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STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF VERB PHRASEOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS

Introduction. Verb phraseological combinations are functionally verb-specific compounds, that is, the main component of which is expressed by a verb. Verb phraseological combinations are stable word combinations, the core of which is a verb, and within these combinations the meaning of lexemes is fully or partially metaphorized [10]. As we know, the verb forms the core of the sentence structure, and it is the verb that determines the composition of the sentence and the components of the verb message. Therefore, when studying verb phraseological combinations from a structural-semantic perspective, we consider it necessary to analyze them not outside the text, but within a certain text framework, and also to consider the functions that these combinations perform in the stylistic enrichment of the text. We will try to analyze the structural-semantic study of verb phraseological combinations, the models on which they are built, and the semantic meanings expressed by these combinations through selected examples from the novel “Jenny Herhardt” written by the famous American writer T. Dreiser in 1911. Verb phraseological combinations, which are quantitatively the majority in English, are also distinguished by their diversity in terms of the meaning they express. Thus, these combinations describe various situations and specific actions that we encounter in life, which have a wide scope.

A thorough study of phraseological combinations used in English from a structural and semantic point of view is associated with the name of Professor A.V. Kunin. The meaning of verb phraseological combinations undergoes a complete or partial change (metaphoricalization). The main means of metaphoricalization of meaning are metaphor, metonymy and comparison. The figurative meaning expressed by motivated verb phraseological combinations is not completely isolated from the individual lexical meanings expressed by their constituent parts. The meaning of such combinations can be understood as the complex meaning of their constituent parts within the combination [5].

Mrs. Herhardt had not thought this would be left to her, but need emboldened her. [9, p.5]

I didn't want to do her any harm if I could help it [9, p.162].

In the examples we have mentioned, the meaning of phraseological units is considered motivated, since the meaning of these units is close to the meaning of their constituent parts. Thus, the combination “to be left to somebody” is translated as “to leave to someone”, and “to do somebody a harm” is translated as “to do harm to someone”, which is also reflected to some extent in the constituent parts of the unit.

The meaning of motivated verb phraseological units is not related to the meaning of its constituent parts. The explanation of this type of phraseological units is connected with a number of linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

It was like his brother to come down to “brass tacks” [9, p.229]

“Have you burned your bridges behind you?” she asked [9, p. 286].

When we look at the meanings expressed by the examples given above, it becomes clear that the combination “to come to brass tacks” can be translated as “to go into detail”, and the combination “to burn one’s bridges behind” can be translated as “there is no turning back”, so the general meaning of these combinations does not show any connection with the meaning of their constituent parts.

Verb phraseological combinations can be structurally two-peaked and three-peaked. In English, two-peaked phraseological combinations are the majority. Two-peaked phraseological combinations can be built on various structural models, and the components of these combinations are connected to each other by both subordination and insubordination. Verb phraseological combinations of this type can be built on the basis of the following structural models:

Verb+article+ Noun: the article used in this structural model can be a definite or indefinite article.

Mrs. Dodge is waiting to have a word with you [9, p.286].

“Well, we all had a hand in it”, replied O’Brien, a little shamefacedly [9, 225].

Verb + Noun: Verb phraseological combinations based on this model are also plural in English. In this case, nouns used as the second component of the combination can be singular or plural depending on the combination they are used in:

The newspapers would get hold of the whole story [9, p.230]. When I first met Jennie I thought her the most entrancing girl I had ever laid eyes on [9, p.256]. If one seeks to give ear to the winds, it shall be well with his soul, but they will seize upon his possessions [9, p.14].

Verb + “like” conjunction + article + noun: the first component of the two-syllable verb phraseological units built on this structural model is used literally, they retain their individual lexical meanings within the unit. The other component strengthens, clarifies the meaning of the first component, and distinguishes it semantically from other words. The main feature of comparative verb phraseological units is that the first component of these units is expressed mainly by words of

Anglo-Saxon origin and mainly one-syllable words: to bleed, to chatter, to drink, to drop, to eat, to feel, to grin, to hate, to lie, to live, to look, to run, to shake, to sing, to sleep, to smoke, to spread and other verbs of English origin can be used as the first component of this type of phraseological units.

He had a successful life, and had fallen like a ripe apple from the tree [9, p. 223]. “No, you hush,” she would reply, for at times he could cut like a knife without really meaning to be unkind [9, p.314].

• Verb + preposition + article + noun: verb phraseological combinations based on this model are also prevalent in modern English, and analysis of linguistic materials shows that these combinations are distinguished by their intensity of use in the language.

