



PHRASEOLOGICAL ANTONYMY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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RESUME

The article deals with the peculiarities of the component structure of antonymic phraseological units, the basis of which is often lexical antonymy.

KEY WORDS: *phraseological units-antonyms, lexical antonymy, paradigmatics, compatibility principle, synonymic-antonymic paradigms, structure of phraseological semantics*

The structure of a phraseological unit, depending on the use of lexical antonyms, obeys the laws of paradigmatics [1, 505]. Often antonymous meaning to phraseological units is given by antonyms that are in their composition: look from top to bottom - look from bottom to top; sleeveless - rolled up sleeves; come to a dead end - get out of a dead end; put on a mask - take off the mask; white bone - black bone, etc.

Lexical antonymy often becomes the basis of phraseological antonymy in Russian. For example: cold blood - hot blood, good genius - evil genius, strong side - weak side, get smart - get out of your mind, anchor - weigh anchor, gain strength - lose strength, lose your temper - pull yourself together, time does not wait - time endures [2, 237].

Such a structure of phraseological units in the Russian language corresponds to such paradigmatic properties of commonly used antonyms as the symmetry of meaning, stylistic and emotional, the similarity of lexical compatibility and the presence of contextual relations [3, 7].

Antonymic words as part of phraseological units, as well as lexical units with opposite meanings, retain the principle of compatibility with the same word. The lexical composition of phraseological units may coincide with traditional free phrases. This phenomenon is typical for phraseology, since one pair of antonyms can be the basis for the antonymy of several pairs of phraseological units: get into a rut - get out of a rut, gain your mind - lose your mind, turn your back - turn your face, put you in a dead end - get out of a dead end and etc.

Opposite components of phraseological units are sometimes subjected to a synonymic replacement, then the synonymic-antonymic paradigms of words come into play [4, 24]. Here are examples: to stand on the (bad) bad path - to stand on the right (good) path, a stuffed (tight, thick, full) pocket - an empty (skinny, thin) pocket, etc.

The opposite components of phraseological units are similar to free phrases and their paradigms, which determine the meaning of the components of phraseological units using opposition and the structure of phraseological semantics.

A comparative study of phraseological units and words similar in lexical meanings can be used to distinguish phraseological units by the degree of semantic integrity, since it corresponds to the number of oppositions of the associative plan that are preserved in the constituent parts of the phraseological unit.

Such an analysis of phraseological units, taking into account the lexical meanings of words, will help determine the structure of the meaning of a phraseological unit. When comparing phraseological antonyms with words similar in meaning to them, one can see that antonymic features in the meaning of phraseological units are explained by the antonymy of the semantics of lexical units. For example, the distinguishing features in the semantics of antonymous phraseological units strong side - weak side, full pocket - empty pocket are identical to those that stand out in similar verbs - metaphors.

When opposing phraseological units, words are also opposed, that is, in this case, we can talk about relations of symmetrical motivation. At the same time, each of the opposed phraseological units corresponds to the meaning of the motivating basis. It should be noted that phraseological units include the figurative meaning of words almost unchanged: rolled up sleeves - sleeveless, cold blood - hot blood, etc. In some cases, the meanings of antonyms vary equally: it doesn't come out of the head - it doesn't come out of the head; trample in the mud - trample in the mud; get a hat - get a hat.

With a different meaning for antonym words in a phraseological unit, an assimilation of the meaning of opposite



words can occur. In antonymous phraseological units, sometimes thematically close words are used: no end - a small fraction, for a sweet soul - reluctantly, you can't see a single light - as bright as day, in the blink of an eye - in an hour a teaspoon, plug your throat - pull your tongue, you won't take it in your mouth, you will swallow your tongue, etc. As a result of such a lexical composition, common features of the meanings of phraseological units are revealed, which can be the basis for opposing phraseological units.

The similarity of the lexical composition of phraseological units that are close in meaning indicates the importance of thematically related parts of different phraseological units. Such related words-components can act as semantically supporting words for phraseological units [5, 212]. They are associatively close to the symbolic meanings of close-sounding words and their characteristic types of meaning transfer. Such constancy in the use of the same type of transfer of meaning in a whole group of thematically related words also determines the correspondence in the structure of phraseological units.

But the lexical opposition of the majority of antonyms does not always play any role in the emergence of opposition in phraseological units. Therefore, thematic links between parts of phraseological units with opposite meanings cannot be sufficient to be the basis for determining their decomposability or indecomposability into semantic elements. Usually, a comparative analysis of the words that make up a phraseological unit with the meaning of a similar lexeme, as well as comparison with other phraseological units, is required.

But at the same time, antonymous phraseological units that use the words of one thematic group: lift up to heaven - trample into the mud, a money bag - not a penny for a soul, a beaten hour - a matter of minutes, a jack of all trades - a master breaker, a tongue without bones - as if swallowed the language, etc., differ from antonymous phraseological units with a lexical composition characteristic only of them, such as: the devil in the middle of nowhere is within easy reach, the Kolomna verst is two inches from the pot, manna from heaven is like a dead poultice with its strict organization and imagery, which is motivated by figurative the meanings of words.

Thus, a comparative analysis of the words that make up a phraseological unit with the meaning of a similar lexeme, as well as comparison with other phraseological units, helps to determine the motivation of the meanings of phraseological units of the Russian language. Based on lexical antonymy, one can study the interaction of phraseological units with words, the role of lexical antonymy in the emergence of phraseological antonymy.

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