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Morphologography of phraseology of the English language**

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Introduction

National programme of preparing cadres of the Republic of Uzbekistan is oriented on achieving the high level of education and bringing up the nation, the rise of people's intellectual-moral potential, general humanization of the whole system of secondary education, its complete innovation on the basis of progressive pedagogical technologies, complex development of science in all directions. The country has such a historic goal in cultural-social sphere as "formation of spiritually rich and morally wholesome, harmonically developed individuals that have their independent world outlook, relying on the priceless heritage of our ancestors and general humane values" [I. A. Karimov, 1995, p. 130].

«Science is called upon making its significant contribution to solve these and other not less urgent problems. Ever more today, the Republic needs a new quality of growth, a powerful breakthrough. This first of all requires dashes in science, techniques, technology, organization of production, and adequate to them changes in cognition and psychology of people » [I. A. Karimov, 2011, p. 54].

An important role in solving the above mentioned problems that Uzbek society face today is allocated on learning foreign languages. Emphasizing the significance of knowing them the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov mentioned [1995, p. 135]: «In our country a particular attention is paid now to learning and teaching foreign languages. And this, of course, has its explanation. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for a country targeting at acquiring its decent place in the world community as our people foresee their great future in agreement, cooperation with foreign partners». And furthermore, making this task more clear, I.A. Karimov points out: « We need to prepare the methodology of intensive learning foreign languages based on national peculiarities ».

And germanists, romanists, historians of linguistics, comparativists, linguodidactians, and socio-linguists orient on solving all those fundamental problems. As a result, intensification of the development of philological sciences

has been observed in the Republic lately, which, in its turn, promotes realization of the tasks on improving the national educational programme.

Modern linguistics (including Roman-German, general, comparative-historical, typological, and contrastive linguistics) is on the threshold stage when we need a newer approach to different "eternal problems". The need to reconsidering "old" seemingly completely solved problems is totally natural, as the progress in any science consists of not only improving those methods and approaches to interpreting initial factual material that are already being used, but also in a wider understanding the authentic essence of the object under research.

One of the areas of modern comparative-typological, German, Roman, Slovenian linguistics is lexicographic phraseology whose essential aspect is a dictionary-textological status of a word or a phraseological unit (PhU).

The main task of phraseology is the reflection of semantic, grammatical, stylistic, functional (communicative, text forming), and other properties of PhU of the language in various types of dictionaries. Phraseology is devoted to giving evidence to derivational regularities in phraseology, modeling and its borders, the volume of phraseological nests(PhN), and etc. Regardless of the completeness and character of the purpose of lexicographic source it must reflect the phraseological system of a language to some extent.

Phraseographic problems are quite diverse; the range of the problems researched here is exclusively wide. Some of its aspects are extremely significant. Thus, modern lexicography proceeds from the idea that phraseology reflected in glossary aims at dealing with phrase forming capacities of a single word accordingly. Therefore, experience of compiling glossaries (for example in English, or other languages) has developed a purpose of fixating most required (important) PhU with a given word (nominative, verbal, etc.).

Actuality of the research.

Until the very recent times, researching dictionaries and grammar had a very feeble relationship with each other. However, since 1970s, linguistics has included the notion of grammatical lexicalization. Understanding it is gained in the light of

lexis, and all of its rules and categories are described as having their pure lexical limitations and directly dependent on those limitations. Whereas, a concrete relationship between grammar and lexis is identified.

One of the first linguists who turned his attention to the problem of grammatical lexicalization was V. V. Vinogradov [1977]. The idea of the connection and interrelation between grammar and lexis ran through his linguistic conception. Firstly, the connection and interrelation between all grammatical and lexical forms in a word: «In real grammar, grammatical and lexical forms of a word are organically connected and permanently influence on each other. Therefore, studying grammatical structure of the language without considering its lexical properties and the interrelation between its lexical and grammatical meanings is impossible [1977, p. 12]. V. V. Vinogradov presented grammatical meaning as form producing and word changing meanings, thus opening the content and structural variety of grammatical meanings.

Modern postulates of linguistic thinking include compulsory grammatical meaning, functional division of the grammatical system, real functioning, the idea of integral description of languages, semantization of language system, the idea of inter-layer relationship, systematic description of grammar on communicative basis[sender-message-addressee] [R. W. Burchfield, 2005, p. 120-121].

Qualitative changes of grammatical thinking are connected with reconsidering the borderlines between grammatical and other mechanisms of the languages, between grammar and lexis, grammar and lexicography, which led to the appearance of a new branch in linguistic science – grammaticography [describing grammatical phenomena on the material of different dictionaries].

The novelty of the research.

In modern linguistics, this particular situation makes it possible for a word to carry out both nominative and communicative functions within word combinations [F. M. Beryozin, 2001, p. 10-11].

Definition of a grammatical and lexical meaning is given in different types of dictionaries.

D.E.Rozental and M.N. Telenkova's dictionary does not even provide the entry devoted to grammatical meaning, but the entry "Meaning" says: "The meaning of the word is compounded from its lexical meaning expressed by the root of the word and grammatical meaning, that is the indicator of different relations, which is expressed in a word's formal belonging» [1984, p. 114]. This definition mixes up the notions of "the meaning of a word" and "the meaning of a morpheme", and grammatical meaning is equaled to an indicator.

Lexical and grammatical meanings depend on the language system. And this is their common characteristics.

For the grammatical meaning this dependence is more strict and is observed more regularly than in lexical meaning. Lexical and grammatical property in a word {or in a word form} are distinguished both within content and within expression. In the semantics of a word lexical and grammatical meanings are combined simultaneously presenting inseparable unity [K. Allan, 2006, p. 338-339].

For example, the lexical meaning "priglasit" (to invite) in the word form "priglashu" (I will invite) is clarified by the set of grammatical meanings of a person, number, tense, voice, mood, transitivity, and etc. The role of the grammatical meaning of this verb is in making its lexical meaning more concrete. But lexical meaning, at the same time, is not indifferent for the sets of grammatical meanings accompanying it as they are realized in them, make more concrete, and correspond to the nature of this word form and they are peculiar to the first person, singular, future tense, transitive verb in indicative mood.

The grammatical meaning represent a so-called "inner form" for the lexical meaning. Combination of these meanings in the semantics of a word form called "general meaning of a word" is convenient when studying a word in communicative aspect. Semantics of a word form is communicative in its nature and realized in utterance [J. R. Searle, 2007, p. 226-227].

Traditional polemics concerning the criteria of distinguishing grammatical and lexical meaning demonstrates complexity of the problem, its

irreducibility to the accepted way of contrasting grammatical and lexical meanings.

Thus, V.N.Yartseva [1968, p. 10] mentions « the record of lexical meanings are required for some grammatical structures, because otherwise, mono-semantic and detailed grammatical definition of those structures will not be achieved».

E.I. Shendels when empathized a close connection between lexical and grammatical meanings, considered that "lexical meaning belongs to the conditions of the word's realization in lexicon" [1982, p. 82]. Actually, "content dependent" and "formal" approaches cannot be considered to be contrasted, and this must always be taken into account in lexicographic experience.

From the formal point of view, pure grammatical can be such language phenomenon that find their exterior realization by grammatical means [G. A. Curme, 2007, p. 116].

In contrast to lexical meanings, grammatical meanings are not directly related to concrete denotes, but they express most expanded relationships. They are peculiar to all words of a given part of speech, expressed with particular grammatical means that make up the specifics of grammatical categories belonging to this or that part of speech as opposed to non-grammatical [S. C. Dick, 2012, p. 108].

There are no strict criteria for distinguishing lexical and grammatical meanings developed in modern linguistics. Scientists distinguish narrow and expanded understanding of grammatical meanings. Grammatical meanings are understood as substantive correlates of some formal extra means of expression. They are formally -grammatical [or extra-structural] units of language, and if we take into account their semantic criteria of hidden and deep grammar, then they are grammatical units [or intra-structural and functional] [E. Bach, 2008, p. 339-340].

Linguistic approach to semantics, supposes language meaning as the object of the analysis. Any semantic research of this or that group of words represents simultaneous research of lexical and grammatical properties.

Differentiation between these meanings made a number of researchers [S. Eggins, 2011, p. 248] does not change anything as such a lexical unit is understood as bi-functional, asymmetric semantic structure that rotate around the axis of "lexico-grammatical".

Word is a potential participant of the communicative [or functional] formatting of speech. In a dictionary entry, it has a practical character.

Any sentence functions as generalization, carries out a communicative function as opposed to word and word combination that functions as means of nomination and naming. The meaning of a word form is communicative by its nature. Only relevant part of the meaning that is required for the realization of an interpreter's communicative tasks is actualized in speech communicatively. But the word preserves semantic independency.

In every particular case a word is studied not globally taking into account not all qualities and characteristics, but only those that are marked as necessary for concrete aims of a research, that is, a word can be studied in the light of different aspects dividing into certain components.

Most generally, the word can be studied as a symbol coding extra-linguistic information. It makes up notional root and intra-linguistic information in which its grammatical meaning is realized, and the grammatical meaning of the grammatical category characterizing the word as a representative of a certain class. It also can be defined as a categorical meaning [P. Cole, J. L. Morgan, 2006, p. 288-289].

Creation of "modern communicative grammar from the positions of a speaker [writer] and listener, that... can open up the meaning of the future deeper - "language and language personality", connecting it with the "addressee factor", aiming at active usage of linguistic means, systematic description of grammar on communicative basis can be considered as a prospective direction [W. L. Chafe, 2007, p. 424-425].

The attention of the researchers is currently focused on such timely problems of the grammatical science as grammar and language, grammar and text, cultural aspect of grammar, grammar and language personality.

The problem of "grammar and dictionary" contains three aspects: semantic-lexicological, general lexicographic, and technical [V. G. Gak, 1998, p. 114].

Interest to the problem "grammar and dictionary" is supported with the gradually increasing inter-layer connections of grammar and lexis.

Where grammatical characteristics of the word in bilingual dictionaries must occupy a certain place as languages have different typology.

The aim of the current research is a multi aspectual analysis of the subsystem of nominative and verbal PhU of the modern English in the dictionary prospective, including categorical properties, forms, interpretation of semantic, grammatical, and stylistic qualities of PhU, demonstration of their combinative power in the context and other characteristics.

In addition, finding common and distinguishing features in morphological characteristics of the noun and nominal PhU/verb and verbal PhU.

Here it should be mentioned that the very statement of the problem requires some clarifications.

Thus, if for the morphology of the word 'ship' it is important that it [owning general meaning of objectness] has grammatical categories of number and case [ship : ships; ship : ships : ships'] and collocates with words containing quality, morphological properties of nominal PhU can be discussed conditionally. Here we deal with morphological properties of phrasal components. For example: new wine in old bottles [«новое вино в старых мехах» (т.е. «новое содержание в старой форме»)]; cakes and ale [«веселье»]; give and take [«взаимные поступки»]; Augean stable (или stables) [«авгиевы конюшни»; «запущенное, загрязнённое место»]; a square peg in a round hole (square pegs in round holes, square pegs in a round hole) [«человек не на своём месте»] and etc.

Moreover, as phrasal components realize their paradigmatic possibilities within a phrasal form, it is more proper to speak about morphological characteristics of phrasal components [or PhU] as opposed to morphological properties of words in the general system of language.

When understanding PhU we come out of the definition suggested by A. V. Kunin [2005, c. 10] to identify PhU different from words [especially compound words], variable word combinations, and set expressions of non-phraseological nature. According to this definition, their phraseological stability and completely or partially reconsidered meaning are their relevant features.

Words have lexical [literal and reconsidered] meanings. As for PhUs, they have qualitative-evaluative and characteristic meanings. It is this moment that is dominating. It significantly defines semantic characteristics of PhUs as language units.

The tasks of the work come out of the identified aim:

- 1) the main phraseological fund of the language is recorded in the light of morphology;
- 2) a comprehensive lexical- morphological interpretation of PhUs is conducted;
- 3) regular morphological characteristics of PhUs are demonstrated;
- 4) alternative morphological forms of using PhUs are enumerated;
- 5) main principles of the morphological paradigm of nominal and verbal phrasal forms are given.

Dictionaries assume categorical features of PhUs, PhU forms, interpretation of semantic, grammatical, and stylistic characteristics of PhU, demonstration of contextual collocations with PhUs.

Ideally, the description of PhUs in dictionaries must meet those demands. The total amount of information is illustrated in proving citations and samples of speech usage.

Thus, phraseographic condification in dictionaries assumes solving the problems of inventory record, systemization, and interpretation of PhUs from the

prospective of semantics and grammar, as well as identifying borderlines of the set sustainable fund of PhUs in the vocabulary.

Previous researches in this field

For general theory of phraseography, it is important to recognize the method of gradual correlation between codification and usage by means of contrastive comparing PhUs lexicographically acquired or being acquired (their forms and alternatives), and the variety of PhUs excerpted from the most prominent works of fiction in the historical period under research.

At the current stage of the development of phraseography, existence of different principles of demonstrating phraseology in dictionaries are noted, which somehow resulted in the reflection of the correlation between phraseology and the system of dictionary in the light of the general language system.

Such issues of phraseology as devices of interpreting PhUs, ways of citing PhU, methods of conveying the functional aspect of PhU in dictionaries, and others have been researched exceptionally thoroughly.

On the other hand, lexicographic practice contributed to clarifying lexical-phraseological properties of words in languages. It is here where the data about metaphorical and semantic nature of many PhU was presented for the first time..

Dictionaries largely promoted the development of views on such complex tasks of phraseology as borderline of PhU, the degree of idiomaticity of set expressions; syntactic idiomaticity, and other views without which choosing the adequate dictionary form of a number of PhU would be impossible.

The following problems represent important issues of the theory and practice of modern phraseography: the structure of dictionary entry in a standard dictionary (SD); the system of representing semantic, stylistic, and grammatical interpretations of phraseology.

Existing discrepancy in opinions on the role and place of the grammatical characteristics in the structure of PhU meaning can be explained

firstly the fact that researchers apply lexicological and phraseological approaches to them.

Followers of lexical-semantic approach to phraseology, the foundation of which was made by Sh. Bally and his method of identifying expressive factors of languages, consider that PhU do not differ from words neither in categorical meanings, nor functionally. See: «Grammatical categories in their meaning and forms of usage do not differ in anything from phraseology and words» [A.I. Molotkov, 1987, p. 40]; «Phraseologic unit does not have specific speech and language functions...; phraseological unit acquires functions from word functions acting as words alternatives » [V.B. Kasevich, 1999, p. 15].

Grammatical identification of two language units is resulted from recognizing PhU as word equivalents. Yet, some linguists only consider the descriptor of PhU to be its equivalent, and others just ascertain its equivalence to word.

According to the theory of equivalency, lexical meanings of words are ascribed to PhU because except the separated form they do not differ in anything else. See: «A group of phraseological units equal to word or word combination own the meaning in all ways analogical to lexical meanings of a word » [N.M. Shanskiy, 1972, p. 182]. This way of understanding characteristics of the object under research results in indentifying grammatical equivalency of PhU to a word.

Meanwhile, multiple studies conducted in the area of phraseology show the followings: despite evident isomorphism of most of their properties possessed by PhU and words, and processes characterizing organization, development, and functioning of PhU, words show that qualitatively differ from PhU semantically, structurally, grammatically, stylistically, derivationally, and functionally.

All the above mentioned, made the grounds for the theory of correlation between PhU and words. It was A.V. Kunin who developed it on the material of the modern English language.

This theory reflects the complicated character of the relationship between the word and PhU. It is structured taking into account not only commonness, but also those objectively functioning in the language differences between PhU and the word in their content, structure, and function. As a result, this theory presupposes establishment of the system of regular concord in discrepancies and generalizations.

Led by the theory of correlativeness, we consider that PhU/word contrast can be objective enough if conducted in a strictly definite aspect.

And in the current research, it is grammatical (morphological) aspect.

Specification of PhU can be opened relying on lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactical levels. Meanwhile, semantic, structural, grammatical, and accentological properties of PhU and their contextual realization.

Such componential approach to studying PhU do not only contradict the analysis of some of their features, but even presupposes it aiming at further identification of regulating synthesis of the features of PhU to cognize their essence more deeply. In this regard, studying structural-grammatical characteristics of phraseological unities is one of the most possible, but not the only aspect of studying PhU. Studying PhU in this direction must promote identifying the object of phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

Authenticity of the results of the current research is provided by such essential fact as the scientific grounds of the research, quite effective methods of structuring theoretical conception and the achieved new results that expend the existing views on the nature of phraseography (mainly using the data about nominal PhU) significantly.

The object of the research is represented by the subsystem of nominal and verbal phraseology in complex morphological characteristics of the structure, semantics, and derivation of PhU, that are realized in the context of standard and bilingual dictionaries of modern academic English.

The subject of the research - system and layer-sensitive dictionary interpretation of morphology of the phraseology of modern English in traditions of standard academic lexicography [compared to complex bilingual].

Methodological grounds of the research consisted of the works by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, theoretical development of the Uzbek model of educational-moral system taking into account the place that philological - pedagogic sciences occupy in it, general linguistic and German conceptions [I.V. Arnold, A. M. Bablin, V.V. Vinogradov, V.G. Gak, V.B. Kasevich, A.V. Kunin, V.N. Yartseva, K. Allan, E. Bach, R. Burchfield, G. A. Curme, S. C. Dik, R. D. Huddleston, and others].

Methods used in the research are: descriptive, comparative-contrastive (for inter-phraseological analysis), distributive, and the method of dictionary annotation.

Any language word that is characterized with a certain degree of phraseforming activeness, is chosen as a lexicographically referential word (LRW). It functions as the initial basic of the dictionary phraseoblocking and presupposes the existence of grammatical [morphological] information in it.

Material of the research

Such substantive PhU with the structure of non-predicative word combination that function as nominatives in speech [just as words -nouns], and therefore, they can be correlated to the word-part of speech. And nominative PhU make up one class of phraseological unities. They exist in the language alongside with nominative-communicative, communicative, conjunctive, and modal ones.

By substantive PhU we understand set expressions with a completely or partially reconsidered meaning. They have a general meaning of objectness seen in the process of their functioning in speech.

The source of the material for study were the following dictionaries:

- 1) Collins Cobuild. Advanced Learner's English Dictionary. – London: Harper Collins Cobuild, 2008. – 1712+32 p. [CCD-2008]

- 2) Collins Cobuild. English Language Dictionary. – London: Harper Collins-Publishers, 2012. – 1704 p. [CCD-2012]
- 3) Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English / A. S. Hornby. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. – 1426 p. [Oxford-2007]
- 4) Oxford ESL Dictionary For Students of American English / A. S. Hornby, C. A. Ruse. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. – 815 p. [Oxford-2012]
- 5) Random House. Webster's Basic Dictionary of American English. – New York: Random House, 2008. – 525 p. [Random-2008]
- 6) Англо-русский / Сост. В. К. Мюллер. – М.: Русский язык, 1989. – 848 с. [АНГЛРусС-1989]
- 7) Русско-английский словарь. – Сост. О. С. Ахманова и др. – М.: Русский язык, 1987. – 768 с. [РусАНГЛС-1987]

For comparing the data obtained we used a special dictionary of English idioms:

The Kenkyusha Dictionary of Current English Idioms. Ed. by Sanki Ichikawa. – Tokyo, 1993. – 990 p. [Kenk.-1993].

Theoretical significance of the research consists of the complex methodology of the dictionary interpretative analysis of the morphography of PhU in modern English with such relevant qualities as structural-compositional, semantic, and derivational.

No matter how full Grammar is, it cannot provide comprehensive data about certain changes. Besides, it does not cover all the facts of the language. It is this gap that vocabulary, which can characterize each word separately, is called for filling in.

Thus Grammar and Vocabulary completing each other must provide maximum data not only about semantic, but also about grammatical nature of words [G. N. Leech, 2008, p. 278-279].

Consequently, the additional task of a lexicographer is to identify and fixation of individual grammatical characteristics of a word and, accordingly, of a PhU.

