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THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstrac: *The term “phraseology” first came from ancient Greek. Phraseology is the youngest branch of linguistics. Phraseology as the less investigated branch of linguistics was developed in the second half of XX century. The founder of this field was French linguist Ch. Bally. The word “phraseology”, for instance has very different meaning in other cultures. However, the term “idiom” appeared in European languages in XVI century. According to the Greater Oxford Dictionary, the first use of the phoneme in the English language idiom refers to 1575. Nevertheless, a broad understanding of the term “idiom” relates to the West-European linguistics from the XVI century until present day. Of course, the tendency of their confusion referring to their conceptual features were also retained, which reduced the possibility of existence of linguistic demarcation lines between them, erasing the specificity of idiomatic turns and “mixing of different types of phraseological units in practice.*

Key words: phraseology, idiom, history ,figurative meaning

Açar sözlər: frazeologiya, idiom, tarix, məcazi məna

Ключевые слова: фразеология, идиомы, история, метофорическое значение

Language is the most essential factor of characterizing every nation’s beliefs, culture and the attitude to the world. As beliefs, worldviews and cultures do not look like to each other, proverbs and sayings of different nations are not the same. One of the most outstanding linguists Nida said that it is important to study the language of the nation when we study its culture. According to his point of view language and culture is an interrelation system, which was developed together at the same time. He explains it as follows: ‘Cultural factors are deeply interwoven with the language, and thus are morphologically and structurally reflected in the forms of the language.’ [5, p. 55].

Phraseology of each language makes a significant contribution to the formation of figurative pictures of the world. Knowing the phraseology allows to get a deeper understanding of the history and character of the people. Phraseologisms exist in close connection with vocabulary. Their study helps to get better understanding of the vocabulary structure, education and the use of lexical units in speech. When we talk about this term, our tongue instantly curves into another notion that signifies the above concept. This is the phraseological units (PU) term. They are special language means in which the originality and uniqueness of any language is concentrated. Considering PU in this aspect, we come to the disclosure of the ‘phraseology’ concept in the broad sense of the word. In a narrow sense, phraseology is a section of linguistics that studies stable speech speed [3, p. 942].

For the first time, the concept of PU was formulated by the linguist Ch. Balli, a representative of the French school of linguistics. He called the PU as ‘combinations that have firmly entered to the language’ [4, p. 380]. English and American researchers such as L.P. Smith, A. Mackay, J. Seidlou, and W. Mc Mordi use the term ‘idiom’ in their writings on the study of PU. By an idiom they mean an expression whose value is not inferred from the value of its individual elements.

Phraseological studies contribute to relevance of this paper not only in a linguistic aspect, but also in a gnoseological one, as they obviously demonstrate the interrelation between the language and the society. “But if we want to characterize the semantic usage

properly which is accepted in any speech community and belongs to the described language, we should not only describe it. We can achieve the result only by applying collective estimations which are adopted in the community so we must take into consideration the public opinion. One and the same thing may have different descriptions in different civilizations. Such semantic definitions must have substantial consequences for the formal analysis of linguistic units.” (Zerkina, 2011) An idea of interrelation between linguistic and extra linguistic meanings in the language and in particular in word semantics is not new. This issue was raised in very general terms in papers of classical linguists and philosophers and keeps attracting attention of modern scientists. The study of a vocabulary of modern English performed by scientists from various branches shows that an extra linguistic reference of the word influences its linguistic features. However, forms of such influence are poorly known, and a range of problems of the research is not clearly narrowed from neighboring fields.

The richness of vocabulary of every language depends on not only the ways of forming new words, but also on the permanent idioms it may form. The science which studies the ‘world’ of those units is called phraseology. Phraseology is the science about idioms, and it was firstly used in 1928 by Y.D. Polovinov. [1, p. 208]

Phraseology resembles a picturesque gallery comprising the samples of eternal and marvelous customs and traditions of a nation, historical memorials, fairy tales and songs. Phraseology is not only the most colorful part of vocabulary, but also the most democratic layer.

