ISSN 2181-9297

Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9297

СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ

4 ЖИЛД, 6 СОН

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА

ТОМ 4, НОМЕР 6

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

VOLUME 4, ISSUE 6

ТОШКЕНТ-2021

СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART
№6 (2021) DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2021-6

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

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PECULIARITIES OF SUPPLY AND DIFFICULTIES IN THE RESEARCH OF VARIATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL MEANING IN VOCABULARY ARTICLES

http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5854377

ABSTRACT

The article deals with peculiarities of semantic variation of phraseologisms on the base of printed and electronic dictionaries of the English language. Basic difficulties, appearing during the analysis of semantic changes of phraseologisms in vocabulary article are also analyzed with regards to authorial approach and contextual features.

Variation of the semantics of PhU can be viewed both from positive and negative points of view. Deviation from the norms and disparity in standards can be presumed as anomalous feature in the works of many phraseologists. The supply of definitions of PhU can be variable depending on authorial approach. The result of lexical analysis of lexicographic resources showed that components, used in interpretation of PhU in one dictionary, can differ from other ones. It leads to subjectivization of meaning.

Key words: semantic strain, potential of semantic variation, contextual meaning, semantics of phraseologisms, phraseological meaning, phraseological unit.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОДАЧИ И ТРУДНОСТИ В ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ ВАРЬИРОВАНИЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ В СЛОВАРНЫХ СТАТЬЯХ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье раскрываются особенности семантического варьирования фразеологизмов на материале печатных и электронных словарей английского языка. Анализируются основные трудности, возникающие при анализе семантических изменений фразеологизмов в словарной статье, учитывая авторский подход, контекстуальные особенности.

Варьирование семантики фразеологических единиц может рассматриваться как с положительной, так и с отрицательной точки зрения. Отклонение от норм и несоответствие стандартам могут привести к различным характеристикам в работах многих фразеологов. Количество значений фразеологических единиц может варьироваться в зависимости от авторского подхода. Результат лексического анализа лексикографических ресурсов показал, что компоненты, использованные в интерпретации ФЕ в одном словаре, могут быть различны в других. Это ведет к субъективизации значения.

Ключевые слова: семантическая нагрузка, потенциал семантического варьирования, контекстуальное значение, семантика фразеологизмов, фразеологическое значение, фразеологическая единица.

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ЛУҒАТ МАҚОЛАЛАРИДА ФРАЗЕОЛОГИК МАЪНО ЎЗГАРИШЛАРНИНГ ТАХЛИЛИ ВА БАЁН ЭТИЛИШИНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада инглиз босма ва электрон луғатларида фразеологизмларнинг семантик ўзгаришларга юз тутишининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари очиб берилади. Луғат мақоласида муаллифлик ёндошуви, контекстуал ўзига хосликарни инобатга олган ҳолда пайдо бўлувчи асосий мураккабликлар тахлил этилади.

Нормалардан четлашиш ва меъёрга мос келмаслик кўпгина фразеологлар ишларида турли хил хусусиятларни касб этади. Муаллифлик ёндошувидан келиб чиққан ҳолда ФБлар маънолари миқдори фарқланиши мумкин. Лексикографик манбаларнинг лексик тадқиқи натижаларига кўра муайян бир луғатда фойдаланилган фразеологик бирлик таҳлили бошқа луғатда учрамаслиги аниқланди. Бу ҳолат маънонинг субъективлашишига замин яратади.

Калит сўзлар: семантик юклама, семантик ўзгариш имкониятлари (потенциали), контекстуал маъно, фразеологизмлар семантикаси, фразеологик маъно, фразеологик бирлик.

The study of peculiarities of semantic variation of phraseologisms pays much attention to the research of contextual analysis of phraseological unit (PhU) on the basis of modern dictionaries and texts. In spite of great interest of linguists to the theory of phraseology, many problems, connected with the process of variation of the semantics of PhU still remain unconsidered. It is caused by the huge supply of information in the sphere of English phraseology, actively developing due to the great attention the status of language-linguafranc.

Variation of the semantics of PhU can be viewed both from positive and negative points of view. Deviation from the norms and disparity in standards can be presumed as anomalous feature in the works of many phraseologists. The supply of definitions of PhU can be variable depending on authorial approach. The result of lexical analysis of lexicographic resources showed that components, used in interpretation of PhU in one dictionary, can differ from other ones. It leads to subjectivization of meaning.

Thus, interpretation of a certain dictionary can distinguish a separate feature, incongruous to the feature of other lexicographic resource. If the researcher uses only one of the dictionaries, possibilities of semantic variation of PhU will be noticed according to the feature that becomes attributive in a certain dictionary.