Until now, grammatical problems of vocabulary have been paid not sufficient attention by scientists including theoreticians of lexicography, though while compiling dictionaries lexicographers always have to solve grammatical problems. The interest to the problem "grammar - dictionary" is strengthened with the ever-rising attention to the intra-layer relations between grammar and lexis [including phraseology].

The following three main aspects can be highlighted in the problem "grammar and vocabulary:

- 1) semantic-lexicological, touching upon grammatical factors of exploring and changing meanings of words;
- 2) general lexicographic, touching upon the amount of grammatical information, included into dictionary;
- 3) technical, touching upon the ways of reflecting grammatical information in dictionary [V.G.Gak, 1984, p. 42].

The main grammatical problem connected with lexicographic development,- transferring the specifics of grammatical categories of the language under description [category of number, case, person, tense, voice, and etc.]. Meanwhile, standard devotion of the dictionary is taken into account.

Thus, the specifics of parts of speech detects many practical tasks of bilingual dictionaries, to be more precise, by providing proper translation. This point of view is hard to agree with.

The problem of organizing changing parts of speech when reflecting specific grammatical characteristics of the language under research in dictionaries is not less important.

Here, one must find out all dictionary forms on the basis of which all paradigms [for example, conjugation] can be built. In a small dictionary entry, it is impossible to cover all changes in one or another form of presenting meaning in

the dictionary [they are complex and variable]. Therefore, grammatical reference book or an outline must be attached to the dictionary. In translation dictionary, such an outline must help to fix language norms organically connecting with the dictionary.

A dictionary must not be a mere storage of lexemes and PhU taken in isolation, but it should reflect the dynamic system of the relationships within languages. A complex bilingual dictionary (CBD) should not be limited with a general translation from one language into another, but must provide it with a grammatical characteristics.

Practical value of the work consists in the possibility of using its results in improving standard dictionaries of English and other languages, and deepening the process of teaching grammar, phraseology, lexicology, stylistics, and lexicography to students of Bachelor degree specialized in philology, and in applied aspects of compiling dictionaries, translatology, and teaching languages on basis of phraseology.

The following **propositions** are presented for the defense:

1. The structure and semantics of PhU in the modern English have their specific characteristics dictated with general regulations of its phraseological, semantic-lexicological, and grammatical [morphological and syntactical] structure.
2. Nominal and verbal PhU make up a set of particular phrase-forming structures in the modern English language that realize phrase-derivational potential of nominal and verbal component.
3. Nominal and verbal phraseology represents derivationally developed subsystem in modern English.
4. General theory of nominal and verbal PhU is made up from the interpretation of the semantics and grammar of nuclear nominal and verbal components.
5. Interpretation of morphology of phraseology is subject to orientation on interior and exterior systemacy of a phrasal form.

6. Phrase formation is the basis for forming phraseography considering grammatical information.

7. The structure of the blocks of PhU in standard dictionaries and CBD anticipates reflection of relevant indicators of the parameters of semantics, grammar, stylistics, and derivation.

8. Completeness of grammatical description prerequisites the interpretation of phrasal forms according verbal and nominal components.

Approbation of the work.

The most important results of the Master's research have been published in the form of articles and thesis of the author:

1. Фалеева Е. В. Грамматичность фразеологии в переводном словаре (на материале русского и английского языков) // Объединённый научный журнал. – Москва: Агентство научной печати (АНП), 2009. - №13. – С. 37-40

2. Фалеева Е. В. Грамматикография в аспекте словарной репрезентации фразеологии // Материалы Республиканской научно-практической конференции «Язык – всем знаниям и всей природе ключ», посвящённой «Году гармонично развитого поколения». – Нукус: Каракалпакский гос. университет им. Бердаха, 2010. – С. 325-327

3. Фалеева Е. В. Морфологография фразеологии в толковом словаре английского языка // Вопросы филологических наук. – Москва: Изд-во «Спутник+», 2011. - №2. – С. 28-39

4. Фалеева Е. В. О морфологическом значении фразеологии в англоязычном толковом словаре // Хэзирги дәүирде тил илимин изертлеў хэм оқытыў мәселелери. - Нөкис: Әжинияз атындағы Нөкис мәмлекетлик педагогикалық институты, 2011. – С. 94-95

5. Фалеева Е. В. Фразеологическая морфологография современного англоязычного толкового словаря // Вопросы теории языка и методики преподавания иностранных языков. Часть 2. – Таганрог: Изд-во ФГБОУ ВПО, 2011. – С. 62-66

6. Фалеева Е. В. Парадигма категории числа во фразеоформах английского языка // Общество, наука и инновации. – Уфа: РИЦ Башкирского гос. университета, 2013. – С. 205-207

7. Faleyeva E. V. On the issue of interpreting methods of transposition in temporal System of verbs in English // Actual problems of teaching foreign languages in educational system. – Nukus: NSPI, 2013. – P. 202-204

8. Фалеева Е. В. Особенности актуализации категории числа во фразеоформах английского языка // Объединённый научный журнал. – Москва: Агентство научной печати (АНП), 2014. - №1-3. – С. 27-30

The structure of the work is defined by the sequence of solving the identified tasks. It consists of the Introduction, three Chapters, Conclusion, and the list of references.

Chapter 1

Phraseological grounds of grammaticography

1.1. Phraseological meaning

The problems of semantic system of language, notional structure of language units, correlation of different meaning types, methodology of researching them, and a number of other most complex issues of semasiology attract a particular attention of linguist-representatives of most varied scientific schools and directions.

The increasing interest towards the problems of meaning can evidently be explained with the correlation of a range of factors related to modern levels of theoretical researches, as well as the needs for practical activity of a man during the period of scientific-technical revolution..

Since ancient times, the issue of meaning has been the focus of the interest of philosophers and linguists. However, although the notional structure of the word has such ancient traditions and the questions about meaning have unchangeably caused many hot disputes since Aristotle's times, a comprehensive solution of the problem of the meaning and polysemy of language units is still a long wished and not yet achieved aim. It is doubtless that everlasting semantic researches gave feasible results and promoted deeper coverage of a range of problems connected with the essence of language meaning, various approaches to principles of meaning typology, etc.

It should be noted that the level of modern cognition, as a whole, made it possible for linguists to figure out complex diverse connections of linguistics with other sciences, discover the inexhaustible list of the objects of researches in semasiology; and, what is more important, to see the organic relationship between theoretical investigations in this sphere with applied work of the language. It is getting more and more obvious that for the further development of all branches of

applied linguistics, from teaching to the development of informational languages, it is crucial to work out the theory of semasiology.

Here the paramount importance belongs to understanding the word as an initial unit of different derivational processes of the language. Meanwhile, one should consider the fact that lexicology and semasiology formulate the lexical-semantic layer of the language. If lexicology studies the vocabulary of the language as a whole, the object of study of semasiology is not the language meaning in general, but it is a so called lexical (lexical-phraseological and pure phraseological) meaning.

Semasiology studies the meaning oriented side of lexical (phraseological) units in the light of such aspects as the nature of the lexical (phraseological) meaning, types of lexical (phraseological) meanings, regulations of the development of word (PhU) meanings, and the classification of types of the changes in word (PhU) meanings.

For the optimal interpretation of the linguistic nature of PhU (in our case - phraseosemantics), it is required to initiate from the relevant word indicators – derivational basis for the formation of PhU from any structural category. In particular, we should take into account such word characteristics of a language as:

- the word has a sign nature possessing the ability to call the notion about a certain object on the basis of the conditional relationship between this object and a known sound group;

- the word is the main functional – structural unit of the language that possesses semantic and morphological characteristics;

- the word has a complex semantic content that strictly segregates a concrete lexical meaning (peculiar to a word symbol) and general categorical – semantic meaning that characterizes pragmatic classes of words;

- in the content of notional word symbols, various semantic meanings are combined:

- 1) general for the whole class of words (grammatical meanings);

2) categorically generalized feature that the word symbol entering one or another semantic grouping acquires;

3) lexical meaning belonging to a concrete word symbol related to the objective range which is the reflection of objects and their relationships in reality;

- among all characteristics, the most general characteristics of the word is the categorically generalized quality, that the word symbol entering one or another grouping acquires, for example, depending on whether it denotes an object, an action, or a quality, the appropriate seme of the given semantic class of words is included into the semantics of an individual word

A significant hindrance on the way to further development of the main problems of semantics, to our view, is presented by the abundance of terminology and notions connected with types of meanings of lexical units. Moreover, we can hardly rely on the solution of disputable questions that the researchers of semasiology face as long as the object of the disputes and main initial notions [such as “phraseological meaning”] are not clearly seen.

Evidently, one cannot expect a full correspondence of views in the area of semasiology, which can probably be explained both with the objective complicity and with “non-observability” of the meaning of language units, and with the insufficient development of the main notions of semasiology.

It is also obvious that one can approach the issue of types of meanings from different perspectives. For example, taking into consideration the process of the development of the relations between lexical meanings, we can converse about the system of binary oppositions of the literary and figurative, free and phraseologically set, logical and expressive meanings, etc.

The symbolic situation presupposing various types of relationships including such as the attitude of a person to the symbol, of a symbol to a person, of a symbol to the objective reality, etc. can make up the basis of characteristics to the types of meanings.

Of course, many other systems are also possible, but for any of them, following the main requirement –logical unity is crucial. In other words, regardless

of the typology of meanings that the word has, all the meanings identified in it must have a common classification foundation, i.e. they must correlate to the certain system and simultaneously presuppose the opposition to other or others for each type of the meaning. On this condition any type of meanings picked out of one system cannot be correlated (in the same row) to any type of the other system. Their incomparability may declare itself in the absence of the general foundation of comparison (incomparability of the “inkpot” and the “free will” - N. S. Trubetskoy) or in identifying such parameters that admit intersecting, not mutually exclusive types (discriminating people into the French and women - A. I. Smirnitskiy). Subsequently, it is hardly possible to speculate about lexical meaning, intentional meaning, and pejorative meaning from the same perspective. The former presumes lexical opposition and proceeds from two main types of the meaning of language units, the second –intentional – proceeds from the totally different linguistic ground, and the latter does not exclude the possibility of interpreting it as a component of the lexical meaning, and therefore, it cannot be studied as a type of meaning opposed to lexical.

Such generally known truths would not be subject to talks if alongside with lexical and grammatical meanings, the term “phraseological meaning”, used as a type of meaning but not related to certain systems and which presumes some other, possibly not yet developed classification type, did not appear regularly in linguistic literature.

So, what is phraseological meaning in understanding of those who use this term?

We cannot, and it is unlikely to be necessary to, give the overview of all those works in which the authors discuss or just touch upon in passing the issues of semantic structure of PhU. Moreover, as we mentioned above, we deal here not with frequencies and even not with the essence of meaning type, but about the principles of identifying and discriminating it from lexical meaning. We shall consider the interpretation of phraseological meaning proposed by A.V. Kunin [1967; 2005] and I.I. Chernishova[1999].

A.V. Kunin [2005] offers a new typology of meanings and distinguishes three classes - morphemic, word, and super-word meanings that correspond to the three classes of linguistic units. Thus he presents the system in which language units from different layers are studied in unity with their sound (graphic) form and meaning (meaningful content). In this case, it is quite right to speak about morphemic, word (lexical), and super word meanings each of which can be considered in opposition to others, due to specific characteristics possessed by a given language unit. In such instance, it is naturally that phraseological meaning is also included into this system. Drawing out this principle consequently, it is logical to speculate on affixal (prefixal, suffixal) meanings as well, and so does A.V. Kunin when he includes the meanings of morphemes, words and super word formations (set expressions), and grammatical categories into the same group of material meaning bearers.

In word meaning, "depending on the word type and the character of their correlation to the extra-linguistic reality", A.V. Kunin [2005] singles out eight meanings. According to A.V. Kunin, lexical meaning features common nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In addition, names are characterized with nominative meaning, numerals - with numerative, interjections - with emotive, pronouns - with deictic, prepositions, conjunctions, and particles - with lexical-grammatical, and finally, - with lexical-communicative meanings.

The main types of phraseological meaning are nominative (see nominative meaning of names), nominative -communicative(see names and word-sentences), conjunctive, and communicative meanings.

The main principle of classification system is still unclear. Judging from the eight types of word meanings, on the one hand the author initiates from significative and nominative functions, and other other hand, from the meanings of the parts of speech (numerals - numerative, pronouns-deictic), but at the same time, from the generally accepted dichotomy of lexical and grammatical meanings in the word (the meaning of prepositions, conjunctions, and particles). Understanding of the author's initial positions is impeded with the fact that the terms are used

ambiguously. For example, why do interjections (for example damn) have emotional meaning, but phraseologisms - interjectional? The author understands lexical meaning quite originally, and judging the narrative, it is identified with the meanings of parts of speech of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. According to the definition by A.V. Kunin, "the lexical meaning expresses interjectivity, action (or state), characteristics of objectness, which is the reflection of the characteristics of the matter in people's mind" [1973, p. 119]. We think that phraseologisms also possess the meaning of objectness (for example, Black Maria), action (to cross the Rubicon), state (be on top of the world), and etc.

In total, the inconsistency of such a classification system and complicatedness that result from using one and the same term to define different notions and different terms for one and the same notion are obvious. Besides, as the notion of "lexical meaning" is used alongside and equally with phraseological meaning, and the principle of distinguishing them is extremely vague, application of those terms in research practice does not promote solving the problem of their essence and specific semantic structure of various language units.

It is generally known that all quantitative devices are preceded by explicit or implicit qualificative identification of units subject to quantum assessment. In other words, before counting, one must determine what should be counted, otherwise, quantitative evaluation will be content-free. It is also generally known that the units of account must be identical. Consequently, when speculating on this or that degree of phraseological polysemy compared to the one of the words, one can apparently speak about homogenous meanings of both a word, and a phraseologism.

Phraseological meaning is thoroughly analyzed in the work of I.I. Chernisheva [1999], devoted to the problem of phraseological system and its semantic categories.

I.I. Chernisheva justly points out that currently, the central problem in the theory of phraseology is studying semantics of phraseologisms, and particularly, studying phraseological meaning as opposed to lexical. Besides, she thinks that the

most important is the research of specifics of phraseological meaning "regardless of the terminological interpretation of the latter" [1999, p. 90] with which we cannot disagree.

Scientific terms are inseparable from scientific notions. If phraseological and lexical meanings are mutually exclusive notions, then it is significant to give at least the working definition for those parameters that allow the opposition of these two types of meanings. But if we talk about the specifics of the content structure of PhU as opposed to the one of the word, but take into account that, just as any other language unit, it is included into the word structure (morphemes and so on) as its interior side (content), then, the term phraseological meaning makes sense only within the system of morphemic-word-superword system, that is an indication to the specifics of the 'material cover' necessary not only meaning expression, but also for its appearing, formation, existence, and development [1999, p. 88].

In such case, the term "phraseological meaning" presupposes only a different structure of language units, possibility of certain components of their content structure (compare the meaning of morphemes), but does not exclude the lexical meaning peculiar to any bilateral language unit.

The arguments drawn by I.I. Chernisheva to support the existence of the phraseological meaning are not always persuasive enough. The same can be told about the reference on the proposition made by A.I. Molotkov as the evidence to the specifics of phraseological meaning. According to A.I. Molotkov, one of the semantic peculiarities of phraseologisms can be observed in impossibility to render the meaning of the PhU by means of a word or word meaning. It is unlikely that this can be the evidence of the characteristics of PhU semantics, as there are many words whose lexical meaning can be rendered only by means of "a descriptive expressions which will provide not only the definition of one or another concrete object, phenomena, and etc, but also clarify, accompany it, very often it is an expanded meaningful characteristics" [1987, p. 40]. For example, a large group of English verbs *Verba Dicendi* is made up from such verbs as mumble - speak one's

words indistinctly, stumble - speak in a hesitating way and etc. [CCD-2008; CCD-2012; Oxford-2012].

I.I. Chernisheva also notices the specifics of phraseological meaning in its difference from lexical semantics of the word, particularly, in the fact that "semantic shift creates an imaginary motivation of the meaning of a more set character, than that of the words with figurative meaning that can fade away" [1999, p. 89]. Not to say that the criteria of a higher or lower degree of stability is not known, weakness of the arguments in this case, to our mind, lies in the fact that the semantic shift and image motivation are interpreted as the quality belonging to only PhU. We think that these phenomena are observed in free combinations too. For example the expression to fill the gap [Russ. «заполнить брешь»] is not considered to be a PhU, but it is known that the whole word combination can be used both in literary and figurative meanings just PhU [ex. to show one's teeth]. Metaphorization of free word combinations and set expressions is a regularly phenomenon of the language, moreover, it is realized by language bearers. See the examples:

He had sallow skin and blue jowls but his teeth were very good. He seemed to be showing them in more ways than one [VII, p. 117].

He had the door open, but did not stir himself to look. He had turned his face to the wall, literally and metaphorically [XIV, p. 12].

As a whole, we have to state that the specifics of phraseological meaning, its difference from lexical and the basics of typological classification still remain unclear, and therefore, in the next part we shall deal with question more closely.

1.2. Semantic divisibility of PHU

The problem of the possibility to single out PhU components' meaning must be discussed within the framework of general lexical system of the language.

In addition to the tendency to lose motivation, F. de Saussure considered that the language has another tendency directed to acquiring motivation [2004, p. 199]. The same idea was proposed by V.G. Gak "Indeed, the absolute motivation changes into relative one constantly in the history of the language, the full

motivation is substituted by a partial, direct- by an indirect, and finally, the sign becomes independent. But ignoring the opposite tendency - the tendency to recreate and develop the motivation would be wrong. Most of the neologisms are motivated words. Moreover, many words and morphemes that did not have any interior association earlier, acquire them and become motivated" [1984, p. 44].

Both of these tendencies are manifested in phraseology, in addition, the tendency of the members of word expression to lose their motivation. Therefore, a particular attention should be paid to the problem of semantic divisibility of PhU, possibility of realizing the meaning and "lexical autonomy" of the components of PhU. But the material analysis is usually conducted in synchronic terms, that is in terms of studying the results of the above mentioned tendency to "recreate and develop motivation".

The results of the researches of PhU by a number of linguists show that most(a part) of PhU are semantically divisible. PhU is considered as a semantically divisible if "any of its component, or a group of its components, can have a certain meaning, i.e. if that component is semantically autonomous "[A.V. Kunin, 2005, p. 14]. For instance, in the English proverb «Every cloud has a silver lining» one of its components «silver lining» can be semantically separated with the meaning - "a ray of hope".

A particular interest is presented by attributive -nominal PhU of the English language.

Firstly, in addition to general features peculiar to all PhU, each lexical-grammatical class of PhU has their own characteristics in the light that presents interest to us.

Secondly, some other classes of PhU, specifically - verbal ones, have been lately presented in a range of works on phraseology [O.Yu. Zelenkina, 2001, p. 12].

Studying English PhU of the adjective + noun type has shown that in majority of PhU, the meaning of the adjective either correlates to free meanings, or is autonomous and semantically separated.

Lexical filling of the components within a PhU and the possibility of realizing and separating them, their autonomy are not identical and they depend not only on the character of integration of components' meanings into a single unity (here we mean the full and partial reconsideration of PhU. the method of reconsideration, for example whether preserved a PhU its inner form on the basis of metaphor metonymy, or not), but also on a number of factors consisting of the followings:

- 1) lexical - grammatical belonging of PhU;
- 2) quantitative content and syntactic structuring making the basics of PhU;
- 3) semantics of PhU and their usage frequency, in other words, the degree of their meaning generalization and the frequency of independent functioning of the words that make up this phraseologism;
- 4) presence/absence of synonyms and antonyms of a PhU, built on an identical or similar model and partially matching it materially.

Investigating verbal and predicative PhU shows the dependence of the ability of PhU to be semantically divided on the number of its categorematic components. The more categorematic components a PhU has, the more probable is its semantic divisibility.

The construction made of two components is the least favourable condition for semantic divisibility [V.G. Gak, 1987, p. 660-661].

In attributive - nominal PhUs (adjective + noun) as in a developed lexical-grammatical class, it is a two component construction which is relevant for semantic divisibility. Here, semantic autonomy characterizes more its components - adjectives with general meaning that have a wide distribution and high usage frequency in changing combinations, besides, adjectives are the most active phraseologically.

