

UNITS REPRESENTING HUMAN APPEARANCE IN PHRASEOLOGICAL AND PAREMIOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article analyses the phraseological and paremiological units in English that describe a person's appearance, as well as the issues that crop up during the examination. The formation of structural-semantic linkages that link the phraseological units of the corresponding phraseological-semantic field reveals the national specificity of the fragment of the phraseological picture of the world "person's character" in the English linguoculture.

Key words: linguoculture, human appearance, English, phraseological units, linguistics.

The relevance of the topic of this study is determined by the aggravation of interest in the phenomenon of culture and the problems of linguistic personality, insufficient knowledge of the problems of national and cultural identity and anthropocentrism of phraseological units.

The goal is to reveal the linguocultural specificity of the concept "human character" in the phraseological picture of the world of the English language. The subject of the study is phraseological units as a means of representing a fragment of the phraseological picture of the world "human character" in the English language.

Introduction.

For the purposes of the study, 645 phraseological units (PU) of the English language, representing the character of a person, united by the integral phrase sememe "character of a person", were selected and analyzed from monolingual and bilingual phraseological dictionaries of the English language, of which 30 % with variable dependence of components. Most of the FU are multivalued according to the model of chain polysemy, and less than 20 FU of the total detected volume are cases of radial polysemy. Part of the sample covers the behavioral responses of a person, since, according to the psycho- gov, character is manifested in behavior.

Literary analysis and methodology.

According to I. A. Voloshkina, characteristic phraseological units, "in addition to the integral, differential, implicit and explicit semes expressed by them, are characterized by prototypical, dominant-figurative, actional, constant and gender semes".

Prototype semes associatively correlate the actual meaning of phraseological units fixed by a linguistic sign with the prototype existing in extralinguistic reality. For example, in the phraseological phrase soft as butter “soft-bodied, weak-character”, the prototypical seme “soft” is conveyed by the phrase lexicon butter and coincides with the explicit seme “soft”, which is contained in the soft component. These semes, uniting and creating a single image, form the differential seme of phraseological unit “characterless”. Dominant-figurative semes are found as a result of identifying a certain onomasiological feature of the phrase unit component, which acts as the dominant feature of the prototype. They are revealed depending on what concept is expressed by a phraseological unit with the help of a specific word. For example, by means of the lexeme head “head”, various concepts are objectified: “sagacity, foresight” in the stable combination a long head, “compassion, prudence” in the adjective phraseological unit a cool head, “wit” in the verb phraseological unit to have a good head on one's shoulders “to have your head on your shoulders, to be smart, quick-witted”, “self-control” in PU to keep one's head “not to lose one's head, keep one's head” [2,157].

In the semantic structure of phraseological units, gender semes are distinguished that express the categorical meaning of masculine or feminine, for example, be pinned to one's mother's / wife's apron (strings) a hag, a grump, a bore” (about an elderly woman), weak sister “an effeminate man”, common scold “a grumpy wife”. Actional semes meaningfully correlate with dynamic processes that are present in the structure of the meaning of verb phraseological units, indicating the manifestation of a characterological trait, for example, in phraseological units, representing irritability “lose your temper, flare up”, the actional seme is present in the structure of the verb get: get rattled, get blood / dander up, get hetup about smth., get hot under the collar, get one's shirt out.

Constant semes are characteristic of phraseological units that objectify the constancy of character traits, for example, substantive phrase units - close liver “miser”, adjective phraseological units - tricky as a monkey “cunning, malicious”, cold as ice / marble / steel / stone “cold, insensitive, heartless, callous”, verb phrases - look at the bright / sunny side of things “look at things optimistically”. The component analysis of phraseological units of the field contributed to the structuring of the field. The definition of integral semes led to the allocation of group elements of the field: subfields, microfields, phraseosemantic groups (FSG), subgroups and series. Differential semes were decisive for delimiting the zones of the field [4,210]. The identified constant semes in the semantics of phrase units made it possible to build them in the nuclear and perinuclear zones, actional semes were dominant for placing phraseological units in the central and peripheral zones. Prototypical and dominant-

figurative semes are necessary to identify the primary designat of the situation of extralinguistic reality.

Guided by the fact that the phraseological picture of the world is one of the universal ways of systematizing phraseological units, we used the classification of human character traits, popular in psychology, in which character traits are studied from the point of view of mental processes (emotional, volitional, moral and intellectual) and in terms of the orientation of the personality (relation to the world around, people, activities)³. This classification contributed to the identification of differential phrases and the structuring of the field. The sample material showed the need to single out another group of character traits, such as “attitude towards property” (Table 1).

