

ПОРІВНЯЛЬНО-ІСТОРИЧНЕ І ТИПОЛОГІЧНЕ МОВОЗНАВСТВО

UDC 80.81

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/2710-4656/2025.4.2/01>

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ON PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS AND THEIR TYPES

Phraseological combinations and their types, revealing the significance of phraseology in linguistics are dealt with in this article. Phraseology is investigated as the branch of linguistics that studies the modern state and historical development of the phraseological composition of the language; a set of phraseological units (phraseologisms) specific to a particular language; a set of specific word usage patterns specific to a particular social group, individual wordsmiths, or literary and artistic movement in the article. Each of these branches has been specifically analyzed in the article.

The subject of phraseology has been highlighted in the article too.

The subject of phraseology as a linguistic science is written about in the article. It is proven that the study of the categorical features of phraseological units. The main features of phraseological units as specific language units are determined in the article, their function in speech is clarified, and the ways of their formation are interpreted. The issues facing that phraseology as a field of science covers such as semantic function and meanings of phraseological units, their structural-semantic stability and ready inclusion in speech, signs and characteristics of individual components, their sound composition, morphological and syntactic structure, external lexical-syntactic relations of the relevant units and features of processing in speech, etc. are also investigated in the article.

The science of phraseology deals with the identification of phraseological units, their research methods, their classification and reflection in dictionaries are explained in the article. It is reported in the article that the ready inclusion of phraseological units in speech, their lexical-syntactic relations and features of their use in speech, as well as their mutual relations with other phraseological units, also attract the attention of text linguistics, since they are organically connected with the construction of the text. It is stated that the science of phraseology can be considered to be in close connection with the theory of the literary text. To clarify this issue, to study the role of each in the organization of a literary text and the features of its use, the research suggests it necessary to consider different types of phraseological combinations.

Besides, phraseology is mentioned to be the branch of linguistics, which is a special linguistic discipline in modern language, is closely related to other areas of linguistics (not only lexicology, lexicography, syntax, word formation, stylistics, but also text linguistics).

It is not possible to determine when the human language, the languages of individual peoples, specifically emerged; the point is simply that the history of language is the same as the history of humanity, and the appearance of each people on the historical stage is considered an indicator of the existence of its language from that date. It is also observed in the article that however, linguists have been able to study the history of the emergence and development of individual words in the language. Against this background, it is also possible to trace the history of the emergence and development of phraseological units. Facts show that some phraseological units arose at the initial stages of development of the language, were recorded in ancient written monuments, and underwent a stage of development in later conditions.

The fact that shows a significant part of stable combinations, although they have phraseological meaning integrity, are not fully figurative, at least one of the components of such combinations retains its semantic independence, belonging to the object are also highlighted in the article. Such combinations refer only to the valence ability of words: one of the words creates a stable combination with another word within this combination.

It is revealed in the article that phraseological units at the word level also emerged as a result of the process of metaphorization of simple, compound and complex words. True, this idea is rarely expressed in linguistics and there are not many supporters of such an idea.

A word consists of sounds (and letters), a phrase consists of words, and a sentence consists of phrase combinations, so too does a text consist of phrase combinations are also written about in the article. It is written that a text cannot be conceived without connection, that is, just as there is a connection between sounds (and letters) in a word, words in a syntactic combination, and phrase combinations in a sentence, in a text there is often an explicit connection between the sentences that make it up, in terms of structure, and an implicit connection between the sentences that make it up, and this connection ensures the integrity and coherence of the text.

It is reported in the article that the universal categories of the text are based on interconnected wholeness (in the content plan) and coherence (in the expression plan).

The wholeness of the text is directed to the content plan, to understanding; this wholeness is more psycholinguistic in nature and is conditioned by the laws of text perception, by the reader's attempt to decode the text, to combine all its components into a single whole.

Key words: phraseological combinations, types, text construction, feature, concept, meaning.