Let us study the examples of PhU with reconsideration of the second component. In the following PhUs the adjective "close" acquires the meaning "almost equal (in chances), acquired with difficulty" - "near and dear" [CCD-2012]: close shave - a narrow escape (shave - бритье, касание); also close call,

close thing - a narrow escape from danger or disaster, synonymic expressions to a close shave. The meaning of "close" can be traced in such set expressions that are not phraseological, как close contest - won or likely to be won by only a small amount or distance, close district - the election district where the victory was achieved with difficulty, and close vote - almost equal number of votes.

A particular research needed for PhUs (also with reconsidering the second component) in which the adjective is realized in one of its meanings (often free independent meaning), but this meaning characterizes not object named by the noun - the second component of the PhU, but the denotation, that is the object on which the whole phraseologism is oriented. Particularly frequent are such PhUs with the adjectives denoting colours, black diamond - coal, blue beans - bullets, free lance - a politician (or a journalist, an actor), who does not belong to any political party (group or newspaper), and etc.

As we initiated from the definition of PhU as an expression with a full or partial reconsidering its components, then, PhUs where only adjective component is reviewed are theoretically possible. However, the adjective in the construction "adjective + noun" is the very component that is subject to semantic development more than the noun, and that has a tendency to semantic separation.

Thus, expressions with the adjective "dry" that comes with nouns in their direct meaning, taken separately they may be reviewed, to be more exact - partially reconsidered. For example, dry bread (bread without butter - хлеб без масла), dry lodging (lodging without board - жильё без питания), dry cleaning (cleaning without using water - химчистка), dry bridge (мост через железную дорогу, но не через реку), dry wine (not sweetened wine - сухое вино), and etc.

These expressions with the adjective "dry" show a relatively common element. In dictionary definitions, cited according to CDD-2012, this common element is presented by the reposition without («без», «при отсутствии»). In English (Oxford) dictionaries, these word combinations are presented separately, without identifying a common meaning of the adjective "dry" [Oxford-2007].

In the above mentioned English expressions with the adjective "dry", one can notice this meaning. However, every time, it is individually refracted, and every expression with the adjective "dry" has its own specific meaning (e.g. dry cleaning - химчистка and dry lodging - жильё, сдаваемое без питания).

The problem of the status of such expressions, about possibility or impossibility of sorting them as PhUs rises.

On the one hand, different interpretation of the first component (adjective) is obvious here, but on the other hand, it is this component that unites the given expressions, though there is not a regularity in the meaning of the adjective which is peculiar to changeable expressions. Apparently, here we can judge the periphery in phraseology, about its sphere which links with word combinations that include connected meanings of the adjective.

Above we studied the PhUs with reconsidered component (adjective). It is frequently difficult to answer the question about whether we come across with reconsideration of the whole combination, or only one of its components.

Thus, the PhU "big gun" - whose phraseological meaning is an important person, important figure ("Big gun" is traditionally rendered as a phraseologism in dictionaries.) [CCD-2008] can be considered to be a metaphorical shift based on similarity «a big gun» - «important person», if we analyze the meanings of "big" as important, for example, in CCD-2012 "of high position or standing; great, important (coll. or humorous, for great)". In phrases with numerals, as big three (four, five, designating a combination of three) important things, persons, companies, nations, etc". Secondly, the meaning important (about the status, social role) can collocate not only with nouns, but it can also be found in other syntactic positions. For example, "Thackeray had become big enough to give a special eclat to any literary exploit."

All of those make the PhU "big gun" semantically divisible. A more complicated case is presented by the expression "big bug" (its meaning is synonymous to that of the expression "big gun"), which is traditionally considered to be a phraseologism. Just as in the expression "big gun", the meaning of the

adjective “big” is autonomous. For the second component of the adjective big- the noun, CCD-2012 gives a number of meanings of nomina agentis for example, “a bug hunter” (naturalist) and “a person obsessed by an idea”. This can help us to draw the conclusion that the meaning of a "person", "man" is exclusive for the noun “bug” in the PhU “big bug”, it can be found in other contexts too. All the above mentioned (about the meaning of the adjective “big” and the noun “bug”) makes the semantic structure of the studied PhUs “big bug”, “big gun” quite transparent, semantically divisible. See more : “queer card”, “queer fish” and etc.

The possibility to recognize the components within a PhU, acquiring semantic autonomy by the components is connected with a number of semantic processes constantly happening in the language. Having semantically separated from the content of a number of PhUs, the word can realize its potential outside the phraseological context usual for it, in combinations with other words, in other syntactic surrounding.

Thus, the adjective "black" that had the meaning "something illegal, speculative" only in a few PhUs (for example: “black market”, “black marketer”), apparently, expanded its collocability (“black slaughtering”, “to buy black”), which was fixed in the additional volume of CCD-2012. “11. Existing in, contravention of economic regulations, as the” “black market”, hence, bought or sold by illicit trading. 1942. “Contravention of war economic decrees, e.g. black slaughtering, was frequently punished by death”. 1946. There are some things - food bought “black” and services - which are not to be had for Reichsmarks [Random-2008].

A similar process occurred to the adjective "blue" which expanded its primary compatibility borders with the words: affairs, circumstances, prospects; dismal, unpromising, depressing, and acquired the meaning "gloomy, depressed" (separated from the word combinations “a blue look out”, “to look blue”): Chiefly in a blue lookout; to look blue [Random-2008]. “You don’t want Freddie’s whole future to turn blue at the edges, do you?” [CCD-2012].

When speaking about discriminability of the adjective - component of a PhU, one must take into account two principally different cases:

1) The meaning of the adjective is clearly seen and different types of its surrounding do not include any other shades of meaning (big gun, big bug, to look big, etc). In every case we are distracted from what is prior: whether the adjective "big" is used in the meaning "important", or separated from the phraseologism it expanded its combinability. Here, a clear separation of the meaning is crucial.

2) Here we mean the examples with the adjective "dry" and similar to them. Though it was possible to draw out some general meaning of the adjective "dry" within these complexes, but it still was a very diffused meaning. It was full of additional shades which become apparent differently in each individual collocation.

As PhU consists of a number of components, in the analyzed case of the two component phrase, when identifying the character of the set expression [particularly, its belonging/not belonging to PhU regardless of the specifics of the first component -adjective, of which we spoke above (clearly diffused meaning)], it is important to take into account the characteristics of the second component - the noun, particularly, presence/absence of reconsideration, the expansion and variety of the nouns that can be combined with one and the same adjective. These cases can be different. We shall demonstrate some of them:

1) the wider and more varied the range of the second components, the closer is this set expression to changeable combinations [e.g.: close contest, close district, close vote, close escape, and etc.], in which the meaning of "close" is "almost equal", "acquired with difficulty";

2) and vice versa, the narrow choice of the second components, their semantic closeness [belonging to the same lexical -semantic group, synonymity, and other associations], and reconsidered character of the second components, make it quite possible to separate the adjective semantically - the first component, which predetermine idiomaticity of the whole expression, its belonging to phraseology. For example:

1) “bad pay” - «a person who does not pay back the debts, unreliable commercially»; “bad egg”, “bad hat” - «swindler»; the meaning “bad” - is unreliable commercially sometimes comes with the shade meaning "dishonorable";

2) “dead” - « having lost its attraction, unprofitable, useless »; “dead dog” - «a person or thing that lost its importance »; “dead horse” - «something that has lost its profitability»;

3) “back” – «secret»: “back door” and “back stairs” – «secret or indirect way of achieving something».

Among the above mentioned characteristics, semantic structure of a word is considered a the most important, without knowing which nothing can be learned about the processes that bring about grammatically correct statements [L. Kedar, 2007, p. 104-105].

The semantic content of a word is defined as a complex of meaningfulness. Lexical and grammatical meanings have multitude of categories [and subcategories], that are included into the system of complex relations. And this allows the word to fulfill both nominative, and communicative function in the language. The content side of the word presents a unity of grammatical and lexical meanings. The latter is the most concrete, individual, and enough generalized unto the expressed notion [Ö. Dahl, 2007, p. 312].

The lexical meaning of the word is objected in lexicographic sources. If the original form of the existence of a word is its existence in the subconsciousness of language bearers, lexicography illustrates the meaning of the word as derived.

To structure a dictionary entry, one must construct, or reflect by lexicographic means the semantic structure of the vocable, understanding the system of the meanings of a word [as it is accepted in the practice of lexicography] [D. Davidson, G. Harman, 2008, p. 220].

However, before constructing the semantic structure of a word, it is necessary to distinguish its separate meanings. To do it, we analyze a range of concrete propositions or [according to lexicographic terminology] a range of word usage case[E. L. Keenan, 2012, p. 313-314].

Lexicographic description of word meanings requires a clear understanding of the object of description, distinguishing its layers, and simultaneous account of various characteristics of the word meaning. Only in the dictionary the problems of the typology of meanings and their classification according to differential features can be solved taking into consideration various parameters of evaluation, identifying meaning components, defying the relative independence of meanings from the context, from the units of extra linguistic systems, word meanings structure issues, and others.

1.3. General grammaticography

Creating modern grammar of communication from positions of the speaker [writer] and listener is a perspective direction of grammar [L. K. Jones, 2007, c. 10-11].

This type of Grammar will help to open the variety of speech forming themes aiming at active using of language means and system description of grammar on the communicative basis.

Currently, the attention if the researchers is focused on such problems of Grammar as: grammar and language, grammar and text, cultural aspect of grammar, grammar and language personality. The development of the theory of Grammar is conducted within the frameworks of formal-functional approach.

The above mentioned makes it obvious that there is a need to go towards grammaticalization of a dictionary which must be morphologically and syntactically quite informative.

A certain work in this sphere has been done. Thus, after its initial form, L.V. Kopetskiy [1958, p. 82] suggests presenting grammatical characteristics of a word, its relationship with paradigmatic system of the language, individual grammatical features, and syntactic possibilities, as well as all that which lexically limits manifestation of grammatical categories of the word that are peculiar to the given part of speech.

When defining the tasks of a glossary, S.I. Ojegov [1952, p.102] mentioned that "Clarifications are required for the problems of grammar, pronunciation, and

accentual characteristics of a word. The more accurate the information on these features in the dictionary entry, the better it fulfills its role".

Dictionary material taken by itself - is a construction material for the language, when it is in the disposal of Grammar, it perceives a certain meaning. Therefore, demonstration of the grammatical decoration of a word and PhU, their syntactical possibilities plays an important role [R. D. Huddleston, 2012, p. 408-409].

Lexicographic description of a word and PhU needs a clear realization of the object subject to description in a concrete dictionary compared to other types of dictionaries and encyclopedias, whose object of description is not sign system, but reality, as well as distinguishing describing the layers of the object and subject in different types of dictionaries.

As opposed to grammar where the methods of formation of grammatical forms are studied regardless of lexical concreteness of a word, the dictionaries describe forms of a certain word, its lexical and partially grammatical semantics.

Grammatical characteristics of a word in dictionaries is of a single type, with similar parameters [the type, agency of the verb are demonstrated, functional-stylistic marks are presented].

The dictionary entry must provide descriptions of syntactic, semantic, and collocational peculiarities of words as far as possible. A perfect knowledge of a word presumes the knowledge of its lexical collocability, and grammatical material of a dictionary entry must reflect the system of word changing, syntactic features belonging to a given vocable [E.N. Starikova, 2006, p. 12].

If these parameters [Yu.N. Karaulov distinguishes 71 parameters in lexicographic theory] were filled with linguistic content, we would have an ideal entry of any dictionary.

Lexical - semantic groupings of a word are actively researched currently in lexicology, word formation, and lexicography [W. V. O. Quine, 2012, p. 119-120; J. F. Wallwork, 2012, p. 249-250]. Singling out such groups happens on the basis of semantic features common for this group of words. Sometimes, individual

behaviour of a single word in a particular group may be unexpected. Therefore, when making up dictionary entries, it is better to use elective modeling of words in a dictionary entry.

When describing certain words we should take into account the multiplicity of their connections in lexical system of a certain language, choosing nouns functional in current description of the relation of the words with other words [S.G. Tatavesov, 2000, p. 144].

In the analysis of the content based connection between dictionary entries we must consider the differences in the depth of the lexical projection of words and the degree of the reproduction of its semantic volume. Dictionaries describe the form of a given word, its lexical and partially grammatical semantics [R. Quirk, 2009, p. 168-169].

To this regard, the interest is presented primarily by the verb. As V.V.Vinogradov[1977, p. 260] pointed out, "the semantic structure of the verb is capacious" , because of it, any verb can express a whole range of relationships. However, there are certain difficulties in classifying verbs, caused mainly by the polysemy and variety of vocal functions of verbs with multiplicity of specific forms.

When developing lexicography of verbs, it is crucial to consider its morphological structure, to study morphological differences, systemize groups of verbs having similar structure in order to optimize their presentation in the dictionaries. This must have a concrete character. There is no need in overloading dictionaries with monotonic definitions.

Improving lexicographic characteristics of lexical and grammatical semantics is an important applied and theoretical task. Searching new approaches to studying words, attempts to make lexicographic methods of describing lexical meaning more accurate require attention and thorough analysis .

PhU is presented in the dictionary first of all with its main (invariant) phrase form which is the supporting base of descriptions of all features and characteristics relevant for a certain PhU. On the basis of the dictionary reference phraseform

various manifestations of variability are presented, the system of interpretation is built, and the most typical ways of contextual realization are shown, in other words, certain manifestations of systemacy come into being.

In fact, "systemacy in phraseology is made of the totality of the manifestation of regular relations between the components of PhU [systemacy in the interior structure of individual PhU as a certain micro system], between different PhU, and between phraseology and language system, its layers, for example lexis [exterior manifestation of phraseological systemasy]... Moreover, phraseological systemacy is distinguished with the specification which is brought about by the secondary (super word) character of the formation of PhU and a strong influence of extra linguistic factors. In whole, the process of phraseological reflection of the reality is carried out exclusively unevenly, because phraseology functions in the language not only as a means of nomination, but also as an evaluative-imaginary picture of the world » [A. M. Bushuy, 2010, p.74].

Phraseological system is represented in the text and dictionary, primarily in such characteristics of PhU as a phraseform, semantic-imaginary identification, a set of stylistic, grammatical, functional (as well as derivational) indicators. The depth of lexical-semantic and phraseological links, the volume of grammatical paradigm and normative characteristics.

1.4. Phraseological morphology

Glossaries are the most important types of dictionaries among all other. Their main task is to interpret the meaning of words and PhU of a language by means of the same language using semantic-logical definition of the conceptual meaning.

As a rule, glossaries explain the meaning of words and PhU in maximum completeness and first of all in such aspects as semantic, grammatical, phonetic, etymological, expressive-stylistic, functional, derivational, and others (for example, there are also such characteristics of language units as orthographic, normative, comparative-typological, and etc.).

They are the dictionaries of modern literary language. As a rule, they have a strictly normative character, as they choose the facts meeting literary standards and avoid the elements of colloquial language.

Though the steady tradition of glossaries is still a quite wide understanding of the nature of the literary language [M. Schlaefer, 1996, p. 465], which presupposes a certain dictionary record of the units and from the second language layer - "pre-pivotal", "post-pivotal" layer, that is it additionally includes the units of everyday sphere. As a result, in glossary practice, the choice of words and information about them is given in strict accordance with the current language norms in concord with the task of a normative dictionary - to promote normalization of a living literary speech and be a reference book on the language culture, on the other hand, glossaries usually represent a so called "treasury of speech" describing a possibly larger number of words within appropriate chronological borders.

In the latter quality, glossary tend to a thesaurus type called to reflect the vocabulary content of the language in a complete volume. This kind of tendency can be achieved if oriented at strictly definite content of language. Let us say, it is the language of written historical monuments, the language of the author, or a living literary colloquial speech. A full coverage of this kind of sources will give the effect of completeness. As for the language as a single social organism, first of all due to its constant changing, a complete reflection of the language lexis in the dictionary can only be constantly approaching.

In other words, glossaries of different national schools represent one of the main sources of lexical-phraseological wealth of the language. Therefore, they must be studied using the most prestigious reference books on lexicology, phraseology, and grammar [R. Burchfield, 2011, p. 10-11].

Linguistic being of PhU can be revealed fully enough if we initiate from the multi-aspect nature of its image-semantic, functional-stylistic, derivational, and grammatical specifics. The level-sensitive approach to a complex interpretation of phraseology presupposes the focus of attention on individual sides of PhU.

Thus, theoretically and practically, the grammatical information acquired from dictionaries [glossaries and others] is important. A.M. Bushuy [2009, p. 77] particularly notes that "When codifying PhU in dictionaries, a whole complex of information of purely grammatical character is presented. The inner grammatical qualities of PhU belonging to the components of PhU and exterior grammatical qualities of PhU realized in contextual relations of PhU are taken into account. For example, dictionaries regularly provide the prepositional - case agency of the PhU described, collocability of PhU with a typical context, that creates possibilities to trace the content of PhU visually within a free context".

Any dictionary [for example, a complex bilingual dictionary (CBD)] reflects the achievements of its national culture relying on the historical experience of many generations. Therefore, the Dictionary allows seeing the history of the development of linguistic thinking, national culture.

The main characteristics of any dictionary [CBD, thesaurus, and others] must be the principle of normativity. It pierces it through at all layers. It is word selection, unification of writing and pronunciation, demonstration of word change, alphabetical positioning of verbal forms [connected with transformation of the root], identifying the frames for word usage [all possible comments], idiom selection, demonstration of word usages in sample texts, and etc.

CBD made on the basis of thesauruses are becoming more and more important; they help to learn a proper language, inform it about the things that have become a norm, and use the language means in communication act.

Materials from bilingual dictionaries open up new prospective in learning grammatical categories from the perspective of researching them in communication acts where grammatical categories [for example, tenses] in relation to their forms in a certain way are linked with the change of perception, imagining the objective world [for example, the time of the action].

Complex bilingual dictionaries [for example, Russian-English D -1987 and English-Russian - 1989] are linguistic dictionaries. Nevertheless, compilers include into them a lot of encyclopedic data. They are distributed among different zones of

the dictionary entry in the form of an expanded interpretation, author's comments, reference part, or in the selection of illustrations.

Contrastive-typological researches of bilingual dictionaries have become one of the most perspective areas of language studies. It creates new opportunities in the sphere of applied linguistics, as well as in development of traditional and new problems of linguistics [K. Bach, R. M. Harnish, 2004, p. 284-285].

Contrastive lexicography does not exist as a science yet, but there are separate attempts of developing comparative description of dictionaries. Methods of contrastive-typological researches help to penetrate into the essence of specifics and features of language using the material of CBD, create ways of studying possibilities of identifying language universals, unevenly developed for various levels of language.

Bilingual lexicography has a general theoretical problems with a whole range of linguistic disciplines. It establishes equivalent relationships among the elements of various language layers (lexical, grammatical, and etc.).

Every bilingual dictionary - is an experience of intercultural communication. A concept of the world preconditioned by national cognition stands behind each word in CBD.

One of the opportunities to open the semantics of a word in CBD is word combinations, PhU, and maximum short phrases. The quality of a dictionary fully depends on the selection of this illustrative material.

The main task of a dictionary - to show the usage of words and PhU.

Simultaneous bilingual dictionary will be not complete if it refuses to demonstrate semantic content of words and PhU, their usage in connected speech. Demonstration of grammatical, sound form, and syntactic abilities of a word [including a component of PhU] present a huge importance for dictionaries.

Description of each word in a CBD is a separate problem. First of all it is the demonstration of a word [PhU] in a short utterance. A dictionary entry [as a microtext] gives an extended information in a unified form. Not any dictionary [here CBD] can give any characteristics of a word without taking into account its

system characteristics on lexical, semantic, morphological, and syntactic levels [V.V.Morkovkin, 1992, p. 144-145].

Phraseography of a complex bilingual dictionary is an urgent problem of modern general and applied linguistics. Being a specific dictionary, CBD is characterized with peculiarity of codifying the phraseological level of the source language. CBD's orientation on its fund has a primary significance.

