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## SYNTACTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT DENOTING “MONEY” IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** This article is dedicated to the syntactical analysis of phraseological units with component denoting “money” in English languages. The peculiarity of these units is that, on the one hand, they have the main features of the sentence; on the other hand, they are characterized by phraseological nature. In their composition there are components of two types: constant, defining the construction itself and being the exponents of meaning and variable, the words of the category parts of speech which are lexically free. Such a composition of syntactic idioms suggests that phraseological sentences are partially reproduced. The analysis of existing approaches to its understanding allows us to specify a number of differential features as well as proposing a working definition of syntactic phraseology.

**Key words:** Phraseological units, syntactic, analysis, composition, category, approaches, features, definition, nature;

### **Introduction.**

A phraseological value is a category which is interpreted in different ways depending on understanding of the nature of a phraseological unit, its components and volume of phraseology. In the past the only way to learn these phraseological units was to memorize them, a way which made students less attracted towards the figurative language. There are many opinions in modern linguistics claiming phraseology to be an independent branch of linguistics due to specificity and complexity of issues related to the study of phraseological units. The field of phraseology in any language is so varied and fascinating that one could spend an entire lifetime considering and analyzing it from various viewpoints. A phraseological unit is an established, universal and essential element that, used with care, ornaments and enriches the language. Phraseological units play an important role in human communication. They produce a considerable

expressive effect, because they affect the reader's emotion his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural association. Whenever the author of the source text uses an idiom it is the translator's duty to try and reproduce it with the utmost fidelity.

Phraseological units are interesting because they are colorful and lively and also they are linguistic curiosities. At the same time, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meanings and grammar, and often have special connotations. There is no a uniform classification of phraseological units. Linguists divide phraseological units according to the following principles: the ways they are formed, the degree of motivation of their meaning, their structure, and their parts of speech. The investigation into phraseological units with component "money" shows that they have important role in language. And studying phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline which began its existence, another discussion has begun in the linguistic world, and dedicated to the difference in syntactical, lexical and phraseological meaning.

### **Literature Review.**

Being an important direction in modern linguistics, the phenomenon of syntactic phraseological units has received numerous terminological variants from different scientists: phraseological constructions, relatives, stationary sentences, ungrammatical statements, communicatives, syntactically related structures, syntactic idioms, etc. Syntactic constructions began to be referred to as phraseologism approximately in the 60s of the last century in the scientific works of N. Yu. Shvedova, G. Y. Solganik etc. The issue of phraseology as the language discipline was firstly presented in well – known Russian linguist E.D. Polivanov's researches. E.D.Polivanov returned to this question repeatedly and confirmed that lexis deals with individual lexical meaning of a word, morphology – grammatical meaning of the word, syntax- formal meaning of word combination. „ And then the requirement to the particular branch appears, if we compare it with syntax, this time not all types of word combinations are meant and only the individual meanings of these word combinations, like lexis deals with individual meaning of the word. This branch of linguistics, as the collection of the issues in this phenomenon and I add the name of phraseology (show that for this meaning another term is suggested, idiomaticity ). [1, 1968] Scientists considered these linguistic units to

be the constructions consisting of idiomatic components and representing the reaction of a speaker to a statement or an extra-linguistic situation, as well as having emotional and expressive connotations.

Miller stated that, “Language is at the center of the society, it plays crucial part in the organization of social activities, from the government through the work-place to the home. These complex tasks require complex language, and that requires syntax” [2, 2002]. According to Verspoor and Sauter, clauses are composite of one or more phrases, while “a phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned”. [3, 2009] Sentences are not only studied syntactically, but it also analyzed its meaning. Fromkin defines, “Knowing a language is also to know that certain sound sequences signify certain concepts or meaning” [4, 2003]. Without knowing the meaning of the language, people will not be able to gain the information and will get more difficulties in delivering information.

