CATEGORY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT

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Annotation. Onomasiological category indicates a degree of quality, a measure of quantity, in other words, calls the objective quantitative definiteness of a particular trait. In the present study, which is carried out from the standpoint of a discourse researcher, category of phraseological is understood as a semantic category expressing the measure of the total illocutionary power of discourse, the degree of expression of the intentionality of its participants. Until recently, the problem of phraseology remained the least studied in linguistics. An analysis of the existing linguistic literature has shown that questions relating to the intensity in the field of phraseology have been raised in a number of studies on the material of various languages.

Key words: material, studied in linguistics, phraseology, participants, system of means, method.

FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR KATEGORIYASI

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Annotatsiya. Onomasiologik kategoriya sifat darajasini, miqdor o'lchovini ko'rsatadi, boshqacha qilib aytganda, u yoki bu belgining ob'ektiv miqdoriy aniqligi deb ataladi. Diskurs tadqiqotchisi nuqtai nazaridan olib borilgan ushbu tadqiqotda frazeologik kategoriya deganda nutqning umumiy ifodaviy kuchining o'lchovini, uning ishtirokchilarining maqsadliligini ifodalash darajasini ifodalovchi semantik kategoriya tushuniladi. Yaqin vaqtgacha frazeologiya muammosi tilshunoslikda eng kam o'rganilgan muammo bo'lib qoldi. Mavjud lingvistik adabiyotlarni tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, frazeologiya sohasidagi intensivlik bilan bog'liq savollar turli tillar materiallari bo'yicha bir qator tadqiqotlarda ko'tarilgan.

Tayanch so`zlar: tilshunoslikda o`rganiladigan material, frazeologiya, ishtirokchilar, vositalar tizimi, usul.

КАТЕГОРИЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЕДИНИЦЫ

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Аннотация. Ономасиологическая категория указывает на степень качества, меру количества, иными словами, называет объективную количественную определенность того или иного признака. В настоящем исследовании, проведенном с позиций исследователя дискурса, под категорией фразеологизма понимается семантическая категория, выражающая меру совокупной иллокутивной силы дискурса, степень выраженности интенциональности его участников. До недавнего времени проблема фразеологии оставалась наименее изученной в лингвистике. Анализ существующей лингвистической литературы показал, что вопросы, касающиеся интенсивности в области фразеологии, поднимались в ряде исследований на материале различных языков.

Ключевые слова: материал, изучаемый в лингвистике, фразеология, участники, система средств, метод.

Introduction. In his work the study of the system of means of expression of a high degree of a trait, he devotes an entire chapter to a phraseological strengthening method. Observations made by a scientist show that the meaning of a high degree of a sign is realized by phraseological units either by comparison or by hyperbolization of a sign or action indicating the effect to which unusual idiom results in the

manifestation of this action or sign. "PU - potentiators endowed with the ability to inform about a high degree of a trait".

For the first time, the question of phraseology of the English language was raised in Logan P. Smit's work "English Idioms", which was first published in the works of "Society for Pure English" in 1922, and then included by the author in his book "Words and Idioms. Studies in the English Language "(" Words and Idioms. Studies in the English Language, "first edition in 1925). In it, we find the first mention of the phraseological units with the gain value.

Without setting himself the task of examining the specifics of these units, Logan P. Smith only states that there is a small group of phraseological units in the language — comparative turns with concentration value and lists them. An English scientist gives a list of 23 comparative units, as an example, we will give some of them: as a bit, as a bit like cross as two sticks.

Evidence of attention to the study of the problem of strength in the phraseology of the English language over the past decades is represented by studies, articles, and individual remarks that examine the structural - semantic transformations of phraseological units, their meaning, comparative phraseological units with the meaning of amplification, syntactic idiomatics, and the phraseological intensifiers themselves.

These transformations include: wedging in, replacing components and adding. Structural changes entail a change in semantics, because the wedging element becomes one of the direct components of the semantic structure of phraseological units and reinforces the meaning of a phraseological unit (Geraskina 1978). For example: in the phrase "a big bee in one's bonnet", increasing the value of the phraseological unit a bee in one's bonnet ("fad", "fad") is used to insert the adjective big. The meaning of the "mad as a hornet" zoomorphism is enhanced by wedging the number six in the phraseological units - mad as six hornets The "addition" method belongs to the same group of structural - semantic methods. Thus, the addition of the bureaucratic element in the red tape ("red tape", "formalism") contributes to the strengthening of the meaning of a phraseological unit Geraskina. N.Geraskina notes an important feature of these structural and semantic transformations: "Thanks to such structural and semantic methods, the expressiveness, and consequently, the influencing power of parliamentary speeches, is greatly enhanced".

