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PHRASAL VERBS AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

Summary

In the article, we touched on the problem of word combinations and came to the conclusion that in grammar, a word combination is a combination of no less than two full-meaning words given under the name of a characteristic characteristic of different systematic languages. The components that arise as a result of a special relationship to the structural-semantic integrity of the components as a result of objective reality can be separated and differentiated according to the degree of stability, as well as all word combinations, which are called phraseological combinations, phraseologisms or phraseological units due to their inconsistency. Both components of word combinations have a high association index.

An important type of fixed combinations in various system languages are phraseological combinations. Such combinations are formed on the basis of figurativeness - one or both of the parties that make up the combination are figurative.

It is clear from all the data that there is no change of form in the development from free compounds to permanent compounds. A fixed conjunction is a new essence of a word combination based on an old form. The fixed combination is formed and developed on the basis of whatever model the free combination base corresponds to.

It is clear from the results that the verb plays a special role in the formation of stable word combinations and in the enrichment of the vocabulary through imagery.

Key words: phrasal combinations, idioms, syntactic and semantic features

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Intradaction

Word combination - meaning and grammatical combination of two or more independent words. A word combination is a combination of words with other words according to the rules of adaptation with the same or different parts of speech, which usually occur between words. It is concluded that the key word is any part of speech with a whole meaning - verb, noun, etc. can be. Matching words is the potential for word combinations, and certain lexical meanings are closely related to the existence of words.

When studying word combinations, it is obvious that the ability of words to adapt to other words depends not only on the formation of this form, whether the part of speech belongs to one or another, but also on the lexical meaning. For example: a clever child, mother's lullaby, the fragrance of a mountain flower, loving the motherland, a soldier protecting the motherland, the honor of protecting the motherland, when you protect the motherland with honor, etc.

There are two types of word formations: simple word formations and complex word formations. Simple phrases consist of two independent words. For example: native land, excellent student, sea air, spring months, school years, school yard, passion for reading, reading a book, etc. Compound phrases consist of three or more independent words. For example: children of the ancient land, beautiful landscapes of the native land, martyrs for the freedom of the motherland, new interpretation of Fuzuli ghazals, etc.

Analiz

Phraseologisms are not any combination formed by the combination of two or more words, but are meaningfully whole, stable lexical composition, figurative meaning. Phraseologisms are different in meaning. They can be divided into several groups: somatic phraseology, zoophraseology, religious-mythological phraseology, customs and ceremonies, plant names, etc. Free or unstable word combinations are those combinations whose components have an

independent lexicon and are morphologically and syntactically divided into members. Such phrases are studied by the syntax department of grammar. Fixed or non-free word combinations are those combinations whose components do not have an independent lexical meaning (or rather lose it), and cannot be morphologically and syntactically separated into members. Such compounds are also called phraseological compounds or phraseologisms. As can be seen, many linguists prefer to study fixed compounds as a separate field, as opposed to free compounds. Even the linguist Sh. Balli also divides fixed compounds into two groups: phraseological units and phraseological groups.

The elements that make up phraseological units have completely lost their independence and are structurally and semantically interconnected and exist as a single unit. Although the words that make up phraseological groups are closely related to each other, they still retain their independence and do not become a complete unit. In fact, the famous linguist, feeling the weakness of his method, points out the impossibility of using this method to distinguish phraseology, that is, fixed word combinations from free word combinations.

Verb compounds do not differ in basic form from free compounds, the components of both of them are in the same grammatical position, based on the same grammatical connections. This is due to their origin. It has already been determined on the basis of materials of different languages that verb compounds are formed from free compounds.

These stages of development can be clearly seen when comparing free and verb combinations in modern languages. In this respect, the stable compounds themselves also differ from each other. For example, idiomatic expressions are more stable than other types of fixed compounds. Thus, although stable compounds are formed from free compounds, their degree of stability varies, and idioms can be considered the final stage of development in stable compounds.

