

**MULTIASPECT ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN COMPONENT
OF VERBAL PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS
IN RUSSIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGES**

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Abstract: In this paper we present the lexical-semantic characteristics of multicomponent verbal phraseological combinations with the structure of a complex word combination; their lexical variety, the correlation of verbal lexemes with certain lexical and semantic groups, and their phraseological activity are investigated. The factors that ensure the productivity of the verb in the formation of the studied Russian and German phraseological combinations are determined.

Multicomponent verbal phraseological combinations (**MCVPC**) of Russian and German languages are considered with the support of the most productive type of them, in which the verbal PC (phraseological combinations) are combined with the structure of a complex word combination (“put the sticks in the wheel”, “look death in the eyes”, “keep oneself in check (hold back)”, “blast away, rend one's hair”, in German – j-m *eine Pflaume an den Kopf werfen, die Katze aus dem Sack lassen, sich (D) den Kopf zerbrechen, die Karten gut mischen*).

The material for the study of Russian MCVPC with the structure of a complex phrase is extracted from the 17-volume dictionary of the modern Russian literary language [2] and is limited to it. The source for the separation of German MCVPC was the German-Russian phraseological dictionary [3] and the German-Russian dictionary [4].

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In this paper we present only the lexical-semantic characteristics of MCVPC with the structure of a complex word combination: their lexical variety is investigated, the correlation of verbal lexemes with certain lexical and semantic groups (LSG), as well as their phraseological activity, which means the ability of a word to form a greater or lesser amount of phraseological combinations (PC).

The definition of the LSG of the verb was based on its direct lexical meaning.

The analysis of phraseological activity (PA) of the verbal component in comparison with the basic parameters of word activity: frequency and lexical-semantic activity – was carried out on the basis of quantitative data of frequency and explanatory dictionaries of both languages.

The lexical-semantic analysis revealed productive LSG verbs participating in the formation of MCVPC.

In the Russian system of MCVPC (381 PC) 8 LSG verbs with 7 subgroups were found.

1. Lexical and semantic group of the verbs of possession and change of property belonging (137 PC) it includes subgroups with the meaning: a) “to take”, “to catch” (88 PC), b) “to give”, “to remove”, “to lose”, “to give” (27 PC), c) “to have”, “to keep”, “to hide”, “to save” (22 PC).

2. Lexical and semantic group of movement verbs (122 PC), consisting of 4 subgroups: a) changing the position in space without changing the place – “to put”, “to hang” (56 PC); b) moving the object independently – “to throw” (40 PC); c) the joint movement of the subject and the object – “to carry”, “to lead” (18 PC), d) the independent movement of the subject – “to go”, “to walk”, “to come” (8 PC).

3. Lexical and semantic group of verbs that impact on the surface of the object – “to beat”, “to chop” (61 PC).

4. Lexical and semantic group of creation / destruction verbs – “to do”, “to spoil” (16 PC).

5. Lexical and semantic group of intellectual activity verbs – “to know”, “to think” (15 PC).

6. Lexical and semantic group of perception verbs – “to see”, “to look” (14 PC).

7. Lexical and semantic group of speaking verbs – “to say”, “to call” (11 PC).

8. Lexical and semantic group of feeling verbs (of the type to feel) (5 PC).

The largest number of PC was recorded in the LSG of possession and change ownership verbs of (137 PC), where the most frequent is a subgroup of such type – *nehmen* (88 PC). The transportation verbs form approximately the same number of PC (182 PC), in which the most number of PC has a subgroup of changing the position in space without changing the place verbs (74 PC). The group of creation / destruction verbs is in the third place (61 PC). LSG of impact on the object surface verbs has almost equal number of PC (58 PC). These four groups are the most productive in the composition of MCVPC (444 PC of 566 PC).

The analysis of phraseological activity of the verbal component was conducted in comparison with the basic parameters of word activity: frequency

and lexical-semantic activity (**LSA**). Based on the data of the Russian-language frequency dictionary, L. N. Zazorina [5] in Russian part and data of the W. D. Ortmann frequency dictionary [6] in German part of the work, the conditional frequency grading is introduced: very high, high, medium, low, very low frequency, – based on the ratio of the most frequency and very low-frequency verb in the sample. If the verb is not included in the dictionary, then its frequency is taken as 0.

