

Birth and Development of Phraseology as a Linguistic Discipline in World Linguistics

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Abstract: The present article is devoted to the study of the stages of history and development of phraseology in world linguistics, which contains culture-related information. It was divided into several periods according to Soviet, modern Russian and foreign scientists. They transmit significant information about the range of issues that arose during the study of typology of phraseological dictionaries. The theoretical part of this article deals with the problems of recording phrases and idioms in dictionaries. The investigation of the development phrases in phraseology helps to identify the specifics of understanding phraseology, history of phraseological dictionaries, and their use nowadays in world linguistics.

Keywords: phraseology, idiom, linguistics, history, development, dictionary, phrasal expressions, semantics, idiomatic expression.

INTRODUCTION The history and development of phraseology is closely connected with the works of former Soviet, modern Russian, foreign and Uzbek linguists as well.

In linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other types of multi-word lexical units (often collectively referred to as phrasemes), in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than, or otherwise not predictable from, the sum of their meanings when used independently. Phraseology arose in the 40-s of the 20th century in Soviet linguistics. Exactly, it found its reflection in the works of A.A Potebnya, I.I Sreznevskiy, A.A Shakhmatov, F.F Fortunatov and others. Sh.Bally made a great contribution to the development of phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics. It was he who was the first to formulate linguistic definition of the so called phraseological units, their classification. He defines the term phraseology, “The part of linguistics which studies related phrases” So phraseology got its status as an independent linguistic discipline in 40-s of the past century.

The interest in collecting and study of phraseological units arose long before the term phraseology appeared. The most familiar units, proverbs attracted attention of linguists. The conception in phraseological units with formulated in his works: “Pre’cis de stylistique” (1905) and “Traite’ de stylistique franc, aise”(1909). In his conceptions he took the the most important questions with principal meanings related to the phraseological units. These questions have not lost their relevancy today. In 1909, he drew his attention to the essential features of lexical compatibility: “Phrases can represent a different degree of solidity between two extreme cases, namely 1) when a combinations braks up immediately after it has been created, and the words that make up it regain full freedom to enter other combinations; 2) when words completely lose their independence and interconnected with each other, make sense only in this combination by virtue of the fact that they are constantly used in this combination to convey the same thought. From this two cases it is clear a mass of transient cases can be detected that cannot be accurately qualified”. According to the Sh.Bally, the equivalence of a stable combination of one word-identifier is a prerequisite for recognizing this

combination as phraseological. He weakened his position, since replacing phrases with a single word-identifier was not only difficult, but in many cases impossible. The linguist completely ignores the historical and semantic nature of the phraseological units which is a significant drawback of their methodology and so laid the foundations of synchronic phraseology.

METHODS. Differential-semantic and component analysis, as well as conceptual, comparative, distributive, transformational, statistic and linguistic methods were used to cover the research topic

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. In modern French, there is no clear consensus on the essence of the phraseology. So, the other linguist Maurice Ra, the author of one of the most famous phraseological dictionaries of the French language, defines the phraseological units as expression, *fac, on de parler*. Such a broad interpretation of the object of phraseology cannot reveal its essence and separate phraseological phenomena from nonphraseological ones. J. Maruso defines locution in a broad sense as a synonym for expression and in a narrow sense as “the union of several words that form a certain kind of lexical unit”.

P. Giro defines phraseology as “an expression consisting of several words that form syntactic and lexical unity”. He also considers: a) the unity of form and meaning; deviation from grammatical or lexical norm; b) special metaphorical meaning. This definition contains more detailed information about the essence of phraseology, but it does not disclose the true essence of the phraseology, since the characteristics highlighted by it characterize neither in aggregate nor in isolation this unit.

The views of Alain Ray, a prominent scientist with a wide linguistic outlook and extensive experience in the study of French lexicography and phraseography are of great interest for the development of the theoretical foundations of the French language. His ideas are set forth in a series of articles and are summarized in the monograph “Le lexique: images et mode’les. Du dictionnaire a’ la lexicologie”. He is one of the authors of six-volume interpretive dictionary of P. Robert and the most complete phraseological dictionary ever published in France.

