A special layer of language – phraseology подобрать другую тему научную,конкретно что будет рассматриваться в этом статье

Annotation

*The article deals with the subject and objectives of phraseology. Phraseology, as a special layer of language, is a set of stable expressions with independent meaning. It is noted that in modern English there are many phraseological units, the main function of which is to enhance the aesthetic aspect of the language. Many phraseological units arose in connection with customs, realities, historical facts, but most of the English phraseological Fund, one way or another, arose due to artistic and literary works.*

*Key words: phraseology, phraseological units по больше ключевых слов*

Аннотация

*В статье рассматриваются предмет и задачи фразеологии. Фразеология, как особый слой языка, представляет собой совокупность устойчивых выражений, имеющих самостоятельное значение. Отмечается, что в современном английском языке существует множество фразеологических единиц, основной функцией которых является усиление эстетического аспекта языка. Многие фразеологические единицы возникли в связи с обычаями, реалиями, историческими фактами, но большая часть английского фразеологического фонда, так или иначе, возникла благодаря художественным и литературным произведениям.*

Ключевые слова: фразеология, фразеологические единицы

Аннотация

*Мақалада фразеологияның пәні мен міндеттері қарастырылады. Фразеология, тілдің ерекше қабаты ретінде, тәуелсіз мәні бар тұрақты өрнектердің жиынтығы болып табылады. Қазіргі ағылшын тілінде негізгі функциясы тілдің эстетикалық аспектісін күшейту болып табылатын көптеген фразеологиялық бірліктер бар. Көптеген фразеологиялық бірліктер әдет-ғұрыптарға, шынайылыққа, тарихи фактілерге байланысты пайда болды, бірақ ағылшын фразеологиялық қорының көп бөлігі көркем және әдеби шығармалардың арқасында пайда болды.*

*Негізгі сөздер: фразеология, фразеологиялық бірліктер*

English has a thousand-year history. During this time, it has accumulated a large number of expressions that people found successful, well-aimed and beautiful. So there was a special layer of language – phraseology, a set of stable expressions with independent meaning.

Learning English is widespread in our country. Good knowledge не подходит эта фраза of the language, including English, is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. Knowledge of the phraseology is extremely easier to read as a journalistic and artistic literature. The intelligent use of phraseological units makes speech more idiomatic.

With the help of phraseological expressions, which are not translated verbatim, but are perceived reinterpreted, the aesthetic aspect of the language is enhanced. «With idioms, as with various shades of color, the information aspect of the language is complemented by a sensually-intuitive description of our world, our life».

The world of phraseology of the modern English language is large and diverse, and every aspect of its research, of course, deserves due attention.

Most of the phraseological units are borrowed from fiction, both English and other languages, and some FE что такое FE? have retained their original foreign language form. Borrowings are one of the main sources of replenishment of English phraseology. Especially numerous borrowings from English literature. There are some borrowings from the literature of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian and other languages. «The etymological side of the study of phraseological units largely helps to understand the culture and life of peoples who borrowed a particular phraseological expression».

Phraseology (Greek. phrasis – expression that the logos «doctrine») is a branch of linguistics that studies the fixed combinations in the language. Phraseology is also a set of stable combinations in the language as a whole, in the language of a writer, in the language of an individual work of art, etc.

As an independent linguistic discipline phraseology emerged relatively recently. «The subject and objectives, the scope and methods of its study are not yet clearly defined, not fully covered». Less than others developed questions about the main features of phraseological units in comparison with free phrases, the classification of phraseological units and their relationship with parts of speech, etc.

Linguists do not have a common opinion about what phraseology is, therefore, there is no unity of views on the composition of these units in the language. Some researchers (L. P. Smith, V. P. Zhukov, V. N. Telia, N. M. Shansky, etc.) include in the phraseology its stable combinations, others (N. Amosova, A. M. Babkin, A. I. Smirnitsky, etc.) – only certain groups. So, some linguists (including academician V. V. Vinogradov) do not include Proverbs, sayings and winged words in the category of phraseological units, considering that they differ from phraseological units in their semantics and syntactic structure. V. V. Vinogradov stated: «Proverbs and sayings have a sentence structure and are not semantic equivalents of words».