Without a full information about phraseology, diversity of PhU and sufficient minimum of explanation of their linguistic nature, CBD cannot realize its main functions of demonstrating the richness of the source language, carrying out the role of a reference on translation, and a manual of studying it, acting as a means of establishing and regulating current language norms, promote efficiency of comparative-typological contrasting languages, and etc. Educational-translation orientation of CBD is added to the functions of other dictionaries (glossaries, special phraseological, and others). As a result of meeting these conditions, CBD of academic type become liable to provide understanding of the main texts in source language.

Phraseology as an obligatory object of CBD, is characterized with complexity of its relevant features covering a complicated semantic-imaginary nominative value, derivational status and communicative-pragmatic capacities. Adequate understanding of the latter in CBD is achievable only within the parameters of system organization of PhU in a language, which is found in their essential content, structural, and functional peculiarities, that is here, a path to a concrete linguistic information - lexical-semantic, phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and etc.

This kind of methodological principle directly correlates to general requirements to the organization of work in contrastive lexicography where the compiler of CBD, as a rule, first of all, marks source language peculiarities with further orientation on units in light of a concrete language level.

Thus the development of modern contrastive lexicography leads to the reflection of the main grammatical data about the language units being codified in dictionaries.

In complete CBD such informativity is quite expanded. It includes all morphological categories of the language in CBD, individual morphological categories in CBD: category of aspect, article, reciprocity (non-reciprocity), animation (inanimation), and others. Moreover, morphological characteristics of language units must transit to inter-level analysis identifying and interpreting such peculiarities of combined nature as morphologic-semantic, morphologic-syntactic-lexical-semantic, and others.

Grammaticality participated in the formation of idioms in a language, "piercing" through the whole system of formation and functioning of idioms. Its record is extremely important when selecting optimal system of dictionary codification of phraseoforms.

Presence of the required minimum of grammatical data about phraseology in the dictionary increases the degree of the accuracy of its general linguistic interpretation. A.M. Babkin [1964, p. 24-23] - the creator of one of the best phraseological conceptions points out that a dictionary - is "an active manual of speech culture". Therefore, "its tasks include not only to collect and interpretation of lexical idioms, but also to demonstrate how they really function in a language, and thus to teach to use them". The following becomes obvious: "grammatical and stylistic characteristics of phraseologisms present an exclusive importance for dictionaries of active purpose. Conditions for grammatical functioning of units should be characterized fully enough taking into account constructive dependency of their usage». Of course, disclosing this kind of information is possible mainly in PhD. Besides, in A.M. Babkin's opinion : "the followings make up the tasks of grammatical characterization in dictionaries: 1. indication of syntactic function of a phraseologism in cases when such function is strictly fixed, e.g milk and roses (functions as a predicate and predicative modifier); 2. indication of other morphological and syntactic limitations in the usage of a PhU: пройти огонь и

воду (go through fire and water), , белены объесться (to go crazy), резать по живому (cut the cords that bind); 3. indication of syntactic links of phraseologism with the context its is used in is given schematically by finding constructions and selecting illustrative -conformational citations: this way along with finding syntactic links one can trace lexical relations too.

Phraseography should develop in this direction too. It is noteworthy that there is some experience of contrastive lexicography in the codification of grammatical characteristics of phraseology. Thus, demonstration of grammatical connections (combinability) of PhU is new for CBD.

Thus, the element of grammaticality (morphological or syntactic) is always present in formation and functioning of phraseology in a language. Therefore, a dictionary (of any kind) is called for reflecting the appropriate minimum of grammatical data about PhU, which can promote the achievement of the required accuracy of their linguistic interpretation in the light of the theory of "semiotic phraseology" [B.G. Soldatov, 2001, p. 60-64].

Dictionaries, first of those oriented at educational purposes [bilingual dictionaries, for instance] pay more and more attention to single grammatical characteristics of PhU. For example, when describing Russian PhU, variation of components of PhU is shown consequently by number, tense, and mood, which testifies the customary settled stability of the phrase form in one or another grammatical status. For example see the following typical samples of Russian phraseological units in English interpretation: «Ну, и заварил кашу! hasn't he made a mess of it?, he has made a fine mess of it!»; «Сам заварил кашу, сам и расхлёбывай you made the broth, now sup it!»; «с ним каши не сварить you won't get anywhere with him» [РусАнглС-1987, p. 292].

However, a part of grammatical information about phraseology is ignored by dictionaries.

Thus such grammatical characteristics of PhU that are related to variable capacities of phraseology often remain out of the scope of bilingual dictionaries. Which in its turn leads to the failure of noticing the following general linguistic

law: "Variability is known as a universal category linked with manifestation of isofunctional and isostructural characteristics of language that do not destroy identity of a language unit by itself. In the modern wide usage the term variability is understood as the existence of at least two modifications (formal or semantic) of one and the same language unit (phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, syntactic constructions, semantic complexes)" [Yu. V. Slojenikina, 2005, p. 50].

- 1) variation of verbal components of PhU in acceptable tense forms, for example, an acceptable realization of PhU in the present and past tense: «под стол пешком ходит» / «под стол пешком ходил»;
- 2) using such PhU as «как рыба в воде», «на вес золота», «в самом соку» in the syntactic function of nominative predicate;
- 3) correlation of phraseoforms to the voice dependant usage of the verbal component : «сам чёрт не разберёт» / «сам чёрт не разберётся»;
- 4) co-usage of the the type and word formational variation of verbal PhU in such phrasal forms as «почесать язык» / «чесать язык»; «побить баклуши» / «бить баклуши»;
- 5) various sets of complex selection of the means expressing variation (type of lexical variation, and etc): «попадаться (поддаться) на удочку»;
- 6) clarification of variable possibilities of the components in PhU depending on the number [ср. «чесать языки /языками/»; «палец о палец /пальцем о палец/ не ударить»]; «сбросить со счета (со счетов)»; «кидать камешек (камешки) в чей-л. огород»; and others.

But at any case of the limitation in expressing some grammatical feature of PhU, the dictionary must respond accordingly. For example, if a substantive component of a PhU is used only in one number it must be mentioned in the entry. See the indication of the usage of an English equivalent in plural number: «лихая година = hard times pl.».

From syntactical information one can sort out a part of speech characteristic of a component of PhU: «валом adverb (in shafts): валом валить(come in flocks)».

Similar data about PhU allows the appropriate semantic concretization to be used. See such device that creates possibility to limit the Russian PhU «*между прочим*» in the function of an adverb and parenthesis by comparing it to the equivalent selection from German: «*между прочим нареч.* 1) *unter anderem, beiläufig, nebenbei*; 2) in the meaning of a parenthesis *übrigens, apropos*».

Or a Russian-English equivalent expression in a Russian PhU «*может быть*» of such a syntactic polyfunctional usage as parenthesis n predicative: «*может быть (parenthetic) = maybe, perhaps; может быть, он уехал = maybe / perhaps he has left; he may have left; может быть (predic.) = it is possible; /этого/ не может быть = it is impossible*».

Dictionary information about relevant grammatical characteristics of a PhU is disclosed primarily on the basis of the codified phrase form:

- family differentiation of word when realizing their phraseologically connected usage: «*дурен (дурна) как смертный грех*»;

- interchangeable case word forms of the substantive component of PhU: «*комар носа (носу) не подточит*»;

- expressing type relationships: «*придержать, придерживать язык*»; «*брать (взять) быка за рога*»; «*откладывать, отложить в долгий ящик*»; «*перемывать, перемыть кому-л. косточки*»; and others.

The second way of demonstrating grammatical specifics of PhU is an illustrative context. Thus a typical sentence can visually demonstrate the most frequent form of tense realization of verbs in PhU. See the sample: «*Он ушам своим не верил = he could not believe his ears*». This device expands tense related information about the verbal component of PhU. For example, in the following amount: «*Нечего делать! = there is nothing to be done!; [in the past tense] there was nothing to be done!*»

Let us speak about dictionary experience of descriptive translation of English PhU in the light of grammatical number. Only typical cases of codification of PhU by bilingual dictionary marked with the category of number are mainly taken into account here..

It is noted that part of verbal PhU is used both in singular and plural depending on the object of description they define. See: “head ... to keep one’s head above water a) avoid succumbing to difficulties; б) to manage to survive a difficult experience” [АНГЛРусС-1989, с. 331], though this PhU can be used in plural too “They could never keep their heads above water” [S. Lewis]. In fact, the newest glossaries still keep to the phraseform in singular number: “water... If you keep your head above water, you avoid getting into difficulties, especially in business” [CCD-2012, p. 1643].

In such cases a bilingual dictionaries chooses a phraseform in singular as an initial unit of description, as the most acceptable, already set.

If the imaginary base of PhU is built on playing on the plurality of objects in reality, then, the phraseform in plural is justly considered to be the initial, for example see: “pin... to be on pins and needles сидеть как на иголках” [АНГЛРусС-1989, с. 589]; “pins and needles if you have pins and needles in part of your body, you feel small sharp pains there for a short period of time. It usually happens when that part of your body has been in an uncomfortable position. □ I had pins and needles in the tips of my fingers” [CCD-2008, с. 1085].

The interest is presented by cases when the category of number is expressed by means of morphological variation of PhU that are subject to a certain reflection in a bilingual translation dictionary. Let us call it an interchangeability of the substantive component of a phraseform in singular and plural number. For example: “water... in deep water(s) в беде” [English-Russian D-1989, p. 788]. However, the information of this kind is found in a bilingual dictionary often incomplete. Thus, for example in English-Russian Dictionary-1989 many of verbal PhU of this kind are absent. For example in this dictionary PhUs of the following type have been left out unjustified “get into deep water [waters]” (‘to get into difficulties’), “go round in a circle [circles]” (‘to get confused’; ‘to do something for a long time without achieving anything but purposeless repetition’), and others.

In whole, following the established practice, a complete bilingual dictionary (for example, English-Russian D-1989, and Russian-English D-1987) is chosen as a baseline codified phraseform, as a rule, it is a phraseform in singular. See: “Aunt Sally”(1. ‘a game played in some parts of Britain in which players throw sticks or balls at a wooden dummy’, 2. ‘any person who is a target for insults or criticism’) [English-RussianD-1989, p. 52], though its plural usage is also acceptable - “Aunt Sallys”.

Such cases of ignoring forms of using PhUs in plural are not unique. See more: “white elephant” (‘a possession that is unwanted by its owner’; ‘a possession that is expensive to maintain or difficult to dispose of’) [Engl.-Rus.D-1989, p. 236], but: “white elephants”; cp.: “white elephant, white elephants. If you refer to something as a white elephant, you mean that it is expensive but completely useless. EG. The new naval base has proved to be a white elephant” [ELD-2007, p. 1665]. “a handle to one’s name” (‘title’) (Eng.-Rus.D-1989, c. 325), but : “You know that I am plain Roebuck Ramsden when other men who have done less have got handles to their names” [XV, p. 119].

Of course, a phraseform in plural (for example, in substantive PhU) is selected by a bilingual dictionary as basic if objectively existing plurality is reflected in it: “birds of a feather” (‘ \cong people with the same characteristics, ideas, interests’); see: “If you refer to two people as birds of a feather, you mean that they have the same interests or are very similar” [CCD-2008, p. 130] or see more: “birds of a feather flock together” (proverb: people of the same sort or with the same tastes and interests will be found together’) [Eng.-Rus.D-1989, p. 76].

Nevertheless, this kind of rule is quite conditional in certain cases: “strictly for the birds” (‘deserving of disdain or contempt; not important’); “dead marines (or men)” (‘bottles after the contents have been drunk’) [Eng.-Rus.D-1989, p. 183] and etc.

In total, such practice is quite justified, but the cases when a singular phraseform being fixed makes an impression that it is impossible to be used in plural. Here we can bring the examples of comparative PhUs, such as “(as) strong

as a horse” (‘as strong as a bull’), “(as) poor as a church mouse” (‘extremely poor’) and etc., in which the substantive component makes up the center of comparison, and is often used in plural form, which is however, cannot be learned from the data of English-Russian, and Russian-English dictionaries. For example: «здоровый... здоровый как бык \cong as strong as a horse» [Rus.-Eng. D 1987, p. 209] и “... And here you are, the three of you, young and strong as a horses” [XVI, p. 216]; «церковный... беден как церковная мышь погов. poor as a church mouse» [Rus.Eng.D-1987, p. 695] and “as poor as a church mice”.

The same thing can be noticed in other cases, when the form of the number has not been fixed in a PhU. See, for example: “to cut off one’s nose to spite one’s face” (‘disadvantage oneself through a wilful attempt to gain an advantage or assert oneself’) [Eng.-Rus. D-1989, p. 476] and “Many labor leaders rushed to comply with the obnoxious clause... even if it meant cutting off their noses to spite their faces” [X, p. 220].

So, it is obvious that morphological information about phraseology in bilingual dictionary requires further development. The regulation for a bilingual translation dictionary (complete, academic type) is to fix phrasal forms that take into account compound words - components that have been established in phraseological usage.

Modern methodology of teaching languages presupposes an obligatory record of factors of speech idiomatization. For its proper realization, an interior development of phraseological means in a language is required in the light of various parameters providing an extended exit to the theory and practice of phraseology as an independent scientific discipline. One of the important directions of phraseology, to this regard, is phraseography now.

The practice of compiling glossaries does not meet the existing demand for them in secondary and high schools, the society as a whole. Their publishing is still a rare event. Mainly, it results from the fact that glossary creation [just as bilingual translation dictionaries of a complex volume] requires appropriate theoretical

provisions. Moreover, the attention must be focused on a concrete type of glossaries: short, average, complete, educational, academic, historical, and etc.

A full volume glossaries are distinguished with a certain phraseographic specifics. the history of compiling the has rich traditions [for example, in Russia, Great Britain, and USA]. Generalizing the existing experience of compiling them presents, therefore, a doubtless theoretical and applied interest.

The main requirement for academic glossaries should be a quite approved rule, according to which, a dictionary of this type must take into account a certain minimum of the most frequently used PhU of a language. The theory of phraseography of a complete glossary is reduced to solving such significant issues as selection of PhU, record of semantic-imaginary, grammatical, communicative-pragmatic, and stylistic importance of PhU, collation of phrasal forms, semantization of PhU, and illustration of the usage of PhU, including those which are grammatically marked.

All the above mentioned requirements to disclosing the linguistic nature of PhU in glossaries must provide, on the one hand, minimum of the necessary relevant characteristics, and on the other hand, meet the requirements (sometimes very strict) on following insignificant volume regarded frameworks of the structure of dictionaries under research. In general, PhU selected in glossaries are oriented at actual communication (a high frequency of usage) and following the strict norms of a literary language. Besides, glossaries include PhU which are randomly used, pure colloquial, jargon, dialectic, professional, and others. They must certainly be distinguished with their energy of life, image consistency, and emotionality. In addition, their high nominative value will be a representative feature for them.

Phraseological content of a language represents a sub system distinguished with the complexity of its relationships and links. Semantic, grammatical, stylistic, functional, derivational (phrase forming and phrase changing) factors promote consolidation of the phraseological system. Specification of systematic organization of PhU in a language or its single phrasal groups determine semantic wholesomeness of PhU with the quite clear content separation of words-

components, established regulations of phrase production, connection between PhU on their origin and principles of contextual realization, relative interdependency of a range of PhU depending on the meaning they express (synonymy, antonymy, and etc.), stylistic colouring of PhU, its correspondence/non-correspondence in a number of PhU. The above mentioned connections and relationships between PhU become visible in each separate case differently making up complexes, sets of peculiarities and characteristics of PhU.

Inter-system connections between lexics and phraseology are active. They promote keeping word qualities among components of PhU which is crucial for stabilizing, functioning, and further development of all set expressions in a language. In majority of cases, there are words in vocabulary that are homonyms in relation to some components of PhU. These homonyms demonstrate varied characteristics of phraseological components: phonetic, semantic, grammatical, word forming, word changing, and others. Preserving some of them components of PhU react accordingly to the influence of the general language system. That is why the problem of belonging of components in a PhU to the category of word touches upon the essential feature of phraseology - systemacy which pierces through all its layers: individual PhU. relationships between phraseological classes themselves, connection of phraseology with all language layers, including grammatical.

Preserving initial word indicators of PhU components presupposes dictionary description of phraseology which allows to disclose the system of phraseological colouring of any word, its phraseological halo (similar to "semantic halo" of a word that can be made by lexical surrounding).

Phraseology must be packed in glossaries, first of all, due to those PhU that most visually depict phrase formation specifics of a described word. However, it definitely reflect those layers of national phraseology that are distinguished with a particular expressiveness, coloring, originality.

Objectivity of phraseological system representation in glossaries is achievable using general lexicographic method of component distribution of PhU.

This brings about the formation of a wholesome in the corpus of dictionary's phrase nests.

Conclusions on Chapter1

The connection of lexicography with description of the grammatical structure of language can be traced in many relations.

Grammar and vocabulary as two different sides of the same phenomenon make up a dialectic unity. The degree of the connection between lexics [including phraseology] and grammar depends on the system of language and the target purpose.

System approach to the presentation of PhU in complex [glossary and translation] dictionaries allows solving concrete tasks. This correlation of lexical-grammatical connections in PhU, interior links in phrasal forms of various types, finding communicative value of PhU in relations with lexical and grammatical layers, and others.

At the modern stage in dictionaries [glossaries and CBD] one should pass from the language layer to the speech layer, to demonstration of semantic-grammatical ways of introducing words and PhU into communication act, as the interior structure of a sign goes through a deep changes, and introduction of a word [PhU] in speech means introducing into situation. Therefore, it is important that dictionaries [glossaries and CBD] establish the appropriate degree of system unity of language in its speech realization.

In phraseological grammaticography, dictionary compilers study phraseology not as independent object of description, but only as a confirmational illustration to the head word. Moreover, relatively little attention in a dictionary is paid to the characteristics of grammatical feature of PhU. While lexicogrammatical quality of PhU is a constant quality of PhU which most completely manifests in the unity of form and content - which is the main parameter of Dictionary.

Not any lexicographic source can give a full characteristics of a word without considering its system feature on all language layers, uniting and reflecting them in a small dictionary entry following the principle of inter-level interpretation in context of complex [glossaries and translation] dictionaries.

This approach makes it possible to receive the most optimal solution when disclosing a word, if the hierarchic organization of language is the objective quality of language system. Explication of hierarchic characteristics of a word [PhU] is a lexicographic [phraseographic] description.

Theoretical views upon the principles of phraseographing are quite varied. Obviously, depending on the type and purpose of dictionary, the quality and quantity bound criteria are found, the order of their co-existence is established, interpretation methods are identified, and other rules of presenting PhU made.

In this regard, we must point out two moments:

1) phraseography cannot be limited with the frames of special phraseological dictionaries (PhD), but it must study ways of codifying PhU in dictionaries of any kind and purpose: glossaries, translation, phraseological, complete, short, educational, and etc.;

2) phraseographic search must be directed at the comprehensive phrase forming activeness of a concrete word by interpreting all of the main PhU it comes in, illustrating inter-phraseological links and specifics of reflecting systemacy both within PhU, and within a wholesome extended phrasal group..

Introducing a language unit into speech is connected with a complex process of interdependency and inter-conditionality of the elements from various systems of language. In application to the realization, that is introducing PhUs into speech, a problem of researching interrelation and interdependency of PhUs with context appears. The fact of introducing PhU into speech is first of all connected to the question of the complete actualization of various aspects of the meaning of PhU. Therefore, the notion of "realization" of the meaning presents a wider phenomenon than "actualization" of the meaning. In different cases of the realization different

degree of a full disclosure of the semantics of PhU, in other words different completeness of its actualization.

Semantic actualization concerning PhU - it is secondary in relation to realization of their meaning, a deeper plan of studying the content aspect of PhU; this is one of the multiple directions of researching PhU in speech.

So, the analysis of semantics of PhU is impossible without addressing the problems of their meanings.

Theoretical grounds of researching the semantics of PhU are developed currently in the light of finding solutions to such problems as phraseological meaning, interior form of a PhU, correlation of the notions of meaning and concept, metaphoric and metonymic reconsidering, comparison, semantic motivation in the formation of the imaginary potential of PhU.