V. N. Telia notes the tendency “to call by the term “phraseology” only combinations of idioms. Some linguists attribute to phraseological idioms and other phraseological combinations with rigidly fixed unit by the niche adhesion of components (cold war, German account) by referring to other types of combinations to usual-stylistic means or to typological lexico-syntactical constructions”. At the same time he states that disagreement in the qualification of phraseological units: “most controversial is the inclusion in the phraseological composition of the words, sayings and proverbs”.

The famous lexicologist-Germanist I. I. Cheryshev expands the boundaries of phraseology, defining it as a section of linguistics dealing with sustainable verbal complexes, and therefore included in the phrase German language: phraseological units themselves (three subclasses of stable verbal complexes of various structural types with a stable composition and a complete or partial rethinking of the semantics of constituents): -idioms or phraseological unity (ins Gras bei Ben-pham. “die (play in box)”; alt und jung- “and old and small”; hasslich wie die Nacht- “terrible as a mortal sin”); - stable phrases-mainly proverbs and sayings (du liebe Gute!- “God my; Wer A sagt, muss auch B sagen= Taken up for guzh, do not say that not duzh, etc”); - phraseological combinations-colloca-non-seriality (Kalte Miete- “rent of cost of heating”; blinder Passagier- “strawaway passenger, hare”);

The first printed collection-“Collection of 4291 ancient Russian proverbs” (M., 1770) was published by A. A. Barasov a famous professor at Moscow University. [C. И. Ожегов., 1974; 182] Nevertheless the most uncommon problems have not been generalized and substantiated in phraseography yet. Linguists have been creating mono-, diachronic-, and multilingual dictionaries collection and enrichment of expressive means, proverbs, sayings and circumlocutions since old

days. It is proved by the bibliography of Otto Moll's proverbs, which gives 9,000 names of dictionaries, collections, enchainment of proverbs, sayings and expressive means on the ground of Germanic, Romance, Slavic, Caucasian, Finno-Ugric, Turkic, Indian, Japanese and many other languages, which were published from XVI to XX c. (but some of them refer to the early periods from X to XII c). [Moll O. Sprichwörter- Bibliographie. Frankfurt/Main, 1958]

The widely known collections of M. I. Mikhelson's work was "Walking apart words in two additions also a collection of "Russian thought and speech", "Yours and Someone else" and "Experience of Russian phraseology" (the collection of figurative words and tales in two volumes). The bibliography includes 4000 names of proverbial-sayings in dictionaries in the material of European languages published in 1928 in London, then supplementary was published in 1967 in Lichtenstein. [Proverb Literature. A bibliography of Works relating to Proverbs : ed by Wilfrid Bonser, compiled from Materials left by the late T.A. Stephens. London, 1928; Krans Reprint Limited, Nendeln/Liechtenstein, 1967]

Investigation of expressive means and their structural-semantic and grammatical features in the specific chapter of linguistics was done by E.D. Polivanov, S.I. Abakumov, B.A. Larinov and L.A. Bulakhov, In the 30s of the past century two collections referring to phraseology were published by V.Z. Ovsyanikov and S. Zaymovsky. They have similarities to the M.I. Mikhelson's collection in some respects. [Zaymovskiy. S "Words in a figurative sense" Moscow., 1930] The book by N.C. and M.G. Ashukins "Words in figurative sense" occupies a special place, where classical means of expressions were taken from literary texts, historical documents and mythological events. This is the first collection with specific structure of "Words in figurative sense" of the Russian language. [Ashukin N.S., Ashukina M.G "Words in figurative sense" Moscow 1955]

The phraseological units whose connection with the meanings of the interpreted word is not obvious to be transferred beyond the limits of lexical values into a special section. The following can be the example of the Ushakov's dictionary. The interpretative dictionary of the Russian language edited by D.N. Ushakov puts forward the interpretation of phraseology as an independent task clarifies the circle of phraseology itself to a certain extent. The dictionary broadly includes such expressions in which the reference word to a certain extent to a certain extent, despite the peculiarity of the expression as a whole, can completely coincide with the meanings of the interpreted word.

