STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Temirova Shoxsanam Komilovna

Master student of SamSIFL

In connection with the problem under discussion the term s y n t a c t i c (o r s y n t a g m a t i c) s t r u c t u r e requires some clarification. It is known that phraseological units may be generally described through the pattern of arrangement of the constituent members. The term sy n t a c t i c s t r u c t u r e (formula) properly speaking implies the description of the order and arrangement of member-words as parts of speech. For instance, phraseological unit can be described as it made up of an Adjective and a Noun (red tape, Trojan horse etc.), a Verb — a Noun {to take the air, to take the pet etc.), or a Noun, a Preposition and a Noun (a touch of colour, a matter of importance etc.). The syntactic structure of the nominal groups Trojan horse and red tape may be represented as A + N, that of the verbal groups take the pet and take the air as V + N, and so on.

These formulas can be used to describe all the possible structures of phraseological units. It can be said, for example, that the verbal groups comprise the following structural formulas: V+N (to build houses), V+ prp +N (to rely on somebody), V + N + prp+ N (to hold something against somebody), V+ V (inf.) (to get to know), and so on.

The structure of word-groups may be also described in relation to the headword, for example the structure of the same verbal groups (to build houses, to rely on somebody) is represented as to build + N, to rely + on + N. In this case it is usual to speak of the p a t t e r n s of phraseological units but not of formulas. The term p a t t e r n implies the speaking of the structure of the word-group in which a given word is used as its head.

The interdependence of the pattern and meaning of head-words can be easily perceived by comparing phraseological units of different patterns in which the same head-word is used. For example, in verbal groups the head-word mean is semantically different in the patterns mean + N (mean something) and mean + V(inf.) (mean to do something). Three patterns with the verb get as the head-word represent three different meanings of this verb, for example: get + N (get a letter, information, money, etc.), get + to + N (get to Moscow, to the Institute, etc.), get + N+ V(inf.) (get somebody to come, to do the work, etc.). This is also true of adjectival word-groups, for example: clever + N (clever man) and clever + at + N (clever at arithmetic), keen + N (keen sight, hearing), keen + on + A;(keen on sports, tennis). Notional member-words in such patterns are habitually represented in conventional symbols whereas prepositions and other form-words are given in their usual graphic form. This is accounted for by the fact that individual form- words may modify or change the meaning of the word with which it is combined, as in, for example anxious + for + N (anxious for news), anxious + about + N (anxious about health).

Broadly speaking we may conclude that as a rule the difference in the meaning of the head-word is conditioned by a difference in the pattern of the word- group in which this word is used.

Ginzburg R.S. assumes that verbal groups represented by d i f f e r e n t s t r u c t u r a l f o r m u l a s , for example V+N and V+ V (inf.)are as a rule semantically different because of the difference in the grammatical component of meaning. This is also true of d i f f e r e n t p a t t e r n s of phraseological units,for example get + N and get + V {inf.). It should be pointed out,

however, that although difference in the pattern signals as a rule difference in the meaning of the head-word, identity of pattern cannot be regarded as a reliable criterion for identity of meaning. Thus structurally identical patterns, for example heavy + N, may be representative of different meanings of the adjective heavy which is perceived in the word-groups heavy rain (snow, storm), heavy smoker (drinker), heavy weight (table), etc. all of which have the same pattern — heavy + N. Structurally simple patterns are as a rule polysemantic, i.e.representative of several meanings of a polysemantic head-word, whereas structurally complex patterns are monosemantic and condition just one meaning of the headmember. The simplest verbal structure V + N and the corresponding pattern are as a rule polysemantic (compare, for example take + N: to take care, to take the blame, to take measures, precautions, etc.), whereas a more complex pattern, for example take + to + N is monosemantic (for example: take to pieces, to flight).

List of literature

1. Anderson John M. On the Structure of Names. // Folia Linguistica. –2003. - № 7. – P. 347–398

2. Anderson John M. The Grammar of Names. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. – 197 p.

3. Kripke Saul. Naming and Necessity. In: Davidson, Donald/Harman, Gilbert : Semantics of Natural Language. Dordrecht. - Boston: 1992. – 253–355 p.

4. Landauer, T.K., and Dumais, S. A Solution to Plato's Problem: The latent semantic analysis theory of acquisition, induction and representation of knowledge. Psychological Review, 1997. - № 104. – 211-240 p.

5. Жуков В.П. Семантика фразеологических оборотов. – Москва: Просвещение, 1978. – 178 с.