Specification of phraseological meaning can be explained with the main opposition peculiar to phraseologisms - the opposition between wholeness of the meaning and separate statefulness of these units, their complexity, blending in the meaning of PhU in various aspects.

Originality of phraseosemantics can be traced in more specified details of phraseological image which is more complex than lexical image in its inner structure. Phrasal semantics originality is also observed in a particular role of the connotative component, essential in the formation of phraseological meaning.

If we turn to the cognitive paradigm of phraseosemantics, the semantics of PhU is described as a correlation of a linguistic sign through concepts not directly with the world. Concepts are thinking structures organized mainly in a particular manner. They reflect 1) essential qualities of an object and 2) all the knowledge about it [existing in the given language community].

A Concept belongs to cognitive consciousness, and the meaning to linguistic. Therefore, meaning is a part of concept.

For understanding phraseosemantics, the notion of the inner form is important. It is an intermediate section between the meaning of a PhU and its exterior form. It is the meaning of a PhU's prototype, semantic motivation. The

interior form of PhU includes explicit part of its image, its whole motivationally significant part and inter linguistic content.

The followings are correlated to In the figurativeness of the interior form:

- 1) primary denotative situation which is coded by the context in the form of straight nominative meanings, and
- 2) secondary denotative situation with the generalized-figurative semantics.

Analysis of semantic-motivational processes in language phraseology permits to disclose the nature of ethnic cognition, people's world understanding by penetrating into its figurative and associative mechanisms.

Consequence and completeness of deployment of PhU's semantics can be observed in context differently, and in addition to pragmatic intentions of the statement, their semantic decoding depends on semantic characteristics of those discourse means that realize aspects of the meaning of PhU and depend on the method of semantic links of a PhU and their actualizers.

It represents a more complex and capacious process compared to deployment of the meaning of language lexical system units.

By actualization of the semantics of PhU we understand deployment of the aspects of phraseologism's meaning with the participation of a certain group of factors in this process, by correlating PhUs with the semantics of other contextual elements united by one language situation.

This definition is based on the fact that the semantics of PhUs is not disclosed as a result its content orientation, and advancement of one aspect of the meaning to the front plane - denotative-significative or connotative.

Among the factors influencing completeness of semantic deployment of phraseologisms, the most important is the correlation of PhU and its semantic and grammatical correlatives. Studying this factor provides possibility to differentiate the degree of completeness of PhUs' actualization and the completeness of the deployment of various aspects of their meanings.

Chapter 2

Nominal morphology of phraseology

2.1. Peculiarities of the formation of morphology of nominal phraseology

2.1.1. Morphology of phraseoforms

It is fair to suggest that morphology of PhUs is brought to morphological abilities of their structural components.

Thus, from grammatical point of view, the PhU the lion's share and the free word combination the lion's share have identical structures. Between their parts a certain relationship exists. However, consequent transformational analysis [with the help of which the meaning difference between two identical grammatical structures is formed] cannot be applied to the PhU 'the lion's share. It is impossible due to peculiarities of the meaning it expresses "the largest or best portion" [«большая, лучшая часть чего-либо», «львиная доля чего-либо»].

Simultaneously with this, change in the form of components [possible for the components of variable combination, see: the lion's share; the lion's shares] is counter-indicative for the components of the PhU subject to discussion, because its meaning is realized only with paradigmatic forms of the given components.

Certainly, there are nominal PhUs whose components change their form when functioning in speech: castle in Spain: castles in Spain [visionary unattainable schemes; daydreams]; wheels within wheels and its lexical-morphological variants worlds within worlds; a world within the world [«a complex mechanism»; «игра интересов»; «переплетение влияний или интриг»]; a Greek gift; Greek gifts and morphologic-syntactic variant: the gifts of the Greeks [«дары данайцев»; «дар, таящий в себе опасность»(a gift given with the intention of tricking and causing harm to the recipient)].

However, in any case, establishing the limits of varying forms of the components is considered to be important from the point of view of phraseology. The PhU itself serves as a kind of such barrier limiting variation of paradigmatic components of the components. Its general meaning regulates the paradigmatics of the components within a phraseoform.

From the above mentioned, we can conclude that morphology of PhU relies on morphological peculiarities of their components realized outside phraseological identity.

2.1.2. Identification of PhUs and words in grammatical plane

PhUs are correlated to one or another part of speech. Just as words, they can express objectivity, action process, quality or indication. Therefore, grammatically, PhUs and words are similar due to common categorical meanings.

The above mentioned meanings are lexical-grammatical. They differentiate large and opposed to each other word classes. Their essence is in confluence of two meanings in a word: material(lexica) meaning peculiar to this word, and general-categorical, characterizing the part of speech.

Grammatical meaning own two most characterized features:

The first feature consists of the methods of expressing grammatical meanings. They are expressed with formal grammatical means of the language - affixes, sound alternation, word order, and etc.

The second feature of grammatical meanings consists of the most common relationships between objects and phenomenon, cognized by a man.

Maximally generalized character of grammatical meanings in combination with specialized means [morphological and syntactical] of their expression create a specific-grammatical- method of representing the reflected mental content.

In PhUs with total phraseological meaning, general grammatical meanings are also expressed with grammatical means.

Thus, the objective character of nominal PhU can be established depending on the grammar of its core component, and in PhUs with coordinating structure - depending on grammatical features of its constituent components: the hook without the bait [«крючок для наживки»; «что-либо, лишённое самого основного, самой сути»]; evil eye [«недоброжелательный взгляд»; «дурной глаз»]; the haves and havenots [«имущие и неимущие»]; ins and outs [«все ходы и выходы»]; Jack Horner [«самодовольный мальчик»].

In a number of cases objective meaning of a PhU can be established only by its compatibility: give and take [«взаимная уступка»; «обмен мнениями», «обмен любезностями»]; touch and go [«быстрое прикосновение к предмету и мгновенное удаление от него»]; gentle and simple; high and low [«люди всякого звания»]; enough and to spare [«более, чем достаточно»; «больше, чем нужно»], and others.

2.2. Regular manifestations of the morphology of nominal phraseforms

When regular manifestations of morphological characteristics of PhUs of different semantic-structural and functional categories are addressed, for some of them a not-yet-established norm in their phraseformation is significant.

For instance, a number of PhU present a noticeable morphological variability of their phraseforms, to which dictionaries react differently..

See the samples of such non-established morphological characteristics of PhU:

grandfather (or grandfather's) clock [«старинные часы»] [Random-2008, p. 186], where substantive word forms with zero paradigm and possessive case are varied;

or the following phrasal nest with a larger set of varied derivatives:

the Procrustes' bed = the Procrustean bed [«прокрустово ложе»] → Procrustean bed, the bed of Procrustes → the Procrustean (или Procrustes') bed (также the bed of Procrustes).

Dictionaries when choosing basic [codificational] phraseform must start from textual data. This common tendency of the newest linguistics: «Changes of the scientific paradigm in the light of understanding that none of language phenomena can be understood and described adequately outside their usage, required turning their attention to various types of analyzing discourse as a speech process» [M.Yu.Oleshkov, 2006, p. 105].

Thus, for the discussion of morphographic explanation of PhU we are studying, the following contexts are of interest:

To... tie them down to their own Procrustean bed[XI, p. 250]; This is the deadly logic of the Big Lie. Of such is made the procrustean bed in which all must be stretched out or cut down to size once the original fraudulent premise is accepted [XV, p. 299]; It became the Procrustes' bed on which the faith and hope of the nation were offered up[XII, p. 111].

For defining invariability of a phraseoform, derivational activity of one of the variants of the appropriate PhU should be taken into account too. For instance, in a number of variants of the expression *the Procrustean bed/ Procrustes' bed/ the bed of Procrustes* the phraseoform the Procrustean bed possesses such indicator which entered the other mobile PhU: make fit [place on или stretch on] the Procrustean bed [«уложить в прокрустово ложе», «втиснуть в узкие рамки»].

For the morphological characteristic s of PhU semantic-grammatical specificity of one or a number of [more frequently two] components is relevant when they preserve their initial [free syntactical] qualities of a part of speech. Thus, for the adjectival component of a PhU realization of degrees of comparison is peculiar, and this promotes the achievement of a figurative expressiveness of a certain saturation. Glossaries of the largest volume provide the description of PhUs in degrees in the order of the development from initial degree to the derivative.

For instance, a adjectival-comparative PhU (as) large as life[1. «в натуральную величину», 2. «собственной персоной»] is defined in glossary from positive degree to comparative:

“large...”

If you say that someone or something is present or suddenly appears as large as life, you are indicating that their presence or sudden appearance is unexpected and surprising; an informal expression. EG *There he was, as large as life*

If you say that someone or something is larger than life, you mean that they appear or behave in a way that seems more important or exaggerated than usual. EG *The central character is a larger than life, cantankerous New Englander... a larger-than-life version of our present society*”[CCD-2012, p. 811].

In the same consequence, the dictionary entry 'life' presents final derivational scheme of expressing positive and comparative degrees in the PhU under discussion:

“life... ● as large as life: see large. ● larger than life: see large” [CCD-2012, p. 837].

When the volume of a glossary reduces, the final phraseoform is subject to fixing with the adjectival word form in comparative degree:

“large...

larger than life → see life” [CCD-2008, p. 805] →

“life... If you say that someone or something is larger than life, you mean that they appear or behave in a way that seems more exaggerated or important than usual. □... *not that we should expect all good publishers to be larger than life... Throughout his career he's always been a larger than life character*” [CCD-2008, p. 829].

Thus, morphological change of PhU is realized in individual components of the phrasal form, first of in one component:

a clean sheet - a cleaner sheet [«an absence of existing restraints or commitments», «чистый послужной список»];

plain sailing - the plainest sailing [«smooth and easy progress in a process or activity», «удачное продвижение вперед»];

small fry - smaller fry ['insignificant people or things' «мелкие, незначительные люди», «мелкая сошка»];

a tough [или hard] nut to crack - toughest [или harder] nut to crack [' a difficult problem or an opponent that is hard to beat' «трудный, крепкий орешек»];

a short cut - the shortest cut [' a means of saving time or effort' «кратчайший путь», «наименьшая затрата времени»];

a straw in the wind - straws in the wind [' a slight hint of future development' «намёк», «предупреждение»];

or changes may cover two components at the same time but the phrasal scheme stability is preserved:

a handle to one's name - handles to one's names ['a title added to one's name' «приложение к фамилии»; «титул», «звание»].

Obviously, the changes in paradigmatic form of components of the phrasal form are conditioned by the character of introducing it into the text. See for example, the context dependent change of the adjectival phrasal form's paradigm in PhU the saving grace ['the redeeming power of something', «спасительная сила чего-либо»] [from the initial positive to the superlative degree]:

Sport which still keeps a flag of idealism flying is perhaps the most saving grace in the world at the moment, with its spirit of rules kept, and regard for adversary, whether the fight is going for or against [XIV, p. 308].

In the above given example, adjective in superlative degree expresses the highest degree in the possible number of monosemantic objects. The basic unity of phrase formation is not distorted from this kind of flexibility.

2.3. Typical morphological paradigms of nominal phrasal form

An important element of grammatical description of PhU in glossaries is its morphological paradigm.

When morphology of PhU is addressed, the gist of the paradigm will be as follows.

Morphological stability of phraseological units is expressed in the presence of a component (or components) with a zero paradigm and with an incomplete paradigm. Morphological insufficiency by itself is not the indicator of idiomaticity, but it should be taken into account during a complex analysis of idiomaticity at phraseological level.

Well-known limitations in the expression of morphological paradigm of their substantive components -even zero paradigm expression- are a convincing indicators of their idiomaticity.

See PhUs with the component foot in singular number:

get a foot in [«начинать, пытаться освоить что-л.»],

get the foot of smb. [«опередить, обогнать кого-л.»],
 have a foot in both camps [«служить и нашим и вашим»],
 measure another man's foot by one's own last [«мерить всё на свой аршин»],
 my foot! [«так я и поверил!»],
 on foot [«пешком»] и др.

A phrasal group with this component in plural can function parallel:

be at smb.'s feet [«быть у чьих-л. ног»],
 be dead on one's feet [«быть смертельно усталым», «едва держаться на ногах»]
 cold feet [«трусость», «малодушие»],
 die on one's feet [«рухнуть», «потерпеть крах»]
 find one's feet [«освоиться», «стать на ноги»] и др.

Totally, as glossaries show, morphological marking by category of number is relevant for phraseological units that express:

— objective singularity: the horn of plenty [«рог изобилия»], the Trojan horse [«скрытая опасность»], the apple of discord [«яблоко раздора»], the life and soul (of) [«вдохновитель, главный организатор, душа чего-либо (общества, предприятия и т. д.)»], the olive branch [«оливковая ветвь» (символ мира и успокоения)];

— objective plurality: loaves and fishes [«земные блага»], Hercules's Pillars (или the Pillars of Hercules) [«геркулесовы столбы (или столпы)»], the three tailors of Tooley Street fishes [«небольшая группа людей, считающих себя представителями всего народа»], white caps (horses) [«буруны, белые барашки волн, следующих друг за другом»], skipper's daughters [«высокие волны с белыми гребнями»], pins and needles [«колотьё в конечностях»], salad days [«пора юношеской неопытности»], conscript fathers [«отцы города»];

— idiomatic of plurality with the presence of objective singularity: angels (или devils) on horseback [«гренки с устрицами, запечёнными в беконе»], dead marines (или men) [«пустые винные бутылки»], the minions of the law

[«полицейские», «детективы»], Cassandra warnings [«предостережения, которыми пренебрегают, но которые сбываются»], the lungs of London [«лёгкие Лондона» (скверы и парки Лондона и его окрестностей)];

— idiomatic singularity with the presence of objective plurality: hot coppers [«пересохшее горло (с похмелья)»], all legs and wings [«неловкий высокий подросток, не знающий, куда девать руки и ноги»], large (или tall) order [«трудное дело»; «трудная задача»], the cold shoulder (или a cold shoulder) [«холодный, неприветливый приём»], child's play [«детская игра, забава», «пустяк»], a black eye [«синяк», «подбитый глаз»] and etc.

Observations of glossaries show that in more random cases morphological paradigm of any component of PhU has not become idiomatic, and the phrasal form concedes variation in grammatical number:

be beneath smb.'s foot [или feet][«быть под пятой, под башмаком у кого-л.», «находиться в полном подчинении у кого-л.»].

This kind of information in glossaries is reduced down to the limits of the following model of description:

“water... in deep water(s), experiencing difficulty or misfortune” [Oxford-2012, p. 681].

In certain cases, distinguishing the components in different numbers was fixed in derivationally correlated forms of one phrasal nest:

drag one's feet [«медлить, мешкать»] ↔ foot-dragging [«медлительность»].

Dictionaries aim at accounting idiomaticity of morphological paradigm of the components in PhU when developing dictionary entries by registering such PhUs as the headings. See the examples of developing a dictionary entry describing a PhU pins and needles:

“pin... → See also pins and needles” →

“pins and needles If you have pins and needles in part of your body, you feel small sharp pains there for a short period of time. It usually happens when that

part of your body has been in an uncomfortable position □ *I had pins and needles in the tips of my fingers*” [CCD-2008, p. 1083, 1085].

This device allows us to concentrate our attention not only on semantic-functional peculiarities of the appropriate PhU, but also to note possible shifts in the paradigm of its components. See the indication to the admissibility of the usage of a plural number alongside with the singular in the PhU a white elephant [«обременительное или разорительное имущество»; «обуза»; «подарок, от которого не знаешь как избавиться»]:

“elephant... → See also white elephant” →

“white elephant (white elephants) If you describe something as a white elephant, you mean that it is a waste of money because it is completely useless. □ *The pavilion has become a £14 million steel and glass white elephant*” [CCD-2008, p. 457].

Such a codification advice was fixed in modern English glossaries. See:

“second thought, second thoughts. 1. If you do something without a second thought, you do not consider it at all carefully, usually because you do not have enough time or are not interested enough. EG *She had too many other worries to give him a second thought*. 2. You say on second thoughts when you suddenly change your mind about something that you are saying or that you have decided to do. EG *Tell me more about America. No, on second thoughts, tell me more about your family*. 3. If you have second thoughts about a decision that you have made, you have doubts about it so that you are no longer sure if it is a wise decision. EG *They were having second thoughts about the tax program... He is not likely to have second thoughts at the last minute*” [CCD-2012, p. 1305].

Also see:

“grace... See also... saving grace” [CCD-2008, p. 628] →

“saving grace (saving graces). A saving grace is a good quality or feature in a person or thing that prevents them from being completely bad or worthless. □ *Ageing’s one saving grace is you worry less about what people think*” [CCD-2008, p. 1282].

But the illustrative example of using the PhU under discussion confirms only the word form in singular. Our observations prove that prestigious fiction resources demonstrate the PhU 'saving grace' in this particular word form:

She found it a saving grace in Fleur that having set her heart on a thing, she had no change of heart until she got it [XIV, p. 301];

“Was she ever out of temper?” “She can begin to be, but she always goes on to something else before she’s finished”. “What saving grace!” [XIV, p. 324];

She felt as if she would like to be agreeable to this young man, and also there came with it, or perhaps preceded it, the slightest shade of a feeling that he was better educated than she was - that his mind was better. He seemed to look it, and the saving grace in Carrie was that she could understand that people could be wiser [XIII, p. 88];

There was always in me the saving grace of doubt or self-mistrust [XIII, p. 144] и др.

It is not surprising therefore, that modern English glossaries fix only the phrasal form with the paradigm of the component 'grace' in singular:

“grace... See also... saving grace” [CCD-2012, p. 630-631] →

“saving grace. A saving grace is a good quality in a person or thing that prevents them from being completely bad or worthless. EG *The play’s only saving grace was the high standard of acting*” [CCD-2012, p. 1287].

The above mentioned tendency of phraseographing the morphological information has not been fixed in English dictionaries. See the absence of the indication to the shift in number in the following case:

“ elephant...

white elephant, costly
or troublesome possession
useless to its owner”

[IV, p. 196].

“white...

white elephant, useless,
troublesome possession”

[III, p. 690].

However, if PhUs denote countable objects, the paradigm has both numbers. See the dictionary description of the PhU red herring [«отвлекающий манёвр»]:

“red herring, red herrings. A red herring is something irrelevant, which takes your attention away from the main subject or problem that you are considering. EG *They were using the issue as a red herring*” [CCD-2012, p. 1207];

“red herring (red herrings) If you say that something is a red herring, you mean that it is not important and it takes your attention away from the main subject or problem you are considering. □ *As Dr Smith left he said that the inquiry was something of a red herring*” [CCD-2008, p. 1202].

Here, dictionaries consider the substantive word form that bears the main nominative and idiomatic load, to be the main component from phrase forming point of view [Ю. С. Маслова, 2004, с. 118]. It is a dictionary entry devoted to its description that inform about the predisposition of a word form to number versification:

“herring..., herrings; herring can also be used as the plural form... → See also red herring” [CCD-2012, p. 683];

“herring... (herring or herrings) ... → See also red herring” [CCD-2008, p. 682].

Nevertheless, this valuable dictionary device demonstrating the morphological paradigm of a PhU is ignored by academic glossaries unreasonably.

Thus, the plurality is demonstrated in the initial description of the word form 'herring' as an independent lexical unit:

“herring... (pl ~, ~s)... red herring” [Oxford-2007, p. 283].

At the same time, the information about number is omitted in the dictionary article devoted to the PhU red herring [Oxford-2007, p. 493].

When one or another phrasal form marked with a certain number is obviously used more often, a glossary makes a note about its frequency. See the description of PhU second thought (thoughts) [«после тщательного обдумывания», «после размышлений»]:

“second thought... Often, second thoughts, [*plural*] considering a previous action, position, etc., again because one doubts its correctness: *We had second thoughts about firing her*” [Random-2008, p. 396].

