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## АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

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### **Nominative Potential of the Structural-Semantic Analogies in English Phraseology**

*This article analyses the process of analogy as one of the most important techniques for the development of phraseology in the English language. The analogy is both a structural and a semantic component. Structural and semantic analogy is displayed as a productive model, with the help of which a phraseological unit can expand and supplement its meaning.*

**Key words:** *analogy, structural model, semantic model, phraseological unit, occasional nomination, nominative potential.*

The structural and semantic analogy in phraseology can be considered, on the one hand, as a particular manifestation of linguistic analogy in general, and on the other, as a mechanism for updating and developing the phraseological fund. Let us briefly dwell on these two aspects separately.

In modern linguistics, analogy is understood as «the process formal and/or semantic assimilation of one language unit to another or the transfer of relations existing in one pair (series) of units to another pair (series)» [2, p. 31].

Despite the fact that different linguocultural systems have significant differences, it is possible to identify semantic and lexical universals in them, indicating a common conceptual basis on which human language, thinking and culture are based (for example, the commonality of many standards / stereotypes involved in education stable comparative constructions). This commonality is explained, first of all, by the general human nature of mental processes and basic color representations.

PU have a «multi-tiered» semantic structure formed by heterogeneous elements, among which stand out: denotative-significative (subject-logical) content, connotation (emotional-evaluative and functional-stylistic coloring of phraseological units, internal form, figurative motivation and phraseological abstraction [7].

The latter also believe that we should abandon rationing of speech. It is noteworthy that the forms explained by the action of analogy were interpreted as revealing «proportionality of meaning and form», that is, as regular. And forms that do not exhibit these properties are anomalous. Homonymy, synonymy and some other phenomena were considered as anomaly types. As a result, both points of view were

taken into account when creating the grammar. So, in the dispute between anomalists and analogists, analogy is seen as something systematizing and regulating.

The replacement of the component of a phraseological unit is carried out as a result of the substitution of the component with occasional elements that perform the same functions and often have the same part-verbal affiliation as the replaced conventional components of phraseological units. It is also important that the replaced and replaced components have paradigmatic connections, being free units of the lexical system of the language. The reception of replacing the components of a phraseological unit, thus, is an illustration of the regular lexical and semantic relations of the language, and expands the communicative and pragmatic possibilities of the context containing the phraseological unit transformed in this way, because the senses of common and replacing components can both complement and displace each other, and this can have various results: from changing the expressivity and connotation of phraseological units to a significant restructuring of the content plan [9].

On the other hand, similar processes can be considered to act as a mechanism for transforming the language, linguistic activity of a person, for example, in word formation (E.G. Belyaevskaya, G.G. Bondarchuk, E.S. Kubryakova, etc.) Moreover, the analogy can be a source of both regular and irregular or doublet forms.

Analogy as a transformative principle manifests itself in all subsystems of the language. This was noticed by the classics. Thus, de Saussure wrote: «The role of analogy is immensely high, its impact is everywhere» [7, p. 173]. In this regard, we can say that the linguistic analogy serves as a kind of tool for updating the language at all its levels.

The analogy within the phraseological system is manifested in special, due to the specifics of this system. Although phraseology is characterized as a stable and conservative system of language, it nevertheless has such dynamic processes as structural and / or semantic variation, derivation (including semantic derivation, i.e. the emergence of polysemy), and occasional nominations. These processes are not spontaneous. Like all nominative processes, they are based on mechanisms developed throughout the history of the development of the language, and are built according to work out nominative models [6]. The increase in the nomenclature of phraseological neoplasms is parallel to the development of nominative means of the language system. Let us dwell in more detail on the mechanism of occasional phraseological nomination for analogy, which can become the beginning of secondary phraseologization. In the theory of phraseology, the occasional nomination is considered to be changes (adaptation) of the codified phraseological unit (PU) in the structural and / or semantic terms.

Occasional nomination is definitely a manifestation human linguo-creative ability. However, language creation is not entirely free or spontaneous phenomenon—innovative processes, reflecting the desire to renew the language, strictly regulated system of language mechanisms to ensure its stability. In other words, two oppositely directed tendencies coexist in the language: one directed towards development, the other towards correctness. It is noteworthy that the linguistic analogy balances these multidirectional forces, since it makes possible the realization of a person's linguistic ability and at the same time acts as a factor of regularity: reproducing certain patterns / models, the analogy ensures the «embedding» of newly created units

into the ranks of regular, codified phraseological units. Although traditionally the phraseological system is considered unmoderated, the study of the extensive corpus of phraseological units shows that many phraseological units are not isolated, but reveal a connection with other phraseological units, as evidenced by the apparent similarity of their external structure and semantic content [10].