The important role is played by the author’s choice of the dictionary of exact composition of words, describing PhU in the appropriate meaning. If the vocabulary article has poly-semantic words, it can cause misunderstanding or dual approach to the interpretation of PhU. In this case the study of phenomenon of variation of the meaning of PhU becomes difficult. For example: someone is one sandwich short of a picnic:

1) «said to indicate in a humorous way that you think someone is very stupid or is behaving very strangely.

His daughter confirmed that her father was definitely one sandwich short of a picnic» [CED].

2) «A pejorative phrase meaning not very intelligent or of questionable mental capacity. It can appear in many different forms and variations (for example: one card short of a full deck, one brick shy of a full load, etc.).

He says he's going to start a business selling bees as pets—I think he may be one sandwich short of a picnic.

The new manager is nice enough, but he's one sandwich short of a picnic, if you ask me» [FD].

3) also used in jocular meaning «not very smart; lacking intelligence» [FD].

«Poor Bob just isn't too bright. He's one sandwich short of a picnic. She's not stupid. Just one sandwich short of a picnic» [FD].

4) «Someone who is not altogether in the mental sense; nevertheless someone who can be considered a blundering dumbass.

Dude 1: Why is that guy rolling little pieces of crap into shapes?

Dude 2: I believe he is «a few sandwiches short of a picnic» better let him be» [UD].

5) «(idiomatic) Exhibiting disquiet or unsoundness of mind; not sane; mad.

I think the lady down the road is a few sandwiches short of a picnic — you often hear strange bangings at odd hours in the morning» [YD].

“One sandwich short of a picnic” contains such constant features as animation and presence of a certain level of mental abilities. Variation of the semantics of PhU is built on the changing level of intellectual and psychological peculiarities depending on the context of usage.

Thus, in the first interpretation “behaving strangely’ and “very stupid” are determined as changeable features of PhU with humoristic notes.

The second example describes PhU with negative shade. Interpretations with the usage of “not very intelligent”, “of questionable mental capacity”, “not altogether in the mental sense”, “disquiet or unsoundness of mind; not sane; mad” cause new shades in the meaning, leading to its variation.

Semantic strain of the word “mental” during its translation into Russian is dual. It can be translated like “mental” or “psychic” disorder and this duality provokes ambiguity of meaning that can only be identified with the help of examples.

The difficulty during the study of variation of PhU occurs due to ambivalent and unsystematic approach to the supply of PhU in English dictionaries:

Firstly, some dictionaries included several meanings, others only one meaning during semantic analysis of certain PhU.

Secondly, the presence of PhU in one dictionary and its absence in the other one provoked difficulty in consideration of semantic variation of PhU due to the absence of vocabulary article.

Thirdly, the presence of PhU with a certain component in one dictionary and existence of PhU with the same composition, but with one variable component could be seen. Let’s compare the examples:

- «catch (or take) smb’s fancy «or fancy of smb.»– «impress someone» [A.V. Kunin 1984: 262].
- «take/catch someone’s fancy» - to be of interest to someone [MEDAL].
- «catch/ take/ tickle somebody’s ˈfancy» - to make someone glad or attract someone [FD].
- «catch someone's fancy» - be very attractive for someone [DMW].
- «strike your fancy (also catch/tickle your fancy)» - to seem pleasant to someone [CALDT].
- «take/tickle sb’s fancy» - to catch somebody’s interest [CIDI 2002: 128].
- «strike someone's fancy - to appeal to someone. (See also tickle someone's fancy)»
- «tickle someone's fancy - to interest someone; to make someone curious. (See also strike someone's fancy)» [AID 2000: 409].
- «to tickle one's fancy -when you please someone or make them happy. When you make another person happy by your actions» [UD].

PhU “catch/take smb`s fancy” is absent in ODI.

Thus, PhU with verbal components have tendency of variation of verbs.

2) PhU “bubble and squeak” in all its meaning was absent from such dictionaries as ODI, CIDI, NIC AID.

English-Russian phraseological dictionary by Kunin A.V. presents two meaning: “1) (boiled) meat, fried or stewed with cabbage and potato; hot-pot with vegetables; 2) vanity, trumpery [Kunin A.V. 1984: 112].

- «a British dish consisting of usually leftover potatoes, greens (such as cabbage), and sometimes meat fried together» [DMW].
- «a dish of meat, usually beef, and cabbage fried or boiled together» [RHUD].