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Although verb combinations are used in the language, they are similar to free word combinations, and both are formed from the combination of two or more lexical units. There are a number of combinations in the Azerbaijani and English languages based on the same model, which are used in the same form as both free combinations and fixed combinations.

Since the corrective nominative meaning (or meanings) of a word is formed in the language later, from the main nominative meaning, it becomes more pronounced and concretized, mainly within word combinations, ie in relation to other words. That is why in explanatory dictionaries the basic nominative meaning of the word is given first, and then its corrective nominative meaning is discussed. It should be noted that the nominative meaning of the word is also its figurative meaning, but it is mainly related to literary criticism. A word combination formed by combining words in basic or corrective nominative senses is called a free word combination. The combination of such words in a language is the object of grammar research.

As a result, we can say that both free and phraseological combinations are lexical and grammatical combinations of two or more independent words. Although these compounds are structurally identical, they differ semantically. Both compounds are used in everyday life, in speech, but free compounds are more preferred because they are formed during speech.

Word formations occupy a leading position in the comprehensive development of the language. For this reason, different types of word combinations should be studied and analyzed precisely. As Jackendoff points out, the importance of word combinations in linguistics is greater than their traditional interpretation and use so far. He believes that the number of combinations in the lexicon of the mobile is approximately the same as the number of ordinary words. Of course, as you can see, this cannot be

considered a completely accurate interpretation, because if we include even lexical combinations in the language, the quantitative identity will partially match.

A detailed description and quantity of the combinations in the language cannot be given with complete accuracy. Because many of these compounds are used in oral speech and their number is increasing. Phrases are found in all text genres and can cause significant problems in the development of natural language. The first of these is the problem of "overgeneration", which leads to the creation of word combinations in certain dialects that do not conform to the laws of the literary language. For example: telephone booth (american) or telephone box (british/australian). Sometimes, the full content of the language, but unpleasant, unacceptable examples appear: telephone cabinet, telephone closet, etc.

The second problem is the problem of "idiomaticity", which has no correspondence with the main meaning of the words in the compound. For example: kick the bucket (to die) Many treat compounds as "words with spaces" which have their own serious limitations. For example: a person who does not have enough knowledge about verb-compound formations can translate the phrase look up the tower in two ways: glance up at the tower or consult a reference book about the tower, but the combination look up the tower has only one meaning, not two, and that is to refer to the information book about the tower.

Finally, there is the problem of "lexical proliferation" of the latter compounds. For example: such combinations are often found in the form of verbs: take a walk, take a hike, take a trip, take a flight. Such combinations are difficult to learn and differentiate. In general, the problem of connections is not fully developed and has not been studied in detail. That is why for a comprehensive study of compounds, it is necessary to attribute their types.

Compounds can be broadly classified under lexical compounds and compositional compounds. Lexical units have, at least in part, special syntax or semantics and include "words" that are not used separately, and are finally divided into three groups: "fixed expressions", "semi-fixed expressions", "syntactically flexible

expressions". In speech, the compounds formed during conversation are syntactically and semantically composed, and they are found so often that they stand out. Now let's justify each category with language facts: fixed expressions.

There are a group of invariant expressions in English that do not follow general grammatical rules. These combinations include by and large, in short, kingdom come, every which way, and others. Some combinations whose origins are studied by many linguists and which are often found in speech are also included in this group: ad hoc (specifically, in this case) ad nauseam (to a disgusting degree), ad hominem (more emotional than conscious), Palo Alto (city name in California) Los Altos (city name in eastern California) and others. Fixed expressions are completely lexicalized combinations and are not subject to morphosyntactic change, species diversity (in short), nor internal change (in very short). If the approximate number of fixed phrases were determined, then the lexical properties of the phrases treated with "hoc" would be revealed. (Semi-fixed expressions)