Variation of substantive components of PhU by numbers is supported by the stability of the norm in act, the tendency to support uniformity of building structurally similar phrasal forms. See the following PhUs: old flame (old flames); old girl (old girls); old hand (old hands); old maid (old maids); old master (old masters); old people's home (old people's homes); old-timer (old-timers); old woman (old women) [CCD-2008, p. 996-997]; go around in a circle (circles) [«топтаться на месте», «запутаться в аргументации»]; get into deep water (waters) [«попасть в трудное положение»]; pick a hole (holes) in somebody (something) [«выискивать недостатки», «придираться», «придирчиво критиковать кого-либо (что-либо)»] [CCD-2012, p. 695, and others].

Definition of the usage of PhUs in the appropriate morphological quality must rely on contextual data which can give evidence of a sufficient fixing of the usage of one or another morphologically marked phrasal form.

Thus, PhUs with the word form in plural can often be found in texts in the following cases:

— a phrasal form with not the final component in plural: a limb of Satan → limbs of Satan [«дьявольское, сатанинское отродье», «исчадие ада»]; walk of life → walks of life [«общественное положение», «занятие», «профессия»]; a habe unborn → habes unborn [«невинный, суший младенец»]; a bull in a china shop → bulls in a china shop [«слон в посудной лавке», «неуклюжий, неловкий человек»]; a skeleton at a (или the) feast → skeletons at a (the) feast [«что-либо, омрачающее веселье»].

— a phrasal form with the final component in plural: a broken reed → broken reeds [«ненадёжный человек», «непрочная вещь»]; the weaker vessel → the weaker vessels [«женщина»]; a sealed book → sealed books [«книга за семью печатями»]; one's opposite number → one's opposite numbers [«лицо, занимающее такую же должность в другом учреждении, государстве и т. п.»; «вещь, поставленная таким же образом в другом месте»].

— a phrasal form with two components in plural: the wife of one's bosom → (the) wives of one's bosoms [= “one's dear wedded wife”] [Kenk. - 2009];

stress and strain → stresses and strains [“strained effort and tension”] [Kenkyusha-1993]; a square peg in a round hole → square pegs in round holes [«человек не на своем месте»; «человек, неподходящий для данной работы»]; twist and turn → twists and turns [«все углы и закоулки»]; one’s lord and master → one’s lords and masters [«хозяин», «глава»].

If there are more than two substantive components in a PhU, , then all of them can be in plural: Tom, Dick and Harry → Toms, Dicks and Harrys [«средние, заурядные люди», «первый встречный», «каждый», «каждый встречный и поперечный»]; tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor → tinkers, tailors, soldiers, sailors [“Rich man, poor man, Beggar-man, thief”] [Kenk. - 2009, p. 224], and others.

It is noteworthy that there are cases, when the components that are not substantive outside the phrasal form can form their plurality within it: free and easy → free and easies [«собрание, где царит непринуждённость», «концерт или спектакль, где разрешается курить»]; the impossible she → the impossible she’s [“a woman whom one is not likely to possess as a lover or wife]; airy nothing → airy nothings [«ничто», «мыльный пузырь»].

Definitely, textual conditions for the realization of the phraseological meaning determine the final choice of a singular or plural number of all or one of the components of a PhU: a (the) flash in the pan → flashes in the pan → the flash in the pans [«неудачная попытка», «фиаско», «провал», «иллюзорный, эфемерный успех»].

Codification of only one of morphologically marked phrasal forms in glossaries is summoned to empathize its usual usage.

Thus, the PhU 'a straw in the wind' [«намёк», «предупреждение»] only the phrasal form in singular is in common usage [with a vivid occasional usage of this phrasal form in plural straws in the wind]. To this regard, all glossaries give similar recommendations. See:

“If you say that an incident or piece of information is a straw in the wind, you mean that it gives you an indication of what might happen in the future” [CCD-2012, p. 1443];

“a straw in the wind, a slight hint that shows which way things may develop” [III, p. 600];

“a straw in the wind, a piece of information that seems to indicate future events” [Random-2008, p. 433] и др.

A. S. Hornby [Oxford-2007] also supports this view: “grandfather clock... an old-fashioned type of clock in a tall wooden case that stands on the floor” [p. 517].

However, quite frequently, glossaries unfairly ignore such PhUs based on the play of single [or abstract] substantive components in singular as How goes the enemy? ['what is the time' from Ch.Dickens' expression "How goes our enemy - time?"], to kill the enemy ['try to kill time'].

Quite often, the mutually conditioned parallel of phrasal forms acquires such a significant idiomaticity in the modern English, that it ejects phrasal forms with other morphological marking when expressing the same semantic relations. For example, grandfather clock, grandfather clocks [«старинные часы»] are considered to be idiomatic in modern English after having ejected the phrasal form with the possessive case grandfather's clock.

See the data from glossary:

“clock... See also ... grandfather clock” [CCD-2012, p. 254] →

“grandfather clock, grandfather clocks. A grandfather clock is an old-fashioned type of clock in a tall wooden case which stands upright on the floor” [CCD-2012, p. 633].

Other new glossaries also support this position [CCD-2008, p. 631]. Therefore, if we come across some rare cases when dictionaries contain the phrasal form grandfather('s) clock [Oxford-2007, p. 263], they should be considered to be obsolete.

The methods of expressing grammatical meaning of objectivity in substantive PhUs, remaining grammatical in their essence (morphological and syntactical) have their own devices of incarnation conditioned with the separate form of phraseological constructions.

Morphological changes cover not the unit wholly, but its component (or components). See examples, a straw in the wind: straws in the wind «намеки, предупреждение»; a handle to one's name: handles to one's names «приложение к фамилии; титул, звание». Here, not only the substantive, but also the adjectival component may change its form: small beginnings - the smallest beginnings «низкое происхождение»; a clean sheet - a cleaner sheet «незапятнанная репутация, чистый послужной список»; plain sailing - the plainest sailing «легкий, простой путь, удачное продвижение вперед»; small fry - smaller fry «мелкие, незначительные люди, мелкая сошка»; a tough (или hard) nut to crack - toughest (или harder) nut to crack «трудный, крепкий орешек», a short cut - the shortest cut «кратчайший путь, наименьшая затрата времени».

This fact itself testifies that there is a much larger commonness between the substantive PhUs and changeable word combinations in the grammatical plane, that between a PhU and the noun.

The latter is characterized with only the paradigm peculiar to it, opposed to other paradigms, while paradigmatic forms belonging to various parts of speech coexist within PhUs simultaneously.

This situation, as we see it, in combination with the semantical characteristics of the formations we are studying cannot remain non-reflected in the limitedness of pure structural language relations of PhUs as opposed to the relations that the noun can enter in the English language.

The following significant moment for the "morphology" of substantive PhUs consists of the fact that changes in components of a PhU can have both usual, and occasional character [A.V. Kunin, 1970, p. 146]. Both the former and the latter are realized within phraseological identity, that is they are not reflected in phraseological features of the formation, do not destroy its denotative meaning.

The changes of the paradigmatic form of the component (components) that are presupposed by introducing the given PhUs into speech are considered to be usual changes of the form. For example, when a substantive PhU *the saving grace* is realized in speech, both components can change their paradigmatic form.

See:

1) Her saving graces help you overlook her faults (the example was taken from the ERPД compiled by A.V. Kunin).

2) Sport which still keeps a flag of idealism flying is perhaps the most saving grace in the world at the moment, with its spirit of rules kept, and regard for adversary, whether the fight is going for or against [XIV, p. 312].

In the first example, the plural form of the substantive component realizes the peculiar to it in the language meaning of a separate plurality. In the second example, the superlative degree of the adjectival components indicates to "the quality characterizing an object from a number of identical objects at the highest degree, that is more than all the rest of the identical objects" [A.V. Kunin, 1970, p. 179]. Therefore, the plural form and the superlative degree in our examples reflect real state of things. In both cases, phrasal change of components does not distort idiomaticity of the phraseological form and does not lead to its decemantization: the superlative degree and plural forms of the components realize their grammatical meanings here and serve to express the relationships and relations of the whole expression with the words from the sentences they are included into.

A completely different features of form changes are found in the PhU *sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal* «a boaster» when it used in speech.

Thus, with all the brasses sounding, the great Meckenian campaign began, like the coming of the circus in the springtime, with showers of epithets, attacks on democracy; the universal murrain of Cristendom [IX, p. 303].

In addition to other changes of structural-grammatical character, the changes in the form of the substantive component in the given PhU lead towards the change of its meaning into literal: «brasses» in our example has the meaning of "wind instruments" whose sound accompanied the beginning of all the campaign. Such a

change of form is not of a usual, but of a sporadic, occasional character, and it is used to inform PhU with additional expressiveness, to create a certain emotional colouring, that is, it has a vivid stylistic trend.

Studying usual and occasional changes in the paradigmatic form of the components in a PhU is exclusively important if we take into consideration the fact that on the one hand, they are the result of the action of features belonging to phraseological system, on the other hand, they are implanted and presupposed by the system of a given language.

Finally, there also cases, when the change in paradigmatic form of the components within substantive PhU is not brought about neither with the necessity of introducing them into speech, nor with stylistic play of the image lying in the basics of a certain PhU. For example: one's upper storey (or storeys), humourously: "intellect, brain"; mice and men (or mouse and man) "all the living beings"; "sealed order (or orders) marine"; in the eye (or eyes) of the law ", "from legal point of view"; on second thoughts (Amer. thought), "after thorough consideration"; Augean stable (or stables); the power (or powers) of darkness (a supernatural being, deity, or force); in deep water (or waters) "in difficult situation"; a Herculean labour (or labours)»; prunes and prism (or prisms) "the manner of speech; mincing manners"; the new (or newly) rich "the new rich who gained their richness by speculations in war or after-war times "; the better (or the best) part of , "the largest portion of something.

Conclusion of Chapter 2

Modern lexicography [glossary and translation] reflects the main grammatical data about language units subject to codification increasingly. Grammatically, PhU are presented in the vocabulary quite diversely. Any PhU is organized grammatically which can be traced in the formation, functioning, and development of PhUs.

Grammatical record is important when choosing the optimal phraseoform for dictionary codification.

The followings must be done when describing grammatical marking:

- to identify an exact marking of every unit regarding its correlation to a certain lexical-grammatical category [verbal, nominal, and etc.];

-to indicate grammatical combinability of PhU [see: **take in tow** (d.= direct object) – "being towed by another vehicle or boat"];

- to record peculiarities of manifesting grammatical categories in PhU.

As for morphologography of PhUs, the following phraseogrammatic characteristics are most regularly presented in dictionaries [glossary and CBD]:

1. Formation of a singular and plural number in accordance with the objects and phenomena expressed in PhU:

an Aunt Sally – Aunt Sallys;

a devil's advocate – devil's advocates;

a white elephant – white elephants.

2. Formation of flexes of plurality relying on extracts from fiction not always consequently: at the end of one of the substantive components or both simultaneously. See: *We found ourselves regular knights of the road, before we knew where we were* [XV, p. 91] // *You know that I am plain Roebuck Ramsden when other men who have done less have got handles to their names* [XVI, p. 40].

3. For the PhUs of adjectival-substantive model, usage in comparative and superlative degree is typical:

an old hand – an older hand;

a sad dog – saddest dogs.

4. Adjectival comparative PhUs can be used in two morphological qualities: the adjective accepts the word form in comparative degree, and the noun - the word form in plural:

(as) *large as life – larger than life*;

(as) *old as Adam – older than Adam*;

(as) *quick as lightning – quicker'n lightning*;

(as) *silent as the grave – more silent than the grave*;

(as) *poor as a church mouse – as poor as church mice*;

(as) *busy as a beaver – busy as beavers*;

(as) *strong as a horse* – *strong as horses* and etc.

Chapter 3

Verbal morphologography of phraseology

3.1. Common features of morphologography of verbal phraseoform

Verbs, especially those within verbal word combination have many word forms, for example, the verb 'to have' in the expression 'to have a free hand'-to have *freedom to act completely at one's own*, accepts the word forms have, has, had, and analytical forms.

The grammatical category of tense is a universal quantity for any text. Type-tense structure of the utterance is considered to be an indivisible part of its meaning organization, observation of their functioning in speech process make knowledge about them more meaningful and sound [A. Wierzbicka, 2001, p. 102-103].

In the light of grammatical categories the peculiarities of the language become more vivid [N.M. Perelgut, 2002, p. 71]. This can be observed in the change of the forms of verbal component of PhU.

Thus the verb in the English PhU 'pull smb's leg ["make fun of somebody"] realizes the forms of Present Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect. At the same time, in other verbal PhUs, serious limitations in realizing grammatical categories of the verb exist.

For example, the PhUs 'be thrown on one's beam-end' ["to be in difficult situation"], be gathered to one's fathers ["to pass away"], and others can be realized only in the Passive voice. On the contrary, such a usage of the verb cannot be realized in such PhUs as: take the wrong turning [to make a mistake in decision «свернуть с истинного пути»], steal a march on smb. [to gain an advantage over, esp by a secret or underhand enterprise «обмануть чью-л. бдительность»], make bricks without straw [make or accomplish something without proper or adequate material or information «стараться попусту»], and etc.

Grammaticality is widely presented in the formation of phraseology in language. The required minimum of grammatical data on phraseology in dictionaries guarantee a correct usage of the appropriate PhU in the speech context with any tense decoration [O.Yu. Zelenkina, 2001, p. 12].

However, the verbal wordform within many phraseological units is fixed and does not accept any changes.

For example:

all cats *are* grey in the dark - *в темноте все кошки серы*;

charity *begins* at home - *своя рубашка ближе к телу*;

cut your coat according to your cloth - *по одежке протягивай ножки*;

East or West, home *is* best - *в гостях хорошо, а дома лучше*;

every cloud *has* a silver lining - *нет худа без добра*;

faint heart never *won* fair lady - *робкое сердце никогда не завоевывало красавицы* (see смелость города берет);

little strokes *fell* great oaks - *слабые удары валят большие дубы*;

the least *said*, the soonest mended - *чем меньше сказано, тем легче исправить, разговоры только вредят делу*;

the wind cannot be *caught* in a net - *ветра сетью не поймаешь* (see ищи ветра в поле);

well *begun* is half *done* - *доброе начало полдела откачало*;

when the cat *is* away, the mice *will* play - *без кота мышам раздолье*, and others.

Sometimes, the verb within a phraseological unit has two word forms.

For example:

it (or that) *goes* (or *went*) without saying - *это само собой очевидно*;

as the day *is* (or *was*) long - *крайне, чрезвычайно*;

constant dropping *wears* away (or *will wear* away) a stone - *капля*

долбит камень не силой, а частым падением (see: терпение и труд все перетрут).

A characteristic feature of phraseological units in modern English is the presence in them of the lowest quantity of word forms compared to the word forms of their components used as separate changeable words.

Verbal PhUs are distinguished with their specific morphological qualities. Quite often they show a unique changeability in the phrasal form of a verbal component.

Thus, for example, the PhUя ФЕ show the white feather ["act cowardly"] widely varies its verbal component show in all possible tenses:

Oh, my dear fellow, don't worry. I've been frightened too often myself to blame anyone who shows the white feather [XV, p. 405];

Hely Clinker, who was in his regiment, said that he not only cheated at cards, but showed the white feather [IX, p. 152];

"I have lost everything, sir", Pen groaned out; "my honour's gone; I'm ruined irretrievably; I can't go back to Oxbridge". "Lost your honour?" screamed out the Major. "Heaven alive! You don't mean to say you have shown the white feather?" [IX, p. 219];

Never before in the history of the service had a ranger shown the white feather [XI, p. 209];

There were caricatures of all three generals "showing the white feathers..." [IX, p. 266];

Peter hadn't intended anything quite so serious as that, but Guffey was so business-like, and took it all so much as a matter of course, that Peter was afraid to show the white feather [XVI, p. 115], and others.

But the tendency towards stabilization of clichéing the phraseoform and preserving idiomaticity of its figurative expressiveness can be noted here too. Frequently, this promotes constancy of morphological paradigm of many verbal components that still have tendencies to contextual transformation.

Thus, the PhU it stands to reason ["it goes without saying", "obviously" «само собой разумеется», «совершенно очевидно», «здравый смысл подсказывает»] does not principally exclude its usage in the following

form it stood to reason. However, the newest glossaries still keep to the traditional phrasal form: “If you say ‘it stands to reason’, you mean that it is obvious that something is true or likely to happen; a fairly informal expression. EG *If they keep doing that, it stands to reason that the police are going to get suspicious... It must have been him that did it - it stands to reason” [CCD-2012, p. 1420].*

This point of view is fully proved by textual data as well:

... “I’ve never hit a woman yet in my whole life. And it stands to reason that I wouldn’t start doing it now” [IX, p. 120];

“If father was determined to make me either a Prig or a Mule, and I am not a Prig, why, it stands to reason, I must be a Mule” [XII, p. 203] [«Отец хотел сделать из меня либо мошенника, либо олуха. А раз я не мошенник, то, само собой разумеется, олух»].

Constant fixedness of the word form of the appropriate component of PhU allows to make corrections in the dictionaries.

Thus, the idiomaticity of the verbal form 'slept' [from the infinitive 'to sleep'], within the PhU slept like a log is recorded in glossaries:

“log... If you say that you slept like a log, you mean that you slept very deeply and continuously” [CCD-2012, p. 856].

Morphological paradigms of verbal components of PhUs are usually realized in combinations of grammatical qualities of the components of the phraseoform. For example, the PhU shake a leg [to hurry ,«спешить», «торопиться»] is realized the verbal word form in declarative mood + substantive word form in singular:

“shake... If you tell someone to shake a leg, you are telling them to hurry up and do something instead of sitting about lazily; an informal expression. EG *Come on, shake a leg! We’ve got loads to do today*” [CCD-2012, p. 1328].

A similar semantic-functional and connotative characteristic of the PhU shake a leg [1. dance «отплясывать» 2. hurry «спешить», «торопиться»] fully corresponds typical contexts of its usage:

He was apparently expected to dance ... They ... shouted, “Come on now, sport; shake a leg” [S. Lewis. *Babbitt*, ch. XXIX] [= «Очевидно, все ждали, что

он будет плясать... Они... кричали: «Давай, давай старина! Топай крепче...»];

... They certainly had plenty to do and would have to shake a leg the remainder of the night [XIII, p. 201] [... «Им, несомненно, предстояло сделать очень много; и нужно было торопиться, пока не прошла ночь»].

The plural form of substantive components is observed in such verbal phraseological units whose action is performed by more than one person.

The examples of such expressions may be the followings:

keep one's head above water - [avoid succumbing to difficulties, typically debt] *с трудом сводить концы с концами, не влезать в долги, бороться за существование;*

set one's cap at somebody - [(of a woman) try to attract (a particular man) as a suitor] *охотиться за женихом, стараться женить на себе;*

talk through one's hat - [talk foolishly, wildly, or ignorantly] *вести глупые разговоры, нести чушь, пороть чепуху;*

turn one's back on somebody (или something) - [ignore (someone) by turning away from them] *повернуться к кому-либо спиной, отвернуться от кого-либо, отойти, отказаться от чего-либо, and others.:*

«...they could never *keep their heads above water*» [XIV, p. 107];

«Mrs. Skane said they were all *setting their caps at me* - women are death on a crack fighter...» [IX, p. 230];

«After a day in the open air... *the happy pickers slept like tops*» [XV, p. 266];

«The more I walk the fatter I get, he was thinking; these doctors *talk through their hats*. Need more exercise. Bah!» [XIII, p. 55];

«That his parents never would *turn their backs on him*, no matter what, he did, Huey knew in mind and heart too well to doubt it» [XVI, p. 209].

In some verbal phraseological units plural form of the noun depends not on the number of persons performing the action expressed by the current

phraseological unit, but on the number of objects the action expressed by the current phraseological unit.

For example, pull somebody's leg - *морочить кому-либо голову*:

«*They have just been pulling our legs very wittily*» [IX, p. 77];

«*He's pulling our legs, he explained waggishly...*» [IX, p. 40];

Compare: «*We used to pull his leg about shadowing people and all that*» [XVI, p. 119].

Sometimes, in phraseological units whose action is performed by a number of persons, the plural form is not finally set, so the singular form also occurs.