Some of her big thoughts never come to the surface at all, but you can feel that she is thinking and that she is feeling [9, p.257].

They could not talk very freely because of Vesta and Jeannette, but she managed to get in a word or two [9, p.275].

“I’m not ready to come to a decision,” was his invariable reply [9, p.276].

Jennie nervously pushed a book to and fro on the table, her fear that she would not be able to keep up appearances troubling her greatly [9, p.274].

Phraseological combinations, three of whose components are expressed by main parts of speech, are called triadic phraseological combinations. Although triadic verb phraseological combinations are a minority in modern English compared to diadic verb phraseological combinations, they are also built on the basis of various structural models. Sometimes, however, these combinations may contain three or more components expressed by main parts of speech. These components are connected to each other through a subordination relationship.

Verb + pronoun + noun: The main characteristic of verb phraseological combinations built on this model is that in most cases the definite pronoun “all” is used before the noun in this combination. Letty was all ears for his troubles [9, p.286].

The combination “to be all ears” used in the given example can be translated as “to shape the ears”. This shows that this type of combinations has found its expression in Azerbaijani to some extent.

He had decided to tell her not to think anything of it – that it did not make much difference, though to him it made all the difference in the world [9, p.221].

The combination used in the given example can be understood as “to take on great importance”.

She went about among these various rooms selecting this rug, that set of furniture, this and that ornament, wishing all the time with her heart and soul that it need not be [9, p.279].

Jennie looked with all her eyes, her heart gripped by pain [9, p.324].

The translation of these combinations once again proves that in some cases they serve to strengthen the meaning, to express the idea in a more expressive way: “to wish with all one’s heart and soul” – “to wish with all one’s heart and soul”, “looked with all one’s eyes” – “to look with all eyes”.

Verb + article + adjective + noun: the main component of verb phraseological combinations based on this model is the noun, because in these combinations the adjective is always syntactically dependent on the noun. In these combinations the noun is always used in the singular, and in this case the noun can be used with or without the definite and indefinite article.

They touched the deep chord of melancholy in her, and made it vibrate through the depths of her being [9, p.324].

All the little companies that he investigated were having a hand-to-mouth existence, or manufacturing a product which was not satisfactory to him [9, p.254].

The original announcement in the newspapers had said that he was to be married in April, and she had kept close watch for additional information [9, p. 297].

As can be seen from the examples, these combinations semantically describe a person's state, attitude, and inner world. This can be clearly seen from the translation of the combinations used in the examples: “to touch the deep chord – *üreininin sarı simlirına töçmək*”, “to have a hand-to-mouth existence – *bir garni ac, bir garni tox dolanmaq, güçlə dolanmaq*”, “to keep close watch – *çərçələr ekam, öz gərçəli altında tələr*”.

• Verb + (pronoun) noun + preposition + (pronoun) noun: these types of combinations syntactically express an object-adverb relationship.

I wash my hands of the whole thing [9, p.69]. Then she took her courage in both hands, and went to meet him [9, p. 16].

If you touch me with that whip I’ll take things into my own hands [9, p.103].

Conclusion . As can be seen from the examples, these combinations express completely different semantic meanings: “to wash one’s hands of the whole thing” - to take one’s hand back, “to take one’s courage in both hands” - to gather one’s courage, “to take things into one’s own hands” - to take responsibility directly. These types of combinations express a person’s attitude to an event, their reaction, and their feelings and emotions.

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СТРУКТУРНО – СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Эта статья раскрывает структурно-семантические фразеологические единицы. Примеры были взяты из романа «Дженни Герхардт» Теодора Драйзера. Это начинается с анализа глагольных фразеологических единиц в аспекте выяснения правил их структурного моделирования. Соответственно, глагольные фразеологизмы подразделяются на двухвершинные и трехвершинные фразеологические единицы. По их семантическим и функциональным особенностям глагольные фразеологические единицы определяются как немотивированные словосочетания, где глагол является ядром фразеологической единицы. Ключевые слова: словосочетания, фразеологические сочетания, двухвершинные и трехвершинные фразеологические единицы

В статье подробно рассматриваются фразеологические единицы. Компоненты, составляющие фразеологические единицы, являются частями единого целого и тесно взаимосвязаны. Более того, эти компоненты часто занимают фиксированное положение.