"The phraseology usually starts where - writing is" said A.I. Asimov. Free lexical meaning of the word obstruct as the phraseological connection, become clear from all word-group when any kind of the word-group becomes repeated, known, or word in figurative sense. In such cases determination of the structural and functional image of phraseology displace and unite with indication of phraseology. From this point of view the volume of phraseology enlarges limitlessly including overwhelming amount of our vocabulary. Actually not only idioms, but also proverbs, sayings, the writer's aphorism, words with figurative meanings from the poems relate to phraseology.

According L.A. Bulaxovsky's "Idiomatic phrases are peculiar expressions of certain languages, which in their use are whole and uniform in meaning, usually cannot be accurately transmitted to other languages and require a similar stylistic colour when translated".

"Specifics of phraseological units, distinguishing their from the word, notes" A.I. Molotkov, "does not justify symbiosis in the lexicographic description of phrasemes and the word. In explanatory dictionaries, for example, phraseological units is artificially "tied" to a word or, especially, to some meaning nor in form actually associated with this word or with some meaning of it" [A.I. Molotkov The basics of Russian language phraseology. L., 1977, p239].

The difficulties encountered in compiling lexical dictionaries have led to the emergence of numerous scientific papers of principles of joint lexicographic processing of phraseological units and words in the materials of various languages. However, such issues as the criteria for the allocation of phraseological units, the principles of their selection and submission, as well as their not yet found features need scientifically sound and practically justified solution.” [Z.Ionikayte Phraseology in dictionaries Lithuanian language. Autoreferat cand. diss. Vilnius, 1963]

One of the most important points in the works of V.V.Vinogradov was the attitude to the role of monotonous average in the meaning of phraseologies that is to motivation. V.V.Vinogradov used well known criterion of the “non-removal” of the meaning of the whole from the meanings of the components of the combination of words in their usual meanings, but at the same time gave he pointed out a special role of phenomenon of motivation, which was reflected in his distinction of phraseological fusions and unity.[V.V.Vinogradov Selected works: lexicology and lexicography M.,1977]

According to V.V.Vinogradov, the related “lexical meanings can be manifested only in connection with a strictly defined circle of concepts and their verbal designations” [V.V.Vinogradov selected works : lexicology and lexicography M., 1977 p26]. The following years, phraseology passed an intensive period of its classical development, associated with the activities of learned phraseologists who listed themselves as a member of V.V.Vinogradov’s school (V.P.Zhukov, A.V.Kunin, A.I Smirnitskiy, N.M Shanskiy). The most important task of that school was to identify the lexico-syntactic differences between phraseological units and free phrases and the difference between the meanings of phraseological unit as nominative units of the language and the meanings of word. On this structural and semantic basis, the selection and classification of phraseological units were carried out, all words that are stably reproduced in the ready lexico-grammatical composition.

Idioms are literary untranslatable. This is their main sign. Therefore, the composition of idiomatic is unusually wide and contains all phenomena of the language, which are traditionally considered as expressive means. These are lexicalized combinations, which include phenomena defined by V.V.Vinogradov as phraseological fusions, phraseological unity and phraseological combinations, these are separate words with a portable meaning (For example –rabbit in the meaning of “stowaway passenger”), proverbs, sayings, language formulas, and “words with portable meanings” [A.A.Reformatovskiy entrance to the lexicology p 95].

“The separation of phraseology into separate volumes and its phraseographic separation from the word, wrote A.V.Kunin, is the natural result of the formation of phraseology as a scientific discipline and development instead of the theory of equivalence of a phraseological units as of words of the theory of the correlation of some types of phraseology with a word.[Kunin A.V] .

The most important point in the learning phraseology is the typology of V.V. Vinogradov which is based on the materials of the Russian language. According to the V.V. Vinogradov there exist three types of phraseological units:

1. The phraseological fusions or idioms unmotivated units acting as word equivalents
2. The phraseological unity motivated units with a single meaning arising from the merger of meanings of the lexical components
3. The phraseological combinations of turn over . in which one of the components has a phraseologically related meaning , which appear only in connection with strictly defined circle of concepts and their verbal designations.[V.V.Vinogradov selected works : lexicology and lexicography M., 1977].

