

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN COGNITIVE ASPECT

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Abstract:

Phraseological units, often referred to as "idiomatic expressions" or "fixed phrases," play a significant role in language comprehension and production. These units are not simply combinations of words but carry specific meanings that may not be predictable from their individual components. Understanding how phraseological units are processed cognitively can shed light on language comprehension mechanisms. The high level of development of phraseology and the growing interest in colloquial vocabulary, which manifests itself in the fiction of modern authors, in periodicals and feature films, determines the relevance of comparing languages, identifying their similarities and differences in certain aspects. The comparative study of phraseological systems of different languages is of great importance both for the development of a general theory of phraseology and for the study of the common and distinctive features of the languages under study. In this article, we delve into a comparative analysis of phraseological units from various languages, examining their cognitive aspects.

Key words: phraseological unities, scientific terms, catchphrases, puns, literary quotations, proverbs, sayings, inclusion, and non-reinterpreted phrases, phraseological expressions, colloquial vocabulary, modern authors, periodicals, feature films, similarities, differences, distinctive features, relevance, comparative study.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.2024/coccjn90>

Understanding how phraseological units are processed cognitively is crucial for unraveling their intricate nature. Cognitive linguistics suggests that the comprehension of phraseological units involves various cognitive processes, including conceptualization, lexical access, and semantic integration. When encountering a phraseological unit, speakers access its stored meaning from memory, bypassing the need for compositional analysis. This process is believed to be facilitated by the activation of pre-existing mental representations known as conceptual metaphors and metonymies. Different languages exhibit diverse sets of phraseological units, reflecting cultural, historical, and linguistic peculiarities. Despite these variations, there are underlying cognitive universals that govern the processing of phraseological units across languages. Cross-linguistic studies have shown that speakers of different languages demonstrate similar patterns in the activation and retrieval of phraseological meanings. However, the degree of transparency and compositionality of phraseological units may vary, influencing their cognitive processing.

For example, languages like English and German often have transparent phraseological units with literal meanings that closely resemble the sum of their parts. In contrast, languages such as Russian or Arabic may feature more opaque phraseological units with metaphorical or culturally specific meanings. Despite these differences, speakers across languages exhibit comparable processing strategies when encountering phraseological

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units, relying on context, familiarity, and pragmatic cues to decipher their intended meanings.

Understanding the cognitive aspects of phraseological units has practical implications for language learning and teaching. Educators can leverage insights from cognitive linguistics to design effective instructional materials and language learning strategies. By exposing learners to authentic examples of phraseological units in context, educators can enhance learners' lexical competence, pragmatic awareness, and communicative proficiency. Moreover, fostering an awareness of the cognitive mechanisms underlying phraseological processing can empower learners to navigate the intricacies of language use more effectively. . Phraseological units, being entrenched linguistic entities, provide a fertile ground for studying this relationship. They encapsulate conceptual metaphors, frames, and schemas, shedding light on how speakers conceptualize abstract concepts.

According to the remark of N.N. Amosova, “the concept of academician. V.V. Vinogradov is a special stage in the development of the history of “indecomposable combinations”, higher than the fact that thanks to it phraseological units received a more reasonable definition, namely as lexical complexes with a special semantic originality” [3].

V.V. Vinogradov identified three types of phraseological units:

1. Phraseological adjuncts, or idioms, are unmotivated units that act as equivalents of words, for example, sharpening your skis, carelessly, through a tree stump, cranberry like that, no matter how, etc.

2. Phraseological units are motivated units with a single holistic meaning arising from the fusion of the meanings of lexical components. Phraseological unities allow the expansion of components through substitute “packaging material and act as potential equivalents of words,” for example, keep a stone in your bosom, swim shallowly, the first pancake is lumpy, swim against the current, etc.

V.V. Vinogradov also includes in phraseological units verbal groups that are terms, for example, rectum, question mark, rest home, ambulance, struggle for existence, etc. [4].

3. Phraseological combinations are phrases in which one of the components has a phraseologically associated meaning that appears only in connection with a strictly defined range of concepts and their verbal designations. Such phrases are not equivalent words, since each of their components has different meanings, for example, fear takes, melancholy takes, envy takes, laughter takes, etc. But one cannot say: joy takes, pleasure takes, etc. [5].

Despite the fact that V.V. Vinogradov's works on phraseological issues played a huge positive role, it should be noted that the further development of the theory of phraseology urgently requires moving forward.

Comparative analysis of phraseological compositions of several languages, which is dealt with by a special branch of phraseological theory - comparative phraseology, is in its infancy and thus is of increasing interest to researchers [7]. An important problem regarding interlingual correspondences is the identification of factors of interlingual phraseological equivalence. As A.D. Reichshtein notes, “the presence or absence of structural-semantic equivalents in the compared languages can be predicted with a certain probability based on some characteristics of the phraseological units themselves of the source language. These characteristics relate to the component composition, syntactic structure, semantic and formal mechanism of phraseology and the overall stylistic properties of phraseological units”.

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