- «a food made by mixing together and heating cooked potato and cabbage» [CALDT].
- «a dish consisting of cooked cabbage and potatoes, and sometimes meat, fried together» [YD].
- «Bubble and squeak is a dish made from a mixture of cold cooked cabbage, potato, and sometimes meat. It can be grilled or fried» [CED].
- «a food made from cold cooked potatoes and cabbage mixed together and then cooked in a large pan» [MEDAL].
- «a British dish of potatoes and cabbage mixed together and cooked in fat» [LDCE].
- «Cabbage and potatoes fried together» [FD].
- «A food supposedly of British origin, made from leftover vegetables, usually on Boxing Day. It is called Bubble and Squeak because apparently when you cook this, it makes bubbling and squeaking sounds. Например: We had bubble and squeak on boxing day from our leftover Christmas Dinner» [UD].

Thus, PhU "bubble and squeak" produces the main variation of the semantics in the meaning of dish. Variative features belong to the method of cooking, type of meat, used in cooking, the size of bowls, the events for preparing the dish. The meaning "vanity" is not fixed in English dictionaries.

Polysemantics of PhU provokes difficulty due to belonging of PhU in concrete context to the one of meanings. It becomes difficult to understand which of features of PhU is variable and whether this variation belongs either to the first or second meaning. For example:

Give way: 1) retreat, recede, depart.

«The crowd gave way, and one by one the prisoners were thrust in». [U. Sinclair Jimmie Higgins] — in the meaning "move aside" [БАРФС].

2) (to smb. or smth.) – give in, yield, comply, knuckle down . [БАРФС].

«In the beginning he had been watched with anxiety, perhaps even with misgiving. But soon this gave way to open admiration». [A. J. Cronin A Thing of Beauty]

««I've heard rumors of the story - what really happened?» she asked, the woman in her giving way to the reporter». [S. Heym The Crusaders]. Both examples have the meaning "take turns by something"»

«Sir H: «I am not giving way, so the hon. member need not get ants in his pants. I have only two minutes and he took too long anyway»».

«The Government must not give way to political blackmail from the arms kings» [БАРФС].

Both examples have the meaning "push aside".

3) refuse, break, pack up;

«Something gave way in him, and words came welling up...» [J. Galsworthy Caravan] – in the meaning "break" about a man [БАРФС].

«The uproar was appalling, perilous to the ear-drums; one feared there was too much sound for the room to hold - that the walls must give way or the ceiling crack». [U. Sinclair The Jungle] – in the meaning "to get spoiled" about inanimate subjects [БАРФС].

«Something seemed to give way in his heart; it really felt to him as though something was breaking, and he felt strangely weak». [W. S. Maugham Of Human Bondage].

«Her words startled him; his composure began to give way...» [A. J. Cronin Three Loves] – "gave way under" about nerves.

«... He moved forward and his legs gave way and he fell awkwardly and completely on his side, his arms and head flinging themselves loosely at will». [J. Aldridge The Diplomat] – "knock down" about feet [БАРФС].

«...we have to do with one whose mind has given way under continued strain». [I. Murdoch The Black Prince] — in the meaning "withstand" [БАРФС].

In the third meaning potential of variation of PhU arose due to existence of generalizing of semantics of interpretation, the presence of abstract notions, direct and figurative meanings of words.

4) (to smth.) let loose, unleash upon, to lose control.

«Rebecca gave way to some very sincere and touching regrets that a piece of marvelous good fortune should have been so near her, and she actually obliged to decline it». [W. Thackeray Vanity Fair] – slop over [БАРФС].

«Left alone in her strange abode Jennie gave way to her saddened feelings». [Th. Dreiser Jennie Gerhardt] – lose control[БАРФС].

In two examples we can see variation in the aspect of emotional condition, where the first example characterizes condition of less emotional outburst, whereas "lose of self-control" brightly expresses negative mark, when emotions shine down everything left.

5) lean, apply. For example : «And the next moment he and the captain had dropped aboard of us, and we had showed off and given way». [R. L. Stevenson Treasure Island].

6) "go down in value"

The first four examples obtain a vast zone of variation due to polysemantic interpretations of PhU. Considering the semantics of PhU in context, it's necessary to study the whole text because of necessity of belonging of PhU to a certain meaning.

Phraseology of the modern English language doesn't remain the same. Annually the dictionaries are enriched by new words and phraseologisms. Phraseologic fund obtained such units as: carefully does it, to mail it in, another brick in the wall, backseat driver, in cold blood, smoke and mirrors, to cut to the chase, to face the music, to hit the bull's eye, to jump from cock to ass, to loop in, to name one's poison, to do a deep dive.

In case of research of new phraseologisms, potential of semantic variation of meaning in context of dictionaries is complicated as before inclusion of a new stable complex or a new semantic meaning or its variation into the dictionary, the authors and editors have to produce a file, confirming frequency of use of PhU in speech and only after that it can be included.

