

Suleimenov O. O. Nam po dorozhe [We Go the Same Way] / O.O. Suleimenov / Rodina. – 2004. – № 2. – P. 21. [in Russian].

2. Радлов В. В. Образцы народной литературы северных тюркских племен / В. В. Радлов. – СПб., 1885. – Ч. 5. – С. 3-23.

Radlov V. V. Obraztsy narodnoy literatury severnykh tiurkskikh plemen [Samples of Folk Literature of the Northern Turkic Tribes] / V.V. Radlov. – SPb., 1885. – Ch. 5. – S. 3-23. [In Russian].

3. Домбровский Ю. Статьи, очерки, воспоминания. Собрание сочинений в шести томах / Ю. Домбровский. – М. : «Терра», 1993. – Т. 6. – 391 с.

Dombrovskiy Yu. Stati, ocherki, vospominaniia. Sobraiiie sochinenii v shesti tomakh [Articles, Essays, Memories. Works Collection in Six Volumes] / Yu. Dombrovskiy. – М. : “Terra”, 1993. – V. 6. – 391 с. [In Russian].

4. Бахтикиреева У. М. Переводоведение в Казахстане / У. М. Бахтикиреева. – М. : Тезаурус, 2009. – 48 с.

Bakhtikireieva U. M. Perevodovedenie v Kazakhstane [Transaltion Studies in Khazakhstan] / U. M. Bakhtikereieva. – М. : Tezaurus, 2009. – 48 s. [in Russian].

Tetiana Chyrenko

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnytsia

Research Supervisor: I. V. Harbera, Lecturer

Language Advisor: O. Yu. Korzh, PhD in Pedagogy, Ass.Prof.

COMPARATIVE ASPECT OF PHRASEOLOGISMS WITH ZOOSEMIC COMPONENT IN THE UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Introduction. Study of the theoretical and applied problems of the secondary semiotic system appearing in Ukrainian phraseology is popular now. The data and conduct comparative study of zoomorphic code in Ukrainian and English must be supplemented; the specificity of the zoomorphic code of the phraseological unit culture in both languages must be determined. The research materials can be used in a school course at Ukrainian and English lessons on “phraseology” copyright optional programs with Ukrainian and English languages in secondary schools of different levels and so on.

Review of recent publications. Zh. Krasnobayeva-Chorna, L. Savchenko, O. Selivanova, I. Chibor and others in their works investigated the problems of the secondary semiotic system which are appearing in Ukrainian phraseology. According to K. Rapai, the cultural code is the unconscious content of the thing or phenomenon in the context of the culture in which the carrier of the particular language was brought up.

Objectives of the paper. The zoomorphic code of culture of the studied languages is represented by more than 50 zoosemizmas involved in the figurative motivation of the PU:

1. chordates;

2. mammals;
3. birds;
4. reptiles;
5. amphibians;
6. fish;
7. arthropods;
8. insects;
9. arachnids;
10. crustaceans.

The basic – zoomorphic code of culture, which forms 54 zoomorphisms and 193 PUs in the Ukrainian language, was analyzed.

[Baran – LSV is a “foolish man, a fool” (як баран в аптеці); LSV “with complete misunderstanding, surprised” (як баран на нові ворота)].

Zoomorphic code in English forms 49 zoomorphisms and 189 PU.

[Sheep – the LSV “scoundrel” (a black sheep); LSV “a sheep among the wolves” (a sheep among wolves); The LSV is “rogued, deceived”(as a sheep among the shearers)].

Results of the research. Analyzing the semantics of zoomorphisms, we deal with the qualities of denotate fixed in the language, regardless of the degree of their correspondence with the qualities of the referent-animal. Signs which bear the name of one or the animal may vary in one- and multi-system languages.

Zoomorphism	Ukrainian	English
Баран - Sheep	LSV “foolish man”	
	LSV “incomprehension”	LSV “scoundrel”
		LSV “cheated”

Zoomorphic code of culture in phraseologisms with zoomorphic component forms 69 zoomorphisms and 7 zoomorphic complexes (horse and alligator, wolf and sheep, wolf and goat, cat and mouse, chicken and dog, donkey and lion, cock crow): 54 zoomorphisms and 193 PU – in the Ukrainian language; 49 zoomorphisms and 189 PU – in English.

The greatest expression in Ukrainian phraseology is the bird, chicken, goat zoomorphisms, and in English it is a cat, a bird, a dog.

The community reveals 8.19% of the LSVs of such zoomorphisms: ram, bee, bull, sheep, raven, goose, frog, hare, snake, horse, cat, goat, krill, chicken, fox, mouse, fly, wolf, cock, bird, cancer, fish, pig, elephant, dog, calf, calf, worm.

Differences in the values of the zoomorphisms due to the national specificity of culture, lifestyle, figurative perception of the external world in the carriers of the languages are under discussion.

Phraseologisms with zoomorphisms, defined by emotionally-expressive and evaluative functions, contribute to the formation of negative or positive image of a particular object.

Conclusion. The comparative study of zoomorphic code in the Ukrainian and English languages enables to broaden the knowledge in the field of studying the theoretical and applied problems of the secondary semiotic system in phraseology.

References

1. Алефіренко М.Ф. Проблеми фразеологічного рівня мови [Текст] / М. Ф. Алефіренко // Мовознавство. – 1984. – №5. – С. 42-47.

Alefrenko M.F. Problemy frazeolohichnoho rivnia movy [Tekst] [Problems of phraseological level of language [Text]] / M.F. Alefirenko // Movoznavstvo. – 1984. – №5. – S. 42-47.

2. Л Левченко О. П. Принципи зооцентризму у фразеотворенні / О. П. Левченко // Проблеми зіставної семантики : [зб. наук. ст.]. – К. : КДЛУ, 2001. – С. 206–209.

Levchenko 2001: Levchenko O. P. Pryntsypy zootsentryzmu u frazeotvorenni [Principles of zoocentrism in phrasal generation] / O. P. Levchenko // Problemy zistavnoi semantyky : [zb. nauk. st.]. – K. : KDLU, 2001. – S. 206–209. [in Ukrainian]

Daria Dubenko

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnitsia

Research Supervisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

Language Advisors: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.,

O. Yu. Korzh, PhD in Pedagogy, Ass. Prof.

FEATURES OF ELDERLY PEOPLE'S SLANG

Introduction. The study of slang is not only of interest to linguists, because young people of every age group want to study and use in their speech such units that can become a means of understanding and communication among people of the same age category. Slang is undergoing constant changes and transformations, that is why new words and slang units appear to replace existing ones. It is a certain language formation that can disappear as quickly as it is created. Slang is a phenomenon which is inherent in every living language and a sign of constant development.

Review of recent publications. A lot of linguists have been engaged in the study of the “slang” concept. For example, V. Freeman, M. M. Makovsky, A. Barrera, V.A. Khomyakov, V. Balabin, I. V. Arnol'd, T. A. Solovyov, C. Leland, S. B. Fleksner, E. Partridge, VG Williaman, I. R. Galperin, V. J. Burke, I. R. Galperin focused upon the features of this phenomenon.

The objective of the paper is to reveal a change in slang over time and establish the peculiarities of its use by an elderly person, to find out how much speakers are aware of the slang of this age category.