

THE PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC VARIANTS OF THE NOUN FIRE IN THE PROCESS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT FORMATION

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DOI: 10.32342/2523-4463-2021-1-21-14

Key words: *idiom, inner form, phraseological unit formation, key lexical component, sense development, structure, semanteme, polysemy.*

The article focuses on the issue of participation of lexical-semantic variants of the polysemous noun Eng. fire in the process of formation of phraseological units. The goal of our article is to find out how the semantic range of the polysemous noun Eng. fire is reproduced in the structure of idioms. To achieve this goal, the author uses the following research methods: descriptive, comparative, the method of dictionary definitions, the method of phraseological application to establish phraseological meanings, as well as the method of establishing the content of language stereotypes. Occasionally, the historical and etymological methods were used, as well as methods of frame modeling and quantitative estimation.

The author describes the peculiarities of actualization of the system of lexical meanings of the polysemantic noun Eng. fire at the phraseological level and establishes structural types of phraseological units which are formed with the help of semantemes of the noun Eng. fire. The object of our research is English phraseological units sharing the common key lexical component – polysemantic noun of thermal semantics Eng. fire. We conduct the research using not only nominative and predicative idiomatic phraseological units, but also comparative phrases, proverbs and speech formulae.

In modern phraseology the problem of interrelationships between the lexico-semantic and lexico-phraseological levels of the language system is currently important. The specificity of functioning of polysemous adjective with thermal meaning Eng. fire in phraseological units is analysed within the framework of research of the general problem of interrelationships between the lexico-semantic and lexico-phraseological levels of the language system. The author finds general trends of sense development of this noun within the structure of idiomatic set phrases sharing the common key lexical component Eng. fire.

The analysis shows that lexical meanings of the polysemantic of noun Eng. fire at the phraseological level are actualized unevenly and selectively. In the structure of nominative and predicative idiomatic phraseological units and comparative phrases the key noun Eng. fire implements almost exclusively its original «thermal» semanteme as a formative one, but its lexical semantemes used in the formation of idioms rarely coincide with its phraseo-derived meanings. Individual semantemes of the noun Eng. fire differ with respect to the number of phrasemes they occur in, besides there are many phraseo-derived meanings that don't have the corresponding lexico-semantic variants of the noun Eng. fire, though some of them have synonymic lexical meanings.

To continue the research of semantic relations between lexical and phraseological levels of the language we should involve to our analysis other parts of speech. This aspect, together with the use of information from other languages is necessary for our better understanding of the role of high temperature characteristics, objects and processes in linguistic world image.

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Одержано 7.02.2021.