

Internal Synonymy of Adjectival Phraseological Units of the Russian Language

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the study of the phenomenon of synonymy in adjective phraseological units. Concepts such as phraseological synonymy are considered, phraseological units and variants are analyzed, the classification of adjectives of phraseological units is given in accordance with their attribution to synonymic paradigms and series.

Keywords: adjectival phraseological units, phraseological synonymy, synonymic paradigm, phraseological unit, phraseological variant. Keywords: adjectival phraseological units, phraseological synonymy, synonymic paradigm, phraseological unit, phraseological variant.

Introduction.

Currently, the study of synonymy of phraseological units is one of the important issues and problems of studying phraseological paradigmatics. There are many works devoted to synonymy, mostly works on lexical synonymy, synonymy of phraseological turns is studied less actively. There is still no universally recognized definition of synonyms and a unified approach to establishing synonymy.

The phenomenon of synonymy in phraseology is devoted to the works of many linguists, including V. Vapordjiev, L. A. Vvedenskaya, L. P. Zimina, E. A. Ivannikova, Y. D. Apresyan, N. Kamenetskaite, N. A. Kirsanova, E. N. Miller, V. D. Smirnov, A. P. Khazanovich, G. I. Kramorenko, I. I. Chernyshev, A. T. Galiev, etc.

Currently, there are many definitions of synonymy, as well as phraseological synonyms. For example, in V.N.Yartseva's linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, the following definition of phraseological synonyms is given: "Words of the same part of speech (as well as in a broader sense, phraseological units, morphemes, syntactic constructions) having partially or completely identical meanings."¹

However, Yu. D. Apresyan emphasizes such a concept as the shade of phraseological synonyms when defining the term of phraseological synonyms. He writes, "Phraseological synonyms are understood to mean such phraseological units that, when their core meaning coincides, differ in shades of meaning and, thanks to the linguistic connection arising on this basis, are able to replace each other in a number of strictly defined contexts, where they are used in the same syntactic construction and combined with the same lexical environment."²

It is noteworthy that most of the existing definitions of phraseological synonymy also refer to the shade of meaning. For example, A.V. Kunin notes that phraseological synonyms are such phraseological units that belong to the same grammatical class, partially coincide or completely coincide in lexical composition, have common and differential semantic components and differ or coincide stylistically.³

N. A. Kirsanova also believes: "Synonymous phraseological units, like synonymous words, cannot be considered units that have the same meaning and easily replace each other.

¹ Yartseva V.N. Linguistic Encyclopedic dictionary. - M.: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1990. – p.447.

² Apresyan Yu. D. Phraseological synonyms of the "verb-noun" type in modern English : Abstract of the dissertation of the Candidate of Philology. - M., 1956. – P. 8.

³ Kunin A.V. The course of phraseology of the modern English language : textbook for in-tov and foreign languages - M. : Higher School ; Dubna : Phoenix, 1996. - p. 68.

Phraseological synonyms, united by a common meaning, express the shades of this meaning in different ways, because the common exists only in the separate, through the separate. ⁴

As for the external form of phraseological synonymy, there is a definition by I. I. Chernysheva: "Phraseological synonyms are different-structured and single-structured phraseological units that have the same meaning with the inadequacy of figurative motivation of units and possible differences in semantic shades of meaning, functional stylistic affiliation and compatibility."⁵

And also in linguistics there is such a thing as a phraseological variant. It is very important not to confuse these two concepts: a phraseological synonym and a phraseological variant. At the same time, definitions given by G. I. Kramorenko and A. P. Khazanovich can be considered sufficiently capacious definitions of phraseological variants.

G.I. Kramorenko writes: "Phraseological variants not only coincide in meaning, but also have a commonality in structure, image, lexical composition, differing mainly in the lexical design of one or two components ..."⁶

A. P. Khazanovich notes the following differences between phraseological synonymy and phraseological variant:

1. "The structure of phraseological variants is the same, while the structure of phraseological synonyms may differ.

2. Variants of the same idiom as a prerequisite have a similar component composition: only one, and sometimes two components can differ.

3. The unity or similarity of images is a characteristic feature of phraseological variants.⁷ Compare: *при деньгах – тощий карман* are synonymous phraseology, and *тощий карман и тугой карман* a phraseological variant. For example: *ветер в голове бродит – ветер в голове гуляет; Аллах знает какой – Бог знает какой – господь знает какой – черт знает какой* etc.;

Thus, analyzing the definitions given above, we can conclude that the circle of "phraseological synonyms" includes single-structured and different-structured phraseological units denoting the same concept or concepts whose meaning is characterized by the presence of a common core and differential components of meaning; close to each other, belonging to the same lexicogrammatical class, as a rule, differing in shades meanings or stylistically used within specific contexts.

Discussion.

Two or more phraseological synonyms are combined into synonymous series (groups, paradigms, or nests). As with words, synonymic series can have different lengths, however, in a typical case, the phraseological synonymic series is shorter compared to the synonymic series of one-word lexemes.

Compare: *бедный – неимуций – нищий – убогий – небогатый – сирый – бездомный – нуждающийся – несостоятельный – скудный – малоимуций* и т.д.; *Ни кола ни двора - ветер свистит в карманах - ни копейки за душой - ни гроша - тощий (пустой) карман - гол как сокол* etc.; Thus, the synonymic series of one-word lexemes with the core word "poor" consists of 11 synonyms, while the synonymic series of phraseological units with the meaning "poor" consists of 6 turns.