The statement of the problem. Some linguists in their literary works tried to reveal the structural-semantic classification of the components of phraseological units. Besides, phraseological combinations and their types have been the source of analyses for a long time.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Among the most famous researchers of phraseological combinations and their types are known to be the linguists such as A. Hajiyeva, N. Valiyeva, M. Adilov, G. Yusifov, L. Jafarova and others. The works of these authors have been analyzed in the article. It reveals compares and discusses the works of the linguists dealing with the stated problem.

Task statement. The purpose of the article is to analyze phraseological components and their types in linguistics.

Outline of the main material of the study. The research is devoted to the study of stable phraseological and non-phraseological syntactic combinations in a literary text. The relevance of the topic is associated with the study of problems related to the role of stable syntactic combinations in text construction, as well as the determination of their role in the transmission of a certain set of information to the addressee. As a carrier of information, there are various lexical and grammatical means of communication in the language system, and they play a special role in the composition of the text.

Conclusions. The conclusion is that "phraseological combinations", which have been presented as a class of phraseological units in the linguistic literature so far, do not actually constitute a separate group of phraseological units in the full sense of the word, but rather reflect the concept of "phraseological units" or "phraseologisms" in general.

It has become known that the types of phraseological units and how they are used depend

on specific situations. In many cases, phraseological units are used by the speaker in a distorted, dialect-like manner. Their "clumsy" presentation in the correct form would not lead to the correctness of speech.

INTRODUCTION. The research is devoted to the study of stable phraseological and non-phraseological syntactic combinations in a literary text. The relevance of the topic is associated with the study of problems related to the role of stable syntactic combinations in text construction, as well as the determination of their role in the transmission of a certain set of information to the addressee. As a carrier of information, there are various lexical and grammatical means of communication in the language system, and they play a special role in the composition of the text. Among such means, stable syntactic combinations stand out for their activity during communication. Taking this into account, the study of the use of the specified lexical means of communication in the framework of a certain text is of great importance. This, in turn, leads to the expansion of scientific ideas about the nature and essence of language, as well as the interaction between language and culture, and reveals one of the still unexplored links of text construction.

People's attention was first attracted to the word, then the word combination, then the sentence, etc. in relation to their language. Linguistics was created to study the word, then its circle of interest grew, and ideas about language expanded. The focus on word combination paved the way for theoretical linguistics to be enriched with new provisions: first, the syntactic combination itself, then its types, and then ideas about a stable syntactic combination were formed. This, in turn, allowed for the differentiation of language and speech. The differentiation of the concepts of language and speech played a revolutionary role in the science of linguistics.

The great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure's teachings on language and speech played an important role in the emergence, formation, and development and refinement of many new concepts in science. He wrote: *"The study of speech activity consists of two parts: one of them is primary – its subject is language, that is, something essentially social, independent of the individual... the other is secondary – its subject is the individual side of speech activity... Undoubtedly, both of these subjects are closely interconnected, one determines the other. Language is necessary so that speech is understandable, and therefore effective; speech is necessary so that language is formed – historically, the fact of speech always comes before language... language is at the same time both an instrument (means) and a product of speech... language exists in the collective as a whole as a set of traces in the brain of each person; like a dictionary: completely identical copies can be used by different people. Thus, language is something that everyone possesses, at the same time common to all, and beyond the will of those to whom it belongs... Speech is the sum of everything that people say; it includes a) individual combinations that depend on the will of the speakers; b) phonation acts that depend equally on the will of the speakers and are necessary for the realization of these combinations"* [4, p. 79].

DISCUSSION. The term phraseology is used in linguistics in the following meanings:

- 1) A branch of linguistics that studies the modern state and historical development of the phraseological composition of a language.
- 2) A set of phraseological units (phraseologisms) specific to a particular language.
- 3) A set of special word usage methods specific to a particular social group, individual wordsmiths, or literary and artistic movement.

