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SPECIFIC PECULIARITIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Açar sözlər: *frazoloji vahidlər, transformasiya edilmiş frazeoloji vahidlər, aktuallaşma, reduksiya, kontekstual məna, kontaminasiya, paronomiya*

Ключевые слова: *фразеологизмы, трансформированные фразеологизмы, актуализация, редукция, контекстуальное значение, контаминация, паронимия*

It is the reality that every language has its own beauty and peculiarities. The map of the world has not changed, but the close connection and interaction of the languages influenced on the ways of the expression of the borrowings, also the phraseological units. Such units play an important role in human communication. They produce a considerable expressive effect, because they affect the reader's emotion his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural association [10, 336].

We can face a great variety of difficulties arising from different terminologies in the process of phraseological researches. Thus, although Western linguists, especially English and American researchers, used the term "word combination" or "idiom", Russian linguists and those who benefited from their work used the term "phraseme" or "phraseological unit" (Moon 1998a: 5, Cowie 1998b: 5). There are a number of other terms in linguistics: "formulaic expression" (Coulmas 1994:1292), "fixed expression" (Moon 1998a: 2), "conventionalized multi-word expression" (Fernando 1996:37), "conventional expression" (Langacker 1987: 35), "fixed combination" (Arnold 1986: 165), "set phrase" (Mel'čuk 1998:28), "phraseological lexeme" (Moon 1998b: 79, Lipka 1992: 80), "multi-word combination" (Cowie 1988: 131), "fixed combination" (Zgusta 1971: 142) and so on. [3, 17].

There are two types of phraseological units: normative phraseological units and modified (transformed) phraseological units. Although there are many classifications of phraseological transformations, many researchers note the following types of transformation: double actualization, addition a new component into the phraseological unit and replacement the components of the phraseological units [6, 65-66].

The term "transformation" is of English origin. Transformation, expressed as changing from one state to another in linguistic dictionaries. O.S Akhmanova explained the two meanings of the term transformation: 1. Basic models consisting of regular changes. 2. Morphological-syntactical correspondence between similar sentences and words [1, 479-480].

At this stage of the development of comparative linguistics, the process of transformation of phraseological units is the matter of investigation for many local and foreign linguists as a complex problem. Phraseological units can be subject to grammatical changes not only structurally but also lexically. The author may reduce or increase the number of elements in the phraseological unit with the purpose of updating them. The process of reducing the number of elements is usually associated with its reinterpretation but the increase in the number of components of phraseological units is interrelated with the addition of definite words to the phraseological units. Thus, in this case, the purpose of the usage of adjectives or pronouns, which act as determinants, is to concretize the contextual meaning of the phraseological unit and strengthen its effectiveness. Usage of adverbs (adverbs of time,

adverbs of manner) are also possible. Changing the composition of the phraseological unit gives it new shades of meaning and is one of the means of enhancing the expressiveness of speech.

E.M. Bebchuk divided all types of transformation of phraseological units into 2 groups - non-analytical transformations (those related to meaning and semantics) and analytical transformations (those not related to meaning). Analytical transformation, unlike semantic transformation, involves certain changes in the root word. There are the following main types of this transformation: change in the number of components of a phraseological unit, syntactical transformation, lexical transformation, contamination, phraseological paronomasia. During the semantic transformation of phraseologies, their composition remains unchanged, new shades of meaning are added to them, or word interaction occurs as a result of the interaction of real and figurative meaning and in this case a certain expressive effect is achieved. For denoting, a sarcastic opinion about what is happening or achieving a comic effect semantic transformation is used [4, 24-26].

Replacement of the components of a phraseological unit by another word or phrase is a possible case in lexical modifications. As a result, there is no change in the meaning of phraseological unit, only the stylistic effect is changed. Lexical transformation of phraseology is widespread in modern publishing houses.

Concretization and generalization of meanings are the most typical lexical transformations. In concretization of meanings, a word with the broader meaning replaces the word with a narrow, concrete meaning, which fully discloses the essence of the thing in question. Generalization is the reverse side of concretization, it is replacement of the word with concrete meaning by a word with much broader meaning which is clear and understandable [10, 217].

Contamination of phraseological units is the formation of a new combination of components of different phraseological units that are close in meaning. There are two forms of contamination: 1. Linear connection, the sequence of two phraseological unit 2. Intersection - the formation of a common element from two phraseological units.

Phraseological paronymy bases on the usage of paronym during lexical transformation (words that sound the same but have different meanings). In some cases, this method approaches the pun (word game, joke).

Many linguists make extensive use of changes in phraseological units. A great number of researches conducted in the middle of the 20th century proved that phraseological units are not completely frozen units. B. Fraser was one of the first to reveal the transformation potential of idioms. He developed a six-level scale. B. Fraser not only proposed a six-level scale (L0, L1, L2, L3, L4, L5) that reflects the process of transformation of idioms, but also focused on what stylistic effects can be achieved through the transformation of phraseological units [2 ; 502]. According to Fraser's hierarchy of frozenness:

L5 (Reconstitution) – A change in the syntactic function is not allowed in idioms of this group, e.g. action nominalization transformation. [He spilled the beans.- His spilling of the beans].

to lay down the law (to forcefully make known what you think should happen), *to let the cat out of the bag* (reveal a secret carelessly or by mistake), *to pop the question* (propose marriage to someone), *to throw in the sponge* (to admit defeat or failure). For example, [When I said yes, he popped the question without a further thought: His popping the question. I am not attempting to lay down the law, but simply wish to voice my opinion. Now that I would let the Viola cat out of the bag, she had no option but to confess. There are times when the difficulties appear too great and we just throw in the towel.]