A similar idea is contained in the work of A.F. Artemova. Studying the meaning of phraseological units and their pragmatic potential, it indicates the fact that phraseological units as a means of influencing the listener is not associated with any quantitative qualification of the phenomenon, but only with one that demonstrates deviation from the norm. The author explains this statement with the following example: Women jump to conclusion that men do not. The expression to jump to conclusion characterizes, as A.F. Artemov considers, one of the features inherent in women, who, unlike men, do not always come to the right conclusions and do not always think about the action being performed, often succumbing to any impulses. / to come to conclusion / to jump to conclusion can be interpreted in terms of the degree of measure as to come to conclusion very quickly [4: 75]. However, the phraseologism, according to A.F. Artemova, actualizes not so much the action "to arrive at the conclusion", as its high degree, and not so much the real action - "to come to the conclusion very quickly", as the idea of such an action. In other words, - and this is consistent with the dominant of our research - from the world of observation and indication, meaning moves into the world of imagination and experience.

I.Ya.Svintsitsky, exploring the phraseological means of subjective personality assessment, identifies a group of phraseological units with somatic components: eye, ear, elbow, eyebrow, etc., which are represented by the up + N.som model. and contain in the dictionary definitions semes: "completely", "very much", "deeply". They are used to reinforce positive and negative connotations, for example: "All the big capitalist powers were".

The syntactic idiomatics was considered in the works of G. Kirkhner and I.I. Turansky. In G. Kirchner in the work "Gradadverbien" we find the following list of expressions having the construction "good and + Adj. / Part. ": Good and angry, good and happy, good and angry, good and… good and good, good and ready These expressions reinforce the verb action or state .

I.Turansky identifies two more syntactic constructions: the construction "... and then some", the final

sentence and following the predicative or predicative group, and the construction "but + Adj.", Used separately and functioning as a verb adjunct. For example:He is a genius and then some.

Frank Sinatra is alive and living (Nilsen and Nilsen).

These designs, according to I.I. Turansky, are typical, first of all, for colloquial speech. Their main purpose is, as the scientist believes, in the intensification of the verbal action, the strengthening of the content of the state predicate. "The semantic content of the analyzed structures is equivalent to the content of the elativa" [46: 113]. Along with the study of syntactic means of phraseology, I. I. Turansky touches upon the question of comparative phraseological units (CFUs) that perform the function of amplification and suggests classifying them according to three principles:

I. According to semantic content, he divides them into four groups:

1. Structures in which the physical properties of inanimate objects serve as a basis for comparison: as light as gossamer.

2. Comparative structures based on comparison with natural phenomena: as free as the wind

3. Structures that include the names of representatives of the fauna, when the basis for comparison are the most typical traits, habits, way of life, dominant physical qualities: as slow as a tortoise, as obstinate / stubborn as a mule.

4. Allusions associated with biblical, mythological subjects and historical figures: as rich as Croesus.

5. Depending on the use or absence of alliteration, the class of comparative phraseological units is divided into:

1. CFU, in the structure of which the alliteration technique is used: as punch, as thick as thieves;

2. CFU without alliteration: as much as a lark, as black as a sin, as much as two peas.

3. Based on the correspondence or inconsistency of the Russian and English versions, the CFU can be divided into three subgroups:

1) demonstrating full compliance in the compared languages (to work like crazy - to work like crazy);

2) characterized by partial conformity (soft as wax, as soft as butter; cf.: as yielding as wax);

3) with the absence of any correspondence between the options under consideration (as dull as ditch-water — green boredom).

A very important remark about comparative phraseological units is made by AF Artemov: "comparative phraseological units, the imagery in which is not expressed so implicitly as in the metaphorical ones, perform a more increasing function. In other words, the enhancement function in them dominates over the emotionally - evaluative one that is also presented ".