Undoubtedly, people have the abilities to deliver the information to the others, but some people still get the difficulties to comprehend the information they received because of the meaning of the sentences that could not be understood. An example of the language is English. Many native speakers of English become more productive in producing these variations in order to differ the way they speak with the other language. From those variations of English, people begin to apply idioms, proverbs, and other figurative language in their speech. English has many phraseological units especially idioms. Even it is used from daily conversation to the formal and informal communications, from the home to the government to the public. O’Dell and McCarthy stated, “Phraseological units are formulaic language. Formulaic language consists of fixed expressions which you learn and understand as units rather than as individual words”[5, 2002]. Moreover, Fellbaum in Malmkjaer believes, “idioms are a class of multi-word units ‘which pose a challenge to our understanding of grammar and lexis that has not yet been fully met’” [6, 2010]. Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that idioms are fixed expression that has different meaning from the original

word. On the contrary, it has definite meaning depends on the culture of the origin language that could not be changed according to the user of the language.

Phraseological units can be classified according to the ways they are formed, according to the degree of motivation of their meaning, according to their structure, according to their part of speech.

A.I. Smirnitsky worked out a structural classification of phraseological units. He points out one-top units which he compares with derived words, because derived words have only one-root morpheme. And he points out two-top units which he compares with compound words; there are two-root morphemes. [7, 1956] I.V. Arnold points out a syntactical classification of phraseological units. She states that “structured like phrases they function like words” [8, 1966]

S.G. Smirnov discusses syntactic expression in detail as phraseologized models which allow filling the structure with the known lexical material. Some of the structural components are constant, with the others being variable [9, 1982].

A.V. Kunin also believes that it is necessary to take an integrated approach to this issue, which provides a possibility to determine a system of regular differences and common features. In his opinion, the semantic structure of the fixed phrase and the semantic structure of the word are by no means exhausted by their meanings only. Important elements of the semantic structure, in addition to the meaning, are structures of a total formation in general, its grammatical appearance and system language bonds [10, 2005].

During the study grammatical structure of phraseological units we can differentiate the semantic, syntactic, morphologic sides of the expression. It has occurred to me that a comprehensive listing of all phraseological units syntactical and lexical traits identified in the afforested works would be of value to the scholarly community. Thus, in the following paragraphs phraseological units with the components “money” will be analyzed according to particular classifications.

### **Research Methodology.**

The aim of this study is to find the syntactic features of phraseological units with the component ‘money’ and the possible transformation within idioms. In addition, we would like to present the results of the current stage of our research which, in general, aims at syntactical classification and lexicographical description of phraseological units with currency components. One of the most productive components used in the structure of phraseological units with components ‘money’. The survey of the latest research shows that phraseological units with money components are widely studied in different languages. Also the generalization method has been applied to identify the specific features of the phraseological units with ‘money’ component in syntactical analysis. The linguistic and cognitive analysis allowed one to reveal the cultural specifics of the perception of money in the English language picture of the world.

### **Analysis and results**

In this part of our paragraph we’ll analyze phraseological units with the components “money” from English-Russian Dictionary of Phraseological units by A.V. Kunin. There are 43 phraseological units with this component. And look through some of them. [11, 1984]

Syntactically Flexible Expression in this types of idiom, the phraseological units with components “money” which exhibit modulation of syntax or morphology (or both), and their meaning cannot be composed literally word by word but being possible to be modified under certain circumstances. *For example, for my money and marry money* are the explicit examples of this types which have been analyzed as containing special idiom words, money “in my opinion” and marry “wife”, money “rich”. Next, we turn our attention to the syntactical classification of phraseological units with the lexeme “money” by I.V.Arnold:

*Noun phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being:*

Money belt – seat belt;

Chicken feed – something of little importance, especially a small sum of money;

Hot money- to make a profit from high interest ;

Money for jam - money you get for doing something very easy;

Pin money- a small amount of extra money that a person earns to buy things that they want but do not need;

*Verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling:*

Marry money - to marry a rich person;

be flush with money- a brush with smth;

have more money than sense- used to talk about people spending a lot of money on something that you think is unnecessary;

sink money – to spend money without benefit;

To coin money- to make so much money from one's business;

*Adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality:*

Not everybody's money – unsuitable;

Somebody/something for my money – appropriate or suitable;

There are some phraseological units which didn't go into the syntactical classification. Syntactical classification doesn't include the phraseological units that function as a proverb. There is a list of these phraseologisms:

Money answers all things – money always has a telling influence;

Money begets money – money calls money;

Money makes the man – wealth makes the man.