Such a phenomenon is observed in the following phraseological units:

be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth – *в сорочке родиться*;

cut off one's nose to spite one's face - [disadvantage oneself through a wilful attempt to gain an advantage or assert oneself] *действовать во вред самому себе под влиянием гнева, с досады сделать что-либо на зло самому себе* (с французского *se couper le nez pour faire dépit à son visage* meaning : "to bite of one's nose to spite father and mother", «на зло папе и маме себе нос откусить»):

«The sewing-girl was dismissed to the kitchen, for the rigid etiquette of the British samurai forbids the presence at the sacred tea ceremony of all who were not *born with a silver spoon in their mouths*» [IX, p. 114];

«He could not realize how important every penny seemed to those who worked hard for their living. Men *born with a silver spoon in the mouth* were like that» [XVI, p. 199];

«Many labour leaders rushed to comply with the obnoxious clause... even... if it meant *cutting off their noses to spite their faces*» [XII, p. 19];

«I believe that the most deer-rooted of human passions is that which makes men *cut off their nose to spite their face...*» [XV, p. 401].

In the expression 'change one's mind' the plural form took over the singular form.

The same can be said about the expression 'make up one's mind':

«We shall be married in two years, and we're known one another much too long *to change our minds*» [XV, p. 222];

«They must have *changed their mind* very swiftly...» [XVI, p. 49].

The following examples of phraseological units contain nouns that are always used only in singular:

carry (или keep) a stiff upper lip - [to have a quality of uncomplaining stoicism] *сохранять присутствие духа, не вешать носа, держаться молодцом;*

chuck (или throw) up the sponge - [to admit the loss] *признать себя побежденным* (первоначально боксерский жаргон);

cook somebody's goose - [spoil someone's plans; cause someone's downfall] *известить, погубить кого-либо, расправиться с кем-либо;*

cost a pretty penny - [to cost a lot of money] *стоять уйму денег, ударить по карману* (ср. *влететь в копеечку*);

do one's bit - [to make contribution, to do the duty] *внести свою лепту, выполнить свой долг;*

get it in the neck - [be severely criticized or punished] *получить выговор, нагоняй;*

not to have a leg to stand on - [not to have arguments to support the views] *не быть в состоянии обосновать, подтвердить фактами, не привести ни одного веского довода;*

pay through the nose - [pay much more than a fair price] *платить втридорога, платить бешеные деньги;*

shake a leg [dance, hurry]- *танцевать, отплясывать, спешить, торопиться* (амер.) и др.:

«Your colleagues are good at *keeping a stiff upper lip*» [XI, p. 177];

«On May 9, 1945, *the Germans* completely defeated, *threw up the sponge*» [X, p. 102];

«'Well,' he said with a chuckle, 'I think we've *cooked their goose*'» [IX, p. 308];

«... I guess *they cost a pretty penny*» [XVI, p. 206];

«If one saw that light *we shall get it in the neck*» [XV, p. 401];

«In my opinion, ladies and gentlemen, *we have done our bit*, and may leave the rest to Joe» [X, p. 290];

«What were they planning to do? Smear his name? *They hadn't a leg to stand on*. It was a trumped-up affair» [XIII, p. 116];

«He was sure that when it came to the necessity of annexing his property *the North and West Chicago Street Railways* would be obliged *to pay through the nose*» [XIII, p. 170];

«... they certainly had plenty to do and would have *to shake a leg* the remainder of the night» [XIII, p. 198].

The usage of nouns in the given set expressions in plural form is impossible, for example to pay through the noses, or turns the phraseological unit into free word combination, e.g. cook somebody's geese - *зажарить чьих-либо гусей*.

3.2. Voice in a verbal PhU

The category of voice [along with tense and type] is one of the most important verbal categories.

Complexity and diversion of phenomenon covered in the general notions of "voice", is noted in different definitions of this category.

Traditional look at voice connects it with the character of the attitude of the participants of the situation to the action expressed in the predicate [E. Bach, 2008, p. 214].

According to other definition, the voice is a diathesis [correspondence between the roles of the verbal lexeme (subject, object, addressee, and etc)] and the members of the sentence[subjects and objects] expressing them in the verb [W. Croft, 2003, p. 199].

Defining the voice as a characteristics of the attitude of the participants of the situation to the action expressed in the predicate initiates from contrasting three-component constructions in active and passive in which one and the same

subject-object relations are presented. See: John greeted Mary → Mary was greeted by John.

Passive constructions - transforms of active constructions [S. Dik, 2012, p. 119]. The widely used term "passivization" comes from it. The ability of the verb and construction as a whole to be transformed are understood by them [R. Quirk, 2009, p. 448]. Indefinite-present passive construction usually corresponds to the active construction in Past Indefinite or Present Perfect: The picture is painted by P. Picasso → P. Picasso painted / has painted the picture.

So, voice is the grammatical category of the verb expressing different relationships between the subject and the object of the action.

Depending on the way of expressing voice in English there are, as a rule, two groups of phrasal form depending on the usage/non-usage of the active/passive voice.

Active voice is the categorical form of the voice indicating that the process expressed by the verb comes out of the object expressed by the word that is grammatically correlated to the given verbal form. And further, the process will be directed outside that object.

In English phraseology, there are phraseological units the verbal components of which are not used in active voice:

be gathered to one's fathers ["to die" «отправиться к праотцам», «умереть»] → About one year after his wife's death Mr. Pontifex also was gathered to his fathers [IX, p. 132] [«Примерно через год после смерти жены мистер Понтифекс также отправился к праотцам»];

be reduced (или worn) to a shadow [completely exhaust oneself through overwork, «быть измученным, истощённым человеком»: ≈ «от него одна тень осталась»] → He was worn by anxiety and remorse almost to a shadow... [XII, p. 104] [«Тревога и угрызение совести превратили его в тень...»].

Passive voice is a categorical form of the voice. It indicates that the process expressed by the verb is directed from outside to the object. That object is expressed with a noun in Nominative case (with the word which is grammatically

correlated to the given verbal form). The doer of the action (if it is mentioned) acts as the tool of the action. The word expressing it is in the indirect case, that is the subject and the object of the action are called in reversed relationship in comparison to the relationship they have in active voice.

Regarding PhUs, there are cases when verbal components do not have passive voice form:

stand one's ground (maintain one's position, typically in the face of opposition)[«не сдавать позиций»]; hold (или stand) one's ground (maintain one's position, typically in the face of opposition)[«не сдавать позиций», «держаться твёрдо, спокойно», «стоять на своём», «решительно проводить свою линию»; «остаться верным своим убеждениям, принципам»] → ... He was now prepared, whatever Roberta might think or say, to stand his ground [XIII, p. 298] [«... И теперь он решил стоять на своём, что бы Роберта ни думала и что бы ни говорила»];

drink like a fish (drink excessive amounts of alcohol)[«пить запоем», «беспробудно пьянствовать»] → ... Perkins and Cooper had fallen upon evil days: Cooper drank like a fish and ... the linendrapers filed their petition in bankruptcy [XV, p. 113] [«... Для Перкинса и Купера настали тяжёлые времена; Купер пил горькую, и ... фирме пришлось заявить о банкротстве»];

play with loaded dice (to swindle or cheat)[«вести нечестную игру», «жульничать»]; load the dice against smb. (to arrange to have a favourable or unfavourable position)[«вести нечестную игру против кого-л.», «прибегать к недозволенным приёмам», «играть краплёными картами» (dice мн. от dei «жребий»)] → Anne. ... You complain the dice are loaded against you, but now you're double loading them against yourself [XV, p. 161] [«Анна. ... Вы жалуетесь, что против вас ведут нечестную игру, но, право же, сейчас вы ведёте вдвойне нечестную игру против себя самого»].

In its turn, the passive voice usage of both intransitive, and some transitive verbs that have lost their transitivity within the phraseological expression :

buy a pig in a poke (see: love is not to be bought):

1) buy or accept something without first seeing or assessing «покупать что-л. не глядя, заглазно или не зная ценности»; ≈ «купить кота в мешке»: “Are you sure you’re not buying a pig in a poke?” Thomas asked. “... Pig in a poke”, said Barsiny. “We know your work, Mr. Benda” [XII, p. 170] [«А вы уверены, что не покупаете кота в мешке? – спросил Томас. – Кота в мешке? – повторил Барсини. Но мы ведь знаем ваши произведения, господин Бенда»];

2) make a decision or take responsibility to do something without realizing all the consequences, «принять на себя обязательство или принять решение, не зная о вытекающих из него последствиях» → The next evening Rollie told me everything was fixed up with the master mechanic but he couldn’t be expected to buy a pig in a poke. He wanted to look me over first to see that I was sound in body and reasonably sound in mind [IX, p. 104] [«На следующий вечер Релли сказал мне, что есть полная договорённость с главным механиком, но нельзя предполагать, что тот примет на работу совершенно неизвестного ему человека. Он хотел сперва посмотреть на меня и убедиться в том, что я здоров физически и хотя бы относительно здоров в психическом отношении»];

close (или shut) one’s eyes to something (see: the door is closed but not shut); (turn a blind eye on to smth) [«закрывать глаза на что-л.», «смотреть сквозь пальцы на что-л.»] → So long as he could close his eyes to what was going on under his nose he did not seem to mind [XV, p. 188] [«Динни старался смотреть сквозь пальцы на то, что происходило у него под носом, и делать вид, что его не касается»]; Other people did it, I argued with myself, shutting my eyes to the appealing look on Charlie’s face [XVI, p. 216] [«Другие же идут на это, успокаивал и я себя, стараясь не замечать умоляющих взглядов Чарли»];

kick the bucket (cp. the ball was kicked hard)(die) [жарг. «умереть, загнуться, окочуриться»]; ≈ «сыграть в ящик», «дать дуба», «протянуть ноги», «отдать концы»] [bucket here is the container which is used by a self-murderer to kick when trying to hang] → He did not talk to them; they had already been told exactly what each of them was to do, and who was to do what in case the first-

choice man kicked the bucket or was otherwise out [IX, p. 119] [«Он не разговаривал с ними; им уже было сказано, что кому делать и кого заменять, если соседа ухлопают или ранят»];

rob Peter to pay Paul (see: he was robbed) take something away from one person to pay another; discharge one debt only to incur another [«поддерживать одно в ущерб другому»; «взять у одного, чтобы отдать другому»; «облагодетельствовать одного за счёт другого»; «отдать одни долги, сделав новые» (see: Гришкин кафтан)] → It is obvious that this was merely a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. There was no real clearing up of the outstanding debt [XIII, p. 74] [«Было ясно, что взять у одного для того, чтобы уплатить другому, - это не способ избавиться от большого долга»]; The National Union of Students hit out yesterday at the recent Tory White Paper on Education which it claimed was robbing Peter to pay Paul [The Week. – London, 2014, №2, p. 10] [«Во вчерашнем заявлении Национального союза студентов подверглась резкой критике «Белая книга» тори по вопросам образования, которая, как утверждается в заявлении, пропагандирует политику увеличения расходов на дошкольные учреждения за счёт урезывания расходов на высшее образование»];

turn tail (turn round and run away)[«обратиться в бегство» ≈ «дать стрекача», «пуститься наутёк»] (cp. she left the room while his back was turned):

1) run away «обратиться в бегство», «удрать», «пуститься наутёк» (usually afraid of the obstacles and problems) → ... As soon as his back was turned the new boy snatched a stone, threw it, and hit him between the shoulders, and then turned tail and ran like an antelope [XVI, p. 102] [«Но едва он повернулся спиной к незнакомцу, тот запустил в него камнем и угодил между лопатками, а сам кинулся бежать как антилопа»]; It turns tail and runs to the French coast [XVI, p. 181] [«Самолёт противника развернулся и полетел к берегу Франции»];

2) to escape, to refuse to do, or give up something (due to the disease or disgust) «отойти (от чего-л.)», «отказаться выполнять, бросить (что-л.) (из

болезни, отвращения и т.п.)» → ... to turn tail on the job was equivalent to desertion [XIV, p. 228] [«... бросить дело для них равносильно дезертирству»].

There are also such PhUs, the verb in which does not make sentences [despite the fact whether it expresses an action or a state]:

go to one's account; be called (или gone) to one's account(die) [«покончить счёты с жизнью», «умереть»] → “We have come too late”, he said sternly, “whether to save or punish. Hyde is gone to his account and it only remains for us to find the body of your master” [XVI, p. 118] [«Мы пришли слишком поздно, - сказал он сурово, - как для того, чтобы спасти, так и для того, чтобы наказывать. Хайд покончил счёты с жизнью, и нам только остаётся найти тело вашего хозяина»];

pay on the nail; be paid on the nail (receive money in cash)[«получить сразу (наличными)»] → cash on the nail [«наличные деньги»] → He sold ... it every year for cash on the nail [XIII, p. 301] [«Каждый год он продавал .. это за наличные»].

3.3. Phraseologic-morphological verbal paradigm

For verbal phrase forms of the Modern English language a varied character of grammatical (morphological) variations is typical. They should be studied in the light of the verbal phraseological paradigm.

Paradigm is defined as "the totality of forms of changing a given lexical units" [O. S. Akhmanova, 2007, p. 310].

In morphology, it is a closed system of forms connected via opposite relations.

The main criteria for identifying morphological paradigm are the followings:

- 1) preserving the identity of the word in grammatical modifications,
- 2) existence of opposite relationships between form of the word
- 3) and reoccurrence of the model of opposite relationships.

The grounds for uniting phraseological constructions into a paradigm can be their

- 1) coherence on the paradigmatic axis of the language and
- 2) opposition on grammatical meanings of limitedness - unlimitedness, transitivity-intransitivity, expression of action or state.

The paradigm of PhU on grammatical meaning can be determined in dictionary definitions. For example:

be to the fore – come to the fore = bring to the fore = be prominent – become prominent – make smth prominent;

be out of hand – get out of hand – be uncontrollable – become uncontrollable;

be beyond a joke – go beyond a joke = be a serious matter – become a serious matter.

The specifics of the phraseological verbal paradigm make up its limitedness. It is expressed in nonobligatory nature of covering all verbal PhU. Their varied volume, that is uneven number of units entering the paradigm are also taken into account.

Paradigms can be two-component and three-component.

A two-component paradigm is formed as a result of the alternation of verbal components have – get // be – get on the basis of grammatical meanings "action"// "state":

have the big head – get the big head;

have cold feet – get cold feet;

have a good hand – get a good hand.

The general character of semantic correlation of the given correlative expressions can be illustrated as follows: to possess a certain quality, feature [about a person] - to acquire this quality, feature [about the person]:

have (get) the whip hand over =

have (get) complete authority.

A two-component paradigm is formed by the interchange of the verbs get – give in PhU

give the right scent to smb. – get the right scent;

give the green light to smb., smth. - get the green light;

give the glad eye to smb. - get the glad eye.

The above mentioned PhU are distinguished with the action orientation. Here re-addressing the from subject A to subject B, and vice versa from subject B to subject A happens.

English verbal PhU also have the following types of multi-component paradigms:

be in play – come into play – bring into play;

be in force – come into force – bring into force – put into force;

be to the fore – come to the fore – bring to the fore;

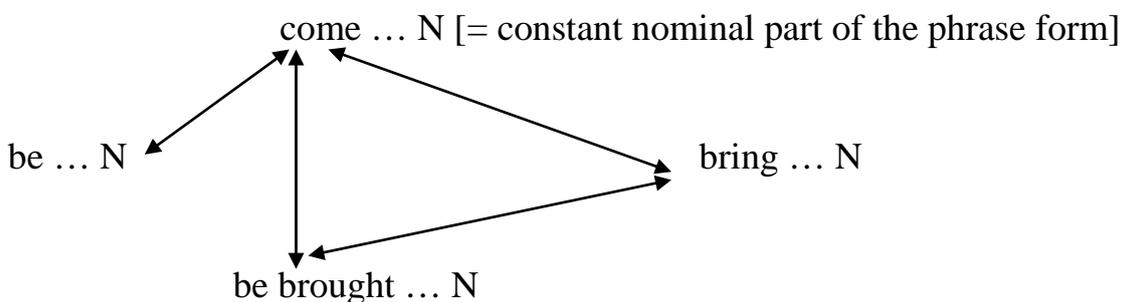
be in line with – come into line with – fall into line with – bring into line with;

be in contact with – come into contact with bring into contact with; и др.

For the opposition of the paradigm come to light -bring smth to lighttwo forms of phrase usage are acceptable. It is an active construction [bring smth to light] and passive construction [be brought to light].

The regularity of multi-component paradigm witnesses the idiomaticity of the model with opposite relations in phraseology of the Modern English language.

The most widely-spread model is the following:



Grammatical relations of passive form with active transitive and intransitive forms are marked with dots.

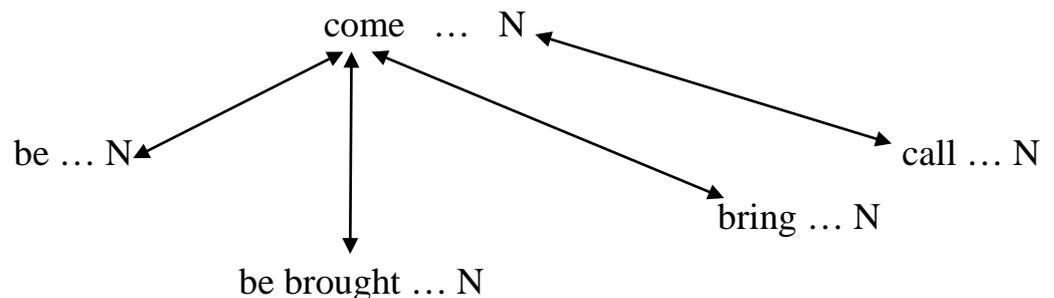
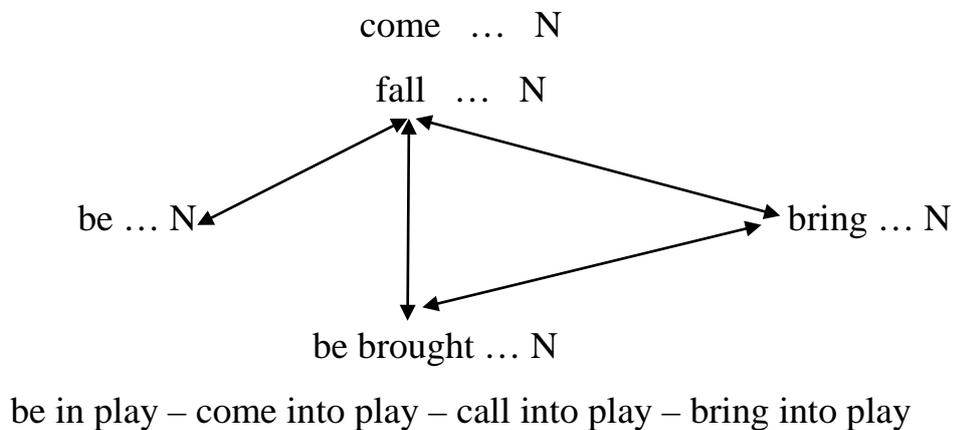
The asymmetry is observed in the multi-component paradigm: two units act in the opposition of the opposite component of the paradigm: 1) semantically identical and 2) distinguishing with their semantic coloring.

For example, the PhU come into line – fall into line, which are the members of the paradigm be in line – come into line – fall into line – bring into line, - are semantically non-identical.

Definitions of PhU come into line и fall into line do not fully correspond:

- 1) conform with the rules, etc. of a movement, party, etc.;
- 2) accept, conform to what others do or propose [A. P. Cowie, 2010]

This paradigm can be illustrated in the following models:



The members of the paradigm bring into play – call into play are semantically identical:

1. Old enmities have once more been brought into play in the struggle for the leadership [A. P. Cowie, 2010].
2. Emotional associations must be firmly established, and the imagination of the child must be called into play [Kenk., 2009].

Expression of grammatical meanings within paradigms is carried out lexically. It is the alteration of the verbs be-get; have-get; be-come-bring. This is the specifics of phraseological verbal paradigm.

In order to study a more complex manifestation of a phraseological verbal paradigm [and it is a interweaving of form formation and phrase formation] and prove that the opposite components in phraseological paradigm are grammatical forms, we need to analyze 1) definitions of the units being opposed, 2) typical collocations of each of the member of the paradigm, and 3) the contexts of phrase usage.