The subject of phraseology as a linguistic science is the study of the categorical features of phraseological units. It is in this way that the main features of phraseological units as specific language units are determined, their function in speech is clarified, and the ways of their formation are interpreted. The issues facing phraseology as a field of science are:

- a) the semantic function and meanings of phraseological units;
- b) their structural-semantic stability and ready-made inclusion in speech;
- c) the features and characteristics of individual components, their sound composition, morphological and syntactic structure;

d) external lexical-syntactic relations of the corresponding units and features of their processing in speech;

d) their mutual relations with other phraseological units and words;

e) their attitude to a separate word (similar and different aspects) [2, p. 16].

The science of phraseology deals with the identification of phraseological units, their research methods, their classification and reflection in dictionaries. The ready inclusion of phraseological units in speech, their lexical-syntactic relations and features of use in speech, as well as their mutual relations with other phraseological units, also attract the attention of text linguistics, since they are organically connected with the construction of the text. Therefore, the science of phraseology can be closely related to the theory of the literary text. In order to clarify this issue and to study the role of each of them in the organization of the literary text and the features of its use, it is necessary to consider individual types of phraseological units. Phraseology, which is a special linguistic discipline in modern language, is closely related to other areas of linguistics (not only lexicology, lexicography, syntax, word formation, stylistics, but also text linguistics).

It is not possible to determine when the human language, the languages of individual peoples, specifically emerged; the point is simply that the history of language is the same as the history of humanity, and the appearance of each people on the historical stage is considered an indicator of the existence of its language from that date. However, linguists have been able to study the history of the emergence and development of individual words in the language. Against this background, it is also possible to trace the history of the emergence and development of phraseological units. The facts show that some phraseological units were formed at the initial stages of language development, recorded in ancient written monuments, and underwent a stage of development in later conditions. For example, it is known that word combinations that were stabilized in the Holy Quran and other religious texts in Arabic later paved the way for the formation of similar units in other areas of the language as a whole [5, p. 24], which also played a major role in enriching the phraseological system of the languages of other Muslim peoples. Researchers show that in order to study the historical development of Azerbaijani phraseology, it is necessary to study the language of the "Avesta", "Kitabi-Dade Gorgud", Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, Mahmud Kashgar's "Divan-lughatit-turk", folklore materials [7, p. 3].

This process generally took place in the languages of all the peoples of the world, and a large number of phraseological units from the Holy Bible and the early scientific and artistic works written on its basis entered the languages of Christian peoples. In particular, as a result of the rise of interlingual communication to a global level over the past two centuries, phraseological units from the languages of Christian peoples have spread to the languages of Muslim peoples, and phraseologisms formed in the languages of Muslim peoples have spread to the languages of Christian peoples, thus, along with lexical, terminological and onomastic exchange at the world level, phraseological exchange has also been carried out.

The historically more ancient part of phraseological units was formed and spread mainly on the basis of the mythical thinking, lifestyle, life experience, and also artistic folklore of the peoples, and later, moving away from their source, acquired a metaphorical meaning and, as the case may be, began to be used in every sphere of life and, most importantly, in written texts. These are the greatest linguistic treasure bestowed by the national thinking on the literary language.

The second part of the phraseological system is made up of *phraseologisms* that have been formed in relatively recent times, including in our modern era. Such phraseological units, on the one hand, again include units created by the people, and on the other hand, authored units spread from written and artistic literature.

Nowadays, under the influence of various extralinguistic conditions, an intensive flow of combinations directly created as stable expressions into the language is observed. Currently, for example, units taken from fiction, screen and stage speech and especially from the language of mass media are actively used in everyday communication, becoming phraseologisms. For comparison, let us show that, for example, in Russian, the history of the phraseology “underwater current”, which was metaphorically formed on the basis of the free combination “underwater current” [6, p. 38], and in Azerbaijani, the name of the story “Underwater rivers flow into the sea” by Mehdi Huseyn dates back to the 20th century. The expressions like *Haji Kara, remember the Monkey, Gurbanali bey*, etc. are known to have been used as ready-made syntactic combinations in our language since the 19th and 20th centuries, everyone knows who the author of each of them is.