It is impossible not to notice the similarity of the semantics of a significant number of phraseological units, united, say, in a certain phraseological way, which at the formal level can manifest itself in the presence of common or similar components. If we consider phraseological units with a road component, given in the phraseological dictionary of A. V. Kunin [4], then 10 out of 15 can be included in the groups united by semantics into based on the commonality of their imagery.

So, phraseological units *to be on the road to*, *to be in sb's road*, *in the road*, *royal road*, *to set sth on the road to (success / victory)* all united by the image of the road as a way to achieve the goal. The next group of PUs is united by the image «the road as a business trip», for example *to be on the road*, *to go on the road*, or *to take the road*. There is also an antonymic pair of phraseological units from the field of American politics: *the high road* and *the low road*, united in the image of «the road» as a method of political struggle. Formal similarity of phraseological units *to feel like a boiled rag* and phraseological units *as limp as a rag* is minimal, but they have similar imagery that determines a similarity of their semantics, namely the presence in their semantic meaning of component «exhausted». The analogy may be less obvious. So, phraseological unit *not to have a feather to fly with (go broke, go bankrupt)* and PU *not to have a rag to one's back (fall into extreme poverty, impoverish)* have a slight similarity in their lexical and grammatical composition. Phraseological images underlying them are also different. However, a comparison of the initial situations that gave rise to these units, of course, reveals the similarity of the implications that follow from the corresponding images: there is a replacement of the conventional component *wake* PU *wake the dead* (to be as loud as to wake those who are «sleeping» the most soundly: the dead): «*Old Rand. No matter: I'll raise the house. Zounds; I'll raise the dead, but I'll be at the bottom of all this directly: and if you are shy about bail, why – I'll leave honest Carney here in pawn, till I come back (George Colman. Ways and Means)*».

A slight change in the expression of phraseological units *hate like poison* («to hate someone immensely») is observed in the case of substitution of the hate component by the occasional *detest*, which is a linguistic synonym for the replaced component: «*Gerald. Oh, they all used to try to snub me, these old buffers. They detest me like poison, because I am different from father (D.H. Lawrence. Touch and Go)*».

It should be emphasized here that the linguistic analogy in the field phraseology can manifest itself both in the semantic similarity of phraseological units, different in lexical and grammatical composition and even structural type, and, conversely, in a certain parallelism of external forms with a dissimilarity of meaning.

In the first case, we are talking about a semantic analogy, in which the derivational connection between the derivative and the original unit may not be so obvious. This type of analogy is based on associations of a meaningful nature. Sometimes the occasional components that complement the composition of phraseological units act as an explicator of meaning [8].



Consider the neologism (*to put*) *lipstick on a pig*, which defines is referred to in the Longman Idiom Dictionary as «an unsuccessful attempt to make something ugly look more attractive» [10]. However, with the relative novelty of this expression, the image of a pig in English phraseology is quite widespread and always has a negative connotation. In particular, the proverb «*You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear*» is used when it is necessary to emphasize that it is impossible to make good what is bad by nature [8]. And although the formal similarity of these expressions is minimal, everything is still possible and it is necessary to talk about the semantic analogy, since the two nominations have very similar values and a common conceptual framework, which is based on a paradoxical combination of the image of a pig as profane, «low», often repulsive animal and beauty attribute *silk / lipstick*. The expression «lipstick on a pig» has a transparent inner form, and therefore is motivated, and the presence of a significant number of codified phraseological units with similar symbols, except for the proverb *You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear*, contributed to the spread of neologism. The following turns with a negative coloring are well known: *to sweat like a pig; eat like pigs in clover; what do you expect from a pig but a grunt; to cast pearls before swine etc.* Here it is important to note that the ability to see the derivational relationship between the new and the original expression is crucial, since it allows access to a large amount of information already behind an existing sign in the language.

