

# The Contextual - Explicit Possibilities Of Variation Of The Phraseological Unit (Phe) In National Speech

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**Abstract:** In this article, the steady tendency to expand the phraseological part of the sentence in order to achieve greater concretization of the corresponding context in colloquial speech is presented. Observations on the use of concrete PhE in oral speech allow to list their most observable contextual companions. The extended alternating PhE often emerge in the context of oral speech. They form the stable derivation basis for the derived PhE of other semantic-structural types.

**Keywords:** Context, Explicit, Phraseological Unit, Colloquial, Extension.

## Introduction.

In addition to the process of ellipticization and the interchangeability of parts of the component stock of many PhE in the dialogue of German art prose, the steady tendency to expand the phraseological part of the sentence is designated for the achievement of greater concretization of the corresponding context (Bushuy A.M. 1979, p. 80). Such a way of PhE component expansion as adjectivization of its noun component is especially active.

## Main Part.

Cf.: "I have not closed a single eye" (24, c. 188); "Thanks," she said, "Do we have the same path?" (17, c. 129); "... He has a solid alibi" (13, c. 266); "You have an unbroken alibi" (14, c. 118). So reinforcing this assumption of contextual transformation {transformation} that sometimes the PhE noun component is extended at the expense of even two contextual adjectives at once: "You have an improbable, undeserved fortune" (18, c. 148); "... The mother has a faithful, loving maternal heart,..." (7, c. 62). The transformation of the phraseological form by means of adjectivization also brings to the alternative replacement closely adopted adjectivization of the component more contextual, more expressive: **Oh my goodness!** → **Oh you heavenly goodness!** (6, c. 63).

Often in this function the possessive

pronoun is used: **Oh, our reunion** (16, c. 40). It is not uncommon for adverbial reinforcement to be used at the same time. Cf. the contextual extension PhE **to be in someone's hands**. The hands: Costa on the phone: Mr. President, ... The police have capitulated, **the city is completely in our hands** (15, c. 85). Thanks to preservation in one degree or another of word properties in components PhE in the conditions of oral speech, the contextual – explicit transformation base of the phraseological form PhE appearing from the main part of the sentence are indicated very difficultly. At the same time, such complicated ways of contextual formation of PhE, such as adjectivization of the noun component + semantic clarifications of the verb components by means of the adverb or the adverb and the negation etc., are most regular at the same time. Cf.: "You, gentleman, you, **poke your fat nose don't get into things you're not fishing for a six!**" (23, c. 41). Here there will also be such a characteristic assumption of expansion as distribution of a substantive component of PhE by means of a subordinate clause.

The contextual expansion of the phraseological forms by means of adjectivization covers the most different PhE: speech formulas - **good morning!** (19, c. 254); PhE Models - noun + verb: **to be very unlucky** (19, c. 275); **make a bad impression** (19, c.

305) etc. The use for the concretization of the meaning of PhE in the dialogue of various adverbs is often particularly exemplary, for example: "**He's not entirely wrong**, General" (15, c. 91). The noun component of the PhE is extended by means of the ordering phrase or separate word: "Are you forsaken by God and all God and all world?" roared Heinrich (17, c. 7). It is also denoted the tendency to verbalize substantive PhE: **a whole guy - play the whole guy** (10, c. 25). Verbal reformulation of the PhE of the adjective - substantive type allows such PhE to be used with the corresponding semantic differentiation in the context, cf.: **It is high time** → **Will be high time** (22, c. 146) **high time for a long time**. When implementing phraseology in oral speech, the contextual expansion of its initial phraseoforms is also characteristic, which contributes to the achievement of greater modal - expressive expressiveness of the context.

Most often, in the context of the PhE, words are added that specialize in general reinforcement of the speech expression: yes; merely; yes; smooth, etc. We'll point to the next contexts of PhE usage with such reinforcement words: "**You're right**, but boy, **just be careful** and don't talk like that to everyone... **He'll smack you in the pan!**" (2, c. 88); "Man, **you can't see them anymore!**" (3, c. 176); "**Give me some advice**, what should I do?" (12, c. 108). Quite often, in oral speech, PhE are accompanied by some such reinforcement words, which are difficult to achieve in the way of assessment and expression of the speech section. See: "**Man, Rudi, just shut up!**" (2, c. 46), where two reinforcement words exist (yet + merely).