At the same time, in such sources, the author usually purposefully expands the distribution possibilities of words, and by linking words that

could not be combined with each other until then, neologisms are spontaneously formed, which are called “author’s phraseologisms”. Especially in the press, “lexical units of various types, entering a new lexical-stylistic environment, acquire expressive-evaluative features under the influence of the journalistic-newspaper style”, and this causes “unexpected syntactic combinations” to attract special attention of language speakers. For example, during the East-West confrontation after World War II, the expression «cold war», first used in 1947 in a speech by American politician B. Baruch, was elevated to the level of phraseology precisely with the help of mass media, and soon it was copied into the world languages in the form of *холодная война (cold war)*. Since until that time it was not possible to imagine that any war could be «cold», without direct bloodshed, it had never occurred to anyone to combine these two words; in fact, there was no war in the true sense of the word, there was only a struggle, and the author exaggeratedly described this struggle as a «war».

Phraseological units that have spread from written texts and become generalized after becoming popular among various groups are returned to written texts, including the language of literary works, and begin to be used again.

Thus, it is possible to classify phraseological units, on the one hand, under the names of historical phraseological units and modern phraseological units, and on the other hand, under the names of phraseological units of national origin and borrowed phraseological units.

Historical phraseology studies the oldest, initial forms and meanings of phraseological units, determines their further development paths reflected in ancient written monuments, and groups the phraseological composition of the language at each stage of development.

There have been long-standing debates about which branch of linguistics historical phraseology should be included.

In linguistics, various principles of classification of phraseologisms (structural-semantic classification, grammatical classification, functional-stylistic classification, etc.) have been put forward. Of course, in science, the study of parts of the whole is considered to be of paramount importance. “The act of thought itself is presented in an articulated form at the stage of hypotaxis, but its individual elements are closely intertwined with each other in a single complex whole. Thus, hypotaxis gives us being an act of elementary reflection of scientific cognition in this field. However, it is not at all a sin to repeatedly

check and clarify each such act presented, and on the contrary, its implementation is a desirable matter.

According to the structural-semantic classification principle, phraseological combinations, phraseological unions and phraseological combinations are distinguished. In general, in the Azerbaijani linguistic literature, although they are used in the same sense, the terms denoting separate classes of the above classification are used differently. For example, A. M. Gurbanov uses the terms “phraseological combinations”, “phraseological expressions”, “phraseological expressions”. M. M. Mirzaliyeva writes: “Phraseological units can be divided according to the degree of semantic integrity as follows: 1) combinations, 2) combinations, 3) combinations” [8, p. 19], etc.

As can be seen, the term “phraseological combination” is used in all presentations and is considered generally accepted. In our opinion, this term is actually general and covers all types of phraseological units, and therefore there is a need for its more precise and appropriate use. In some studies, the concept of “phraseological combination” is identified with “phraseological word combination” [2, p. 20].

If we take the term “phraseological combination”, it is contrasted with the concept of “non-phraseological (non-phraseological) combination”.

If we take the term “phraseological word combination”, it is contrasted with the concept of “phraseological sentence (phraseological combination not in the form of a word combination)”.

To clarify the issue, it is necessary to pay attention to the meaning in which the term «phraseological combination / phraseological word combination» is used in linguistic literature.

The term phraseological combination is recorded as “a phraseological expression formed by words with independent and phraseologically related meanings” and it is added that “the overall meaning of such expressions follows from the meaning of individual words in dictionaries”. Also, researchers present stable combinations “in which the meaning of one or another component is not completely lost” as phraseological combinations [2, p. 20]. However, all this contradicts the terminological explanation recorded in the same dictionary as “a phraseological unit (phraseologism, phraseological expression) – lexically indivisible, stable in its composition and structure, integral in its meaning units”. In short, the concept of “phraseological combination”, which is presented in traditional literature as a type of phraseological combinations, actually reflects phraseological combinations that are not completely phraseological.