For the first time, phraseology was used in the study of literature. While translating some fiction from one language into another it became impossible to translate inseparable word combinations. Then the phraseological unities in those languages were researched. The term phraseology was first used in philology in 1558 by the English literary scholar Neander. While translating the literary works Neander had to use this term. Although the biggest part of phraseological materials are included in vocabulary and other sources, the research works on the theory of phraseology have been rarely met in the sources concerning linguistics (L. Smith, D. Curry, W. Ball, Ch.Bally). Up to now the matters of English phraseology have been studied within grammar, stylistics, lexicography and the history of language. Later phraseology has been studied as a branch of lexicology. As the linguistics developed, nowadays phraseology has been admitted and is being researched as an independent branch of linguistics in most languages. It is worth pointing out that a number of Eastern European and Russian scholars researched this field in their works. A lot of results were achieved. Though French scholar Charlie Bally put the term phraseology into the science, this term wasn’t used in the works of Western European and American linguists. Bally uses phraseology within stylistics. The matter of studying phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics was advanced by Russian linguist E.D.Polivanov. As he maintains positively, lexis studies separate words’ meanings, morphology studies words’ structure, syntax studies the structure of word combinations. In his opinion, there is a necessity for an independent field which studies peculiar unique word combinations. E.D.Polivanov was sure that phraseology would become firmly fixed in linguistics and it occurred. The matter of studying phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics was promoted by Russian scholar V.V.Vinogradov too. V.V.Vinogradov’s great service is that he separated phraseological unities into semantic groups. However, phraseology remained a part of lexicology, because the principal criteria proving that phraseology could be an independent field of linguistics hadn’t been worked out yet. So, phraseology was being learned as the part of lexicology. After E.D.Polivanov and V.V.Vinogradov the first who promoted the idea of studying phraseology independently was

scholar B.A.Larin. He affirmed that enough scientific research hadn't been done in phraseology. In Russian linguist A.V.Kunin's opinion, phraseology came off the lexicology circle: its range and significance have been raised. Though a lot of, sometimes controversial ideas were expressed concerning phraseology a number of scientific research works had been done. Such outstanding linguists as N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, V.A. Smirnitsky, S.S. Gorelik, V.L. Arkhangelsky, V.V. Vinogradov, B.A. Larin, I.A. Melchuk, I.I. Revzin, S.N.Savitskaya, Yu.D. Apresan have great services to this science.[1, p. 210]

The meaning of phraseology is not deduced from the value of the sum of its elements, but is determined by rethinking. This is because the phraseological phrase is not a free phrase, but one of its main properties is reproducibility. So the free combinations are the expressions 'white snow', 'black pen', 'yellow pencil', which are created from separate words in the process of communication, at the same time, the expressions 'white lie', 'black gold', 'black market', 'yellow papers' are PU that are retrieved from the memory just like individual words. Any violation in the syntactic or semantic structure of these PU irreparably leads to the loss of their meaning.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that word-groups analyzed as functionally and semantically inseparable units are considered to be the subject matter of phraseology. It should be noted that proper scientific investigation of English phraseology has not been attempted until quite recently. English and American linguists tried to collect various words, word-groups and sentences by presenting some features of view, style, origin and usage which are peculiar to them. These units are usually described as idioms but no attempt has been made to analyze these idioms as a separate class of linguistic units.

However, the existing terms, [4, p. 480] such as set-phrases, idioms, word-equivalents reflect to a certain extent the main debatable issues of phraseology. The term set-phrase implies that the basic criterion of differentiation is the stability of lexical components and grammatical structure of word-groups. The term idioms generally imply that the essential feature of the linguistic units under consideration is the idiomaticity or lack of motivation.

Phraseological units are habitually defined as non-motivated word-groups that cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as a ready-made system. This definition proceeds from the assumption that the essential features of phraseological units are considered to be the stability of the lexical components. [3, p. 942] It is frequently assumed that unlike components of free word-groups which may vary due to the needs of communication, words of phraseological units are reproduced as single unchangeable collocations.

Though phraseology was widely developed in post-Soviet country, foreign—especially European specialists also dealt with it. As the first book, where the word Phraseology was used, is considered the book by Sattler called *Teutsche Ortographe und Phraseology* from the 17th century, namely from the year 1607. Here the word Phraseology was here understood as a collection of synonyms. Leonhard Lipka in 1974 can be considered as the first Englishman who dealt with this discipline. Phraseology has been developing in all of the Western European countries since then. Modern European linguists have founded *the European Society of Phraseology*.

