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A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract. The article is focused on the main achievements of modern Ukrainian phraseology. The characteristic features of phraseological units, a number of classification systems and the place of the phraseologisms in the writer's language are given in the scientific research. Considerable attention is paid to innovative approaches in the study of the phraseology

Key words: phraseology, phraseologism, linguoculturology, the language world model, phraseological innovations.

Introduction. Each of us uses a significant number of idioms in our language every day, without even thinking about it. The history of the emergence of phraseological units is different - some have a fairy-tale origin, others mythological, and most of the phraseological units are taken from the Bible.

In all languages, the first evidence of the interest in fixed expressions can be found in collections of proverbs, maxims and other gnomic formulas which are responsible for transmitting popular, folk, and universal wisdom [1].

Text Nowadays, many linguists work on phraseology, which means that the field of study is constantly evolving. Phraseologists have always recognized the exceptional role played by Charles Bally (1905,1909) in training and development modern phraseology [1, 2].

In addition to Bally, there is also an important series of Soviet, Anglo-Saxon, Spanish and German studies which is not included here for lack of space, but at least some of the early contributions such as those by V. V. Vinogradov (e.g. 1944, 1947); Cernyseva (1970); Burger (1973); Rothkegel (1973); Morienko (1980); Hausermann (1977); Pilz (1978); Burger et al. (1982); and Fleischer (1982).

From a linguistic point of view, the term “phraseology” today means the science that deals with what are called phrasemes, phraseologisms or phraseological units [1].

The study of phraseology was stimulated by lexicographic practice and the works of V. Vynogradov, in which questions about the basic concepts of phraseology, its tasks and scope were considered. In the 1950s, the main one attention was paid to issues of similarity and differences of phraseological units with words and combinations of words; the problems of phraseology were basically exhausted elucidating the criteria of phraseology and clarifying the basis of the classification of phraseological units.

The two principles that govern sentence and inter-sentence combinatorics in all languages are:

1. combinatorial “freedom” in the choice of words to form statements:

Les voisins jouent au ballon

Les can be replaced by *mes, tes, ses ...*

voisin can switch with *cousin, frère, soldat, étudiant...* □

jouer can have as a substitute *acheter, frapper, saisir, prendre...*

So many substitutions, so many possible sentences.

2. The combinatorial fixation, blocking the choice of words within the framework of combinatorial:

Les voisins jouent leur dernière carte □

alone *les* and *voisins* may have free substitutes; □

jouer sa dernière carte does not accept switching for each of its components.

Phraseology has traveled a long path that all have granted it among linguistic theories. Indeed, it first manifested itself in works of general linguistics during the first half of the 20th century. For a long time phraseology was ignored by linguists, then annexed sometimes by lexicology, sometimes by grammar, sometimes by stylistics, it has always sought its place as a discipline, either on the margins of the others, or at their intersection [2].

In 1897 Michel Breal observed groups of words called “formulas”, “locutions”, “articulated groups”, characterized by the rigidity and semantic opacity of their components. But it is above all Charles Bally, renowned for his three works: “*Precis de stylistique*”, “*Treatise on stylistics*” and “*General linguistics and French linguistics*” who contributed to the development of a whole theory of phraseology. He distinguished three types of word groups: 1) free combinations [to have a house]; 2) “usual groupings” or “phraseological series” [to be lucky]; 3) “phraseological units” [giving the cat its tongue].

Phraseology has greatly expanded its objects of study, its methods and its approaches in recent years, as evidenced by the Handbook of phraseology by H. Burger et al. (2007), which lists a hundred central contributions to European phraseology

Soviet linguists (E.D.Polivanov, V.V.Vinogradov, B.A.Larin, V.M.Mokienko etc) pointed out the importance of Bally's work and, in turn, became the true pioneers in the establishment of phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

The intensive development of phraseology in recent decades is characterized, first of all, by the diversity of the studied problems. On the one hand, the task of phraseologists is to describe the material of the phraseology of individual languages with an emphasis on their specific features, on the other hand, the comparative study of phraseological systems of different languages is becoming increasingly important.

The relevance of the comparative aspect of the systematic study of phraseology is undoubtedly of great interest both for the development of a general theory of phraseology and for the study of general and specific features of the languages under study.

Our language cannot adequately convey all the inexhaustible wealth of life in its interrelationships, all thoughts and feelings; the literary language, whose word-forming capabilities are limited, is always ready to borrow a special term already in use that can be given a broader meaning. Idioms, successful sayings created by

people engaged in various fields of activity and sports, being short, colloquial and lively, reflecting the turbulent life, always find application in expressive language.

Sailors on a voyage, hunters on a hunt, peasants in the field, cooks in the kitchen-everyone who urgently needed to give an order, express a warning, a threat, a reproach-were able to find vivid combinations of words, colorful metaphors related to the circumstances of their activities. These phrases and metaphors, which struck the imagination of the listeners, became part of their professional vocabulary.

Over time, some of these expressions gained a broader meaning and were applied to similar situations in other environments, often in a joking way. Thus, a sailor uses his "nautical words" on the shore; a fisherman, a housewife, an athlete, whatever they are talking about, widely use metaphors related to fishing, cooking, and sports; and gradually the most vivid and expressive phrases penetrate into the literary language, becoming a common heritage [4: 196].

The contrastive analysis of phraseological units of related and unrelated languages enriches the theory of phraseology not only quantitatively but also qualitatively, revealing the originality of each of the languages being compared [3: 69].

Conclusions. Phraseology as a science continues to develop and attract the attention of a wider circle of researchers. New problems arise, questions are clarified or highlighted in a new way research has been chewed until now.

Phraseological studies are prospering, as there have been many important publications in recent years. It is obvious that phraseology has developed in a few stages which are interesting to study each one in particular.

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