L4 (Extraction) – Shift is not allowed to one of the constituents of idioms of this group. E.g. particle movement transformation. [He paid attention to the discussion- He paid attention the discussion to].

To break the ice (to make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other), *to add up to* (to become a particular amount), *to close up* (to lock the doors of a building or business). [Someone suggested that we play a party game to break the ice. We thought we'd bought lots of food, but it didn't add up to much when we'd spread it out on the table. As the storm approached, everyone began closing up their businesses.

L3 (Permutation) – Permutation is not allowed to the consecutive constituents of idioms of this group. E.g. the yes-no question transformation. [The cat has your tongue. Has the cat your tongue].

To keep up one's end, to put on some weight, to teach new tricks to an old dog

L2 (Insertion) – Insertion is not allowed to a constituent not belonging to the idioms of this group. E.g. indirect object movement transformation. [Barbara gave Nigel hell- Barbara gave hell to Nigel].

To bear witness to, to give chase to, to give the back of one's hand to, to lend hand to

L1 (Adjunction) – Adjunction is not allowed to a constituent not belonging to the idioms of this group. E.g. gerundive nominalization transformation. [Suzanne burned the candle at both ends (to work late) - Suzanne is burning the candle at both ends].

To care for (children) to stand for, to burn the candle at both ends, to catch fire, to dance up a storm

L0 (Completely frozen) – No transformation takes place in idioms of this group, such as: *to bleed one white, to build castles in the air, to face the music, to get up one's energy, to let off some steam, to be on pins and needles, to turn a deaf ear to*. [5, 39].

The transformation of phraseological units is considered in the works of many researchers: N.M. Shanski [Shanski 1985], A.İ.Molotkov [Molotkov 1977], V.V.Qorlov [Qorlov 1992], and E. D. Qolovina [Qolovina 2003].

N.M. Shanski considers eight different types of changes of phraseological units in his book: 1) Expansion of its content by maintaining the lexical and grammatical integrity, integrity of the phraseological unit (semantic change). 2) Lexical-grammatical renewal of a phraseological unit, preserving its meaning and basic structure, renewal of a phraseological unit or replacement of one of the components of a phraseological unit with its synonym or expansion of its composition (lexical-grammatical change). 3) Using as a free word combination by changing the meaning and grammatical features of the phraseological unit (as a free word combination). 4) Formation of individual-author phraseological units in accordance with general phraseological units a) using only the structure of general phraseological units b) using both the structure and individual elements of general phraseological units (formation of a new one on the basis of known); 5) The development of a phraseological unit as both a stable phrase and a free expression (both literal and figurative); 6) Usage of the image or content of the phraseological unit, not the essence itself; 7) Contamination of phraseological units; 8) Development of a phraseological unit together with one of its components (as a free word combination). N.M. Shanski considered not all cases of modifications, but only individual phraseological units improvised by the author. In general, N.M. Shanski's classification is quite comprehensive and meaningful, because it covers many types of transformation of phraseological units. [9, 149].

T.S. Huseynova refers to the transformation of phraseological units as cases of any specific development of phraseological units, strengthened in the linguistic literature, as well as improvised (individually made by the author) changes for stylistic and expressive purposes.

V.V. Qorlov does not try to count all types of changes of phraseological units, only the types of transformations used systematically in newspapers. 1) replacement of individual components of the phraseological unit, 2) reduction of components of the phraseological unit, 3) phraseological changing the meaning of the unit by turning it in the opposite direction, 4) changing the phraseological unit according to the type of utterance, 5) adding a specific

definition to the known phraseological unit. Gorlov's SW classification based on N.M. Shanski's classification. However, it is more concise in volume. Thus, this classification does not include contamination of phraseological units. The types of transformations associated with the structural changes of phraseological units are included in one paragraph.

After reviewing the classifications of different authors, it is clear that there is no consensus on the ways of transformation of phraseological units. Thus, the existing classifications differ from each other. No classification is complete or detailed. The problem of transformation of phraseological units still investigated.

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A.Ş.Xanlarova

Frazеoloji vahidlərin inkişafının spesifik xüsusiyyətləri

Xülasə

Məqalədə həm normativ, həm də transformasiya edilmiş frazeoloji vahidlərin təsnifatları haqqında məlumat verilir. Frazеoloji vahidlərin komponentlərinin reduksiyası və ya yeni elementlərin əlavə edilməsi kimi proseslər müxtəlif dilçilərin yanaşmaları baxımından şərh edilmişdir. B.Freyzerin sabitlik iyerarxiyası da burada müxtəlif səviyyələrlə qeyd edilmişdir. Şanski, Qorlov, Vakurov kimi dilçilərin frazeoloji vahidlərin transformasiyası ilə bağlı təsnifatlarının əsas müddəaları nəzərdən keçirilmişdir. Müasir filologiyada frazeoloji vahidlərdə baş vermiş bütün dəyişikliklər individual- müəllif dəyişmələri kimi qeyd edilir.

А.Ш.Ханларова

Особенности развития фразеологических единиц
Резюме

В статье приведена информация о классификациях как нормативных, так и фразеологических единиц, подвергшихся трансформации. Такие процессы, как сокращение компонентов или введение новых элементов фразеологизмов, были интерпретированы с точки зрения подходов различных лингвистов. На разных уровнях здесь упоминается Иерархия стабильности Б. Фрейзера. Рассмотрены основные положения классификаций лингвистов, таких как Шанский, Горлов, Вакуров о трансформации фразеологизмов. В современной филологии все случайные изменения, которые происходят во фразеологических единицах, выражаются как отдельные авторские изменения.

Reviewer: prof. N.Ch.Veliyeva

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