The definition of Phraseology was given by different European scholars and it differs from an author to an author. In *A Dictionary of English Idioms* by Henderson (Henderson, 1947) Phraseology is defined as a very young linguistic discipline that deals with collocations (phraseologisms, similes = comparisons, figurative phrases, phrasal verbs, multi-word units and idioms). Harald Burger's definition of an idiom can be paraphrased as follows. "*The meaning of an idiom does not appear on the surface, it is not clear at the first sight. One can*

find out what exactly an idiom means on grounds of further knowledge of the expression itself or of the context in which the idiom is used. The idiomatic phrase could be based on an external likeness, such as for example in play cat and mouse with somebody. It is not difficult to imagine a cat playing with a mouse, so it is not difficult to guess the real meaning of such a phrase. On the other hand, there are idioms with in practice no likeness with its real meaning, as an example of this feature can constitute an idiom to rain cats and dogs". Cowie (1990) divides in his work Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English idioms into two groups:

a) Idioms: "... idioms, such as fill the bill or spill the beans do not mean what they appear to mean. The sense of the whole cannot be arrived at from a prior understanding of the parts. In the examples, a special meaning is attached to the whole expression."

b) Semi-idioms: "... one word may have a common, literal meaning, while the other has a specialized sense which may be difficult to grasp. Examples: foot the bill, sink one's differences (where in both cases the first word has a figurative meaning)".

Hornby's definition of an idiom is: "*an idiom is a phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meanings of the individual words it contains.*" www.ccsenet.org/ijel International Journal of English Linguistics Vol. 6, No. 4; 2016 107

The author Jon Wright characterizes in his publication *Idioms Organizer* (Wright, 1999) idiom as an expression with following features:

a) It is fixed and is recognized by native speakers. You cannot make up your own! b) It uses language in a non-literal—metaphorical way.

c) An idiom is a whole expression that usually cannot change, such as two heads are better than one.

Sometimes the tense and the pronouns are changeable: I'm/she's/we were all at sixes and sevens. Idioms are, according to Báčová's thesis (2006), characteristic by:

Non-compositionality, which means that the meaning of the phrase is not a straightforward composition of the meaning of its parts. As an example can serve the idiom kick the bucket (to die), which does not have anything in common with the activity one imagines when heard the idiom (kicking into a bucket)

Non-substitutability, which means that the words of a collocation cannot be substituted by any words related to them. To illustrate this statement we can use the aforementioned idiomatic phrase kick the bucket. We cannot substitute for example the word bucket by the word scuttle, even if this expression is synonymous to the word bucket. If we do so, the idiomatic phrase loses its idiomaticity and does not mean to die any more.

Non-modifiability, which means that it is not possible to modify a collocation or to apply syntactic transformations. If we say for example Jack kicked the yellow bucket or the bucket was kicked by a child, the phrase does not have the meaning to die any more. However there are some possibilities of modification of this phrase with the maintenance of the idiomatic meaning, such as Jack kicked his bucket or Jack's bucket was kicked. Idiom "implies that the essential feature of the linguistic units is idiomaticity or lack of motivation".

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FRAZELOGİYANIN ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİ TARİXİ

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Xülasə

Məqalə frazeologiyanın tarixi aspektdən araşdırılmasına həsr edilmişdir. Məqələdə frazeologiyanın tarixi, dilçi alimlərin frazeologiyaya dair nəzəri fikirləri xüsusilə işıqlandırılmışdır.

Frazeloji birləşmələrin növləri, təsnifatı, təsnifat prinsipləri, Amasova, Kunin, Vinqradov, Simirnitski kimi dilçi alimlərin təsnifatına dair məsələlərə də məqalədə geniş yer verilmişdir.

ИСТОРИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИИ

Гаджиева Сабина Мубариз кызы

Резюме

Статья посвящена изучению фразеологии с исторической точки зрения. В статье особо освещены история фразеологии, теоретические взгляды лингвистов на фразеологию.

Виды фразеологических сочетаний, классификация, принципы классификации, Амасова. В статье также широко освещены вопросы классификации таких лингвистов, как Кунин, Виноградов, Смирницкий.

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USING EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

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Abstract: Technology is becoming increasingly important in both our personal and professional lives, and our learners are using technology more and more and the use of educational technology plays an important part both in the learning and teaching process. In language class teachers often use different forms of technology. Technology has been used to help learning process both inside and outside of classroom. With the help of technology,