But this description is conducted considering the following parameters:

1) Typical collocations fixed in the dictionary A. P. Cowie – 2010 as an independent part of dictionary entry. This made the foundation for studies.

2) For the initial PhU to come to a dead end the distributive range has the following scheme: S: inquiry, investigation, survey, research, conversation.

3) Symbolic of valence-distributive links covers the denotation Hum [human«человек»], + Anim [animate creature «одушевлённое существо»], - Anim [inanimate object «неодушевлённый предмет»], Abstr. [abstract object «отвлечённый предмет»], Abstr. als Hum [agroup of people «коллектив», «организация, состоящая из людей»], obl [obligatory agent «обязательный актант»], S [noun «существительное»] иP [preposition «предлог»].

Dictionary definitions quite optimally reflect 1) identity of objective-logical meaning of opposite members of the paradigm, and 2) their difference in grammatical meaning:

come (bring a person) down to earth =

return (make him return) to reality;

come (bring) to a head =

reach (cause to reach) the decisive or critical stage,

culminate (cause to culminate).

However, grammatical differences closely relate to objective logical language units. Therefore, as a result of it they cannot be opposed sharply.

Confluence of grammatical and objective-logical meanings reflect such definitions of PhUs as:

come to heel (conform to discipline – Kenk. - 2009), (obey, accept an obedient role, fall into line – A. P. Cowie - 2010)

bring to heel (make him obedient, put him under discipline or control Kenk. - 2009), (subdue, bring under control – A. P. Cowie - 2010).

Dictionary definitions also reflect ambiguity of semantic structures of the PhU we are discussing. See for example, the usage of these PhU [on the example of the expressions come to heel -bring to heel] in such typical contexts as:

- “As I walked I threatened the universe. If it did not come to heel soon, my reprisals would begin and they would be terrible” [XII, p. 114].

- “Well, if they can’t see which way their own chances lie, they’re not getting in the way of mine. They’ll have to come to heel or go” [XII, p. 126].

- “The headaches were pain to her mother, truly but they governed and punished the family too. They brought the family to heel” [XIV, p. 181].

Differences between the members of the paradigm have mainly semantic character: come home to (become painfully clear to) –

bring smth. home (make smth. clear to smb., make him realize it) –

get home to (cause to be understood, hit the target).

The PhU get home to as if leaves out of this scheme of oppositional relations as it can be used in the meaning 'hit the target'. For example: The TV programme got home all right. The next morning the papers were full of it [III, p. 404].

The same way the differences between correlated units within a two-component paradigm can have mainly semantic character:

get out of one’s depth = be in a situation, which one cannot manage, which one cannot understand;

be out of one’s depth – be in company, where the discussion, knowledge of the others, etc. is strange and difficult to understand [III].

Interchange of the verbs 'come-bring' and the formation of such grammatical oppositions as come down to earth – bring somebody down to earth transforms the

structure of PhU in relation to the quantity and character of lexical capacity of oppositions.

Valence-distributive characteristics of PhU [such as the number of agents] also change.

Thus, the increase in the number of agents can be observed in the following opposition:

come to a pretty pass - - - bring something to a pretty pass

S (Abstr./Hum)-phr (v) S (Hum/Abstr als Hum-phr (v) – S (Abstr/Hum)

Full correspondence of semantic sub-categorization of the left agent in PhU come into force with the semantic sub-categorization of the names functioning as direct objects in the PhU bring smth. into force [S (Abstr) – phr (v) --- S (AbstralsHum) - phr (v) --- S (Abstr)] evidences the possibility of substitution of given units in contextual usage:

New regulations will soon come into force for the drivers of heavy vehicles //

New regulations for the drivers of heavy vehicles will soon be brought into force.

Semantic structure of PhU represents a hierarchically organized totality of paradigmatic and syntagmatic semes. Moreover, there is a regular connection between the inner structure of the meaning of PhU and the character of its exterior relations in syntagmatics. The differences and similarities in semantic compatibility reflect the differences and similarity in semantic structure of PhUs.

Let us compare valence-distributive characteristics of the PhU be at grips with – get to grips with – bring to grips with – come to grips in the following sign schemes:

1. S (Hum) - phr (v) - pS (Abstr)

2. S (Hum) - phr (v) - pS (Abstr)

3. S (Hum) - phr (v) - pS (Abstr/Hum)

4. S (Abstr) – phr (v) --- S (Hum) - pS (Abstr)

1. Warrinto were forced into handling errors by keen tackling and really never got to grips with the game until the closing stages [IX, p. 102].

2. So far there is no way to save the reader time to enable him to come to grips with their (poems) content [XI, p. 206].

3. Service in a developing country brought him to grips with the problems of poverty [III, p. 407].

We can make the following conclusions when speculating on the general principles of approaches used to study of phraseological verbal paradigm:

1. Opposition between the members of phraseological paradigm on grammatical meanings is often complicated by semantic discrepancies.

2. presence of semantic differences between the opposite members of phraseological paradigm give evidence of the disorder in PhU identity.

3. Specifics of phraseological verbal paradigm is conditioned with the correlation of form formation and phrase formation.

4. Certain members of the paradigm do not correspond to the general scheme of opposite relationships due to the domination of semantic differences.

Conclusions on Chapter 3

Verbal component of PhUs is used in the following tenses: Present Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect [Passive Voice]. As for the declarative mood, only negative phrasal forms are noted. For example, *Don't pull my leg*.

Complex Dictionary [first of all Glossary] contains other morphological information about the verbal component of PhU:

1) In some verbal PhUs, the verb is used only in Passive Voice:

be thrown on one's beam-end [to have difficulties, «быть в тяжёлом, безвыходном положении» (первоначально о судне: «лежать на боку»)];

be gathered to one's fathers [«отправиться к праотцам», «скончаться»].

2) In many of verbal PhUs the noun is recorded only in plural form naming not single object:

Draw in one's horns [«присмиреть», «пойти на понятный»];

be on pins and needles [«быть как на иголках»];

burn one's fingers[«обжечься на чём-либо»] и др.

Specifics of phraseological verbal paradigm consists of

1) lexical expression of grammatical meanings by means of the alternation of the verbs have-get, be-get, be-come-bring, and

2) in complex interweaving of form forming and phrase forming.

In order to prove that the opposite members of phraseological paradigm are grammatical forms [grammatical modifications one and the same PhU], it is important to establish the presence of differences between them only in grammatical plane.

Besides, the differences that appear as a result of the alternation of the verbal component in such PhUs as *be in smb.'s black books – get into smb.'s black books* [«быть в немилости у кого-л.», «впасть в немилость»] give evidence of the collapse of the identity of PhU. They break up the correlation of PhU in synonymic and antonymic oppositions.

The verbal component within the main classes of PhU have a high degree of dynamism. Variation of the verbal component is based not only on lexeme relations and associations with the denoted in PhU, but also on system oppositions of forma according to grammatical categories.

Verbal PhU finds a quite clear isomorphism of grammatical categories and system correlations with the verb. However, it would be wrong to consider that any grammatical changes can be the category of grammatical variants of PhU.

Thus, changes of grammatical form of the person, number, and tense represent such changes that are realized within the paradigm of the verbal component. Deployment of paradigmatic forms of the verbal component is a necessary condition for functioning of PhU in the process of speech.

Grammatical variations of PhU lead to the formation of a certain totality of units. They are opposed by grammatical categories: restricted-non-restricted, transitivity-intransitivity, casuality.

This way the verbal PhU is included into the system of grammatical forms of the verb. However, due to its structural-semantic features, it is characterized with defectiveness of grammatical forms. For example, such PhUs as be at a dead end – come to a dead end – bring something to a dead end // be up to date – get up to date // have cold feet – get cold feet demonstrate system significant grammatical differences.

General Conclusion

PhUs preserving the links of their certain components with the words of the lexical system are distributed and defined in the dictionary according to the disclosure of their semantic-stylistic, grammatical, and other characteristics of the initial words (components of PhU). This way actualization of objectively existing in language lexical-phraseological relations is emphasized. On the other hand, those elements, quanta in semantic-stylistic and grammatical volume of the words (derivational foundation of PhU) are shown, those quanta acquired their development in other sphere of the language - phraseological.

PhUs of the language are distinguished with the individuality of their main characteristics. It is a figurative imagination, the degree of semantic reconsidering, grammatical marking, constructing characteristics of the model, stylistic nature, functional (text forming) realization, and etc..

Grammatically, PhU differ essentially from the word from the point of view of form changing, lexical-phraseological combinability, syntactical role in the sentence, and etc..

When qualifying PhU grammatically, the followings are taken into consideration:

- 1) semantic-paradigmatic connections and relations between PhUs [phenomena of variation, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, entantiosemy, and etc];
- 2) word forming capacities of PhUs [possibility/impossibility of getting prefixes, suffixes, and etc.] are taken into account;
- 3) morphological characteristics [changeability/constancy of nominal PhU in number, presence /absence of tense/voice forms in verbal PhUs].

Each categorical class of PhUs acquires its particular grammatical characteristics in dictionary:

- nominal PhUs are checked if they have plural and singular forms;

- verbal PhUs are characterized according to their type and tense [partially voice] categories, contextual relations with the words around them [subjective and objective], and etc.

Morphological qualities of PhUs are reasonable to be studied in comparison with paradigmatics and syntagmatics of certain words appropriate to phraseologisms and word combinations. We should take into consideration that here we mainly speak about the morphology of the constituent components of PhU. However, morphological "manner" of those components does not always correspond to their "manner" in free word combinations conditioned with a range of causes, first of all, with lexical-grammatical meaning and the degree of PhU's semantic unity.

Grammatical category of number stands out on morphological level within nominal paradigm.

Depending on the degree of completeness of realizing forms of number we can distinguish

- 1) those realizing both singular and plural number forms when used in speech;
- 2) those used in speech only in singular, and
- 3) those used in speech only in plural form.

Morphological characteristics of PhU in dictionary is conditioned largely with sorting them to corresponding semantic-structural class. This leads to the description of the morphology of verbal PhU starting, first of all, with their tense-type characteristics. Dictionary is restricted in possibilities to demonstrate the whole range of morphological changeability of the phrasal forms recorded in them. Therefore, dictionary can choose that phrasal form which is targeted at concrete idiomatic realization of morphological feature of PhU depending on the reference-academic orientation of the dictionary.

All PhU in the English language are divided into two large classes of their formal features - grammatically changeable and grammatically unchangeable.

By changeability we should understand the capacity of PhU to have a set of morphological forms that do not destroy semantic identity of a given unit.

One of the accented components of PhU or both of the components may undergo morphological changes in PhU - as a single language formation. This depends on the type of syntactic model.

Morphological changeability of one or two components within PhU can be classified only as morphological changeability of the whole language unit, not as morphological change of only one or two words that are components of PhU, because all the words -components of PhU stopped being words in their full sense, they preserved only part of their lexeme characteristics in a new language formation.

Morphological changes of a component or components of PhU differ essentially from morphological changes of a word or words from non-idiomatic expressions.

In non-idiomatic combinations words preserve their ability of express those parts of the objective world which each of them expresses when used independently or in combination with other words.

Any syntactic non-idiomatic model has a very wide usage of capacity. Here, restrictions can be put only with the character of lexical meaning of the words coming in combination.

Syntactic non-idiomatic model has only grammatical meaning, the type of which can be identified with the character of the categorical meaning of the main word in word combination.

In PhU, words have lost their ability to express those parts of the objective world they used to express when used outside the PhU.

Syntactic phraseological model has its unique lexical capacity of usage in each single case, which is fixed idiomatically and does not allow free substitution.

The fixed lexical capacity of a syntactic model, in its turn, is the consequence of the semantic changes of words that happened within PhU, and the transformation of the grammatical meaning into nominative, and individual idiomatic meaning.

The type of the categorical meaning formed within PhU is identified with simultaneous influence of a number of factors:

- 1) which part of the objective world the new language unit expresses - an object, process, quality, feature, and etc.,
- 2) the type of the former grammatical meaning of the syntactic model,
- 3) the character of the categorical meaning of the main word in the former expressions, and
- 4) the type of form formation specific to the words with the given categorical meaning.

Components of changeable PhU [depending on which word's place they occupy in the syntactic model of PhU] lose more or less of their lexical features.

Thus, the component which occupies the place of the main word preserves its categorical meaning, which becomes the categorical meaning of the whole PhU, and preserves the ability to express [with the system of morphemic or other own means] the system of grammatical morphological categories belonging not only to it, but also to the whole PhU as a nominative unit, and which are the distinguishing features of the class of PhU to which this unit belongs.

Such a component of PhU is its main component grammatically. The number and character of its morphological changes is identified not with the features of the homophonic to the component word, but, first of all, with the character of individual, group, and sub-categorical meaning of the PhU, and only in the last turn with the formal peculiarities of the grammatically main component.

The component which occupies the place of the dependent word, is deprived of its categorical meaning and ability to change morphologically. But this is true only about noun-components in some object denoting and most of process denoting PhUs.

The compliant component of object denoting PhUs is deprived not of the ability to change morphologically completely, but of the ability to change the form in the light of the lexical fixation which happened in PhU. The dependent component of changeable PhU will be grammatically subordinate.

Thus, grammatically main component undergoes fewer changes than grammatically subordinates.

The conducted analysis of morphologically marked PhUs allows us to draw out the following summing up conclusions.

Grammatical categories have been researched on lexical material. Idiomatic content has been completely unattended until recently. This not only hinders creation of full and multi-sided system of phraseology of a language, but also cause obstacles for the development of the theory of grammatical categories that demonstrate such qualities which cannot be found when analyzing only lexis.

Morphological [as well as grammatical as a whole] significance of PhU is characterized with such types of subordination among component as : 1) interdependence , when one component presupposes realization of the second [and vice versa], 2) determination, that is one-sided dependence, when the usage of one of the components presupposes the usage of the other [but not vice versa], 3) constellation, when a relatively freer subordination without presupposing one of the component from the usage of the other. This results in the development of the formation of phrases and idiomatic classes of the phrasal forms of one or the other degree of derivational-functional variability. See the following types of morphological interdependence between the component of phrasal forms: 1)PhU tooth and nail ['with all one's might'; «изо всех сил», «всеми силами», «не жалея сил»], where the components have identical paradigmatic model [they are used with zero paradigm]; 2) paremeic PhU birds of a feather flock together [«птицы с одинаковым оперением собираются в одну стаю»; ≈ «своjak свояка видит издалека»; «рыбак рыбака видит издалека»] demonstrates the correlation between the word form in plural [birds] and the word form in singular [a feather]; 3) in the idiomatic expression one's fingers are all thumbs [«неловкий, неуклюжий человек», «растяпа»; «у кого-либо всё из рук валится»] both of the components are in plural, and 4) in the paremein PhU love lives in cottages as well as in courts [«любовь живёт в лачугах так же, как и во дворцах»] the word form in singular 'love' can only correlate with the word forms in plural [cottages

icourts], 5) in the PhU as the day is [was] long [«ИСКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНО», «ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНО»] the word form 'day' is used with the verb in present or past tenses; 6) in the PhU my eye! [or eyes!][«ВОТ ТЕ НА!», «ВОТ ТАК ТАК!», «ВОТ ТАК ШТУКА!»] the interchangeability of substantive component in singular and plural forms is accepted; and etc.

Morphologography can be restricted with a certain English variant. Thus, the PhU Hold your horses![«Не волнуйся!», «Потише!»], containing a verbal word form in imperative Mood is not typical for general English spread, being recorded only in the Basic dictionary of American English variant:

“horse... hold one's horses, Informal. to be patient: Hold your horses, we're almost there” [Random-2008, p. 207].

Part of morphological data about PhUs is left out of the focus of glossaries. For example, it is the information about the Passive voice in verbal components of such PhUs as: be thrown on one's beam-ends [«БЫТЬ В ТЯЖЁЛОМ (БЕЗВЫХОДНОМ) ПОЛОЖЕНИИ»], be gathered to one's fathers [«ОТПРАВИТЬСЯ К ПРАОТЦАМ», «СКОНЧАТЬСЯ»].

Glossaries record verbal PhU only in the Active voice without any remark concerning the possibility of realizing the phrasal form in Passive voice: Rubicon...cross the Rubicon → cross [Random-2008, с. 1026]; cross...cross the Rubicon [Random-2008, с. 278] и ice...break the ice [Random-2008, с. 587].

Thus, within the PhU, there are paradigmatic forms that belong to various parts of speech. In combination with the peculiarities of the semantics and connotative significance this is reflected on the restriction of pure structural language links of PhUs and the variability of the interior construction of the phrasal form, its predisposition to transformation [compared to a single word or the prototypical free syntactic complex], and to the actualization of the grammatical peculiarities present in the phrasal form. This makes obvious the fact that "if phraseology is approached as a single system in the language, its characteristics is largely made of the word characteristics of the components of PhU". It is doubtless, that a complete loss of the initial meanings of the components forming it is

demonstrative for a range of PhUs, and many of them are recorded in "constant" phrasal form for a number of PhUs. However, totally, the predisposition of the componential content of PhU to changeability is quite strong, which evidences in the favour of the preservation of word characteristics of the components of PhU. It can be considered to be one of the categorical characteristics of phraseology. But But, possible restrictions in the "freedom" in changeability of the components of PhU will make up the opposite categorical quality of phraseology, manifested in [specific usage of words] within a context of PhUs. The development of the contradiction in the line "changeability": "idiomaticity" in the componential content of PhU is largely dependent on the activeness of derivational processes in phraseology, as well as the character of the functional usage of PhU » [A.M.Bushuy, 1981, p. 195-196].

As for the morphological changes of the components of PhU, here, both usual, and occasional phrasal forms are observed. This becomes possible due to the presence of the phraseological identity in PhU, whose idiomaticity allows to preserve ,to some extent, relevant [constituent] phraseological characteristics and the unity of the basic denotative meaning, which is relevantly interpreted in glossaries. While grammatical information is found by presenting the illustration of the typical usage of that PhU in context: “crocodile tears the insincere expression of sorrow: *She shed crocodile tears (i.e. pretended to be sorry) when she dismissed him from his job*” [Random-2008, p. 277].

Therefore, dictionary codified PhU will have its usual character of morphological form. See for example, the PhU change one’s mind [«передумать», «изменить свои намерения»]: change one’s / sb’s mind [Random-2008, с. 740, 184]. Прочие же морфологические изменения, возможные в контексте употребления, относятся к окказиональным случаям: “I began to cherish hopes I had no right to conceive: that the match was broken off; that rumour had been mistaken; that one or both parties had changed their minds” [Ch. Brontë. JaneEyre, ch. XXII]. We shall be married in two years, and we’ve known one another much too long to change our minds [W. S. Maugham. TheMagician, ch.II].

Thereby, a regular introduction of PhU into speech shows in glossaries the frequent acceptable formal changes within grammatical parameters. All of this witnesses quite convincingly of the fact that grammatical categories are relevant distinguishing qualities of phraseology just as the lexical meaning. Therefore, grammaticography of phraseology seems to be a perspective direction for further researches in general and applied linguistics.

Studying morphological peculiarities of the components of PhU in the Modern English language allows to draw some conclusions on morphological paradigmatics too.

1. As opposed to the changeable words, PhU are not characterized with a paradigm.

2. Absence of the paradigm of PhUs- is the result of their separate state fullness.

3. The absence of the paradigm of PhUs serves as one of the evidences of the fact that they are not one of the variety of lexical units. PhUs and words are positioned on different layers of the language.

4. Components of PhU compared to those changeable words studied outside the phraseological unit, are characterized with one of the following paradigmatic characteristics:

a) a zero paradigm, i.e. usage in one strictly fixed word form;

b) incomplete paradigm, i.e. usage in two or more word forms.

5. Paradigmatic characteristics preserve their meaning in all types of PhU, including the set expressions with the wholesome, or fully reconsidered meaning.

6. A characteristic feature of PhUs in the Modern English is the presence of the fewer word forms in them, than the number of word forms of their components used as separate changeable words.

7. Interrelations between paradigmatic characteristics of the components of PhUs are systematic.

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