

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

- Phraseology as the branch of Linguistics. The problem of terminology
- Definition of phraseological units. Criteria for phraseological units
- Three approaches towards the study of phraseological units
- Classification of phraseological units

Phraseology as the branch of Linguistics

- appeared in the 1940s
- studies phraseological units of the language

Object of Phraseology

- phraseological units, their nature, the way they function in speech

Problem of terminology

- set expression
- idiom
- set phrase
- fixed word-groups
- word-equivalent
- phraseological unit

Problem of terminology

- **set phrase** – implies that the basic criterion of differentiation is stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word-groups (I.V. Arnold)

Problem of terminology

- **idiom** – implies that the essential feature of the linguistic units is idiomacity or lack of motivation
(English and American linguists)

Problem of terminology

- **word-equivalent** – stresses semantic and functional inseparability of certain word-groups, their aptness to function in speech as single words (A.I.Smirnitsky)

Problem of terminology

- **phraseological unit** – the most acceptable by Russian linguists
- **phraseological units**
 1. are not always stable (like set expressions)
 2. not always equivalent to one word (like word-equivalents)
 3. not always idiomatic (like idioms), may be only partially motivated

Phraseological Units

- non-motivated word-groups
- cannot be freely made up in speech
- reproduced as ready-made units
- structurally stable
- possess stability of lexical components
- reproduced as single unchangeable collocations

Phraseological Units

- *e.g. red (blue, white, etc) flower*
BUT *red tape ≠ blue tape*
- *red flower – red flowers*
BUT *red tape ≠ red tapes*

Phraseological Units

- Denotational meaning belongs to a whole phrase as a single inseparable unit

e.g. *apple sauce* - *nonsense*

- Connotational meaning belongs to the whole word-group

e.g. *old boy*

Phraseological Unit

- a stable word-group characterized by a completely or partially transferred meaning (A.V. Koonin)

Criteria to distinguish free-word groups from phraseological units

- semantic criterion
- structural criterion

Semantic criterion

- **free word-groups-**
each meaningful
component stands
for a separate
concept
e.g. a red flower
- **phraseological
units** – convey a
single concept
e.g. red tape

Semantic criterion

- Phraseological units are characterized by different degrees of semantic change:
 1. semantic change may affect the whole word-group (“complete transferred meaning”) e.g. *to skate on thin ice (to take risks)*, *to have one’s heart in one’s boots (to be anxious about smth.)*

Semantic criterion

2. semantic change may affect only one of the components of a word-group (“partially transferred meaning”)

e.g. to fall in love, small talk, to talk shop

Structural Criterion: restriction in substitution

- **free word-groups** – components may be changed
e.g. The cargo ship/vessel is carrying coal to Liverpool/ Manchester
- **phraseological units** – no word can be replaced without destroying the sense
e.g. to carry coals to Newcastle

Structural Criterion: introducing additional components

- **free word-groups** – change can be made without affecting the general meaning
e.g. The big ship is carrying a large cargo of coal to the port of Liverpool
- **phraseological units** – no additional components can be introduced
e.g. the white elephant
– **NOT** *the big white elephant*

Structural Criterion: grammatical invariability

- **free word-groups** –
*e.g. red flower – red
flowers*
- **phraseological
units**
*e.g. to find fault with
smb. **NOT** to find
faults with smb.*

Features of Phraseological Units

- semantic and structural stability
- idiomacity (lack of motivation)
- ready-madeness
- the most common structure:
verb +object
- formed from free word
combinations

Approaches to the Study of Phraseological Units

- semantic
- functional
- contextual

Semantic Approach

- phraseological units are non-motivated (idiomaticity)
- phraseological units are opposed to free-word combinations which are completely motivated

Functional Approach

- phraseological units are specific word-groups functioning like word-equivalents
- like words they possess structural and semantic inseparability

Contextual Approach

- phraseological units are used in specific contexts – non-variable, or “fixed”
- non-variability is a stability of the lexical components within the semantic structure

Classifications of Phraseological Units

1. Classifications based on a **semantic approach**
 - semantic classification - according to the degree of motivation (V.V. Vinogradov)
 - structural classification – based on the ability to perform the same syntactical functions as words
 - structural-semantic classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

Classifications of Phraseological Units

2. Classification based on a **functional approach**

- structural-semantic classification (A.V. Koonin)

3. Classification based on a **contextual approach**

- classification by N.N. Amosova

V.V. Vinogradov's Classification

- **phraseological combinations (фразеологические сочетания)** – word-groups with partially changed meaning

e.g. to be good at smth., to have a bite, bosom friends

phraseological unities (фразеологические единства) – word-groups with completely changed meaning, the meaning of the unit does not correspond to the meanings of its constituent parts, but deducible as it is based on metaphor

V.V. Vinogradov's Classification

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V.V. Vinogradov's Classification

phraseological unities

e.g. to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen (“to take precautions too late”),

a fish out of water (‘a person situated uncomfortably outside its usual environment’)

phraseological fusions (фразеологические сращения) – word-groups with completely changed meaning, their meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of its constituent parts

V.V. Vinogradov's Classification

- **phraseological fusions**
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V.V. Vinogradov's Classification

- **phraseological fusions**

e.g. at sixes and sevens ('in confusion or in disagreement')

to set one's cap at smb. ('to try and attract smb.')

