that in the understanding of the individual types of stable word combinations there is still no unified point of view has not yet been reached. Sometimes different kinds of stable word combinations are disassembled without taking into account their diversity. The issues of phraseological distribution are best resolved in V.V. Vinogradov's classification. Vinogradov, in which He divides phraseological units into three types. They are characterised by a common linguistic system and govern the mechanism of phrase formation in the language - phraseological fusions; phraseological unities; phraseological combinations.

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