

Conclusion. Thus, this work is important for further in-depth study of the media discourse texts (especially those that contain social networks), their lexical features and their available units of nationally biased lexicon. In addition, the obtained results can be used in studying and teaching comparative linguistics, translation studies, and lexicology.

References

1. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов / О. С. Ахманова. 2-е изд., стер. М.: УРСС: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. 571 с.

Akhmanova O. S. Slovar lingvisticheskikh termynov [Dictionary of linguistic terms] / O.S. Akhmanova 2-e yzd., ster. M.: URSS: Edytoryal URSS, 2004. 571 s. (in Russian)

Vira Kyrylenko

Vinnytsia

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Research Supervisor: Zh. V. Krasnobaieva-Chorna, Doctor of Philology, Prof.

Language Advisor: Ya. V. Hryhoshkina, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

A BROAD AND NARROW UNDERSTANDING OF PHRASEOLOGY IN UKRAINIAN AND CLASSIFICATION FEATURES OF IDIOMS

Introduction. Constant combinations of words or phraseological units are semantically related combinations of words, which, unlike similar to them in the form of syntactic structures, are not created in the process of speech in accordance with the general grammatical and semantic laws of the word combinations, but are reproduced in the form of a fixed structure with their characteristic lexical composition and meaning.

Review of recent publications. There are two views on the scope of phraseology, which are explicitly summed up by O. Ozhegov in the book "On the structure of phraseology" (1974): phraseology in the broad sense and phraseology in the narrow sense [2]. The phraseologists remember the words of M. Shansky: any linguistic creation, whatever its size, structure and meaning, was a phraseologism, if it is verbose and reproducible. Given the definition, the subject of the study of phraseology is the stable combination of two or more words, which create a semantic integrity and are reproduced in the speech process as ready-made verbal formulas.

Objective of the paper is to compare ways of understanding the notion of phraseology by the Ukrainian scholars and define the level of equivalence between English and Slavic languages, highlighting some units that should be included into the phraseological corpus "Colours".

Results of research. The paper highlights the correlation of different approach to the notion of the phraseological corpus. E.g. L. H. Skrypnyk, for example, refers to

the phraseology: proverbs, sayings, lexical idioms, traditional formulas, formulas of greetings, set phrases, composed terms. However, all the above groups of sentences express judgments, while phraseological combinations as secondary units of objects nomination present a concept. They can characterize: 1) internal and external features of a person; 2) the state of a person; 3) actions; 4) circumstances of the action [4].

Optional indicators of phraseological units:

- The components of the phrase or sentence are mainly fixed.
- Words are the components of idioms, they lose their meaning and express one generalized notion when regarded as the whole.
- Idioms are not created in the process of speech, but they are reproduced as ready-made linguistic units to certain extent during communication.
- Idioms can characterize a person, an object, an action or a phenomenon in a positive or negative way, they give the certain stylistic value to a text.
- As a part of the sentence, idioms act as one member of the sentence, because they express one lexical meaning.

According to their origin, Ukrainian idioms are divided into:

- Common Slavic (Ukr. *як на долоні* 'obvious, as in the palm');
- Common East Slavic (Ukr. *попасти під гарячу руку* 'to get under the hot hand');
- Ukrainian (Ukr. *піймати облизня* 'to have nothing, catch a lining');
- Taken from other languages (Ukr. *ось де собака зарука* 'this fact matters, this is where the dog is buried' (from German). Similar classification of the Russian idioms can be observed according to the origin.

To find a match in another language, you should use dictionaries, every language is likely to have certain correspondence. If you try to translate an idiom literally, it will not match the linguistic equivalent of a foreign language. For example, during the analysis two dictionaries are within our reach: "Big English-Russian phraseological dictionary" by A.V. Kunin; "The phraseological dictionary of Ukrainian" by V. D. Uzhchenko, D. V. Uzhchenko [1; 3]. The most popular colours and the most meaningful for Ukrainians are white, red and black, that's why the examples are chosen with these notions:

The colour white is found in combination with a bird: Ukr. *біла ворона* 'a person who is distinguished by some unique features, who is different from the others': *До дідька самоту «Доволі вже вдавати з себе білу ворону! Буду такий, як всі».*

Next colour is also combined with a bird, a red (fiery) cock (Ukr. *Червоний (вогняний) півень*) in the meaning of a fire, although it used to be the symbol of the sun, not only fire. Ukr. *Червоні півні тоді здійсалися не тільки над панськими маєтками, але й до хуторів залітали* (from A. Shyyan "Мар'яна").