R.S.Ginzburg's Classification

- **phraseological fusions** – completely non-motivated word-groups, characterized by the complete stability of the lexical components and the grammatical structure

e.g. to kick the bucket, red tape

R.S.Ginzburg's Classification

- **phraseological unities** – partially non-motivated, the meaning is perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the unit, characterized by high degree of stability of the lexical components
e.g. to show one's teeth, to wash one's dirty linen in the public

R.S.Ginzburg's Classification

- **phraseological collocations** – motivated word-groups, have specific lexical valency which results in their stability

e.g. to take a liking/ fancy, to bear a grudge/ malice

Structural Classification

- **verbal** (verb equivalent)
e.g. to catch at a straw
- **substantive** (noun equivalent)
e.g. dog's life, white elephant
- **adjectival** (adjective equivalent)
e.g. safe and sound
- **adverbial** (adverb equivalent)
e.g. in the twinkle of an eye
- **interjectional**
e.g. goodness gracious! Dear me!

Structural Classification

- **adverbial** (adverb equivalent)

e.g. in the twinkle of an eye

- **interjectional**

e.g. goodness gracious! Dear me!

Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

- tried to combine structural and semantic principles
- compared phraseological units with words

Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

- **one-summit (one-top) units** – have one meaningful constituent (compared with affixed words)
- 1. **verbal-adverbial units** – equivalent to verbs in which grammatical and semantic centers coincide in the first component

e.g. to back up – поддерживать

to nose out - разужнавать

Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

2. **units equivalent to verbs** in which semantic centre is in the second element and grammatical centre is in the first element

e.g. to be tired

Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

3. **prepositional-nominal units** –
equivalent to unchangeable words:
prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs.
Semantic center is in the nominal
constituent, there is no grammatical
center

*e.g. in the course of – during, on the nose -
exactly*

Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

- **two-summit (two-top) units** - have two or more meaningful constituents (compared with compound words)
 1. **attributive-nominal units** - equivalent to nouns

e.g. millstone round one's neck – камень на шее

high road - шоссе

Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

2. **verbal-nominal units** – equivalent to verbs

e.g. to read between the lines – понимать скрытый смысл

to speak BBC - говорить на правильном английском языке

Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky

3. phraseological repetitions –

equivalents of adverbs or adjectives,
components are joined by a conjunction

e.g. back and forth – взад и вперед

ups and downs – взлеты и падения

● **multi-summit units**

e.g. to be a shadow of one's own self –

быть тенью самого себя

A.V. Koonin's Classification

- based on structural-semantic principle
- based on the functions units fulfil in speech

A.V. Koonin's Classification according to the function in communication

1. nominative

e.g. a bull in a china shop

2. interjectional

e.g. a pretty kettle of fish!

A.V. Koonin's Classification according to the function in communication

3. **nominative-communicative** – verbal word-groups which are transformed into a sentence when the verb is used in the Passive Voice

e.g. to break the ice – the ice is broken

4. **communicative** – proverbs and sayings

e.g. spare a rod and spoil a child - пожалеешь розгу, испортишь ребенка; баловством портить ребенка

A.V. Koonin's Classification according to the structure

- changeable/ unchangeable
 1. may have synonyms
e.g. to lift a finger – not to raise a finger
 2. with a variable pronoun
e.g. to pull one's leg
 3. with both types of variability
e.g. to give smb a piece/ a bit of one's mind

Classification by N.N. Amosova

- phraseological units are units of a fixed context
- fixed context – specific and unchanging sequence of lexical components and specific relations between them

Classification by N.N. Amosova

- **phrasemes** – always binory, one component has a phraseologically bound meaning, the other serves as a determining context

e.g. small talk, small hours

Classification by N.N. Amosova

- **idioms** – the new meaning is created by the whole, every element may have its original meaning weakened or completely lost

e.g. in the nick of the time – ‘at the exact moment’

- movable (changeable)/immovable

e.g. apple sauce/ the apple of one’s eye

Proverbs (пословица)

- sum up the collective wisdom of the community, a popular truth or a moral lesson in a concise and imaginative way
- are metaphorical
- they moralize

e.g. Hell is paved with good intentions

Proverbs

- they admonish

e.g. If you sing before breakfast, you will cry before night

- they criticize

e.g. Everyone calls his own geese swans

- they give advice

e.g. Don't judge a tree by its bark

Proverbs

- lexical components are stable
- meaning is figurative
- are ready-made units
- are easily transformed into phraseological units

e.g. don't cast pearls before swine – to cast pearls before swine

Sayings (поговорка)

- are non-metaphorical, not figurative
- grammatically they are finished sentences

e.g. Where there is a way, there is a will

Familiar Quotations (крылатые выражения)

- come from literature
- in contrast to proverbs, they do not express finished judgment

e.g. To err is human.