

## Peculiarities and Features of Phrasological Units

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**ABSTRACT:** Phrasological units are closely related to the interests and daily activities of people. Like no other means of language, they absorb history, since they describe certain customs, peculiarities of life and culture, historical events, traditions of the people, some of them may no longer exist and have been preserved only in the language. In this regard, the study of phrasological units does not lose its relevance. Despite the fact that phrasological units have existed throughout the history of the language, the phrasological composition began to be studied not so long ago.

**KEYWORD:** phraseology, phrasological units, semantic structure, composition, features.

N.M. Shansky believed that phraseology is a branch of the science of language that studies the phrasological system of language in its current state and historical development. The main task of phraseology, in his opinion, is to study the phrasological system of the language at the present time and in history, to study how it is related to vocabulary, word formation and grammar [Шанский 1996].

N.D. Fomina and M.A. Bakina write that phraseology is “a branch of linguistics that studies phrasological units, that is, semantically integral stable combinations of words reproduced in speech, like words, in a ready-made form” [Фомина 1985: 3].

According to V.P. Zhukov, phraseology is a special branch of linguistics in which semantic, morphological-syntactic and stylistic features of phrasological units are studied [Жуков 1986].

So, phraseology is a branch of the science of language that studies phrasological units, that is, semantically integral stable combinations of words, as well as their semantic, morphological, syntactic and stylistic features.

Let's consider what is attributed to the units of the phrasological level.

According to scientists, a broad understanding of the phrasological composition of the language allows you to include the following units in it:

1. Idioms are stable structural and semantic associations whose meanings are not divided into the values of its constituent components. In the sentence, they act as a single whole. Idioms appear with the help of idiom formation – a spontaneous process that is not focused on any regular semantic rules for choosing and combining words [Амосова 1963].
2. Phrasological combinations are stable turns, the general meaning of which depends on the meaning of the constituent words.
3. Speech stamps are stable formulas with stylistic coloring.

4. Proverbs are stable expressions, grammatically and rhythmically organized and are a form of folk art. Such expressions usually contain moralizing or warnings.
5. Sayings are stable expressions that reflect a phenomenon in life and are not a complete statement.
6. Winged words are stable expressions that have entered the vocabulary from historical or literary sources and have become widespread due to their expressiveness. Most scientists believe that the object of phraseology is, first of all, phraseological units characterized by a complete set of basic differentiating categorical features.

Phraseology is a special branch of linguistic science that studies the phraseological system of a language and semantically integral stable combinations of words.

Idioms, phraseological combinations, speech stamps, proverbs, sayings and winged words belong to the units of the phraseological level.

Phraseology refers to any stable phrase, the meaning of which cannot be distinguished based on the words that are in its composition. Phraseology is characterized by the following features:

- 1) they are complex in composition, i.e. they are formed from the combination of several elements that do not retain the meaning of individual independent words;
- 2) have semantic indivisibility, i.e. they have one undifferentiated meaning that can be expressed in one word;
- 3) have a constant composition (it is impossible to replace one or another component of phraseology);
- 4) have the impenetrability of the structure (additional elements cannot be included in their composition);
- 5) have a stable grammatical form, i.e. each member of a phraseological combination can be reproduced only in a certain grammatical form.

In short, phraseology is a stable expression, the meaning of which cannot be distinguished from its constituent words, constant in composition, structure and meaning and consisting of two or more elements.

There are various classifications of phraseological units: classification according to the degree of semantic unity, grammatical classification, stylistic classification, classification of phraseological units by origin.

According to the degree of semantic unity of the elements, phraseological units are divided into phraseological merges (idioms), phraseological unities and phraseological combinations. There is also a division of the phraseological fund of a particular language into native Russian and borrowed phraseology.

Borrowed phraseological units are divided into borrowings from Slavic languages and borrowings from non-Slavic languages. From the point of view of the structure, phraseological units are divided into phraseological units and expressions that correspond in structure to a sentence and phraseological units that correspond in structure to a combination of words.

From the point of view of grammatical structure, phraseological units are divided into substantive (nominal), verbal, adjectival, adverbial phraseological units and phraseological units of interjective character.

There is also a classification of phraseological units from the point of view of the grammar of the Spanish language: phraseological units are divided into significant and connective. In the expanded version of this classification, phraseological units are divided into phraseological units that cannot be used as a separate utterance, and phraseological units with a whole-predicative structure, characterized by stability in speech and implemented in it in the form of complete utterances.

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