Black is used in the set phrase about something explicit, clear, simple, Ukr. *чорним по білому* (*написано, записано*), although there is no identical collocation in English, the similar meaning is rendered *as plain as a day*, with no colour to be mentioned. Ukr. *Ось тут чорним по білому написано, як ти своє дитя до розуму доводила. Як воно опинилося в притулку.*

To demonstrate the level of equivalents by semantics, A. V. Kunin's dictionary is used "The Big English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary." Due to the contents at the end of the dictionary it is quickly to find the equivalents for English idioms with the Russian translation. For example, number 607: Eng. *the red cock will crow in his house* – Rus. *ему пустят 'красного петуха'* in the meaning 'it will be set on fire': Eng. *We'll see if the red cock crow not in his bonnie barnyard * ae [=one] morning. 'What does she mean?' said Mannering. 'Fire-raising,' answered the... dominie* (taken from W. Scott's 'Guy Mannering', ch. III). In Russian there is the exact equivalent:

-*Помяни мое слово, на его прекрасную ферму пустят красного петуха.*

-*Что она хочет сказать? – спросил Маннеринг...*

-*Что его подожгут – ответил школьный учитель.*

Another example with colours is number 554 that illustrates the manner of the action. E.g., Eng. *in black and white* – Rus. *черным по белому* 'in written or printed version', e.g. *put down in black and white: They think it's time to stop measuring America from coast to coast because leaves out Texas. It says so right here in black and white* (taken from M. Wilson's "My Brother, My Enemy" ch. 8) Rus. *Они считают, что хватит мерить Америку от побережья до побережья, позабыв про Техас. Вот здесь это написано черным по белому* [1].

Idiom 1069 describes a person: Eng. *a white crow* – Rus. *белая ворона* 'a rare phenomenon': *Shirley had the air of a black swan, or a white crow in the midst of this party* (taken from Ch. Bronte's "Shirley", ch. XXII). Rus. *В этой компании Ширли была похожа на черного лебедя или белую ворону.*

As the result of the linguistic study there are found 24 possible variants of the Ukrainian idioms, although only 17 have matches in English.

Conclusion. The paper has dealt with the language equivalents between English and Russian and demonstrated their similarity and differences on certain examples. As the result of the conducted research there have been singled out 17 corresponding idioms out of 24 possible options, that allows the author to conclude: Russian is really rich and colourful with a variety of words. Since the exact number of phraseological units, unique for one language and allomorphic – for another, hasn't been determined yet that creates the scope for future study.

References

1. Кунин А. В. Большой англо-русский фразеологический словарь / А. В. Кунин. М.: Русский язык. 1984. 945 с.

Kunin A. V. Bolshoy anglo-russkiy fraseologicheskiy slovar [The Big English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary] / A. V. Kunin. M.: Russkiy yazyk. 1984. 954 s. [in Russian].

2. Ожегов С. И. О структуре фразеологии / Ожегов С. И. Лексикология. Лексикография. Культура речи. М.: Высшая школа, 1974. С. 182-219.

Ozhegov S. I. O strukture frazeologii [On the structure of phraseology] / Ozhegov S. I. Leksikologiya. Leksikografiya. Kultura rechi. M.: Vysshaya shkola, 1974. S. 182-219 [in Russian].

3. Ужченко В. Д., Ужченко Д. В. Фразеологічний словник української мови / В. Д. Ужченко, Д. В. Ужченко. К.: Освіта, 1998. 204 с.

Uzhchenko V. D., Uzhchenko D. V. Fraseolohichnyi slovnyk ukrayins'koyi movy [Phraseology dictionary of the Ukrainian language] / V. D. Uzhchenko, D. V. Uzhchenko. K.: Osvita. 1998. 204 s. [in Ukrainian].

4. Скрипник Л. Г. Фразеологія української мови / Л. Г. Скрипник. К.: Наукова думка, 1973. 280 с.

Skrypnyk L. H. Fraseolohiya ukrayins'koyi movy [Phraseology of the Ukrainian language] / L. H. Skrypnyk. K.: Naukova dumka, 1973. 280 s. [in Ukrainian].

*Nataliia Maslavchuk, Leonila Mazur,
Mariia Hotsuliak
Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University
Vinnytsia*

ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

Introduction. Nowadays English has become one of the most popular and requested languages to learn. Due to the fact that the world is becoming open to almost everyone and the development of new technologies, it is easy for bunch of item and phenomena of one culture to penetrate into another. This tendency results in enriching, development or, contrary to it, assimilation of a culture that leads to its evanescence. Language is not an exception as it is flexible and intrinsic to easily adopt new things. So, the *actuality* of the research is to investigate the vocabulary borrowings in the Ukrainian language from the English language.

Review of recent publications. The issue of borrowings from one language into another was investigated by such linguists as Philip Durkin, Yuki Hara, Bates L. Hoffer, A. Medvediv, and others.

Results of research. *Loanwords* are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a *borrowing* which is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, but often there is an asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other. In this case the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige and/or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community [6].

Cultural and economic development leads to enriching the vocabulary of linguistic system of any country. Since Ukraine is the developing country that opens its borders, there are quite a big amount of words that has appeared in its vocabulary.