In I.V. Arnold's classification there are also sentence equivalents, proverbs, sayings and quotations, e.g. "Money is the root of all evil", "All money is gone", "Where there's muck there's brass". *Brass* is a slang and dialectal word for 'money' here. Proverbs are usually metaphorical, e.g. "Money talks" or "Money is a power" and if we turn our attention to the second proverb more worldly alternative to *KNOWLEDGE is power*.

The following is grammatical patterns of phraseological units. According to Joodi, idiom has got some forms in its structure [12, 2012]. The diversity of grammatical patterns which occur in set expression is showed below:

a. Noun Phrase

1) Article + Adjective + Noun For instances:

a) *a pretty penny* means large or amount of money.

b) *a good penny worth* means take advantage, benefit.

b. Transitive Verb Phrase

1) Verb + Noun Phrase For this pattern, it consists of a transitive verb plus a noun phrase that can be functioned as direct object.

Example: a) *Break the bank* which is used to say that someone can afford to buy something. b) *To turn an honest penny*, means to earn money yourself. c) *To cut off with shilling*, means disinherited from someone's will or the fortune of one's family. d) *Pay the piper*, means when you pay the piper, you have to accept the consequences of something that you have done wrong or badly.

c. Lexical Verb + a Preposition. It consists of a lexical verb plus a preposition where the preposition goes very closely with the verb and changes the meaning of the verb.

Example: a) *To turn up* which means to appear, or be doubled; *to turn up like a bad penny* means if someone or something turns up like a bad penny, they appear again when they are not welcome or wanted. *Her husband was able to find her, to turn up again on her doorstep like a bad penny.*

d. Prepositional Phrase

A subtype of idiom phrase is the prepositional phrase consisting of preposition plus its object (or complement). Example: 1) *in for a penny*, is used to say if one has committed to doing something, one will or should do it completely, and not spare any effort. A shortening of the phrase is "*in for a penny*".

*"We can't turn in a halffinished report, so we need to stay up all night and get it done. In for a penny, in for a pound.*

2) *For love nor money* or *for love or money*, means that is very difficult to get. *You won't get a room here, not for love nor money.*

*Norman had created a fine vegetable garden that gave us all the things you couldn't buy in the local shops, for love or money.*

3) *For one's money*, means in one's opinion; according to one's preference or choice. *For my money, I'd like to see our tax dollars go toward fixing all the potholes in our roads.*

According to Verspoor & Sauter, “Phrase also can be analyzed into constituents, each with a function and realization. Phrase is a small group of words but it is not a sentence because it has not a subject, verb, and a predicate. [13, 2009] The head of a phrase is realized by a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, or preposition”. Stand on Kim and Sells points, phrases are projected from the lexical categories and divided into five types, there are: *a. Noun Phrase (NP)* Noun phrase is a composite of two or more words that has a noun as the head word and the other words as a modifier of the head word. It can be a noun, determiner, adjective, and so on [14, 2008].

For example:

1) *The funny money*. Word money plays as the head word while the funny modifies the word money, 2) tight money, 3) mad money.

Next is *Verb Phrase*. Verb phrase contains a verb as the head word and it will be modified by the other words, such as noun phrase, propositional phrase, and so on. For example: *throw money at*.

*Adjective phrase* is a group words which commonly occurs in linking verb. The head word of this phrase is an adjective and it is usually modified by an adverb. For example: *a penny saved is a penny gained*.

*Adverb phrase* is a composite of two or more words that acts as an adverb and it can modify a verb, adverb, or adjective. For instance: *I felt like a penny waiting for change*.

And the last one is *prepositional phrase*. Generally, prepositional phrase consists of a preposition plus a noun phrase. For instance: *to pay someone back in their own coin*.

As the results of creating some steps in order to make the proper list of phraseological units that have been found in the speech could help us to make the further analysis. After finding the idioms in the speech, we analyzed the patterns of the phraseological units up to the structures. In the final step, we classified the idiomatic phrases in order to convey the meaning of the idioms syntactically and contextually.

**Conclusion.**

To sum up of the research, we may support the idea that, this study can be useful to enrich the knowledge and comprehension about idiomatic phrases and their types, patterns, and the meaning by reading and understanding as many phraseological units as possible. Studying idioms would help to add the vocabularies and the language variation that can be applied in daily conversation. Also it is based on the analysis of the idiomatic phrases especially in its meaning, types, and the patterns. Therefore, this study can be useful as a reference to analyze the other research dealing with the idiom materials.

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