В статье также рассматриваются основные признаки фразеологических единиц. Фразеологические единицы обладают множеством особенностей. Объективное изучение функциональных особенностей фразеологических единиц фактически связано с их внутренней формой и семантической целостностью. Невозможно говорить о моделировании без изучения внутренней формы фразеологизма и уделения ей особого внимания. Структур-

но-семантические модели фразеологической единицы, в свою очередь, позволяют в полной мере раскрыть её сущность. Некоторые фразеологические единицы могут быть разложены на свободные словосочетания с тем же лексическим составом.

Также подробно рассматриваются типы значений фразеологических единиц. Фразеологические единицы подразделяются на типы по степени семантической целостности: слияние, спряжение, сочетание. В статье также рассматривается путь развития фразеологических единиц при изучении фразеологических единиц.

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF VERBAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS SUMMARY

This article deals with the structural – semantic features of verbal phraseological units. The analyzed material was taken by the entire selection of the mentioned type of phraseological units from the novel “Jennie Gerhardt” by Theodore Dreiser. It begins with the analysis of the verbal phraseological units in the aspect of finding the rules of the structural modeling of these units. Accordingly, verbal phraseological units are divided into two-top and three-top phraseological units. According to their semantic and functional peculiarities, the verbal phraseological units are defined as non-motivated word-groups where the verb is the nuclear of the phraseological unit.

The article discusses phraseological units in detail. The components that make up phraseological units are parts of a whole and are closely interconnected. Moreover, these components often stand in a fixed position.

The article also examines the main features of phraseological units. Phraseological units have many features. An objective study of the functional features of phraseological units is actually related to their internal form and semantic integrity. It is impossible to talk about modeling without studying the internal form of phraseology and paying special attention to it. Structural-semantic models of a phraseological unit, in turn, allow for the full disclosure of its essence. Some phraseological units can be decomposed into free word combinations with the same lexical composition.

The types of meaning of phraseological units are also discussed in detail. Phraseological units are divided into types according to the degree of semantic integrity: fusion, conjugation, combination. The article also considers the development path of phraseological units when studying phraseological units.

Key words: word combination, phraseological units, two-top and three-top phraseological units

FEİLİ FRAZEOLoji BİRLƏŞMƏLƏRİN STRUKTUR-SEMANTİK XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ XÜLASƏ

Bu məqalə şifahi frazeoloji vahidlərin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətlərindən bəhs edir. Təhlil olunan material Teodor Drayzerin “Cenni Gerhardt” romanından qeyd olunan frazeoloji vahidlərin bütün seçimi ilə götürülmüşdür. Bu vahidlərin struktur modelləşdirilməsi qaydalarının tapılması aspektində şifahi frazeoloji vahidlərin təhlilindən başlayır. Buna uyğun olaraq şifahi frazeoloji vahidlər iki üst və üç yuxarı frazeoloji vahidlərə bölünür. Semantik və funksional xüsusiyyətlərinə görə feil frazeoloji vahidləri feil frazeoloji vahidin nüvəsi olduğu motivsiz söz qrupları kimi müəyyən edilir.

Məqalədə frazeoloji vahidlərdən ətraflı şəkildə bəhs edilir. Frazeoloji vahidləri təşkil edən komponentlər bütövün hissələri olub, öz aralarında sıx bağlılığa malikdir. Həm də çox zaman bu komponentlər sabit mövqedə dururlar.

Məqalədə frazeoloji vahidlərin əsas xüsusiyyətləri də araşdırılır. Frazeoloji vahidlərin bir çox xüsusiyyətləri var. Frazeoloji vahidlərin funksional xüsusiyyətlərinin obyektiv tədqiqi əslində onları daxili forması və semantik bütövlüyü ilə bağlıdır. Frazeologizmin daxili formasını öyrənmədən, ona xüsusi diqqət yetirmədən modelləşmədən danışmaq mümkün deyildir. Frazeoloji vahidin struktur-semantik modelləri isə öz növbəsində onun mahiyyətinin tam açılmasına imkan yaradır. Frazeoloji vahidlərin bəziləri eyni leksik tərkibli sərbəst söz birləşməsi kimi parçalana bilər.

Frazeoloji vahidlərin məna növlərindən də ətraflı bəhs edilir. Frazeoloji vahidləri semantik bütövlük dərəcəsinə görə növlərə bölünür: qovuşma, uyuşma, birləşmə. Məqalədə frazeoloji vahidlərin araşdırılması zamanı frazeoloji vahidlərin inkişaf yoluna da nəzər yetirilir.

Açar sözlər: söz birləşməsi, frazeoloji vahidlər, iki-üst və üç-üst frazeoloji vahidlər

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