

IDIOMS FOR VALUE OF PRESENCE / LACK OF MONEY IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Introduction. Idioms are a group of words, established by usage as having a constant meaning, not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. *over the moon, see the light*) [4].

Review of recent publications. The theoretical and applied questions of phraseology, its history and methods of research, translation and comparison of phraseological units have been repeatedly covered in the writings of many scholars: M. Zhuravel (“History and state of the study of English and Ukrainian phraseology”, 2015), L. Moiseenko (“Theoretic -methodological principles of research of phraseological units”, 2013), V. Smagliy (“Analysis of peculiarities of English phraseology and their translation”, 2015), etc. In most idioms, manifestations of national culture are recorded. According to V. Telia, phraseology is a mirror, in which the linguistic-cultural community identifies its national identity.

Objectives of the paper. The main purpose of the paper is to provide speech expressiveness, artistic originality, accuracy and imagery of Ukrainian and English idioms. The task of the work is to determine the peculiarities of phraseological units for the designation of money in Ukrainian and English.

To succeed in achieving the goal it's necessary to solve the following tasks:

- 1) to review the scientific sources about the subject;
- 2) to characterize features of phraseological units;
- 3) by continuous examination to reveal from authoritative phraseological dictionaries the corpora of idioms to denote money;
- 4) to work out the ideographic classification of phraseological units denoting money in Ukrainian (hereinafter – Ukr.) and English (hereinafter – Eng.).

Results of the research. The paper provides the results of the analysis of the idioms that belong to these phrase-semantic subgroups:

Table 1

The ideological division of FSG “Money” in Ukrainian

Idioms with semantics of money	Idioms with semantics of lack of money
PSSG “Wealthy”	PSSG “Poor”
PSSG “Expensive”	PSSG “Cheap”
PSSG “Income”	–
–	PSSG “Cadge”
PSSG “Waste”	–
PSSG “Money”	–

PSSG “Incur cash losses”	–
PSSG “Parsimony”	–

Table 2

The ideological division of FSG “Money” in English

Idioms with semantics of money	Idioms with semantics of lack of money
PSSG “Have money”	PSSG “Have not money”
PSSG “The value of money in life”	–
PSSG “Negative value of money in life”	–
PSSG “Savings”	PSSG “Waste”
PSSG “Parsimony”	–

The difference between Ukrainian and English cultures affects the thinking and association of Ukrainian and English language speakers. This is manifested through the cultural components, expressed in various idioms. The fact that we do not always understand foreign language metaphors and idiomatic expressions is explained by the fact that the framework of different concept contrasts does not coincide in different linguistic cultures. Idioms can express some emotional evaluation of the subject of speech. The following expressions about money contain an emotionally-expressive component: Eng. *money can not buy happiness* – Ukr. *щастя за гроші не купиш*; Eng. *money has no smell* – Ukr. *гроші не пахнуть*; Eng. *money makes the mare to go* – Ukr. *гроші змусять кобилу йти*; Eng. *money talks* – Ukr. *з грошима можна багато чого досягти*; Eng. *money doesn't grow on trees* – Ukr. *гроші на деревах не ростуть*.

The evaluation component implies an expression with an approving or disapproving evaluation of the subject of speech. In the following examples, which, in our opinion, contain a component of assessment, there is some disapproval of money: Eng. *Money is a good servant but a bad master* – Ukr. *Гроші хороший слуга, але поганий господар*; Eng. *money often and makes of the men who take it* – Ukr. *Гроші часто гублять тих, хто їх наживає*; Eng. *money is the root of all evil* – Ukr. *Гроші – корінь зла*; Eng. *money is not everything* – Ukr. *Гроші – не є все*; Eng. *lend your money and lose your friend* – Ukr. *Хочеш втратити друга позич йому грошей*; Eng. *Bad money drives all good* – Ukr. *Нечесні гроші до добра не доведуть*; Eng. *Money is the sines of war* – Ukr. *Гроші – рушійна сила війни*.

The stylistic connotation component of the proverb being analyzed relates to the use of various stylistic means, such as metaphor, antithesis, word games, comparisons, which become part of the composition of the expression and give them imagery. Metaphor: Eng. *money makes money* – Ukr. *Гроші роблять гроші* is the equivalent to Ukr. *гроші до грошей йдуть*; Eng. *money has no smell* – Ukr. *гроші не пахнуть*; Eng. *money talks* – Ukr. *З грошима можна всього досягти*; Eng. *money makes the world go round* is similar to Ukr. *гроші керують світом*;

Eng. *money is power* – Ukr. *Гроші – влада* equals to Ukr. *у кого гроші – у того і влада*. The pun of words: Eng. *never marry for money, but marry where money is* – Ukr. *Ніколи не одружуйся за гроші, але одружуйся на грошах*. Compare: Eng. *money, like manure, does no good to it is spread* – Ukr. *Гроші, подібні гною, гарні, коли ними користуєшся*. Emotional and evaluative connotative components prevail in idioms that characterize the attitude of money by representatives of Ukrainian and English cultural communities, especially in describing the impact of money on life and behavior of people. Both Ukrainian and English demonstrate predominance of the negative, disagreeable attitude to money, especially the dishonest way of acquiring them.

Conclusion. In Ukrainian there is a large number of idioms in terms of poverty, small abundance. This is due to the hard life of the Ukrainian people, symbolizing the difficulty in earning money. The conducted study showed that idioms are the figurative means of expressing the world perception of the carriers of different languages and cultures and give a clear idea of the peculiarities of mentality, being a part of the linguistic picture of the world.

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