

WORLD OF PHRASEOLOGY: ATTEMPT TO REVISION SOME TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS

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ABSTRACT

Phraseological combinations most often describe not abstract concepts, but completely locally defined cultural constructs - ideologically constructed and collectively appropriated representations of "invisible things", ideas and values of the time and culture. The ideological component in the composition of this kind of value is practically non-existent described, not theorized and not represented in lexicographic practice.

Keywords: cultural constructs, phraseological unit, ideological construction, collective unconscious, national mentality, derivative words, idioms, evaluative stereotypes.

Introduction

This ideological component is always has its own history, and it should be explicated. The history of phraseology (or rather, its archeology, since in this respect compatibility turns out, in the expression V.V. Vinogradov, “cultural and historical thing”), on the one hand, connects us with history of ideas, but even more so with history of fashion, lifestyle, everyday practitioners, as well as with the history of aesthetic judgments in general. The way the political aspirations of the time and its aesthetic quest sometimes intersect in the history of the most banal phraseological unit, strikes the imagination of the researcher. This is extremely important for understanding identity. Identity is primarily a poetic product, a form of collective imagination, and only because of this - an ideological construction.

Literary analysis and methodology

The phraseological combination can be considered as a trace of a cultural practice that has gone or “hidden” its roots in the collective unconscious. Reveal this trace and associate with



related traces - means to describe the synchronic state of phraseology.

To determine the ways of expression cultural-national, cultural-historical specificity in phraseology, it is important to study the dynamics of general language phraseological systems, the nature of its manifestation in usages of different types, in idiostyles, in idiolects. In the ratio of the invariant structure phraseological units (PU) and its modifications in various discourses finds reflection of the interaction of the constant and variable components of the language picture the world of both the individual and society within historical era.

Let us consider the features of the functioning of phraseological units with culturally marked semantics and the formation of culturally marked uses of idiomatic expressions in the system of Russian speech based on the materials of the dictionary "Phraseologisms in Russian speech", fixing idioms and proverbs in speech dynamics, in the system of usages.

The use of PU is often accompanied by actualization of certain culturally marked semantic components by including in their composition words that express and clarify these components.

The phraseological unit is at random recognized by the native speakers of the Russian language as expressing some features of the national mentality. Intuitive perception of the national specificity of the conceptual content of this phraseological unit clearly conveys introduced into its composition metalinguistic qualifiers: "hoped for Russian maybe" (A.S. Pushkin), "relying on the Russian maybe" (K. Shakhnazarov). Metalinguistic comments can express an individual attitude to certain evaluative stereotypes. Consider, for example, the author's estimate of turnover rage with fat in the following usage: "Oh, what a vile expression! They are so it is convenient to pull back any desire, aspiration, and dream. Here is the use of phraseological units, in which dissatisfaction with the existing, noble aspirations are regarded as a manifestation of folly, fastidiousness. Context, and above all words vile expression, conveys the author's sharply negative attitude to the semantic PU content with fat rage in this use.

Based on evaluative stereotypes, metalinguistic comments can express the author's attitude both to the actual meaning and to the internal form, figurative FE basis. Example: "Newspapers report that you will debut on the 6th, on Saturday, right whether it? Someone will be in Paris this evening... he will not be at ease. What a strange expression to be in your plate, like food! And who eats us? Gods? and if someone is told that he alarmed that he is not at ease, this anxiety comes, perhaps, from the possibility of being



devoured not by one's own, but by another god” (I. Turgenev, letter P. Viardot). Here the author's etymologization. The words "what a strange expression" phraseologism to be not in one's / in at ease is judged in terms of its figurative basis. Individual literal comprehension of the phraseological image is presented in this context as "true", etymological meaning turnover.

Usual sociological assessment PU in the context is often rethought both through etymologization and metalinguistic comments, and by including emotive-evaluative words. See, for example, the change of positive estimates PU high point and find a common the language of negative, ironic in usage “the finest hour of the plagiarist” (O. Samparidze); “To find a common language is an impossible mixture of the boulevard with the office”.