The study of lexical and semantic activity was carried out according to the 17-volume dictionary of the modern Russian literary language [2] and the 6-volume dictionary of the German language Brockhaus Wahrig [7], taking into account how many lexical-semantic variants (LSV) each of the verbs we study has.

The relative PA of the studied verbs is determined by the number of PC formed by the verb based on the dictionaries that were the sources of the research. The established PA seems to be relative: the collected material is limited to the framework of dictionaries.

Comparison of the two main parameters, from which verb in speech activity (frequency of use) and a tongue (lexical-semantic activity) is developed, helps to determine whether these verbs' settings influence its phraseological activity.

It was determined that the factors of frequency and lexical-semantic activity of verbs do not always ensure the productivity of verbs in the MCVPC formation. For example, intransitive verbs with very high and high PA – *kommen* 8 PC (frequency verb – 5290, LSA – 24 LSV), *stehen* – 8 PC (frequency 3506, LSA – 18 LSV), *liegen* – 5 PC (frequency 1952 LSA – 9 LSV) very high levels of frequency and LSA contribute very high and high PA of these verbs (e.g., 8 PC with verb *kommen* – *gut durch den Winter kommen, wieder auf die Beine kommen, vom Hundertstein ins (auf) Tausende kommen, vom Hölzchen aufs Stöckchen kommen, wieder auf die Strümpfe kommen, mit sich (selbst) ins reine kommen, wieder in die Reihe kommen, aus dem Regen in die Traufe kommen*).

At the same time, intransitive verb to go differs by very high degree of frequency indices (1818) and LSA (27 LSV) but has a very low rate of PA in MCVPC. Similarly intransitive verbs “to leave”, “to get out”, “to walk”, *leben* have low and very low levels of PA, although the parameters of the frequency and the LSA are high and very high.

The analysis showed that the presence of object compatibility of the verb is an essential, but not decisive factor in the MCVPC formation. For example, the verb “to say” – the most high-frequency significant verb of the Russian language (2909) – fixed by a frequency dictionary. It has a high LSA (9 LSV), but the scheme “to say – what to whom” is unproductive for MCVPC. The German verb *sagen*, as its Russian equivalent, in spite of the superfrequency, also does not show much activity in the MCVPC formation. High frequency and high degree of LSA do not allow high PA verbs “to write”, “to look”, “to show” – *treffen, treiben, nennen, kennen, wissen, denken*.

The results comparison of the LSG verbs description that form the MCVPC of Russian and German languages allows us to see the specific weight of the national and general linguistic part in the studied type of linguistic units.

The main condition for the formation of such MCVPC, as the study has shown, is the verb sememe specifying the direction of action for at least two obligatory actants. Verbs in MCVPC are mostly object verbs. Their feature is that they are not autosemantic and need a distributor – designation of a direct object.

The function of the second concretizer with the direct-to-verb verbs is more often performed by the prepositional-case form of the noun – the marker of the spatial orientation of the action (“put the teeth on the shelf”, j-m *ein Schloß vor den Mund hängen*). The second concretizer can designate the means, less often the instrument of action (rowing money with shovel, to strew a path with roses), the addressee of the action (“to give free rein to the hands”; *seine Seele dem Teufel verschreiben*), it can be an adverb – characterizing the way, the mode of action (“to eat bread for free”; *sein Leben teuer verkaufen*).

In MCVPC, formed by direct transitive verbs with a two-object and object-spatial orientation, both dependent components serve to implement its mandatory compatibility. In MCVPC, the lexemes-concretizers are mandatory, since only with their presence the verb is able to actualize its meaning. Transitive verbs do not always realize a connection with a direct object inside the PC, but render it in an external valency, where the position of the direct object is filled lexically in different ways (“to put something in the pocket”, *sich (D) etw. in den Kopf setzen*); the place of the first concretizer for intransitive verbs is occupied by any of the other actants (“hit the sky”, *mit dem Kamm durch die Haare fahren, fest auf den Beinen stehen*).

