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VARIABILITY OF THE ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT *GET* IN THE BASIC STRUCTURAL PATTERNS

Abstract
The article considers the issue of variability of phraseological units (PU) component structure including the functionally leading component *get* and representing, according to A. V. Kunin's classification, two most widespread three-component structural patterns, i.e. (1) V + (d) + N + Prep + θ and (2) V + (d) + Adj + N. Despite its crucial role, this segment has not been the focus of a complex study creating a lacuna in English phraseology, therefore there is a need for structural analysis of its patterns. A number of both poliparadigmal and specific research methods, including the method of the componential and quantitative analysis and dictionary definitions, were applied in this study. As a result, both simple and complex phraseological variants in each of the two structural patterns were found. Phraseologisms of the first pattern were subjected to variability in 91% of occurrences, phraseologisms of the second pattern were subjected to variability in 81% of occurrences. Phraseologhisms of each pattern were characterized by both simple and complex variability. The verbal variants prevailed within the simple variability in each pattern: 87% and 87.6% respectively. Simple variants of the second pattern were characterized by larger diversity and besides verbal variants included substantive and morphological ones. Complex variability was represented by verbal-quantitative, verbal-adjectival and verbal-substantive-prepositive variants. In general, the results of this study prove the hypothesis about preserving the identity of the phraseological unit despite its variability.

Key words: phraseology, simple PU variability, complex PU variability, constant dependence of components, constant-variant dependence of components, constant-variant-changeable dependence of components.