Semantic variation of new PhU in dictionaries of special lexis is rather interesting, where the general meaning of PhU adapts for a certain sphere. For example: smoke and mirrors – words and actions designed to deceit people.

«The candidate has been accused of using smoke and mirrors during the debate to undermine the credibility of his opponent.

Before computer generated effects, filmmakers had to use a lot of smoke and mirrors to make fantastic, unbelievable things look realistic in their movies» [FD].

In "English-Russian Dictionary of calculating and programming" by E.K. Maslovskiy the meaning of PhU keeps the feature of disparity in reality according to program supply.

It's necessary to consider the choice of dictionary according to demands and interests of different generation. Thus, young generation prefers electronic dictionaries and even takes parts in compiling vocabulary articles of given lexicographic resources. For example, electronic version of Urban Dictionary. However, such tendency leads to perception of PhU through prism of post-teen slang. The dictionary doesn't always count etymology of PhU.

Nevertheless, advantage of such dictionary is in enriching the composition of stable complexes by new units, enlargement of quantity of semantic variation of PhU , increasing of frequency of usage of PhU, adaptation of PhU to a concrete situation. These changes of PhU get positive assessment due to the fact, that PhU doesn't leave an active vocabulary of participants in communicative action. These changes are considered normal due to the processes of globalization, integration of world community, appearance of new social needs, etc.

Undoubtedly, that "Literary lexis and phraseology penetrate to alive spoken communication more and more. From the other hand, non-literary forms of speech, being often used in press, gradually gained the rights of literary citizenship and were licensed as literary norms" [I.R. Galperin, 1985, C. 336].

For example, the meanings of "Big Ben" and "old boy" in Urban Dictionary:

1) «Big Ben - infernal machine.

Target numero uno for any misunderstood, so-called "super-villain" worth his weight in chutzpa.

This famous London clock tower was erected to spit in the face of all that is sacred in this world, namely modern architecture, freewill, and female empowerment. Some say it was constructed by Satan himself as a gift to Queen Victoria for bringing British colonization into its full glory, others say otherwise, who really knows?

Westminster Guard #1: Arrest that mustachioed man with the wriggle fingers, he's slandered our Big Ben

Guard #2: You mean he's slandered Elizabeth Tower.

Guard #1: Oh shove a meat pie up your buttocks ya eggheaded prat» [UD].

2) old boy in top meaning is a positive term of treatment, used for expressing respect, wisdom and experience in a man, who seems to be young.

«What's going on old boy?» [UD].

"old boy" shortened construction for good old boy. A positive characteristics for a good guy.

«That old boy there is a pretty fair hand.

Who is that old boy standing next to Ralph?» [UD].

Variation of the semantics of PhU can be less seen in electronic dictionaries according to prompt renovation of vocabulary articles, accessibility in usage of dictionary, quick search according to key words. Printed version gets older annually, that leads to impossibility of prompt analysis of the semantics of PhU. Let's compare semantics of interpretation of PhU in printed dictionary and electronic ones:

Electronic dictionary gives three meanings of PhU "old lady": «1. Someone's mother (a bit scornfully): What time does your old lady get home?»

2. Somebody's wife: «My old woman doesn't like for me to go out without her».

3. Someone's girl friend: «My old lady and I are getting married next week» [FD].

The Dictionary by Kunin A.V. only gives two meanings: 1) wife 2) mother [A.V. Kunin 1984:433]. The meaning "girl-friend" is not fixed.

In electronic dictionary PhU "blind man's holiday" describes incapability to work at night (before spreading electricity). «It is a «holiday» because one cannot work when it is too dark to see» [FD].

«I don't mind that it gets dark so early in the winter because then we can go home earlier—it's a blind man's holiday!»

A: «What are you doing home so early?" B: "It's too dark to keep working so we got to take a blind man's holiday» [FD].

In printed dictionary by A.V.Kunin the same PhU means "twilight".

«After George had gone upstairs, Chris went out and wandered among the apple trees in … blind man's holiday» [Kunin 1984: 391].

As we see from vocabulary articles, electronic dictionaries give detailed definition of PhU, using description and additional information, whereas A.V.Kunin explains semantics of PhU with a help of one word.

Nevertheless, PhU "an oyster part" is not fixed in electronic dictionaries MEDAL, CIDI, ODI, Merriam-Webster, FD, CED, but is given in printed dictionary by Kunin as "a role, where an actor says only one phrase" [A.V.Kunin 1984:564]. This points out necessity of usage both bilingual and monolingual dictionaries during consideration the variation of characteristic features in interpretations of phraseological unit.

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ISSN 2181-9297

Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9297

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ТОМ 4, НОМЕР 6

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

VOLUME 4, ISSUE 6

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