Thus, phraseological combination / phraseological unit / phraseologism / phraseology is the general name of word combinations and sentences that are included in speech in a ready-made form (not corrected in the speech process), have a stable and integral (not dismembered) semantics.

M. Adilov and G. Yusifov write: “There is a stable reciprocal relationship between the content of phraseological units and the corresponding lexical-grammatical composition, and this stable relationship distinguishes them from similar free syntactic units (word combination, sentence), as well as from phraseological units. The main distinguishing features of phraseological units are:

- a) the individual components of the combination are more or less distant from their previous meaning;
- b) these units have a stable composition;
- c) they are included in speech as a ready-made word [2, p. 15].

Phraseological units are formed due to the acquisition of a new meaning by either part or all of the components of free combinations – syntactic units (word combination, sentence). With the acquisition of a new meaning by free syntactic units as a whole (all components), idiomatic phraseologisms arise. The characteristic of these phraseologisms is that individual components, moving away from their own meanings, merge with each other to express a common meaning within the whole unit [2, p. 17].

- a) The individual components of the combination are more or less distant from their previous meaning;
- b) These units have a stable composition;
- c) They are included in speech as a ready-made word.

Phraseological units are formed due to the acquisition of a new meaning by either part or all of the components of free combinations – syntactic units (word combination, sentence). With the acquisition of a new meaning by free syntactic units as a whole (all components), idiomatic phraseologisms arise. The characteristic of these phraseologisms is that individual components, moving away from their own meanings, merge with each other to express a common meaning within the whole unit [9, p. 909].

Similarly, the idea that phraseological units are formed “in connection with the acquisition of a new meaning by all the components of free combinations” is accurate and acceptable, while the idea that they are formed “in connection with the acquisition of a new meaning by some of them” is a difficult issue to accept. There is a very simple explanation for this: if some of the components of free combinations acquire a new meaning and attract attention, the fact that

the rest of these components do not acquire a new meaning should not be overlooked. It turns out that a component that tends to become phraseologism forms a syntactic combination with a component that does not tend to become phraseologism. If we accept that the “component that tends to become phraseologism” really becomes phraseologism, then it becomes clear that here we are talking about the combination of a phraseology with a component that does not become phraseologism. In any case, the combination formed by a phraseological unit cannot and is not considered a phraseological combination.

CONCLUSION. Thus, we come to the conclusion that “phraseological combinations”, which have been presented as a class of phraseological units in the linguistic literature so far, do not actually constitute a separate group of phraseological units in the full sense of the word, but rather reflect the concept

of “phraseological units” or “phraseologisms” in general. In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between the two types of phraseological combinations (phraseological units, phraseologisms) mentioned above, depending on the degree of interconnectedness of their components and the semantic-syntactic closure of the combination itself. Considering that, along with phraseological combinations and phraseological units, other syntactic combinations are also formed as phraseological units, we accept that the concept of phraseological combination (phraseological unit, phraseologism) combines the following constructions:

- 1) Phraseological combinations;
- 2) Phraseological units;
- 3) Idioms;
- 4) Stable comparative combinations;
- 5) Proverbs.

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Раджабова А. А. ПРО ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНІ КОМБІНАЦІЇ ТА ЇХНІ ТИПИ

У статті розглядаються фразеологічні сполучення та їх типи, що розкривають значення фразеології в лінгвістиці. Фразеологія досліджується як розділ лінгвістики, що вивчає сучасний стан та історичний розвиток фразеологічного складу мови; у статті – сукупність фразеологічних одиниць (фразеологізмів), специфічних для певної мови; у статті – сукупність специфічних моделей слововживання, характерних для певної соціальної групи, окремих майстрів слова чи літературно-мистецького руху. Кожна з цих галузей була спеціально проаналізована в статті.

У статті також висвітлено предмет фразеології.