Being part of the language system, phraseology contains in its composition a special layer of units which is formed in close interaction of three fundamental functions for the language: nominative, communicative and pragmatic. This is a phraseological unit with a pronounced pragmatic purpose, which are more likely to appeal to the emotional sphere of the human psyche and through it to the realization of what is happening through intentional experience. Consequently, a special place in the study of the problem of intensity in phraseology, perhaps, is given to the study of phraseological intensifier. Some phraseologists, however, express the point of view that all types of phraseological units are to some extent meanings, since compared to lexical units, the expression of the concept by phraseological means of the language "strengthens" the expressed, increases its expressiveness. In our opinion, this point of view is worthy of attention and further development. At the same time, we fully share the opinion of I.I. Turansky, who concludes: "Idioms, as the term itself indicates, are a very common means of utterances and, along with other means, occupy their definite place in the general system of forms, methods and representation of the category phraseology".

The postulate of F. de Saussure that language is a system of signs obliges to determine what the sign nature of the phraseological unit is, how it is "secured" and what is its specificity, which allows to assert that phraseological phenomenon special kind of signs that differ from both verbal signs and from the word combining function. The main reason for the lack of a sufficient number of studies devoted to the study of symbolic functions and characteristics of phraseological unit, in our opinion, is that the search

for signs of phraseology was not conducted "from the inside" of their own content side, predetermining how the sign relates to the world (its semantics in understanding Morris), and the relation of the sign to the speaker or speaker to the sign (his pragmatics), as well as the relation of the phraseological unit and its environment - the syntactic sign (Ch. Morris 1983). The transition to a new cognitive paradigm involves connecting cognitive science through linguistic semantics to semiotics.

The cognitive paradigm reinterprets the peculiarity of the sign function of idioms, the postulate of which became, as Telia writes, "a kind of common coin, accepted by virtue of its self-evidentness almost without proof". The only serious attempt to prove that idioms possess specific significant features belongs to V.L. Arkhangelsky. He thought to discover universal, peculiar to all types of phraseological units, specific signs. This led him to the statement that "as applied to the language system, the following constant properties of a phrase phrase can be specified (the term" phrase "refers to the terms established in linguistics to denote other units of the language:" phoneme ", "morpheme", "Seme»; the term "phrase" V.L. Arkhangelsky understood phraseological units with the structure of a word combination: the materiality of the shell of a sign (phonetically - auditory or graphic, visual); reparability of its integrands; the unity of the whole and its parts, combinatorial increments of meaning; the renunciation of the denotation and the possibility of a change of denotative attribution, to a certain extent, the arbitrary nature of attribution to reality at the speaker's will, the constancy of the combination of strictly defined elements for the expression of an invariant value, the fusion of the value corresponding to the fusion of the form; morphological - syntactic construction of a combination or sentence; units of phraseology and its rules belong to the language system; the presence of pseudo-labeling elements in the structure of the sign and based on this fundamental possibility of ellipsis, when the signal fragment performs the replacement function of the whole; the possibility of losing the internal form, the suggestiveness of a phrase and other signs ". And further: "Phrase signs are independent spiritual values. Like levers, they promote imagery and speed up thinking ". The scientist described in detail the specific features of the "phrase sign", the functions that the material envelope of this sign performs, are likened to levers that promote imagery and speed up thinking.

It is advisable to add that these "levers" should include the ability to express various kinds of attitude of the subject of speech to what is denoted, i.e. perform a pragmatic function. It would seem that the prevalence in the scientific literature of phrases such as "phraseological sign" or statements such as "idiom is a sign of a special property" indicates a solid foundation under the problem of phraseological semiosis. In fact, there are a lot of ambiguities and "white spots", one of which, in our opinion, is the sign specificity of the phraseological unit. If phraseological units have their inherent sign specificity, then it should be found not in their structural-semantic organization, but in what features are characteristic for the correlation of the "body" of a sign (meaning) with the meaning of the sign, but by V.N. Telia, are fragments of reality designated by him. In other words - the specificity of the phraseological unit as a sign should correspond to the specifics of what they are denoted by such elements of reality that only phraseological unit are "covered".

We mean everything that replaces the phraseological unit as a sign, unlike other signs. Thus, the nature of the sign function of the phraseological unit and their sign specificity lies in the type of the nomination itself.

