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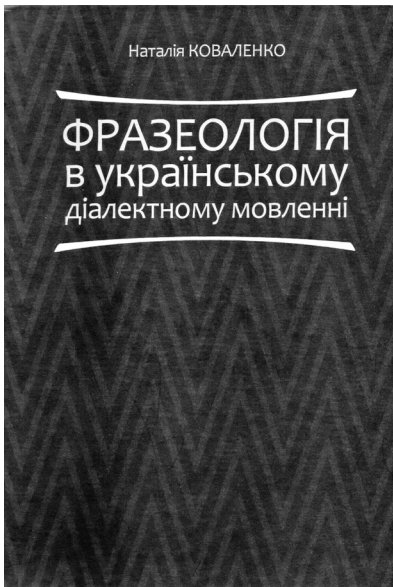
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**[Review of]: Nataliia Kovalenko. Phraseology in Ukrainian dialectal language: monograph. Kamianets-Podilskyi: Printing House «Ruta», 2021. 404 p.**



In recent decades, researchers in Ukrainian linguistics have been actively interested in the phraseology of regional dialects. Phraseology endows speech with aptness, imagery, expressive and emotional coloring, and the phraseological units themselves reflect the worldview of dialect speakers, their mentality and culture. Since dialectal phraseology has not yet been comprehensively researched with attention to the composition and regional variation of phraseological units (PUs), the text-centric method of research, and the role of phraseology in the formation and reproduction of the linguistic picture of the world of Ukrainians, the relevance of the topic of Nataliia Kovalenko's monographic research is indisputable. She aptly notes that «the loss of even a small number of units causes gaps in the description of the national phraseological system, territorial parameterization, and the semantic power of phra-

seological units» (P. 9). Having chosen the phraseology of modern Ukrainian dialect speech (24 regional dialects) as the object of linguistic research, the author sets the goals of researching the composition, semantics, areal variation, peculiarities of the functioning of phraseological units of Ukrainian dialects, and the reproduction of the linguistic picture of the world of Ukrainians by means of traditional folk phraseology. To achieve the set goals, Nataliia Kovalenko systematically and comprehensively processed large collections of dialect texts, folklore-ethnographic materials, lexicographic works on the lexicon and phraseology of speech, proposing a method of auto-commenting on records and analysis of phraseological units of regional dialects, which will enable a faster and more complete enrichment of the empirical base of the Ukrainian language.

The reviewed work comprises the following constituent parts: «List of conventional abbreviations», «Preface», four chapters, «Conclusions», «References» (372 items), «Conventional abbreviations of sources», «List of published works of the author of the monograph» (105 items), and «Summary».

The first chapter «*Phraseemics of Ukrainian Regional Dialects: the Status Quo and Problems of Research*» examines various linguistic works dedicated to the study of phraseology of dialect speech and literary language, and analyzes methods, techniques and directions of modern research. It is noted that «the phraseological system of a separate regional dialect is the result of the interaction of various non-linguistic factors, as well as the interaction with the literary language, related or distant regional dialects, or other languages and their dialects» (P. 14). There is an obvious need to create modern methods of recording and researching the phraseology of regional dialects to facilitate a detailed analysis of the current state of dialect speech, clarification of regional classifications, clarification of the nature of inter-dialect contacts, and demarcation of universal, inter-dialectal features from narrow, local features.

Nataliia Kovalenko convincingly proves that «self-commenting as a method of recording PUs and a method of researching regional dialects is important in researching not only the phenomenon of the birth of PUs but also their multifaceted functioning» (P. 54). When using the auto-commenting method, the respondent comments on the meaning of the components of the PU with obscured semantics. Such information is extremely revealing because it concerns the formal structure, meaning, as well as degree of brightness of the connotative component of the PU. The method proposed by the author for recording and analyzing the phraseology of regional dialects makes it possible to enrich the empirical base of the Ukrainian phraseology, to describe the components of PUs from different areas, establishing their main and peripheral features and areal correlations. Additionally, self-commenting on regional dialects by their speakers is a valuable source of dialect research, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the individual structural elements of regional dialects and the linguistic (dialectal) picture of the world in general.

The second chapter «*Informative Sufficiency of the Empirical Base of the Phraseology of Ukrainian Dialects*» examines the fixation of PUs in dictionaries of Ukrainian dialects, modern phraseological dictionaries of dialects of the Ukrainian language and describes in detail the methods of fixation of phraseology of dialects in linguistic atlases. The author argues that for the study of the dialect continuum, it is relevant to trace the dynamics of the composition, structure and semantics of the PUs, to determine the causes of changes, and the role of extralinguistic and linguistic factors.

The author emphasizes the value of the linguistic sources from the end of the 19th century that make it possible to determine the territory where phraseological units were used. Ethnographic and lexicographic works are believed to be a kind of linguistic monument that reflects living speech processes because they preserve the characteristic features of the dialect language of the corresponding historical time. This makes it possible to analyze the dynamics of speech, identify the main and peripheral features, and outline the development of the language system in general. The analysis proves that the phraseological system of Ukrainian dialect speech is characterized by variations of lexical components and preservation of regional nominations, as well as regional phonetic and grammatical features. For dialectologists, it is important to present all variants of the structure of the PUs.

The author of the monograph understands that for modern researchers of dialect speech, the techniques of collecting and recording utterances used by scholars of different times, their techniques for solving problems of descriptive and comparative dialectology are especially valuable.