The contextual words that are attached to the PhE not only contribute to the achievement of greater semantic expressiveness, but they also reinforce the stylistic characteristics of the PhE. Thus, PhE stylistic coarseness increases at the expense of contextually supplemented words of the same stylistic quality. Cf.: "**Shut up!**" (11, c. 89) - - - "**Shut your dirty mouth!**" (3, c. 180), where the rudeness stylistically degraded PhE shut up escalates even more with the extended

contextual word dirty. Observations on the use of concrete PhE in oral speech allow us to list its most observable contextual companions. As an example we will take the use of the PhE with the best will in the works of Theodor Fontane. In this case, the stability of the companion is not remarkable with negative semantics by any stretch of the imagination. Compare the contexts: 1) "... I would like to follow her; but as far as her dream is concerned, I can't go **with the best of intentions...**" (5, c. 105); 2) "I can't really go along with that, Woldemar, **with the best will in the world**" (5, c. 109). As can be seen, the contextual extension of the PhE allows to concretize the phraseological forms. Not only one component of the PhE, but also the whole PhE as a whole can be achieved by the distribution of components: "**You're just afraid for your neck**" (17, c. 16). Whereby the definition of the meaning of PhE is carried out according to the most diverse semantic and modal data. For example, the time and level of intensity of realizing the meaning of PhE is specified in the context: "Listen to me, boy. You and I just **have to keep our mouths shut now**, no matter who asks us, we don't know anything..." (17, c. 28).

The contextually extended variance of the PhE - the stable regularity in the extension of the handling replica. Apart from the types of PhE variance already mentioned above, we will also name a few others. These are: 1) the component expansion of phraseological forms based on the repetition of the core component of the PhE, which are subject to some clarification: "**I am afraid, terribly afraid**" (17, c. 53); 2) the contextual expansion of the phraseological form occurs by repetition of separate components: for example, with the preposition: by day and night → by **day and by night** (6, c. 38); 3) for the phraseology of the colloquial language, word formation of the separate stock components of the PhE is characteristic: **much (so much) to do** (24, c. 60).

The extended alternating PhE often emerge in the context of oral speech. They form the stable derivation basis for the derived PhE of other semantic-structural types. For example: 1) on the basis of substantive PhE, the phraseological form of PhE of the comparative

type is not infrequently derived: a drop in the bucket → like a drop in the ocean (23, c. 36); 2) verbs - names - PhE are formed from substantive PhE or fixed dialect formulas with the name structure: **Good night!** → **to wish good night** (9, c. 189) etc. The use of pairs or groups of PhE, which are determined to match each other, is characteristic of colloquial speech. These are, for example, the PhE, with the derivation connection: **Bon voyage!** → **Wish you a good trip** (21, c. 112).

Cases of syntactic construction according to models of well-known PhE also testify to the derivational activity of phraseology in oral speech. For example, precisely under the influence of PhE **Aug for Aug, Tooth for Tooth, the construction "Blood for Blood, Life for Life"** (8, c. 88) is built.

The contextual - explicit possibility of variation of the PhE is often realized by means of the contamination of the PhE. It is a typical way of including different PhE in the context of language use. This achieves the strengthening of the figurative nomination in the language usage [thanks to the merging of their connotative-pragmatic meanings (Ju.N.Karaulov, 1999, p. 24)]. Cf.: **Eyes have 'to see,' and ears have 'to notice, over hearing' " You have no eyes and ears? "** (17, c. 49). Two PhE of one category and the identical functional characteristics are also contaminated, cf. the merger PhE **Heaven knows! 'God knows!'** and PhE **Dear Heaven!** In the contaminated construction **"God knows!** (24, c. 181).

The contaminating merging of two PhE can be complicated by the variation of the component inventory of their phraseological form. Exemplary in this respect is the merging of the PhE **j-m sth. heartily wishing** and PhE **good night wishing** with the alternative replacement of the adjective component good in the complicated contaminating construction "...I heartily wish a good night's sleep" (20, c. 120). Of course, the contamination of the various PhE reinforces the figurative - idiomatic content of the replica. Most often, two PhE of the same model are contaminated. Here we will cite a pattern of merging two roughly - colloquial PhE of the verb + noun model: put pepper and spit j-

m in the soup **"But put them pepper in the soup!"** (21, c. 18). At the same time the contamination of phraseology in oral speech is often carried out with the support of general components for merged PhE. As a supporting base of the contaminating PhE, noun or verb component occurs most often in a contextually appropriate phraseological form.

### Conclusion.

The tendency of a variation in composition of PhE such components demanding the known updating is specified. At the same time, components that are characterized rather broadly or to some extent indefinitely, with the obsolescence of semantics, are subject to the drop out of the phraseological form. Here the tendency to compression of PhE works, as, however, and syntactic constructions of a language context in general. That is why cases of such compression of the PhE, which lead to the use of only one word from the initial stock of the PhE, are quite common.

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