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**FREE PHRASES, STABLE NON-PHRASEOLOGICAL PHRASES,
PHRASEOLOGICAL PHRASES**

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Annotation: *An important problem in the vocabulary of any language is the problem of word compatibility, since the combinational possibilities of a word with other words in a certain environment are not random and not completely arbitrary: they obey special patterns that can be of a different nature - lexical and semantic. This can be seen when studying distribution, which is understood as the totality of all (in this case, lexical) environments in which a given word can occur. Analyzing such an environment of some lexeme, one can notice that there are relations between units of varying degrees of freedom. So, the nouns man, woman, boy, poplar, etc. are combined with the adjective tall, and some rows of nouns can increase freely, for example, the combination a tall girl is possible, this is due only to the semantic compatibility of the direct meanings of two words; members of other series are combined with this adjective in a limited way, for example, it is customary to talk about high poplar a tall poplar, about high cedar - a lofty cedar, and about high grass - high grass. Such compatibility is associated with the peculiarities of the norm of use, with the usage, and not with the meaning of the adjective. These features of distribution are reflected in the classification of combinations of lexemes.*

Key words: words, semantic compatibility, semantic patterns, lexemes, semantic agreement.

Açar sözlər: sözlər, semantik uyğunluq, semantik modellər, leksemalar, semantik uzlaşma.

Ключевые слова: слова, семантическая сочетаемость, семантические модели, лексемы, семантическое согласование.

Semantic compatibility consists in the necessity or possibility of attaching another word to a given word, based on its meaning and meaning. In other words, semantic compatibility is a free combination of lexemes. The semantic patterns of the choice of meaning are connected with the nature of the denotation.

The basic law of semantic connections of lexemes is that in order for combined lexemes to reflect the actual connection of names, they must have a common connecting element (or common semes. For example, common semes can be: animate / inanimate, action\ state, transitivity /intransitivity, concreteness/abstractness. Thus, the word think characterizes an animated person, and therefore the combination The man thinks is semantically compatible, while the combination “The chair thinks” is not correct, since the seme “animation” is absent in the chair lexeme. component (or common seme) in combined lexemes is called **semantic agreement**.

Here is another example illustrating the semantic compatibility of words. In the phrase dim twilight, the combined words do not have contradictory semes. The meaning of the word twilight includes the seme faint (twilight - 1. the faint light or the period of time at the end of the day after the sun has gone down). The same seme is present in the meaning of the adjective dim (dim - 1. not bright). Therefore, the phrase corresponds to semantic agreement.

However, the combination *bright twilight cannot be considered semantically consistent, since the same faint, present in the noun twilight, is incompatible with the same shining in the adjective bright (bright - 1. full of light, shining strongly).

On the basis of semantic (free) connections of combined lexemes in the process of speech, free (variable) phrases are formed by the speaker. Each word in a free phrase is characterized by its inherent nominative meaning: a small box, a small town (farm, place, lake, pond, house, room, library, window, door, table, cup, creature, etc.). In free phrases, it is permissible to replace (substitute) one of the components without changing the semantics of the other component of the phrase: to cut cheese - to cut bread; to eat cheese - to eat bread. Free phrases are created in speech, in which the choice of the next component is dictated primarily by extralinguistic factors, as a result of which they cannot be predicted. Since they do not have the property of reproducibility, but are created anew each time, they are called productive phrases.

Thus, a free phrase is a phrase in which independent lexical meanings of all its components are preserved. The syntactic connection of the elements of a free phrase is lively and productive.

Unlike semantic compatibility, lexical compatibility is not a free combination of lexemes.

Phraseological phrases are formed on the basis of lexical (non-free) connections of combined lexemes. Phrases of this type are ready-made phrases, they are introduced by the speaker into speech in a finished form, that is, they are characterized by the integrity of the nomination. First of all, these are idioms: lame duck "loser", red tape "bureaucracy", new broom "new broom" in the meaning of "new bosses".

The non-free combination of words is characterized by phraseological turns of a greater or lesser degree of connectedness. Cf. : petticoat government "woman's kingdom"; to be under petticoat government "to be under the shoe" of his wife; to kick the bucket, to turn up one's heels (or toes) "stretch your legs", die; to turn geese into swans "embellish something, exaggerate"; like a cat on hot bricks "not at ease, like on pins and needles, like on coals"; as like as two peas "are like two drops of water." For all the given phraseological units, the word compatibility is not the sum of their direct nominative meanings, and their general meaning is not derived from the sum of the meanings of the components. Therefore, as a rule, within them it is impossible to replace some words with other words that are close in meaning. The replacement and rearrangement of words can interfere with the recognition of phraseological units and, consequently, the correct understanding of its content and meaning.

Thus, phraseological units are used by speakers as integral verbal blocks corresponding to a single meaning. Only the context serves as a guideline for revealing their meaning.

However, in some cases, within certain limits, the variation of words in the composition of phraseological units is permissible. Compare: good (great) deal; close as an oyster (as wax) "keep your mouth shut"; closed (sealed) book "a book with seven seals"; cast (shed, throw or turn) light on smth "shed light on something".

The possibility of varying lexemes in the composition of phraseological units indicates that the compatibility of words in them is not absolutely fixed.