These phrases have strict restrictions on their word order and content, but vary due to several forms of lexical variation (type diversity). For example: in inflectional forms, in the return form of variants, and in determinative selection. This allows them to be treated as a word complex as a separate part of speech that changes lexically in special cases. They, in turn, include various forms of nondecomposable idioms, certain compound names, and proper names. Nondecomposable idioms

Nunberg and others developed a special concept and idea of idioms called semantic compositionality and showed that the overall meaning of an idiom is related to its components. For example, the idioms spill the beans and reveal the secret (s) can be analyzed as follows: spill means reveal and the beans corresponds to reveal the secret(s). But on the other hand, the oft-quoted phraseological combination kick the bucket cannot be analyzed in this way. Based on the observation, it can be concluded that such a process of semantic decomposition or division is initiated by the idiom and is associated with the separate parts of its specific components and

is restructured as "semantic decomposability". (Compound nominals)

Compound nouns such as car park, attorney general, and part of speech are similar to indivisible idioms, meaning they are syntactically invariant units like indivisible idioms. Compound nominals can take a quantitative suffix, and the suffixes are usually added to the main word in the compound. For example: when the compound car park is used in the plural form, the plural suffix "s" is added to the second component, but in the combinations attorney general, congressman at large (congressman of a state) and part of speech, it is added to the first component. Proper names are syntactically very different. For example, in the United States, sports team names are usually based on the name of the organization or place names, such as San Francisco, which is a compound in itself, or the name of the place where the team is located is attributed entirely to athletes with numbers. (Syntactically-flexible expressions) Despite the fact that semi-stable expressions can preserve the main word order everywhere, syntactic variation is more common in syntactically quick expressions. We can see this type of variation in phrasal verbs, split idioms, and light verbs. Prepositional phrasal verbs (Prepositional phrasal verbs)

Verb + conjunction consists of a verb, one or more prepositions and an adverb. For example: write up, look up, brush up on, etc. They are either semantically unique, like brush up on, or break up -the meteorite broke up in the earth's atmosphere composition. Active prepositional verb phraseological combinations take a noun or noun conjunction either after the conjunction or between the verb and the preposition. For example: call Tom up and fall off a truck. In many of the effective forms of these compounds, the noun can be used both before and after the preposition. For example: Call Tom up or Call up. Even the prepositional verb can be used between the adverbial verb and the prepositional phrase in the passive forms of phraseological combinations. For example: fight bravely on. It can also be noted that it is impossible to define the lexical variants of effective forms of prepositional phraseological combinations as "words with spaces". It can even be noted that some synonymous

verbs are used with the same conjunctions. For example: call/ring/ phone + up. Decomposable Idioms.

Let the cat out of the bag and sweep under the rug are syntactically somewhat close to collapsing expressions. It is impossible to predict what kind of change it will undergo. Because each of the segmented idioms is syntactically variable to some extent, that is, it is possible to see only one unique syntactic feature in each of them. Instead, they appear as idioms composed of semantically related parts, they can only be defined by a semantic approach. Because they are syntactically different.

Decomposable idioms, such as "spill the beans and let the cat out of the bag" and non-decomposable idioms, such as "kick the bucket, trip the light fantastic" (to do) and shoot the breeze "is not easy to distinguish. Idioms that are generally difficult to understand and are not divided according to meaning do not undergo syntactic variation. For example: non-divisible idioms in the form of internal change: kick the great bucket in the sky or in the indefinite form: the breeze was shot cannot be used.

The only lexical change observed in undivided idioms is the addition of the suffix: kicked the bucket and the return form: wet oneself. Special verb combinations (Light verbs). These combinations are very different (for example: make a mistake, give a demo), and it is well known that it is difficult to predict which verb will be used with any given noun.