Discussion and results.

Thus, as part of the FSP "Human Character" subfields were distinguished: "Character as a mental phenomenon" and "Orientation of character". The subfield "Character as a mental phenomenon" includes the microfields "Emotional character traits", "Volitional character traits", "Intellectual character traits" and "Moral character traits". The subfield "Orientation of character" is structured into microfields "Attitude towards people", "Attitude to the surrounding world", "Attitude to activity", "Attitude to property". Microfields include phraseosemantic groups, subgroups and series.

The cores of microfields are formed by archisemic phraseological units with an integral constant semantic feature characteristic of each of them. Integral semes are a semantic leitmotif and have a high degree of semantic abstraction. Integral semes of sub- and microfields appear as hypersemes with respect to integral semes of phraseosemantic groups, subgroups and series. In the core and center of the field there are unambiguous phraseological units denoting one character trait. The peripheral zone consists of the near and far periphery. The near periphery is made up of stylistically reduced phraseological units, polysemantic phraseological units and phraseological units, the phraseosemes of which simultaneously express several characterological features and, accordingly, have a number of additional differential features. The far periphery is smaller in volume; it is formed by paremiological expressions. The subfield "Character as a mental phenomenon" includes four microfields: "Moral traits of character" with the archiseme ethical (moral) in the nuclear zone (161 PU), "Volitional character traits" (128 PU), which contains the integral semantic feature will in the core, "Emotional traits of character" with the integral seme emotion (59 PU) and "Intellectual traits of character" with the mind component in the definition (54 PU) [3,56].

The peculiarity of the “Moral qualities of a person” microfield lies in the differentiation of its core, since it combines phrase units that are in a privative relationship with each other. Its nuclear integral semes are ethical (moral) / unethical

(nonmoral, unmoral, immoral), present in phraseological units moral fiber, the ace of aces, good / nice as pie, have one's wings sprouting from one's shoulders VS a bad character / egg / hat / lot, dirty dog, bad to the bone. Antonymic differentiation is characteristic of almost all FSH that make up this microfield. FSH "nobility" versus FSH "meanness": a big heart, a high mind, good as gold, good sport (sort, egg, onion) VS a bad actor, paint smb black, yellow dog, false heart, yellow streak. FSH "kindness, cordiality, friendliness" enters into a binary opposition relationship with FSH "cruelty, ruthlessness, callousness, indifference": a kind (honest, simple) soul, kind (soft, warm) heart, big heart VS hard (stony) heart, cold as charity, cool as cucumber, hard as a flint (a stone, iron), eat one's young, to have a thick skin. FSH "sincerity, frankness" is categorically correlated with FSH "hypocrisy, flattery, insincerity": not to mince matters (one's words), single heart (mind), have too much tongue, open as the day, make a clean breast of smth. VS an iron hand in the velvet glove, as if butter wouldn't melt in one's mouth, Jekyll and Hyde, sail under false colours, a wolf in sheep's clothing, all sugar and honey, a honey tongue, a heart of gall, many kiss the child for the nurse's sake, cupboard love, play fast and loose, run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, artful as a cart-load of monkeys, old fox, sly fox, a tame spaniel, an oily tongue, a silver tongue, tricky as a monkey, a led captain, eat somebody's toads (toad eater), lick somebody's boots, all sugar and honey, a tame cat / spaniel. FSH "honesty" is marked positively with respect to its negative counterpart FSH "cunning, deceit": play a straight bat, straight as a die, as honest a man as ever broke bread (lived by bread, trod on earth), shoe leather, as honest as the skin between his brows), Daniel come to judgment, clean hands, straight goods, straight dealing, empty the bag, fair and square VS pull the wool over eyes, lie in one's teeth, do the dirty on somebody, lie like a gas meter.

In this field, there is an asymmetry of the principle of binary opposition and two FSHs "arrogance, shamelessness" and "arrogance, arrogance" are paradigmatically correlated with FSH "shamefulness, modesty": cool beggar (card, customer, fish, hand), dead to shame, a smart Alec, bold as brass, blush like a black / blue dog, dead to shame, shame isn't smoke that makes one cry when gets in the eye, mount (be on, ride, get on) the high horse, proud (vain) as a peacock, proud as Lucifer, high (proud) stomach, a stiff neck, strut like a turkey-cock, cock one's nose, be high and mighty, get the high-hat, big head VS blush to the roots of one's hair, he wouldn't hurt a fly, keep a low profile, quiet as a lamb. In the far periphery of the "Moral character traits" microfield, we find phraseological units of the phraseosemantic subgroup with the general meaning "loyalty to one's convictions, to the word": one's word is as good as one's bond, stick to one's guns, suit the action to the word, be as good as one's word, keep one's word, go back on one's word. In the "Volitional character traits" microfield, such character traits as restraint, self-control, purposefulness, patience, courage,

