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ZOOMORPHIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The study of phraseology through the interrelation of its semantics and pragmatics makes it possible to implement a comprehensive approach to the study and analysis of phraseological models. Phraseology reflects, first of all, national characteristics, categories of good and evil, ideas of native speakers, the history of the people, life and worldview. Zoomorphic vocabulary plays a significant role in reflecting the national and cultural characteristics of society. Zoonyms as separate lexical units and as components of established expressions are common in all languages of the world. Zoolectics reflects the characteristic features of the understanding of extra-linguistic reality that are reflected in language. The study is devoted to the analysis of phraseological units with components of animal names. The relevance of this article lies in the fact that phraseological units containing the names of animals constitute a large part of the vocabulary, are often used, attract the attention of researchers, but remain insufficiently studied. The purpose of the research is to analyze the ethnocultural features of phraseological units with zoomorphic components and the linguistic means of their expression in modern English. These features reflect cultural and national stereotypes and, when used in language, reproduce the mentality characteristic of the linguistic and cultural community.

The object of the study is phraseological units with the "name of the animal" component. The subject of the study is the semantics of phraseological units with a component denoting animals, and methods of their translation into Ukrainian from English. The originality of the research consists in establishing positive and negative contexts through the use of selected phraseological units with a component of zoomorphic vocabulary.

English phraseology is extremely diverse and has a centuries-old history. Phraseology is considered a treasury of language, because it is in phraseology that the history of the people, culture and everyday life are

reflected. Phraseologisms have a folk character. In addition to national phraseology, there are many international phraseological units in the English language. Archaic elements are preserved in some phraseology. At the current stage of research, when characterizing zoomorphic phraseology, it is necessary to note the importance of such features as emotionality, imagery, and evaluability. For example: the black dog is on one's back – to lining'. Phraseological units with an animal component, like all evaluative vocabulary, contribute to the expression of feelings, reactions, emotional life of a person as a whole, form and mark a valuable picture of the world, in particular, the evaluation of objects from the ethical and aesthetic norms of this language group (good – bad, black – white). They characterize the semantic variant, which includes the basis of the nomination, to which the value of the characteristic is added, which complicates the structure of the variant and introduces a qualitative change. The linguistic specificity of this meaning is revealed in the fact that the content of the characteristic is determined not only by the qualities of a real object outside the language object (in the case of a zoonym – an animal), but by the qualities attributed to it. the object of the collective linguistic consciousness.

Linguistic imagery arises at the intersection of two systems: aesthetic, supralinguistic (fiction) and linguistic (language design). The semantics of linguistic imagery includes two types of reflection, namely the reflection of reality in words and the reflection of reality by artistic means. Comparisons can be divided into logical (non-figurative) and figurative. For example, greedy like a pig, like a drowned rat. Zoonyms can function as independent lexical units, can be part of various phraseological combinations, idioms, proverbs, sayings: fight like a cat with a dog – fight fiercely like a bat from hell – very quickly. Domestic animals – cats and dogs – played a significant role in people's lives. However, positive qualities were not always attributed to these animals. For example, the British believed that a cat symbolizes an unfriendly person (to bell the cat – to dare"). Phraseologisms with the lexical unit dog have a negative character in most cases, although a dog is perceived by a person as a friendly animal (for example, dogtired "tired like a dog").

Phraseological units with the names of animals and birds reflect both positive and negative human traits, special attention should be paid to the group with the names of animals that represent only negative qualities. In English, these are the names of wild animals: ape, bear, beaver, fox, monkey, rat, skunk, wolf; names of domestic animals: donkey, donkey, goat, boar, mule, pig; names of wild birds: coot, coot, jay, peacock, pigeon,

rook, vulture; a black dog on his back; catch a bear before selling its skin; cook the goose yourself, every bird loves its nest.

Potentially, any name of an animal can be used for a zoomorphic name of a person, but in practice the range of animals is narrowed down to a more or less accessible number, mainly those with which a person (by habitat) is related. The same animals can play different roles in the lives of different ethnic groups and be valued differently by them. During the analysis of phraseological units with the names of animals in the English language, we found 30 names of animals. The most frequent among them are monkey "monkey", donkey "donkey", bear "bear", beaver "beaver", bull "bull", camel "camel", cat "cat", calf "calf", cow "cow", dog "dog", donkey "donkey", fox "fox", goat "goat", hare "hare", pig "boar", horse "horse", lamb "lamb", leopard "leopard", lion "lion», monkey "monkey", mule "mule", ox "ox", pig "pig", and more than 20 names of birds: chicken "chicken", rooster "rooster", coot "lynx", crow "crow", dotterel "pigeon", pigeon "pigeon", duck "duck", eagle "eagle", goose "goose".

The research material allows us to distinguish 3 semantic types of the English language:

1) Phraseological units characterizing a person from a positive side: a busy bee has no time to be sad;

2) Phraseological models that give a person an unrestrained assessment: every ass likes to bray;

3) Phraseologisms indicating the perception of a certain event: a big fish eats a small fish.

Consideration of the features of the translation of phraseological units with the names of animals is based on the classification of O. V. Kunin, who singles out the following ways of translating phraseological units:

- full counterpart (as brave as a lion; as quiet as a mouse);
- partial lexical equivalent (scornful dogs eat dirty puddings – "pride will not lead to good"; there are more ways than one way to kill a cat – "there are several ways to achieve the goal");
- partial grammatical equivalent (never look a gift horse in the mouth – "don't look a gift horse in the mouth");
- overtone translation (cat didn't fight – "do not fit in"; cook your own goose – "hurt yourself");
- descriptive translation (give you a lot of horse manure – "she bragged a lot"; like a bat out of hell – "whatever, very quickly");
- literal translation (like a cat on hot bricks – "like a cat on hot bricks"; a cat has nine lives – "a cat has nine lives").

Analyzing phraseological units with the "animal name" component, we note that there is no simple way of translating from one language

to another. This is due to the adequate reproduction of not only the content, but also the expressive and stylistic coloring of phraseological units, which prompts translators to seek a solution to this problem in a specific case.

Phraseological study is of crucial importance for the study of the characteristics of a specific people, the formation of an idea about the speakers of the language and their worldview. Phraseologisms with zoonyms can be divided into three semantic groups: phraseological units characterizing a person from a positive side; Idioms that give a person an unsurpassed assessment and idioms that indicate the perception of a certain event. Examining the peculiarities of phraseological units and their translations, we come to the conclusion that the meaning of linguistic means found in various sources serves to convey them in another language. It is often difficult to translate phraseological units according to the usual principles of translation and requires a deep understanding of linguistic identity. The meaning of many phraseological units has its own specificity, and sometimes only a certain knowledge of the mentality of the people will help to translate the phrase correctly. A lexeme-zonym plays a significant role in the semantic structure of phraseological units, determining their semantic originality. Due to its symbolic meaning, such a lexeme is part of a phraseology that reflects the behavior of a certain animal.

References

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