

# The Question of The Coherence of Phraseological Units with The Frequency of Speech

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**Annotation:** The article deals with a partial-of-speech classification of phraseological units of modern Russian. In particular, the controversial questions of the part of speech belonging to phraseological units.

**Key words:** Phraseology, parts of speech, species correlation, free and related word combinations.

Such a question is solved in modern Russian practically by analogy to the same classification of phrases (by the core word), with those amendments that are determined by the specifics of the semantics and functioning of phraseological units. However, unlike phrases, phraseological units, when determining the correlation with parts of speech, reveal the relevance of not only formal grammatical, but also semantic and syntactic features (functions), since "the lexical and grammatical meaning of the core word does not always coincide with the lexical and grammatical meaning of the phraseological unit, the phraseological unit "рукой подать" as the core word has the verb to give, the phraseological unit "битый час" has the noun hour as the core word, however, in lexical and grammatical terms, both are similar to the adverb "[1, p. 29].

In principle, the part-of-speech affiliation of phraseological units is always definable, although phraseological units with an open structure and subordinate syntactic connection lend themselves more easily to such a classification. In relation to verbal phraseological units, "the decisive factor in the qualification of a phraseological unit as a procedural one is not the formal presence of a verbal component in its composition, but the ability of this unit to designate an action, a process" [1, p. 31].

The most isomorphic free SSN are verb and substantive phraseological units that implement the formulas "verb + noun" (with a control link) and "noun + adjective" (with a concordance link) or "noun + preposition + noun in an indirect case" (with a weak control link, or nominal adjacency).

In the functional aspect, however, verbal and adverbial phraseological units dominate, which represents a significant restructuring of the system of parts of speech at the phraseological level. At the lexical level, as you know, the main (cardinal) parts are nouns, adjectives and verbs. This is obviously connected with the evaluative and characterizing functions of phraseological units, however, the dominance of adverbial phraseological units over adjective ones requires additional study and substantiation with quantitative data.

Attention is drawn to the fact that adverbs, as such, do not participate in the formation of adverbial phraseological units: the core word in them is the verbal participle (положа руку на сердце), the noun (с корабля на бал), the verb (рукой подать), the union (как по маслу).

Summarizing the above, the following criteria can be distinguished, which must be taken into account in the part-of-speech classification of phraseological units:

- 1) formal criterion: the core word belongs to a certain part of speech;
- 2) semantic criterion: the semantic load of the phraseological unit;
- 3) functional-syntactic criterion: syntactic function and type of syntactic variation.

In monographs, textbooks and textbooks on phraseology, the following types of phraseological units are traditionally distinguished:

- 1) verbal phraseological units: заварить кашу, брать за живое, втирать очки, дать дёру, носить воду решетом, etc.;
- 2) substantive: львиная доля, медвежья услуга, мякинная голова, золотой телец, притча во языцех, etc.;
- 3) Adverbial: очертя голову, положила руку на сердце, как по маслу, на широкую ногу, с грехом пополам, etc.;
- 4) adjective: одного поля ягода, два сапога пара, в сорочке родился, в чем мать родила, etc.;
- 5) impersonal-predicative: не по себе, вне себя;
- 6) verbal-propositional: карачун пришел, бабушка надвое сказала, волосы становятся дыбом, etc.
- 7) modal: : к слову сказать, вообще говоря, так сказать, что называется, etc.
- 8) interjection: Боже упаси, гром и молния, черт побери, etc.

The most common are the phraseological units of the first four types in accordance with the allocation of the main parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs.

The most "doubtful" are phraseological units correlated with impersonal-predicative (words of the category of state) and with modal words. In the first case, examples are rare, and only the first example corresponds to the words of the category of state (Мне что-то не по себе); Я вне себя - the phraseological unit is included not in the composition of the impersonal, but in a two-part sentence; вне себя - it is rather an adjective phraseological unit (cf. : I am annoyed).

In the second case, not modal words are given (compare: of course, of course, it seems, etc.), but introductory words, not a morphological, but a syntactic heading of the classification.

At present, parts of speech are again becoming the subject of close and in-depth attention of linguists, as evidenced, in particular, by the fundamental monographs of E.S. Kubryakova [2]. The part-of-speech organization of phraseological units of the Russian language, its specific features in comparison with the organization of the lexical composition, should become the subject of close attention of phraseologists, since this aspect of phraseology is another evidence of the existence of a kind of phraseological tier.

However, it should be emphasized that, first of all, nominal and adverbial phraseological units are distinguished by their vivid originality, verbal phraseological units largely retain the features of free phrases with a dominant verb. According to E.S. Kubryakova, "the role of parts of speech in any language is connected not only with the fact that each of the categories related to them has its own range of content expressed by it and a certain set of functions it performs. It is connected, no less, with how all this content is categorized, according to which headings it is distributed and what principles are the basis for this distribution" [2, p. 170]. In this regard, E.S. Kubryakova considers parts of speech as special onomasiological categories and cognitive structures.

Thus, the part-of-speech factor in the design of phraseological units is no less important than such a factor for units of the lexical level.

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