The researcher made separate remarks about phraseology in linguistic (regional) atlases. It is important to fix dialect speech samples in compliance with proven transcription rules while focusing on self-commenting.

Emphasizing the informativeness of the texts of connected speech for researching the phraseology of regional dialects, the linguist notes that «Semantics and pragmatics of speech are motivated not only by the different mentality of ethnic groups, but also by customs, sociolinguistic factors, the psychology of perception of reality, and the moral imperative, which is accordingly fixed in the conceptual picture of the world» (P. 127).

In the texts, Nataliia Kovalenko found PUs that specify the semantic nuances of the words, and especially abstract meanings; economically and accurately convey information through the prism of emotions; concentrate on the main idea, but need explanations of semantics; can form a gradation scale of manifestation of signs due to the use of several phrasemes in one phrase; are used with the awareness of their origin, which is based on extensive experience and knowledge of the ethnic group. Variant means of expressing a specific message in oral communication confirm the linguistic fluency of dialect speakers.

The third chapter «*The Heuristic Potential of Phraseological Units for Linguistic Research*» reveals the informative possibilities of the phraseology of oral dialect speech as a material for diachronic analysis at different linguistic levels. The author emphasizes the special value of PUs in the preservation of numerous accentual, phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of oral dialect speech over time, therefore the possibility of using such information by researchers of Ukrainian dialects, the history of the language and the literary standard in its interaction with dialect speech. In addition, there are new opportunities for a deeper solution to the problem of preservation of speech phenomena that disappear or, on the contrary, are «maintained» thanks to PUs.

The material analyzed by the researcher made it possible to identify the following variants of the use of phraseological units in coherent speech: 1) word – phraseme; 2) phraseme – word; 3) two or more phrasemes. Phraseologisms found in the texts clarify the semantic nuances of the words, and especially lexemes with an abstract meaning; economically and accurately convey information through the prism of emotions; concentrate on the main idea, but need explanations of semantics; can form a gradation scale of manifestation of signs due to the use of several phrasemes in the same context (P. 220).

The linguist's position that the respondent's expressiveness is related to various types of evaluations and emotions is quite valid, which requires appropriate vocabulary and phraseology that can express the intensity of the required characteristic.

Nataliia Kovalenko's valid conclusions are that for a researcher, it is important to understand the model of verbalization of extra-linguistic reality, a selection of an expressive language sign with a symbolic function from wide experience and a variety of sensations of the speaker.

The fourth chapter «*Traditional Culture in the Mirror of the Phraseology of Regional Dialects*» argues that the phraseology of the Ukrainian language preserves multi-faceted and multi-level information about Ukrainians, their culture, customs and traditions,

ideals, understanding of the laws of existence and the place of a human being in the world. The creation of phraseological units is based on observations of external nature, the animal world, and most of all, on observations of everyday life and the behavior of people. Traditional for the Slavs is a figurative and metaphorical reflection in language and culture of the connection between human life and the understanding of oneself in this world, and hence the understanding of the laws of the construction of the environment and the universe. The most important components of culture include the traditions of the ethnic group, related to the human economic system in a broad sense (which determines the way of life) and relationships between people. At all times, the greatest value of a person was their native home, therefore, importance was attached to the space of the home and its elements, and therefore, the keywords of many PUs are the names of the house and its details (door, window, chimney, stove, gate, etc.). The names of household items are an inexhaustible source of cultural and national outlook, especially in folk phraseology (P. 334). We completely agree with the author when she notes that «the study of the phraseology of dialect speech, which reflects the subtlest features of mentality, enables the study of speech not only at all language levels (from phonetic to syntactic), but also reveals the knowledge of speech and thought processes of a person, their spiritual essence and perception of the surrounding world. Only by involving the phraseology in the analysis can one observe the specifics of the functioning of individual nominations, the frequency of their use, variability and synonymy» (P. 262).

The general conclusions in the monograph summarize the conducted thorough research of dialect phraseology in folk speech. Nataliia Kovalenko proved that from the end of the 19th century and to this day, the search for ways and methods of recording the PUs of folk speech, their systematization and interpretation led to the compilation of lexicographic works of different directions and purposes, the materials of which contribute to the renewal and deepening of scientific knowledge of the laws of language formation. There is no doubt that the value of such materials for diachronic and synchronic dialectology increases significantly over time. Theoretical studies, dictionaries, and atlases have enabled a comparative analysis of dialect phraseology as a step toward clarifying the originality, etymology, and genesis of linguistic phenomena.

As the scholar rightly pointed out, possible further research might involve «the continuation of the spatial-semantic analysis of phraseological units and their components with the involvement of new evidence of dialectology, materials of folklore and ethnographic texts, a wider range of works on areology, ethnolinguistics, and cognitology. Compilation of regional phraseological dictionaries based on the texts of dialect speech, where the nature of phraseological units, their variations, the ability to convey the most subtle feelings and emotional states of speakers, and evidence of the linguistic skills of native speakers, is still relevant. The obtained results will become an important component of linguogeography, lexicography, and will lead to the creation of a synthetic general phraseological dictionary of Ukrainian dialectal speech» (P. 342). Therefore, Nataliia Kovalenko's monograph *Phraseology in Ukrainian Dialectal Speech* certainly deserves the highest evaluation and will be useful to linguists, teachers and students of philological faculties of universities, lexicographers, as well as everyone interested in the phraseology of the Ukrainian language.