cowardice, independence, lack of independence, decisiveness, strong character, indecisiveness, weak character have received a linguistic representation. A fairly large phraseological-semantic group is made up of phraseological units with the meaning "restraint, self-control" (16 phraseological units): a cool heart / head, mental ballast, in one's sober senses, sober as a judge, clear (hard) grit, hard as nails, level head, possess one's soul, keep one's balance, (not to) bat an eyelid. Examples of phraseological units of the phraseosemantic subgroup "courage" are: die game, grasp the nettle, a heart of oak, high/red blood, put on a bold front, stout heart, bold (brave) as a lion, make the best of a bad bargain (business, it), bold as brass [5,29].

Feature of the phraseosemantic group The "cowardice" of the "Volitional Qualities" microfield consists in the fact that phrase units belonging to the reduced style are placed in its near periphery: white liver, yellow dog, a yellow streak, a yellow bell, get (have) cold feet, fly (mount, show) the white feather, and in the far periphery there are neutral general literary phrases: timid as a hare, faint heart, to have cold feet. Among the phraseological units of the phraseosemantic group with the general meaning of "independence" one can single out: go it alone, hoe one's (own) row, stand on one's own bottom, be fond of one's own way, go on one's own hooks, fly / leave the nest, stand on one's own bottom. Decisiveness, a strong character receive a positive assessment within the phraseological picture of the world of the English language: firm / steady / solid as a rock, a hard nut to crack, a tough nut, and indecision is condemned: soft as butter, neither fish / flesh nor fowl / good red herring, a poor stick. It is interesting that the extreme manifestations of the strong-willed component - stubbornness and humility - are evaluated equally negatively, as they violate the idea of the norm of behavior: a stiff neck, obstinate / stubborn as a mule, dig in one's heels, batter one's head against a brick / stone wall VS run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, swallow one's pride, turn the other cheek.

In the near periphery, phrases are also placed indicating their belonging to a stylistically reduced speech with active dominant-figurative and prototype semes, for example, do the dirty on somebody "colloquial. lie, betray", get a raw deal "colloquial. to act dishonestly, to do unfairly", go ballistic "colloquial. become enraged", sell smb. a pup "col. circle around your finger, slow in the uptake think slowly", tight as Kelsey's nuts "amer. vulg. You can't beg him for snow in winter", go ape crazy "cl. act unreasonably, be enthusiastic." The far periphery of the field is formed by paroemias of a mixed didactic nature, which jointly implement advice, orders, or assessments, for example, Repentance is good but innocence is better, Curiosity killed the cat, Jack of all trades and master of none, Keep one's hands off somebody. Use your brains! Adversity is a good discipline / a great schoolmaster. Cold hands, warm heart. In the course of the study, it was found that the volume of the far periphery in different subfields is not the same, the largest number of proverbs form the microfields "Moral

qualities of character" and "Attitude towards activity", the peripheral zone of the microfield "Relations with people" is smaller in volume [1,124]. A typical feature of the peripheral zone of the FSP "Human Character" is the mobility of its boundaries, which indicates the connection of the field with other fields of the phraseological layer, primarily with the FSP "Human Behavior", as well as the intersection of individual sections within the field. This is explained by the fact that the manifestation of individual character traits are similar to each other and can be updated by the same phraseological unit.

The national specificity of the PhSP "Human Character" is found in the large specific gravity of the field (21% of the total amount of the phraseological fund of the English language). This confirms that the phraseological picture of the world is anthropocentric, in the degree of nominative differentiation of the designated semantic area, 645 phraseological units belonging to the FSP "Character of a person" are distinguished, of which 30% have a variable dependence of components, in the structural organization of the field (a multi-level polycentric combination of two subfields "Character of a person"). as a psychic phenomenon "Orientation of character"), in the degree of completeness of individual subgroups (FSH are distinguished by high semantic density "abnormality", "temper", "decisiveness, strong character", "mind, wisdom", "stupidity", "insincerity, hypocrisy, flattery", "cunning, deceit", "pride, arrogance, arrogance", "industriousness", that is, in extralinguistic reality, these aspects of human character are highly significant for English linguistic culture.

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