Thus, a phraseological phrase is a combination of words that are produced in speech in a fixed ratio of the semantic structure and a certain lexical and grammatical composition and therefore are unproductive.

Lexico-semantic connections of lexemes are connections of lexemes that lie on the verge between lexical (non-free, formal) norms of combining words and semantic (free, related to the nature of the denotation) patterns of combined words.

On the basis of this intermediate type of connection of lexemes, stable non-phraseological combinations are formed, that is, formations lying between two types of phrases (free and phraseological). Their main difference from phraseological combinations is that they do not have the integrity of the nomination. Their values are made up of the values of the constituent components: rough sketch "rough sketch", aquiline nose "aquiline nose". Like free phrases, stable combinations of a non-phraseological nature are semantically distinctly distinct, and the combined words realize their free meanings: brilliant example "brilliant example", delicate situation "delicate situation".

Unlike free phrases, they are not created by the speaker anew each time, but are introduced into speech in the form of ready-made formations. Thus, they show signs of both free and phraseological phrases. In this sense, they are transitional - semi-productive or semi-phraseological.

Stable non-phraseological combinations are not homogeneous. They reveal a greater or lesser degree of proximity to phraseological or free phrases. So, for example, among the phrases under consideration, we can distinguish greeting and farewell formulas: good morning, good day, good night, and such as Happy New Year, Merry Christmas, good luck, best wishes; address formulas: dear sir, old boy "old man", old girl "old woman", etc.; combinations in which a narrow and sometimes single compatibility of one of the components is manifested, as in the case of wistful eyes (look, expression), clenched first (teeth), etc.

Of greatest interest among transitive combinations are combinations of the small change type, which are not formulas, and whose components are not necessarily characterized by a specially narrow compatibility, however, they are so regularly reproduced in speech that they can be called traditional. As a rule, the words included in them are ambiguous and have a variety of compatibility: a small voice "timid voice", small nature "small soul", small eater "a person who eats little", small talk "empty social chatter", small hours "pre-dawn hours". However, the use of the word "small" in a certain LSV, which has a limited valency, allows us to classify the above phrases as semi-productive / semi-phraseological, since narrow compatibility ensures regular reproducibility.

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**SƏRBƏST İFADƏLƏR, SABİT QEYRİ-FRAZEOLÖJİ İFADƏLƏR,
FRAZEOLÖJİ İFADƏLƏR**

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Xülasə

Hər hansı bir dilin lüğətində vacib bir problem sözün uyğunluğu problemidir, çünki müəyyən bir mühitdə bir sözün digər sözlərlə birləşmə imkanları təsadüfi deyil və tamamilə ixtiyari deyildir: onlar fərqli təbiətli ola biləcək xüsusi nümunələrə tabe olurlar - leksik və semantik. Bunu, verilmiş sözün baş verə biləcəyi bütün (bu halda leksik) mühitlərin məcmusu kimi başa düşülən paylanmanı öyrənərkən görmək olar. Bəzi leksemin belə mühitini təhlil etdikdə müxtəlif sərbəstlik dərəcəsi vahidləri arasında münasibətlərin olduğunu görmək olar. Deməli, *man, woman, boy, poplar* və s. isimlər *tall* sifətlə birləşir və bəzi isim cərgələri sərbəst arta bilir, məsələn, *a tall girl* birləşməsi mümkündür, bu yalnız semantik uyğunluqdan irəli gəlir. iki sözün birbaşa mənaları; digər silsilənin üzvləri bu sifətlə məhdud şəkildə birləşir, məsələn, hündür qovaq - *a tall poplar*, hündür palıd - *a lofty cedar*, hündür ot - *high grass* demək mümkündür. Bu cür uyğunluq sifətin mənası ilə deyil, istifadə normasının xüsusiyyətləri ilə, istifadə ilə bağlıdır. Bu paylanma xüsusiyyətləri leksemin birləşmələrinin təsnifatında öz əksini tapmışdır.

**СВОБОДНЫЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ, УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ
НЕФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ, ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ
СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ**

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Резюме

Важной проблемой в лексике любого языка является проблема сочетаемости слов, так как сочетательные возможности слова с другими словами в определенном окружении не случайны и не полностью произвольны: они подчиняются особым закономерностям, которые могут иметь разный характер – лексический и семантический. Это можно заметить при изучении дистрибуции, под которой понимается совокупность всех (в данном случае лексических) окружений, в которых может встречаться данное слово. Анализируя такое окружение какой-нибудь лексемы, можно заметить, что между единицами существуют отношения разной степени свободы. Так, с прилагательным *tall* сочетаются существительные *man, woman, boy, poplar* и др., причем некоторые ряды существительных могут увеличиваться свободно, например, возможно сочетание *a tall girl*, это связано только с семантической сочетаемостью прямых значений двух слов; члены же других рядов сочетаются с этим прилагательным ограниченно, например, о высоком тополе принято говорить *a tall poplar*, о высоком кедре – *a lofty cedar*, а о высокой траве – *high grass*. Такая сочетаемость связана с особенностями нормы употребления, с узусом, а не со значением прилагательного. Эти особенности дистрибуции нашли отражение в классификации сочетаний лексем.

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