

SUMMARY

This study is devoted to reproducible phrases of the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish languages that are not related to idioms (classical phraseological units), as well as to the relations of translational equivalence among these units. The aim of the work was to analyze the multi-word lexical units of the Russian language of the latest period (late 20th — early 21st century), not classified as classical phraseological units, and their equivalents in other Slavic languages (Ukrainian and Polish) in the comparative, lexicographic and didactic aspect.

The analysis is based on the thesis that set phrases that are not classified as classical phraseological units are specific units of the language that have their own characteristics which distinguish them from idioms and free phrases. These polylexemic formations in the process of utterance are given in a ready-made form, which have been previously learned by a native speaker. The constitutive characteristics of these units include usuality, constancy of the composition, reproducibility, situational conditionality. However, unlike idioms in the narrow sense, they are not characterized by semantic indivisibility.

The empirical base of this study is the corpus of polylexemic formations of the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish languages, collected by the author of the work during the translation and didactic activity (in the period from 2005 to 2020). The main principle of selection was the problem of establishing equivalence relations between the set phrases of the Russian and other Slavic languages that appear in the vocabulary of the newest period. These resources reflect changes in the lexical systems of three related languages, namely: emergence of names for the new reality, which are based on technical innovations, socio-political and economic transformations; use of lexemes in new combinations; transition of phrases from the category of free ones to the category of phraseologically related ones. Such reproducible units are often missing in bilingual dictionaries, which may be the reason for the problem of establishing interlingual equivalence. The study analyzed about 500 multi-word lexical units of the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish languages recommended by the author to be included in lexicographic sources.

The phrases selected for analysis were divided into three thematic groups:

- multi-word lexical units used in the media sphere (e.g. rus. *личностный рост, точка невозврата, спад рождаемости, целевая аудитория, двойные стандарты*);

- multi-word lexical units used in professional communication (e.g. rus. *пищевая добавка, дебиторская задолженность, принять меры, состав преступления, прибавочная стоимость*);
- multi-word lexical units used in everyday communication (e.g. rus. *влажные салфетки, пополнить счёт, горящая путёвка, следить за собой, правильное питание*).

Within each of the groups, the compound units were analyzed in terms of functioning in the context, semantic and stylistic properties, compatibility, frequency of use, synonymy and antonymy relations. The first chapter *Issues of General Theory of Phraseology* is devoted to the description of approaches to the study of phraseological units in Russian, Ukrainian and Polish linguistics. It deals with modern phraseological concepts, highlights the problems of the typology of set phrases in modern linguistics, as well as the problems of terminology. In particular, an analysis is made of the use of the terms: *collocation, cliché, phraseme, pragmateme*, etc. in relation to polylexemic formations.

In the second chapter *Multi-word Lexical Units as an Object of Lexicography*, a review of Russian, Ukrainian and Polish lexicography at the present stage is made and the issue of representation of multi-word lexical units in mono- and bilingual dictionaries is considered.

The third chapter *In Search of Russian-Polish and Russian-Ukrainian Pairs of Equivalent of Multi-word Lexical Units* contains the analysis of reproducible phrases in Russian, Ukrainian and Polish in terms of translation equivalence. As part of the analysis, possible variants of equivalents are compared, taking into consideration their semantic, stylistic and pragmatic characteristics, as well as their functioning in texts.

The fourth chapter of *Phraseodidactics as an Integral part of the Methodology of Teaching Foreign Languages* is devoted to the study of phraseology in the aspect of glottodidactics. It deals with topical issues of phraseodidactics — a linguistic discipline that has appeared in connection with the increased role of phraseology in the didactics of foreign languages.

In the conclusion, findings are presented, and the results of the study are summarized. The thesis is substantiated that set phrases that are not classified as classical idioms, nevertheless, should be recognized as linguistic units considered as an object of lexicography, translation studies and linguodidactics. Prospects for further scientific work are outlined.

Two appendices are an integral part of the work, the first of which contains a list of pairs of equivalents recommended to be included in lexicographic sources. The second appendix contains examples of exercises developed by the author for mastering set units of the Russian language by foreign students.

The data obtained can be used in compiling translation dictionaries, in the practice of translation, in discussing issues related to the active processes of the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish languages, and can also be useful in the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language, in compiling textbooks and teaching aids.