The tasks of phraseology as a linguistic discipline include a comprehensive study of the phraseological Fund of a language. Important aspects of the study of this science are the stability of phraseological units, the system of phraseology and the semantic structure of phraseological units, their origin and main functions. Especially difficult branch of phraseology is the translation of phraseological units, requiring considerable experience in the field of research of this discipline.

Phraseology develops the principles of allocation of phraseological units, methods of their study, classification and phraseography – descriptions in dictionaries. Phraseology uses different research methods, such as component analysis of meaning. On the basis of existing research methods in linguistics developed «proper phraseological methods of analysis and description»:

1. method of identification is the establishment of identities of words and syntactic constructions that make up the idioms with their free counterparts;

2. the method of application, which is a kind of identification method, the method is limited in the choice of variables, establishing different structural and semantic organizations of phraseology from combinations formed in accordance with regular patterns of choice and combination, etc.

Phraseology offers different types of classifications of phraseological composition of the language depending on the properties of phraseological units and methods of their study.

The subject of the history of phraseology is the study of primary, initial forms and meanings of phraseological units, the definition of their sources on all available monuments, the identification of the spheres of their use in different epochs of the language, as well as the establishment of the volume of phraseological composition and its systematic ordering in a particular historical era of language development.

Unfortunately, in the English and American linguistic literature there are few works specifically devoted to the theory of phraseology, but also in the available most significant works of A. McKay, W. Weinreich, L. P. Smith such fundamental questions as scientifically justified criteria for the allocation of phraseological units, the ratio of FE and words, the systematic phraseology, phraseological variability, phraseology, method of studying phraseology, etc.

The translation of phraseological units into English is a very difficult task. «Because of its semantic richness, imagery, conciseness and brightness, phraseology plays a very important role in language». She gives a speech, expressiveness and originality. Especially widely phraseological units are used in oral speech, in fiction and political literature.

Phraseological units are widely used in the literature of all styles. Without knowledge of phraseology, it is impossible to assess the brightness and expressiveness of speech, to understand the joke, the play of words, and sometimes just the meaning of the entire statement.

The works of the famous English classic W. Shakespeare are one of the most important literary sources in the number of phraseological units that have enriched the English language. Their number is over one hundred. A large number of phraseological units created by Shakespeare entered into General use, which indicates both the linguistic genius of Shakespeare and his enormous popularity.

We give examples of some of the most common Shakespearean.

1. Hamlet

- To be or not to be?

- To know a hawk from a handsaw

- Sweets to the sweet

2. Othello

- The green - eyed monster

- To wear one’s heart upon one’s sleeve

In addition to Shakespeare, many other writers have enriched the English phraseological Fund. Among them are mainly Alexander Pope, Walter Scott, Geoffrey Chaucer, John Milton, Jonathan swift and Charles Dickens.

Statements of other English writers usually remain quotations and only in rare cases replenish the phraseological Fund of the English language, entering into spoken language.

Many FE came to England from the United States. They refer to intra-linguistic borrowings. Some of these phraseological units were once created by American writers and are widely used in modern English speech.

The number of phraseological units borrowed from American fiction is not as large as the number of FE created by English writers.

Thus, the phraseological Fund of the English language is large. Thanks to the literary works of writers and poets, both in the UK and around the world, the English language now has a huge number of phraseological units. But we should not forget that from the history and culture of different countries in the English language also came a huge number of phraseological units.

Unfortunately, in modern English speech there is no use of expressions taken from the literature of Asian countries. Only phraseological units borrowed from the literature of countries, one way or another, geographically close to the UK, have become widespread. It should be noted that in the English language the number of Bible studies is especially large, this may indicate the religiosity of the British.

An important fact is that all non-English literary borrowings are complete copies from a particular language. In modern English, these phraseological units are not used in a foreign language. Therefore, we cannot speak here about the process of assimilation of phraseological units borrowed from the literature of different countries.

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