Included in the semantic structure transformed uses of phraseological units cultural components can be subdivided into:

1) cultural components of denotative - significative content that do not correlate with the figurative basis of phraseological units, explicated by words included in phraseological units in direct meanings: bring to historical dead end, heat up the public atmosphere, circling in the squirrel wheel of landowning worries;

2) cultural components of the denotative - significative content, indirectly explicated by the figurative basis of phraseological units by its metaphorical deployment: cold war icebergs in the world's oceans, cracks in the ice of the cold war, arch-hot and arch-cold wars;

3) cultural components that function both at the level of phraseological meaning, and figurative basis, internal forms. To the last category belong PU, the internal form of which, along with in a concrete way includes such a culturally significant understanding of it, which, abstracting from the figurative visualization, it is entirely included in the phraseological meaning.

For example, in the internal form of phraseological units reinvent the wheel, the semantics ‘reinventing something that has long been discovered’. This is the whole content included in the phraseological meaning. Along with this, the designation of a particular artifact is updated in different uses. As new, unusual, only superficially reminiscent of the long-known - “ordinary bicycle”. Example: “Invent the bicycle. Then spread your hands. Say: "I'm sorry, I did not know that there is already an original." Sit down. Accelerate. And - take off! And admire from a height at their gaping mouths ... « (A. Shlygin. Insolence). In other words, in this phraseological unit is “built in” potential enantiosemy. Literalized semantic content of phraseological units



invent a bicycle in this usage 'to make a real discovery: to invent a flying bike' is antonymous to its phraseological meaning.

Discussion and results

Many discourses, related mainly to artistic and journalistic styles, serve as sources of occasional phraseological units and derivative words of language idioms. Word and phrase creation in the text is a process of individual semantization of knowledge about the world. In the semantics of occasional words and phraseological units that appear in the text, the conceptualization of the phenomena of reality, associated with their assessment from certain worldview positions.

The most productive in this group are verbal formations: ascension from rags to riches, sewing Trishkin's caftan, polywriting from empty to empty, breaking universal firewood, bending the stick, etc. Especially productive model can be identified occasional phraseological derivatives names with supporting nouns method, principle, tactics, position, characterizing the way of action, activity, line behavior: finger sucking method, according to Trishkin's caftan method, the principle trishkin caftan, mixing tactics wheat and chaff, the position "My hut is on the edge", rubber-ceiling method (take with ceiling). The considered individual author's substantives in the text acquire the status of generalizing symbolic names.

Culturally significant phraseological occasionalisms are also based on culturally marked word-symbols and word-combinations-symbols. For example, the use of phraseological occasionalisms is ideologically updated symbols of good and evil transmitted more often of all antonyms white - black, light - darkness, day - night; call white black and black is white; paint events only in White and black; throw a harsh light; malice nights and the malice of the day ("The freedom and pressure of this thing, written by the twenty-year-old Voznesensky, were electrified, magnetized current of passions, ... with a sharp instinct for the moods of his generation, the malice of the night and topic of the day" (Yu. Moritz); "current policy, black topic of the day" (L. Martynov).

Texts included in dictionary entries Dictionary "Phraseological units in Russian speech" in as an illustration of the operation PU, widely explicate regular for idioms, diverse text semantic fields. The PU included in them implement intratext associative-semantic links with various elements of the text (paradigmatic, syntagmatic, derivational). It's convincing illustrates the position that idioms are stored in the linguistic consciousness in the form of associative semantic networks.

Conclusion



The illustrative part of many dictionaries articles of the Dictionary, together with the historical and etymological commentary, is a kind of intertext, reflecting the continuity in the use stylistic devices of occasional transformation of phraseological units, in the intuitive attraction of similar phraseological images, due to the ideological and thematic community of works, impact the writer's idiostyle on the formation of stylistic systems of other authors and literary movements. Versatile comparison of the same type of use of idioms helps establish prototypes usage, makes it possible to trace evolution of a number of phraseological images of concepts.

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