У статті йдеться про предмет фразеології як лінгвістичної науки. Доведено вивчення категоріальних ознак фразеологічних одиниць. У статті визначено основні ознаки фразеологічних одиниць як специфічних мовних одиниць, з'ясовано їхню функцію в мовленні та інтерпретовано способи їх утворення. У статті також досліджуються питання, що стоять перед фразеологією як галуззю науки, такі як семантична функція та значення фразеологічних одиниць, їхня структурно-семантична

стійкість та легкість включення в мовлення, ознаки та характеристики окремих компонентів, їх звуковий склад, морфологічна та синтаксична структура, зовнішні лексико-синтаксичні зв'язки відповідних одиниць та особливості опрацювання в мовленні тощо.

Наука фразеологія займається ідентифікацією фразеологічних одиниць, у статті пояснюються методи їх дослідження, класифікація та відображення у словниках. У статті повідомляється, що легке включення фразеологічних одиниць у мовлення, їх лексико-синтаксичні зв'язки та особливості їх використання в мовленні, а також їх взаємозв'язки з іншими фразеологічними одиницями також привертають увагу лінгвістики тексту, оскільки вони органічно пов'язані з побудовою тексту. Зазначається, що науку фразеологію можна розглядати як таку, що тісно пов'язана з теорією художнього тексту. Для з'ясування цього питання, вивчення ролі кожної з них в організації художнього тексту та особливостей його використання, дослідження пропонує розглянути різні типи фразеологічних сполучень.

Крім того, фразеологія згадується як галузь мовознавства, яка є спеціальною лінгвістичною дисципліною в сучасній мові, тісно пов'язаною з іншими галузями мовознавства (не лише лексикологією, лексикографією, синтаксисом, словотвором, стилістикою, а й лінгвістикою тексту).

Неможливо визначити, коли саме виникла людська мова, мови окремих народів; суть просто в тому, що історія мови така ж, як і історія людства, і поява кожного народу на історичній сцені вважається показником існування його мови з цієї дати. У статті також зазначається, що проте лінгвісти змогли вивчити історію виникнення та розвитку окремих слів у мові. На цьому тлі також можна простежити історію виникнення та розвитку фразеологічних одиниць. Факти свідчать про те, що деякі фразеологічні одиниці виникли на початкових етапах розвитку мови, були зафіксовані в давніх писемних пам'ятках і пройшли етап розвитку в пізніших умовах.

У статті також виділено той факт, що значна частина стійких сполучень, хоча й мають фразеологічну цілісність значення, не є повністю образними, принаймні один з компонентів таких сполучень зберігає свою семантичну незалежність, належність до об'єкта. Такі сполучення стосуються лише валентної здатності слів: одне зі слів створює стійке сполучення з іншим словом у межах цього сполучення.

У статті розкривається, що фразеологічні одиниці на рівні слова також виникли в результаті процесу метафоризації простих, складних та підрядних слів. Щоправда, ця ідея рідко висловлюється в лінгвістиці, і прихильників такої ідеї небагато.

У статті також йдеться про те, що слово складається зі звуків (і літер), фраза – зі слів, а речення – зі словосполучень, так само як і текст, що складається з словосполучень. Написано, що текст не можна уявити без зв'язку, тобто так само, як існує зв'язок між звуками (і літерами) у слові, словами в синтаксичному поєднанні та фразовими поєднаннями в реченні, у тексті часто існує явний зв'язок між реченнями, що його складають, з точки зору структури, та неявний зв'язок між реченнями, що його складають, і цей зв'язок забезпечує цілісність і зв'язність тексту.

У статті повідомляється, що універсальні категорії тексту ґрунтуються на взаємопов'язаній цілісності (у плані змісту) та зв'язності (у плані вираження).

Цілісність тексту спрямована на план змісту, на розуміння; ця цілісність має радше психолінгвістичний характер і зумовлена законами сприйняття тексту, спробою читача розшифрувати текст, об'єднати всі його компоненти в єдине ціле.

Ключові слова: фразеологічні сполучення, типи, побудова тексту, ознака, поняття, значення.