The development of systemic sign properties and functions of phraseological unit takes place at the stage of potential phraseology and consists in creating the necessary level of sign redundancy. Redundancy is an absolutely necessary property of a language sign [10:98]. With a general semiotic approach to redundancy in idioms, it is important from the very beginning to distract from the meaning of excess, unnecessary, which this word is endowed with in everyday speech, and try to firmly link it with the notion of" repetitive replicable . A large role in this process is given to phraseological abstraction. Having not experienced the action of phraseological abstraction, the phraseological unit will not be able to acquire the necessary redundancy.

V.L. Arkhangelsky was also the first linguist who defined the essence of a phraseological abstraction: "If stable combinations and various kinds of phraseological couplings really exist as special language

units, distinct from words, freely organized phrases and sentences, then they must have the characteristics of a special language abstraction different from that observed in words. In the system of the variation method of studying phraseology, the author of which was a scientist, phraseological abstraction was assigned the role of a mechanism for distracting the meaning of phraseological units from the literal meanings of the components. In further development of the theory of phraseological abstraction, emphasis was placed on the semantic side of phraseological units. A.M. Melerovich connects this concept with the concept of motivation, noting that "phraseological abstraction is inextricably linked with the motivation of phraseological meaning" quoted in Kunin 1996: 158. According to the author of this quotation, under the conditions of precisely such a relationship between two phenomena between phraseological abstraction and motivation there is an inversely proportional relationship: "The presence of a certain type of motivation of phraseological meaning indicates the absence or incompleteness of the corresponding type of phraseological abstraction, and vice versa - the fuller the phraseological abstraction, the weaker motivation of the appropriate type «.

A.Kunin is the same opinion, he writes: "... the more complex the semantic structure of a phraseological unit is, the higher the level of phraseological abstraction and the higher the degree of unmotivatedness". Next, the scientist identifies four levels of phraseological abstraction: the highest, high, medium and low, and within the first two levels, the complete and incomplete degrees of abstraction are distinguished. According to the classification of the phraseologist, the highest and highest levels of abstraction are observed in FU. The highest level of phraseological abstraction is observed in most FUs, for example, such as, for example, as old boots, like blazes, as hell, like nobody's business and others. Already at the generation stage, as Kunin considers, the value of these FIs is completely abstracted from the literal values of the components of phraseological intensifier components. This is evidenced by the contexts of the first use of the phraseological intensifier data, in the analysis of which we used the data from the OED dictionary.

1. I fear your girld will grow as proud as anything.
2. He that will be cheated to the last, Delusions strong as hell shall bind him fast.
3. She sets her face against gals working in mills like blazes.

As the empirical material shows, already in early contexts, phraseological units matter "terribly, hellishly, devilishly, with all their might". Following the logic of A. Wezhbitskaya, who believes that "terrible" is like "very" in a square, phraseological units are often interchangeable with hyperboles.

Thus, the contexts of generating phraseological unit with the highest level of phraseological abstraction are hyperbolic expressions in which phraseological unit data reached a certain level of sign redundancy and received relatively context-free status. Such units are obviously formed with the predominant development of their classical sign functions, they are to a much lesser extent predetermined by configuration parameters.

However, the phraseological abstraction is associated not only with the diversion of the value of the phraseological units from the literal values of its components, but also with the diversion of the configuration of the playback of the phraseological units from the author's configuration. Studies have shown that the degree of phraseological abstraction of phi increases as the configuration of their reproduction is distracted from the contexts of their use. "The higher the degree of phraseological abstraction from the original context, the more significant and diverse the possibilities of phraseological units due to the realization of their internal semiological resources".

Consider the phraseological units as the day is long - terrible, damn, extremely, extremely and like wildfire - quickly, instantly. Initially, the phraseological unit as the day is long was used only as a part of Shakespeare as it was long, and the phraseological unit like wildfire was first used by William Shakespeare in combination with the predicate to burn. For example:

1. Beatrice:… he shows me where the day is long.
2." whose words are burnt the glory of rich-built Illion".

Gradually, phraseological unit data is abstracted from the contexts of their first use, i.e. from compatibility with merry and to burn predicates, the decay of unit compatibility led to the ability of

phraseological intensifier to be reproduced in combination with the most diverse predicates. For example:

1. They are quiet, peaceable, tractable, free from drunkenness, and they are industrious as the day is long.

2. "A real honest-to-god albino?" Shaw asked.

"As real as the day is long".