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The status of the phraseological unit in the light of existing concepts can be the following:

Since such units are considered, which in their composition integrate significant units of the lower level, it becomes most important to decide to what extent individual elements of the phraseological unit lose their own meaning or in which of their values they are included in it. It should be noted that in linguistics there are three directions for resolving this issue.

Supporters of the first direction - O.S.Akhmanova, I.S Torptsov, A.II.Molotkov, Y.Y. Avaliani-argue that words acting as components of phraseological, lose their verbal sign, “cease to be words”, “become morphemes”, “lose substantive correlation of lexical meanings, grammatical categories” and “retain only their sound appearance” therefore, it is difficult to establish their participation in the general meaning of the phraseological unit.

Supporters of the second direction- A.I.Smirnitskiy, N.N. Amosova, A.V.Kunin, I.I.Chernisheva, D.N. Shmelyov. V.L.Arhangelskiy, R.N. Popov and others, - express the opposite of the first point of view. They claim that the words in the phraseological unit retain all their qualities, do not lose the status of the word, but they are “specifically used” and do not make phraseological units an “out-of-word” formation.

Thus, in the phraseological foundation of the language there are a wide variety of diverse phraseological units. As a part of some of word components it is lost, as a part of others- remains. This point of view is held by the representatives of the third direction, in particular V.V.Vinogradov. He argued that in the composition of phraseological fusions the components lose their lexical meaning, verbal individuality, in the composition of phraseological unity they act as words with a potential meaning, and in the composition of phraseological combinations the meaning of the word is poorly complicated. It really denies the multi-moral nature of the phraseological unit of the language, and the status of the word in their composition should be decided differently with respect to the different phraseological units of the language. [M.I.Umarkhodzhaev Basics of phraseography. Tashkent 1983 p 24-26]

In this respect professor Sh. Rahmatullayev’s dictionary “Explanatory dictionary of the phraseological units of Uzbek language” (1978) deserves attention. The bases of the dictionary is made up of the active units that often occur in speech. The number of the passive units in very few in the dictionary. In the introductory part of the dictionary the author differentiates formal and contential plans in phraseological units. Alongside, the author speaks of polysemantic nature of phraseological units. Accordingly, they can express two, three, four, five etc. meanings: “бошга қилич келса” means one, ақл(и) етади, қўлга олмақ four meanings.

Professor Sh.Rakhmatullayev, while writing on a phraseological antonymy, says that this phenomenon is based on the semantic relations within phraseological units. If, he writes, the phraseological unit is a polysemantic one, then each of the meanings may or may not have an antonym бошини хам қилди- бошини кутарди, бош чайқади- бошиниб сарак-сарак қилди. etc.

The issues of phraseological antonymy, was also in the center of intention of the linguist. In such cases, he thinks lexical components can be of two types: one in which only one component can be a homonym (ўнг келмоқ-ўнг келмоқ), and the one in which components of both units will be the same (дам бермоқ (дам ҳаво ел))- дам бермоқ (дам 2 -истирохат).

According to the author, the structures of phraseological units can be equal to the word combination or to the sentence (кўз ўнгида, кўзини бурмоқ, кўзи етди, қулоғи қар). Like other language units, phraseological units may have a variant or variants. On the bases of the classification lies 4 major principles, suggested by the author [Rahmatullayev, 1978, 4-15]

CONCLUSION. Concluding the paper we come to the conclusion that phraseology is an independent branch of linguistics, the objects of the study being phraseological units and pragmies (proverbs, sayings etc). About hundred years history of this scientific discipline tells us on the paradigms, the authors of those paradigms, helps us to choose the right directions in the study of phraseological units in modern phraseology. Despite the fact that exist a great number of theoretical studies, a number of issues of the discipline are still remaining disputable.

We know that the basic units of analysis in phraseology are often referred to as phrasemes or phraseological units. Phraseological units are (according to Prof. Kunin A.V.) stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings ("to kick the bucket", "Greek gift", "drink till all's blue", "drunk as a fiddler (drunk as a lord, as a boiled owl)", "as mad as a hatter (as a march hare)"). According to Rosemarie Gläser, a phraseological unit is a lexicalized, reproducible billexemic or polylexemic word group in common use, which has relative syntactic and semantic stability, may be idiomatized, may carry connotations, and may have an emphatic or intensifying function in a text.

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