# LEXICAL AND PHRASEOLOGICAL REPRODUCIBILITY OF SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS

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## ABSTRACT

*The main idea of this article is to describe lexical and phraseological reproducibility of syntactic constructions. The article issued to show idiomatic phraseological unit in order speakers creativity. The author tried to explain phrases with the semantic or metasemiotic level of linguistic analysis.*

**KEY WORDS:** *syntactic model, idiomatism, sociolinguistic, dialect, small syntax, metasemiotic, morphosyntactic.*

## DISCUSSION

Representatives of formal linguistics believe that the construction of statements is carried out simply by using abstract syntactic models or constructions typical of a given language in speech. Moreover, it is believed that the speaker is free to choose lexical means for "filling" one or another productive (unlimitedly repeated, reproduced in speech) structure. According to this point of view, absolutely free groups of words are those linguistic units that, in contrast to idiomatic phraseological units, combine lexemes "chosen completely arbitrarily" by the speaker. Thus, stable global complexes of the type "to give up" in the meaning of abandoning something or as a matter of fact in the meaning are in fact characterized by idiomatism, phraseological connectedness in the sense of the impossibility of replacing the tokens that compose them, while strictly private in "That would never do - my information is strictly private, of course " or humanly possible in" I'd try to stay out of this thing as much as is humanly possible "for example, are introduced from these positions by unlimited formations obtained as a result of the speaker's "free" creativity.

In this regard, it must again be emphasized that linguistics, the science of natural human languages, must proceed from reality, the reality of diverse speech uses. When analyzing specific material, it turns out that all statements feel to a greater or lesser degree the influence of factors that limit the compatibility of words in speech, of which the factor of sociolinguistic conditioning is the most powerful and comprehensive . The fact is that

linguistic structures do not exist on their own, abstractly, but in a specific socio-historical context. The speaker in each individual case is not free from the specific conditions of the place and time of communication, and he himself is a representative of a particular social group with its culture, traditions and customs . Therefore, the idea of an absolutely free combination of words, understood as a mechanical combination of lexical units arbitrarily filling a productive syntactic construction, becomes virtually unacceptable.

Thus, on the one hand, on the basis of the fact that this syntactic structure (structure) belongs to the layer of productive formations, we can freely implement it in speech.

On the other hand, the impossibility of automatic substitution of words instead of characters ("Word in -ly" + Adj) is quite clear, since we are not dealing with a frozen system of categories, but with the natural human language in all the variety of its forms, functions, options, spheres use.

For example, a badly white face in the meaning of a very white face and horribly grateful in the value of extremely grateful would hardly be possible phrases from the point of view of the correct English language, since horribly is able to determine in terms of amplification only negative quality or unpleasant condition of the face, a badly in the function of the amplifier characterized by only limited occurrence due to the characteristics of the lexical content expressed by him.

From the foregoing it follows that grammatical productivity, providing free and regular reproducibility in speech of a particular syntactic

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construction, cannot be considered in isolation from the lexical and phraseological productivity.

From the definition of a phrase, it appears to be a contradictory character: a combination of two or more significant words that serves to express a single, but dissected concept or representation.

However, this definition reflects the dialects of the complex process of education and the use of phrases in speech, i.e. The "duality" that distinguishes this basic unit of "small syntax."

The fact is that most phrases (excluding only absolutely "free" units, the existence of which are mostly thought possible only in theory, as well as stable clichés equivalent to phraseological complexes) are both reproducible and recreated.

Although the syntactic models that "generate" specific statements are quite productive and how structures are unlimitedly reproduced in speech, this regularity cannot be automatically transferred to the sphere of actual speech use, i.e. to the area where we are dealing with the real facts of speech.

As noted above, specific statements cannot be studied by abstract methods that do not provide for an analysis of the characteristics of their use by various people in various circumstances.

A study of real textual material shows that each phrase is differently perceived at different time periods. This is confirmed, in particular, by the existence of a certain number of the most common combinations characteristic of a given stage of development of a society and regularly reproduced by its members.

So, it is impossible to say about most phrases that we really were their authors and that no one ever used them before us.

Such units, as a rule, are determined sociolinguistically, which creates the prerequisites for the formation of a close semantic connection between elements of the phrase, which gradually turns into a single complex that expresses global content.

For example: I'm awfully sorry about that; I'm awfully glad to hear you're better; ... it's terribly important; He was horribly afraid, etc.

At the same time, a completely justifiable desire to form an occasional combination of words may arise, which is especially typical of verbal and artistic creation. In these cases, the speaker (more often, the writer, the writer) only starts from the literal, real meanings of the words, which are subsequently rethought in accordance with the needs of the context of the situation.

For example, immoderately verbose and overpoweringly dull in "On the rumor of its conception this work was eagerly bid for among publishers, but as it proved after his death to be immoderately verbose and overpoweringly dull, it never obtained even a private printing" are free phrases, the complex content of which can be understood only at the metasemiotic level. Here, the desire for a figurative expression of thought makes the speaker seek new, original linguistic means. Using a productive morphosyntactic model, he independently produces the word -1 -1 from the base of the adjective, the meaning of which (including emotional shades) corresponds to his intention.

Such usage is innovation at the metasemiotic level.

We examined in the most general form polar cases that do not raise doubts as to the association of the studied phrases with the semantic or metasemiotic level of linguistic analysis.

However, the greatest difficulty is represented by units occupying an intermediate position between these extreme capabilities.

The dialectics of phraseologically related, non-free meanings that are realized in specific contexts can be traced only with a clear distinction between the figurative individual use of a particular word (or phrase) and its socially conscious (settled) use. At the same time, occasional phrases with favorable changes in the situation of communication in general and the extra-linguistic context, in particular, can acquire stability.

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