3. Next day word went around like the wildfire that Mr. Renny hadbeaten Jessica Brown for an inch of her life.

4. The report ... spread like wildfire through the town.

In the phraseological units group is distinguished, for which a high level of phraseological abstraction is characteristic. Such phraseological intensifier include the following phraseological units: like the devil, like the devil, like a shot, like lightning,like mad, like crazy, like a house afire, like one o'clock, etc. If at the highest level of abstraction there is no duplexity of phraseological meaning due to the rupture of the relationship between the value of the phraseological unit and the value of its prototype, then with a high degree of abstraction such a connection is always observed. The value of the prototype shines through the phraseological unit value.

How does the phraseological abstraction form the sign redundancy of the FU data? Even at the stage of potential phraseology, the considered phraseological intensifier, due to natural causes, are not stable and completely depend on semiotic connections in the context. Here, the comment by Kunin that the potential phraseological units can become phraseological units is important, because "whatever way the phraseological units arise, they must pass the stage of potential phraseological nature. This is the law of phraseology".

A potential phraseological unit can be defined as a language unit that has characteristics characteristic of phraseological features at the generation stage, such as stylistic coloring and metaphoricity. Thus, the aforementioned phraseological intensifier with necessity pass through a stage of potential phraseological character, at which they are included in the composition of utterances, which are metaphorical comparisons or metaphorical comparisons. Let us give an example that demonstrates the context of phraseological unit generation like one o'clock.

1. "Mr.Guppy and Mr.Jobling repair to the rag and bottle shop, where they find Krook still sleeping like one o'clock; It is a breathing pattern that breathes and breathes [70: 238].

As it can be seen from this example, phraseological phenomenon is a unit with a very high level of information content, i.e. unit, requiring for its understanding of compensation by means of context. Therefore, the value of the phraseological intensifier like one o'clock is duplicated by the part of the context to the right of the phraseological unit. At this stage, the phraseological abstraction mechanism begins to work actively, it provides the translation of combinations of words with potentially holistic meanings from one sign system (context) to another (language), i.e. provides distraction of the playback configuration from the author's configuration.

In the playback contexts of this phraseological unit, which are listed below, the phraseological unit like one o'clock (very quickly, instantly) is no longer perceived as new, i.e. having a more informative content, duplication in these contexts is not required. The sign redundancy of phraseological units is sufficient to reproduce due to the realization of its internal semiological resources. For example:

1. "Anything about the meeting, sir? Your speech must read like one o'clock "[73:.261].

2. I've been entertained by the admirer had I've been staying. ... The preacher tucked in the arroz like one o'clock.

As the examples discussed above showed, the action of a phraseological abstraction in the field of phi semantics is the semantic integration of the phraseological unit context. The most common method of integration is semantic duplication. According to A.M. Kaplunenko, semantic integration of the context of phraseological units is a preparatory stage of semantic integration of idioms. In the process of re-transformation of the components of the phraseological configuration, the phraseological abstraction works in the direction of increasing the redundancy of the phraseological intensifier value, gradually transforming it into a language sign with a predictable value. This is a manifestation of the semantic

integration of phraseological intensifier, stage of development, which is characterized by universal knowledge of the meaning of phraseological intensifier as a sign of the language system.

Thus, having considered these examples and having analyzed a number of others, we came to the conclusion that phraseological abstraction is a process of forming sign phraseological unit redundancy, as it translates contextual redundancy of phraseological unit into their proper phraseological redundancy, thanks to which pragmatic, semantic and syntactic phraseological unit parameters that determine their sign system - language characteristics. Consequently, a phraseological abstraction is simultaneously the result, since, upon reaching a certain level of phraseological redundancy, the phraseological unit becomes a unit of language. The redundancy, predictability of the basic parameters of a language mark is due to its reproducibility.

Reproducibility - regular repeatability in speech of language units of varying degrees of complexity, i.e. heterogeneous, different quality formations. The reproduction of phi in speech is a form of manifestation of their stability in the language, since stability and the reproducibility due to it cover all aspects of the phi structure. By definition of Kunin, "phraseological units are reproduced in finished form because they are stable formations".

The categories of sustainability and reproducibility correlate functionally as potency and realization. Stability, storage in the memory of speakers of a language of stable unity of form and content implies its reproducibility. Consequently, there is reason to consider the stability of phraseological unit at the level of reproducibility as a manifestation of the relative completeness of semiological processes occurring in phraseological unit, starting with its first use.

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