

## The use of Phraseology in Russian Language Classes

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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides information on the use of phraseology in Russian language lessons, types of phraseology.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Phraseological words, phraseology, expressiveness of the educational process, students, vocabulary, language, Russian language.*

Phraseology (from the Greek φράσις - "turn of speech" and λόγος - "teaching"), a linguistic discipline that studies stable combinations of words with a completely or partially rethought meaning (or stable combinations of words with complicated semantics) - phraseological units (or phraseological units). Phraseology studies only such combinations of words that exist in speech, the total meaning of which is not equal to the sum of the individual meanings of the words that make up the phraseological phrase ("give in the paw" - to give exactly a bribe, and nothing else; cf. the phraseological unit "hairy paw", "have an itching palm"). Phraseological units include phrases of the following types: idioms (beat the buckets, drink bitter, drive by the nose, shot sparrow, until you drop, to the fullest); collocations (torrential rain, make a decision, grain of truth, raise a question); proverbs (you go quieter - you will continue, don't get into your sleigh); sayings (here, grandmother, and St. George's day; the ice has broken!); grammatical phraseological units (almost; almost; whatever it may be);

Phraseology is the science of phraseological units of linguistics. The term phraseology is used in linguistics in two meanings:

- 1) phraseological units are combinations of words that have a generalized figurative meaning, indecomposable into parts.
- 2) phraseological units are all combinations of words that are not created in the process of communication, but are extracted from memory as a whole.

The main features of phraseological units are:

- 1) reproducibility, stability, integrity, fame;
- 2) separately designed, idiomatic meaning of the component;
- 3) immutability of the component, paradigmatic connectedness;
- 4) idiomaticity, equivalence to a word, figurativeness, expressiveness.

"Phraseological turnover is a language unit reproduced in finished form, consisting of two or more shock components, fixed in its meaning, composition and structure".

Phraseological turnover always consists of the same components, closely related to each other as part of the whole and located one after another in a strictly established order. They are such linguistic units that, with a certain adjacency with words and free combinations of words, have a specific set of differential features that is characteristic only for them:

- 1) these are ready-made language units that are not created in the process of communication, but are retrieved from memory as a whole;
- 2) these are linguistic units, which are characterized by constancy in meaning, composition and structure (similar to individual words);
- 3) segmented formations, the components of which are perceived by speakers as words.

So, as the most important properties of a phraseological unit, one can cite its relative stability and reproducibility, which N. M. Shansky already mentions, separate-formality, which is defined as the ability to consist of at least two words, the integrity of the nomination (according to N. Alefirenko "in fact in fact, the phraseme itself needs to be perceived in speech as an integral language formation" (Alefirenko 2008: 70). Most often, the boundaries of phraseology are defined by the concept of *the minimum phraseological unit*, which is an auto-semantic word in combination with a syn-semantic one, most often with a preposition (sometimes, however, it is also possible to speak of the so-called *lexical phraseological unit* - see below).

To the above features, idiom is often added, which was previously defined as the untranslatability of a phraseological unit into other languages. After the discovery of the existence of parallels between phraseological units of different languages, idioms began to be understood as literal untranslatability. Some scientists also cite figurativeness, although it is not characteristic of all phraseological units.

**Expressiveness** as the third component of the connotative meaning of **phraseological units** reflects the degree of manifestation of one or another feature, the degree of intensity of expression of the emotional-evaluative aspect in the phraseological meaning. In traditional stylistics, the categories of **expressiveness** and emotionality are identified.

The stylistic characteristics of phraseological units take into account the presence of emotionally expressive coloring and evaluative meaning in phraseological units, the stratification of phraseological units according to the degree of their stylistic height and reduction, the relevance of using phraseological units in modern literary language.

**Conclusion:** Thus, the analysis of phraseological units involves their characterization, taking into account the following **components**: *form, phraseological meaning, lexical composition, phraseological image, grammatical composition, stylistic affiliation, evaluation*. All these elements are taken into account to some extent when determining the type of a stable expression.

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