

Main Layers of Phraseological Folklore Systems

R.D. Zhurakulov
(Associate Professor of Samgiya)

Annotation: The analysis of the denotative-connotative content of the FE of the language of fairy tales, as shown by some of the results accumulated in linguistics, makes it possible to reveal the very essential properties of the phraseological system of folklore. In particular, it is thereby possible to identify specific layers of FE for folklore phraseology. For example, these are "tautological FE" (1) /stable paired words/, which are a notable indicator of Russian folklore phraseology.

Keywords: denat, connatative, phraseologisation, tautological phraseological units (PU), stable paired words, stable word complexes, synonymous phraseological units, antonymy of phraseological units, folklore phraseology, statistical, phrase combinations

The analysis of the denotative-connotative content of the FE of the language of fairy tales, as shown by some of the results accumulated in linguistics, makes it possible to reveal the very essential properties of the phraseological system of folklore. In particular, it is thereby possible to identify specific layers of FE for folklore phraseology. For example, these are "tautological FE" (1) /stable paired words/, which are a notable indicator of Russian folklore phraseology.

Similarly, synonymous FEs are frequency in a folkloric context. Their purpose is to enhance a trait through a combination of matching lexemes. In addition, synonymous verbal complexes are designed to convey in a concretized form the corresponding feature. It is the use of two semantically close words that conveys a contextually accurate meaning.

The semantic proximity of two lexemes combined in synonymous complexes serves as a way of emergence and functional stability of a new semantic feature. Wed. "well done-udal", "bogatyrsky-molodetsky", etc. FE of the language of fairy tales with amplifying expression. Their noticeable productivity serves as "a distinctive feature of the language of the folklore text" (2), since in the sphere of literary language they are used much less often.

An important manifestation of the consistency of folklore phraseology is the antonymy of FE. For them, first of all, combinations are indicative, the phrase form of which is completed at the expense of lexemes - antonyms. Semantically, the antonymic components exhibit exactly opposite meanings in the composition of the FE: "day and night"; "neither back and forth." Such FEs are characterized by the unity of the transmitted image. Thus, FE "day and night" means "always", and FE "neither back nor forward" means "nowhere";

Of course, the listed semantic types of paired FE are not limited to synonyms and antonyms. For example, in fairy tales, paired FE of the type "tears and swords" are widely used. Milyokhina V.I. (3, p. 109) calls them representative, since the lexemes of such FE convey different combinations of concepts. Depending on the proximity or remoteness of the meanings combined in representative FE lexemes, FEs are formed, approaching in their meaning and functional load, respectively, to a synonymous or antonymic turn, cf. "in love and harmony", on the one hand, "and in poverty and in old age", on the other.

There are also other semantic types of paired FEs, indicative of the language of the fairy tale. These are, for example, FE, the image of which is based on the semantic relationship of the general and the particular cf. "accepted-treated", etc.

Obviously, paired FEs should be considered primarily semantically and structurally.

From the point of view of semantics, paired FEs should be grouped depending on the way in which the combined lexemes create a common meaning. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the initial meanings of lexemes, the degree of their cohesion in creating a single figurative basis of FE, the complexity of the FE image by connotation, the specifics of the contextual processing of FE, etc.

In structural terms, it is important to consider paired FE taking into account such moments: the presence of a certain model, the partial characteristics of the constituent components, the way they are connected within the phrase form.

All these semantic-structural indicators of paired and other types of FE will make it possible to achieve their strict systematization with the identification, first of all, of the main fund of the FE of the language of fairy tales. Against their background, all sorts of variable formations clearly appear. Their descriptions also seem to be an important linguistic task. On the one hand, variate FEs, which contribute to achieving a greater degree of expressiveness, indicate the derivational activity of FE of a particular type. On the other hand, taking into account basic and variant phrase forms plays an important role in the selection of accurate translation equivalents.

An important technique for studying the phraseology of folklore should be considered statistical, which allows you to establish the total number of FEs with sufficient accuracy. Without such data, the researcher cannot develop an objectively correct theory of phraseology in relation to folklore (or any other) texts. Such data are still absent in the phraseology of the modern Russian language. L.I. Roizenzon noted the following in this regard: "... How many phraseologisms are there in modern Russian language? This question is not so easy to answer, because no one has ever been specifically engaged in establishing (at least approximately) the quantitative boundaries of the phraseological fund of the Russian language" (4, p.181).

Of course, this is an extremely difficult task. Nevertheless, the accumulated data and the available scientific forces are quite sufficient for a positive resolution of such a problem. It will be more realistic to solve it in the context of individual language layers, historical periods in the development of the language, the works of individual writers, as well as dictionaries, dialects, etc. Accurate statistical calculations can be made from folklore texts of a certain variety. For example, it is realistic to find out the exact number of FEs (including USK). which are found in the language of fairy tales of a particular people.

Translated texts of fairy tales are also used as an object of observation (in our study, these are Russian texts of Uzbek folk tales).

In our opinion, the systematic study of language material should certainly be based on exceptionally accurate quantitative information about the analyzed linguistic units. Thus, it will be possible to reveal the most "essential (relevant) features" (5): the prevalence / non-prevalence of a unit in the text or language in general, the invariance / variability of the form and meaning of the unit, its stylistic status, ideological-figurative, thematic and artistic role in the context of use, etc. All this contributes to the in-depth disclosure of those properties of the described language units that represent in a generalized form consistency at a certain level. For example, statistical data on the FE of the language of fairy tales are necessary for the study of such systemically significant characteristics of the phraseology of fairy tales as: 1) the degree of phraseological saturation of the text, 2) the frequency / infrequency (rare occurrence) of individual types of FE, 3) the amplitude of variational oscillations in different FEs, 4) the complementarity of semantically related FE and words, 5) phraseological nests and their volume, 6) the specifics of the main layers of FE (general language, general folklore and actually fabulous), 7) connections between FE by synonymy, antonymy, etc.

Conclusions based on accurate statistics will certainly reflect the most realistic picture of the state of the language material under consideration. In addition, it will make it possible to show the natural processes characteristic of this language in the specific plan of its scientific interpretation.

A systematic description of the phraseology of fairy tales is a very real task, since the composition of their FE is limited to a fairly accurate number of texts. Moreover, all FE (including any USK) are subject to analysis. Thus, a single file cabinet can be compiled, covering the FE of the general language, the general folklore and the actually fabulous. Such data are of exceptional importance for the theoretical interpretation of the phraseology of fairy tales. In addition, in this way those layers of FE that are characteristic of the folklore of a particular people or only fairy tales of a certain genre are distinguished.

Literature

1. Simina G.Y. Linguistic means of expression in folk tales. – The language of genres of Russian folklore. Petrozavodsk, 1977, S. 102-113.
2. Roizenzon L.I. On the concept of «folklore phraseology» // Problems of stability and variantness of phraseological units. – Tula, 1968, P. 78-81.

-
3. Milyokhina V.I. From observations on the phraseological composition of Russian folk tales of the XIX century . – Problems of Russian phraseology, Tula, 1978, pp. 106-112.
 4. Roizenzon L.I. Lectures on general and Russian phraseology. – Samarkand: SamGU, 1973. – 119 p.
 5. Kopylenko M.M., Popovoy Z.D. Essays on general phraseology. – Voronezh: VSU, 1972. – 143 p.