The German language revealed a greater number of MCVPC (566 PC) than in Russian (381 PC). The verbal composition MCVPC of the German and Russian languages is characterized by the relative similarity of the designated LSG of verbs: in the Russian language, 8 LSG of verbs with 7 subgroups, in German 9 of LSG verbs with 7 subgroups. LSG of verbs differ in the relative proportionality of productive and less productive LSG of verbs involved in the formation of both languages MCVPC.

The main LSG of the verbs forming the MCVPC in both Russian and German are the LSG of possession and change of property belonging verbs with subgroups of the type “to take”, “to have” in the Russian language and with subgroups such as *nehmen, haben, geben* in German; LSG of moving with subgroups verbs with subgroups: a) changing the position in space without changing the place; b) the non-independent displacement of the object; c) the joint movement of the subject and the object, d) the independent movement of the subject. The next major groups in German are the LSG of the creation / destruction verbs, and then the LSG of the verbs affecting the surface of the object; in Russian the third main group is the LSG of the verbs of the impact on the surface of the object.

The rich semantic content of the verbs of these LSG is due to their belonging to the ancient language strata. In their semantics, these verbs necessarily have two valencies, some of the direct object and the some of the spatial object or the recipient's semes, the means, the mode of action.

The quantitative composition of the verbs participating in the formation of MCVPC with subgroups, in German, despite the greater number of PC than in the Russian language, turns out to be less. In German, 151 verbs participate in the formation of 566 PC, and in the Russian language there are 228 verbs.

German verbs have a smaller variety of vocabulary.

In the lexical composition of Russian verbs, the variety is introduced by derivative prefixes. Comparative data show that in German only 46 out of 151 verbs are prefixing derivatives (*halten – behalten, sparen – absparen*), in Russian 127 out of 228 verbs – prefixing derivatives. In addition to the Russian prefixing derivatives of verbs, the lexical composition diversifies the presence of species pairs that are lexically differently expressed (“to take” – “to grab”, “to catch” – “to pick up”, “to put” – “to lay”), less often the presence of synonymous verbs (“to throw” – “to drop”).

In German, the diversity of the lexical composition is determined by the existence of synonyms and stylistic verbs variants (*nehmen – kriegen, fassen – greifen, essen – fressen, sehen – schauen, gucken*). With limited word-formation capabilities, German verbs have a wider semantic range and, therefore, greater compatibility.

The ratio of the number of verbs with high and medium PA to the number of verbs with low and very low PA gives the following indicators in both languages: in Russian 147 to 234, in German 425 to 141.

For all phrase-active verbs of both languages, the main attribute is the presence of two valencies. These verbs are characterized by object compatibility, which is, transitivity. The exception in German is 3 phrase-active, neutral, but intransitive verbs – *kommen, stehen, liegen*.

Factors of frequency, lexical-semantic activity, valentive attributes of the verb in both Russian and German languages contribute but do not always ensure the productivity of verbs in the MCVPC formation.

Consequently, only the entire set of factors listed-frequency, LSA, the presence of object compatibility and the verb’s implementation to LSG, which signify the fundamental principles of human existence and activity, ensures the productivity of the verb in the formation of the MCVPC.

The most phraseological active verbs that form MCVPC usually refer to the basic vocabulary fund; they are primary, neutral, most common. Phraseological active verbs are designations of those main spheres of activity that are central for any person, to which the national division did not exert a significant influence.

Thus, the study of MCVPC from the material of two (non-relative) different languages (Russian and German) made it possible to reveal the universal nature of their structure and semantics in the availability of national variants. The compared MCVPC of the Russian and German languages have more similarities than differences not only in their syntactic organization, but also in the types of semantic models.

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Многоаспектный анализ основного компонента глагольных фразеосочетаний в русском и немецком языках

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Ключевые слова: многокомпонентные глагольные фразеосочетания, лексико-семантические группы, фразеоактивность, лексико-семантические варианты, лексико-семантическая активность, частотность глагола.

Аннотация: Представлена лексико-семантическая характеристика глагольных фразеологических сочетаний со структурой сложного словосочетания: выявлена их лексическая наполняемость, соотношенность глагольных лексем с определенными лексико-семантическими группами, а также их фразеологическая активность. Определены факторы, обеспечивающие продуктивность глагола в формировании изученных русских и немецких фразеологических сочетаний.

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