THE PECULIARITIES OF IDEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEMES IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

**Introduction.** Phraseologisms are one of the most specific, most striking signs in any language as they contain certain axiological potential embodying the figurative and aesthetic qualities of language. Phrasemes provide relevance and accuracy of statements. They are evidence of high intelligence, education, a peculiar way of thinking of a particular individual and a particular nation in general.

**Review of recent publications.** Since the 80's of the twentieth century in linguistics much attention has been paid to systematic study of the phraseological language fund and its thematic description. Scholars basing on certain signs of the phraseme, adhere to the particular principles and offer a number of classification schemes. Ideographic phrasimoclassification is determined as classification of phrasemic units according to the thematic principle. The experience of the...
ideographic description of linguistic units is generalized within the research works of M.Khalifirenko, M.Demsky, A.Ivchenko, N.Kovalenko, P.Redinat and oth.

**Objective of the paper** is to determine the features of the ideographic classification of phrasemes in the Ukrainian language and present the most popular classifications by such scholars as M.Alefirenko, Yu.Pradid, V. Uzhchenko.

**Results of the research.** Phrasemes on the designation of the personality traits are viewed integral units. Persistent phrasemes are used for figurative description of the person's character traits, which do not arise during the speech process in accordance with the general grammatical and semantic laws of the combination of tokens, but are reproduced in the form of an established, holistic design.

Numerous problems of systematic organization of units at different levels of the language in particular and language in general have always attracted modern linguists’ attention. The systematization of phraseological material, in turn, is one of the most urgent tasks of contemporary linguistics. Scholars tend to adhere to certain principles (namely semantic, functional, grammatical, genetic, etc.) and offer a number of classification schemes used in theoretical and methodological literature.

According to I. Stern, one of the first ideographic systematizers were the following: the Greek Grammar of Aristophanes of Byzantium (up to 180 BC); Dictionary of Julia Pollux "Onomastikon" (II century AD), which consists of ten books with the lexicon to be represented within the most important topics: gods and kings, people (life and structure), trade, human relationships.

Regarding the current stage, the first scholars to have processed ideographic systematization were P. Bussyer ("Similar French Dictionary") and Roger Thesaurus ("Thesaurus of English Words and Expressions"), which within the English conceptual field identified the following four classes – namely, *abstract relations, space, matter* and *spirit*. These classes, in turn, are subdivided into smaller categories or groups/sections.

In his monograph "The Phraseological Ideology (Problems of Research)," Yu.Pradid highlights the following important problems of the ideographic aspect of phraseology:

1) description of the linguistic and extra-linguistic principles for distinguishing between phraseological micro- and macro systems;
2) creation of at least a preliminary (working) scheme of the phraseological picture of the world;
3) distinguishing between the phraseological composition of the Ukrainian language of the phrasemoclassification on the designation of human mental processes and to conduct their linguistic analysis;
4) testing the proposed methodology of the ideographic description as a whole, as well as separate phraseological microsystems;
5) working out the theoretical and practical principles of making phraseological dictionaries of ideographic type;
6) preparation of scientific and practical recommendations for rational methods of interpreting the value of phraseologism in general and phraseological dictionaries [1: 4].
In addition, I. Pradid compiled the "Russian-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Russian Phraseological Thematic Dictionary: Man’s Emotions," in which 414 Ukrainian phrasemes are presented, which he united into 13 thematic groups, namely:

1. **Disgust. Abomination:** душа не приймає.
2. **Savor. Joy:** з дорогою душою.
3. **Anger. Rage:** виводити з себе.
4. **Hobbies. Delight:** пальчики оближеш.
5. **Love. Passion:** втрачати голову.
6. **Suffering:** розривається серце.
7. **Trouble. Anxiety:** бити на сполох.
8. **Surprised:** диву даватися.
9. **Contempt. Neglect:** вернути ніс.
10. **Shame. Steed:** готовий крізь землю провалитися.
11. **Fear. Horror:** волосся стає дибки.
12. **Sorrow:** опускати руки.
13. **Despair. Hopelessness:** хоч вовком вий.

Many phrasemes contain florisms (на вербі груші 'nonsense') and faunonyms (ани рудої миші 'deserted'); there are also many phrasemes that denote the inner sense of a person, his mental state (не чути землі під ногами 'under the influence of joyful excitement or excitement, to be very energetic, skillful, fast '), attitude to someone, something (втрачати голову 'fall in love '), phrasemes to refer to the features of the personality’s character (лепетливий на язик 'someone who speak a lot ').

**Table 1.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye 1444</th>
<th>Tongue 283</th>
<th>Skin 173</th>
<th>Forehead 79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart 745</td>
<td>Nose 247</td>
<td>Mouth 169</td>
<td>Neck 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head 740</td>
<td>Tear 225</td>
<td>Back 157</td>
<td>Hair 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand 566</td>
<td>Ear 208</td>
<td>Blood 144</td>
<td>Knee 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg 371</td>
<td>Shoulder 202</td>
<td>Finger 130</td>
<td>Stomach 34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen from the table above, the greater part of the phrasemes is one way or another associated with Man and his activities, M. Oliynyk concludes that the phrasemes of the thematic field "Man" make up 92.8% (approximately 4650 units); the phraseologisms of the thematic field "Perception of the world" – 7.2% (approximately 370 units) [2: 169]. According to the well-known scholar M. Alefirenko, all the phrasemes of the Ukrainian language can be divided into thematic fields of two conceptual spheres – "man" (88%) and the "universe and man" (12%) [3: 16]. It is noted that the testimony of anthropocentricity of phraseology is extremely branched out of its nests with somatosisms, that is, the names of parts of the human body. Example:

- Head: голова дірява 'someone has a bad memory'.
- Forehead: віддати чолом 'bow in honor'.
- Face: на одне лице 'look like'.
- Eye: бите око 'be experienced'.
• Nose: на носі 'shortly'.
• Mouth: дивитися в рот 'listen carefully' [4: 37].

V. Uzzchenko presents a table with the number of somatism for "Indexer" to the "Dictionary of Phraseologisms of the Ukrainian language" (2003):

**Conclusion.** Consequently, at the present stage of Ukrainian phraseology researches different diagrams for the phraseme ideographic description are analysed, attempts are made to create the most diverse classifications. The most famous are the ideographic classifications of the Ukrainian language phrasemes presented by M. Khalifirenko, J. Pradid, V. Uzhchenko.

**References**


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