And it should also be noted that many phraseological units are polysemic and in all meanings cannot be synonymous with each other, since we are not talking about a phraseological unit, but about their meanings.

⁴ Kirsanova N. A. On some semantic features of FE (On the question of polysemy and synonymy in the field of phraseology) // Problems phraseology. - M. ; L. : Nauka, 1964. – pp. 91-92.

⁵ Chernysheva I. I. Phraseology of the modern German language - M. : Higher School, 1970. – p.81.

⁶ Kramarenko G. I. Phraseological variants in the idiomatics of the modern German language : dis. ... Candidate of Philology. - M., 1961. – p. 11.

⁷ Khazanovich A. P. Synonymy in phraseology of the modern German language : dis. ... Candidate of Philology. sciences. – L., 1957. – p.164.

Accordingly, synonymous series of adjectival phraseological units include both unambiguous and polysemous phraseological units. Consequently, they can enter into different synonymous series with their different meanings. For example, the adjectival phraseological units " с головой " have two meanings. One of its meanings - smart, intelligent – is included in the synonymous series: *семи пядей во лбу, с царём в голове, ума палата* etc. With another meaning - a lot (cases, work) – the phraseological turnover is included in another synonymous series.

Studying synonymous series of adjectival phraseological units, we identified 58 rows (248 turns). Synonymous series number from 2 to 17 members. Binomial synonymic series of adjectival phraseological units 24. For example: *одна кожа да кости, ни кожи ни рожу; Не по карману, на вес золота; Под пару, под стать; Язык проглотишь, пальчики оближешь*. Three-term synonymous series 14. For example: *Середина на половину, ни два ни полтора, ни то ни сё; Песок сыплется, в летах, в годах; Воды (водой) не замутит, тише воды, ниже травы, мухи не обидит; Один как перст, без роду и племени, ни роду ни племени* etc. 3 synonymous series include four members each: *В костюме Адама, в костюме Евы, в чем мать родила, в натуре; Встречный- поперечный, каждый встречный, кто ни на есть, первый попавшийся*. There are four five - term synonymous series: *Нос не дорос, молоко на губах не обсохло, мало каши ел, без году неделя, Вновь испечённый; Пятое колесо в телеге, не пришей не пристегни, сбоку припека, как бельмо в глазу, не пришей кобыле хвост*. The three synonymous series include six members: *Ни кола ни двора, ветер свистит в карманах, ни копейки за душой, ни гроша, тощий (пустой) карман, гол как сокол*. Two synonymous series consists of seven members: *Головой выше, на голову выше, голова на плечах, с головой, ума палата, семи пядей во лбу, с царем в голове; С ноготок, от горшка два вершка, от земли не видать, чуть от земли видать, с булавоочную головку, короче воробьиного носа, с гулькин нос*. Two synonymous series consist of eight members: *Видеть на три аршина под землёй, видеть на три аршина в землю, глаз набит, рука набита, третий калач, из молодых да ранний, стреляный воробей, видать виды*. One synonymous series consists of ten members: *Так себе, ни рыба ни мясо, средней руки, ни богу свечка ни черту кочерга, звезд с неба не хватает, не ахти какой, не фонтан, не так большой руки, не бог весть какой, не бог весть*. Two synonymous series include 11 members: *Как свинцом налита, без задних ног, едва ноги носят, ноги не держат, едва на ногах стоит, на ногах не стоит, ни жив ни мертв, тяжел на ногу, еле-еле душа в теле, едва держатся на ногах, в чём только душа держится*). 13 phraseological units are included in the following synonymous series: *Как две капли воды, капля в каплю, на одну колодку, на одно лицо, под одну масть, один в одного, один к одному, на один покрой, с одного покроя, два сапога пара, одного поля ягода, ни дать ни взять, свой в доску*. 16 phraseological units are included in the following synonymous series: *Не все дома, без головы; как пробка, солома в голове, богом убитый, без царя в голове, как из-за угла мешком прибитый, дырявая голова, непутевая головушка, словно из-за угла мешком ударенный, голова садовая, крепок головою, толстая кожа, дурная голова, ни уха ни рыла, задним умом крепок*. The longest synonymic series includes 17 phraseological units: *С большой буквы, высшей пробы, высшей марки, большой руки, хватать звезды с неба, первой руки, на большой палец, разлюли малина, из ряда вон выходящий, невесть какой, на редкость, на ять, что надо, цены нет, бог не обидел, на большой, на большой палец*.

It should be recalled that despite the fact that it is customary to talk about synonymy of phraseological units or lexemes, synonymic series do not include units, but their meanings, thus polysemic units are included in synonymic series by one of their meanings. Two and three phraseological units are most often synonymous, less often four, five, etc. The optimal number of members in the synonymic series is two or three. Binomial, three-term synonymic series are able to express one concept most accurately, a larger number of members of the synonymic series makes the concept blurry, perhaps the expression of not one concept, but close concepts.

Conclusion.

Studying the linguistic nature of synonymy, one can come to the conclusion, firstly, about the complexity of the phenomenon of synonymy as a linguistic and speech fact, secondly, about its ambiguity, about the need to develop synonymy criteria, and thirdly, about the need to study synonymy as a reflection of objective reality.

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