Conclusion

However, such combinations are sometimes claimed to be idioms: idiom is used in its normal sense, and the meaning of the verb is more understandable than that of an idiom. These compounds are subject to complete syntactic variation, i.e., indefinite form (e.g: demo was given), citation (e.g: How many demos did Tom give?) and internal change, modification (for example: give a revealing demo) is exposed. Institutionalized phrases. Although these compounds have semantically and syntactically specific structures, they are statistically different. retain their lexical meaning and structurally combine to form compositional compounds. If we look closely at this structure, we can see that the same

concept can be expressed in other ways. For example: Traffic director or intersection regulator, etc. Nevertheless, such an additional form does not exist, because the traffic light form is general and stylistically developed. Other compounds can be shown as examples of constituent compounds: telephone booth (or telephone box British/Australian English), fresh air, kindle excitement, etc. These compounds are subject to all syntactic variants.

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ФРАЗОВЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Резюме

В статье мы затронули проблему словосочетаний и пришли к выводу, что в грамматике словосочетанием называется сочетание не менее чем двух полнозначных слов, данных под названием характеристического признака разных систематических языков. Компоненты, возникающие в результате особого отношения к структурно-семантической целостности компонентов в результате объективной действительности, могут быть выделены и дифференцированы по степени устойчивости, а также все словосочетания, которые в силу своей противоречивости называются фразеологизмами, фразеологизмами или фразеологизмами. Оба компонента словосочетаний имеют высокий индекс ассоциации.

Важным видом устойчивых сочетаний в различных системных языках являются фразеологические сочетания. Такие сочетания образуются на основе образности - одна или обе стороны, составляющие сочетание, образны.

Из всех данных видно, что изменения формы в развитии от свободных соединений к постоянным соединениям не происходит. Фиксированный союз – это новая сущность словосочетания, основанная на старой форме. Фиксированная комбинация формируется и развивается на основе той модели, которой соответствует база свободной комбинации.

Из результатов видно, что глагол играет особую роль в образовании устойчивых словосочетаний и в обогащении словарного запаса за счет образов.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические сочетания, идиомы, синтаксические и семантические признаки.

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İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ FRAZAL FİLLƏR VƏ FRASEOLOJİK BÖLÜMLƏR

Xülasə

Məqalədə söz birləşmələri probleminə toxunduq və belə bir nəticəyə gəldik ki, qrammatikada söz birləşməsi dedikdə müxtəlif sistemli dillərə xas xüsusiyyət adı altında verilmiş ikidən az olmayan tam mənalı sözün birləşməsi başa düşülür. Komponentlərin struktur-semantik bütövlüyünə obyektiv reallıq nəticəsində yaranmış xüsusi münasibət nəticəsində yaranan komponentlər, sabitlik dərəcəsinə görə ayrılı və fərqləndirilə bilər, eləcə də uyğunsuzluğuna görə frazeoloji birləşmələr, frazeologizmlər və ya frazeoloji vahidlər adlanan bütün söz birləşmələri. Söz birləşmələrinin hər iki komponenti yüksək birləşmə göstəricisinə malikdir.

Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə sabit birləşmələrin mühüm növü frazeoloji birləşmələrdir. Belə birləşmələr obrazlılıq əsasında yaranır – kombinasiyanı təşkil edən tərəflərdən biri və ya hər ikisi obrazlıdır.

Verilənlərin hamısından aydın olur ki, sərbəst birləşmələrdən daimi birləşmələrə doğru inkişafda forma dəyişikliyi aparılır. Sabit birləşmə köhnə forma əsasında söz birləşməsinin yeni mahiyyətidir. Sərbəst kombinasiya bazası hansı modelə uyğundursa, sabit kombinasiya da həmin model əsasında formalaşır və inkişaf etdirilir.

Nəticələrdən aydın olur ki, fəlsəvi sabit söz birləşmələrinin əmələ gəlməsində, obrazlılıq yolu ilə lüğət tərkibinin zənginləşməsində xüsusi rol oynayır.

Açar sözlər: fraza birləşmələri, idiomlar, sintaktik və semantik xüsusiyyətlər

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