An analogy that is not formal, but semantic in nature, may also illustrate the neologism *to thread a needle with boxing gloves / wearing boxing gloves*. This neologism fits well into the mental model of the discrepancy between a certain action and the conditions or means of its implementation that exists in English phraseology (compare *to put a square peg in a round hole; to square a circle, etc.*). The semantics of PU *to thread a needle with boxing gloves / wearing boxing gloves* – threading into the eye of a needle in boxing gloves is built around the implication: the indicated way of performing the action makes it very difficult. In addition, the *needle* component generates associations with phraseological unit biblicalism: *it's easier for a camel to go / pass through the eye of a needle* (than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God) [3].

And although biblical and neologism show little similarity in terms of their phraseological meaning, the identical symbolism of their common component undoubtedly brings these phrases together semantically. In both cases, the eye of a needle represents an obstacle to achieving the goal.

Another striking example of a semantic analogy is neologism *sip and see (party)* is a celebration of the birth of a child, which arose by association with the turnover of a baby shower and to wet the baby's head [10].

The cases of structural analogy are much more numerous. This kind of analogy consists in the formal assimilation of a new unit to the original sign and is expressed in the similarity of their syntactic construction and lexical and grammatical composition. Structural models of phraseological units are, in fact, grammatical models for constructing statements: phrases and sentences, and all new phraseological units fit into existing models. However, the semantics of phraseological units with a similar structure will coincide in the most generalized sense, for example, it will convey the meaning of action in verbal phraseological units or comparison in comparative phrases.

It should also be noted that even an almost complete similarity in lexical and grammatical composition does not guarantee similarity of meaning. Thus, compara-

tives are traditionally considered units with a predictable value, however, A.V. Kunin noted that punitive phraseological units, which often have unmotivated meaning, are outside the model of stable comparisons [5, p. 80]. For example, phraseological phrases *as sharp as a bowling ball (blunt)* and phraseological units *as sharp as a needle (insightful)*, despite the similarity of the external structure, have completely different, even opposite meanings. According to N.M. Shansky, the method of reducing stable phrases leads to an increase in their expressiveness, and also makes them more convenient from the point of view of contextual use.

The combination of semantic and structural analogy usually creates a productive structural-semantic model, according to which regular neoplasms can arise. Such a model has a powerful nominative potential, that is, theoretically it can generate an unlimited number of new units with given properties.

Formally, the structural-semantic analogy suggests structural transformation of the codified phraseological unit, which entails some modification of the meaning. At the structure level, one component of phraseological units is often replaced, for example, *grass widow* → *golf widow*, less often several components: *one sandwich short of a picnic* → *a flying buttress short of a cathedral* [10].

The knowledge, which is contained in the implicit component of the semantics of each phraseological unit, is organized in a certain way due to the presence of a certain conceptual scheme. This scheme underlies the corresponding nomination, constitutes its motivating base and at the same time determines its potential ability to develop and model new meanings. So, when the neologism *golf widow* is formed, the original conceptual scheme is generally inherited from the phraseological unit *grass widow*, which, in the course of the structural and semantic transformation of the codified unit, still undergoes significant changes: *grass widow (abandoned wife)* → *golf widow (a woman who suffers from the frequent absence of her husband due to his sports)*.

The importance of a common conceptual scheme for the formation of new units on structural and semantic analogy is evidenced by the fact that a mere formality, and even the semantic similarity of phraseology by the action of certain conceptual metaphors do not always provide their derivation relationship, because even one and the same image can be comprehended differently [9].

Summing up this article, we can say that the structural-semantic analogy is understood by us as the presence of formal and semantic similarity between the original phraseological unit and the new formation, as well as the presence of a common conceptual schemes. It is this combination that imparts the maximum nominative potential to the analogy mechanism, which makes it possible to form an unlimited number of units with given properties. However, it is impossible to predict whether this potential will be used and where, when and in what parts of the system it will happen. It is also impossible to foresee whether the resulting neoplasms will acquire a linguistic status.

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**Мельник Ю.Ю.**

#### **Номинативный потенциал структурно-семантических аналогий в английской фразеологии**

*В данной статье производится анализ процесса аналогии как одного из важнейших приемов развития фразеологии английского языка. Аналогия представлена как структурным, так и семантическим компонентом. Структурно-семантическая аналогия является продуктивной моделью, с помощью которой фразеологическая единица может расширить и дополнить свое значение.*

**Ключевые слова:** аналогия, структурная модель, семантическая модель, фразеологизм, окказионализм, номинативный потенциал.

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