

**Секция. ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC
AND CROSS-CULTURAL COOPERATION IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО,
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО И МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА
В АЗИАТСКО-ТИХООКЕАНСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ)**

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЕ И РУССКИЕ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ И ЯЗЫКОВАЯ
КАРТИНА МИРА**

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Аннотация. Рассматривается проблема связи фразеологических единиц в английском и русском языках с национальной картиной мира. На основе теорий В.В. Виноградова о фразеологизмах и их классификации и В.Н. Телия о картине мира разных народов анализируются фразеологические единицы, имеющие смысловые эквиваленты в обоих языках. Делается вывод о том, что англичане и русские, выражая одну и ту же мысль, используют разную лексику, что связано с национальными традициями и различным восприятием объектов и явлений реального мира.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, картина мира, национальные традиции, лексика.

**NATIONAL WORLDVIEW IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS**

Abstract. The authors deal with an issue of the connection of phraseological units in the English and Russian languages with the national worldview. Based on V.V. Vinogradov's theory of phraseological units and their classification and V.N. Teliya's works about the national worldview, phraseological units that have semantic equivalents in both languages are analyzed. It is concluded that the English and Russians, expressing the same thought, use different vocabulary, which is associated with their national traditions and different perceptions of objects and phenomena of the real world.

Keywords: phraseological units, national worldview, national traditions and, vocabulary.

Phraseological units are considered an important part of any language, reflecting the cultural, historical, and social characteristics of the nation. They help to convey thoughts more vividly and precisely, with the proper intonation or nuances. Phraseological units do not only make our speech more expressive but also reflect the worldview and national values of various people.

The goal of this work is to try and identify the connection between English and Russian phraseological units and the national worldview, and to analyze in what way this connection can influence the translation process. To achieve the goal, we should fulfill the following tasks:

- to identify the definition of phraseological units;
- to learn how these units can be classified;
- to compare phraseological units in Russian and English and analyze how they are influenced by the national worldview;
- to trace the better way of translation.

We can find a number of terms for phraseological units. They can be described differently by linguists and called set-phrases, idioms, word-groups. We base our research on V.V. Vinogradov's definition, who says that «a phraseological unit is a lexically indivisible, stable in its composition and structure, and holistic in meaning word combination that is reproduced as a ready-made speech unit» [2, p. 25]. Modern linguists believe that Vinogradov's works are the conceptual basis of phraseology as a science, regardless of which language was used for the analysis [4, p. 62].

As for classification, it also can be different. Many linguists have proposed their own classification systems for phraseological units, dividing them into groups according to various factors: their meaning, structure, origin, stylistic colouring, etc.

A semantic classification was proposed by the American linguist L.P. Smith, who linked phraseological units with different natural phenomena, spheres of human activity, human body, colours, etc. [5]

1. Activity: work, games, sports (to raise one's game = to better one's performance).
2. Nature: weather, plants, animals, birds and insects, etc. (to be in clover = to be in a comfortable situation; a bird in a cage = imprisoned, trapped).
3. Valuables: money, pleasure (smart money = money invested wisely).
4. Colours (to be green = to be inexperienced or untried).
5. Time: periods of the day, months, days of the week (to have a rough time = to be treated severely).
6. War and Peace (to win a battle = to be successful in a struggle).

In this research, we examine phraseological units according to the classification proposed by V.V. Vinogradov and based on the semantic unity. The scholar divides these units into three types:

- 1) phraseological collocations (or idioms);
- 2) phraseological unities;
- 3) phraseological combinations [2, p. 52].

Phraseological collocations (or idioms) are expressions that semantically are non-motivated and cannot be broken down into parts. Their meaning does not depend on the meanings of the individual words, and there is no logical connection between the words. Such phrases are difficult to translate into other languages because their meaning cannot be conveyed literally.

Phraseological unities are stable combinations of words that have a shared figurative meaning, but the individual meanings of the words are still clearly distinguishable.

Phraseological combinations are stable expressions that consist of words with both free meanings and phraseologically related meanings.

Table 1

Types of phraseological units (according to V.V. Vinogradov)

Type of phraseological units	English	Russian
Phraseological collocations (idioms)	После дождика в четверг Нет худа без добра Не в своей тарелке	Once in a blue moon Every dark cloud has a silver lining Under the weather
Phraseological unities	Как с гуся вода Стреляный воробей Тянуть кота за хвост Водить за нос	Like water off a duck's back (learned) Old bird To drag one's feet Lead a pretty dance
Phraseological combinations	Быть на связи заклятый враг	Keep in touch bitter enemy

Comparing the English – Russian pairs of the phraseological units in the table above we can notice that all of them, including those having similar meaning, are expressed differently, using diverse words. Sometimes they are quite close (Как с гуся вода – Like water off a duck's back), but mostly they are absolutely different. The reason is phraseological units, like no other vocabulary units, bear a clear national stamp, providing information about a country's history, cultural background and character of its people. In short, these word combinations reflect the linguistic worldview of the nation where they had been born.

Let's explain what a linguistic worldview is. Veronika Nikolaevna Teliya provided the following definition of this phenomenon: «A linguistic worldview is an unavoidable product of cognitive-linguistic activity, resulting from the interaction of thought, reality, and language as a means of expressing thoughts about the world in acts of communication» [6, p. 175]. The linguists are similar in the opinion that each language is greatly connected with the nation worldview [6; 7; 8].

Using V.N. Teliya's definition we will look at phraseological units in English and Russian, and we will see how the national worldview is reflected in them. This phenomenon can be regarded from various points of view according to the semantic classification [7, p. 174]. In both countries, the Great Britain and

Russia, there is a high frequency of phraseological units containing 'natural' components, but they are different. The word 'rain' is more often on the British Isles if compared with Russia [3, p. 92]. 'It never rains but it pours,' 'raining cats and dogs,' '(as) right as rain,' 'for a rainy day,' say English people. The Russian equivalents of these phraseological units do not contain any mention of rain.

1. It never rains but it pours – Пришла беда – отворяй ворота.
2. Right as rain – В полном порядке.
3. For a rainy day – На черный день.

At the same time, in Russia, with its harsh climate and cold winters, the natural phenomenon of snow holds greater significance than it does in the United Kingdom, which has milder, rainy winters. Зимой снега не допросишься; (интересует) как прошлогодний снег; как снег на голову; зима без снега – лето без хлеба. It is difficult to find English equivalents for these units. The only one found (свалиться как снег на голову — drop from the skies) doesn't include the word 'snow' [1, p. 23].

One more example of the difference in phraseological units' lexical components connected with the national linguistic worldview refers to the word 'cat'. In the English phraseology, the cat holds a more significant place than in Russian. Let's compare:

- to put the cat near the goldfish bowl – пустить козла в огород;
- it's enough to make a cat laugh – курам на смех;
- a cat in gloves catches no mice – Не намочив рук, не умоешься;
- to see which way the cat jumps – как карта ляжет.

As we can see, the same meaning of these phraseological units is conveyed by different words.

Although there are some examples when equivalent expressions in English and in Russian have the same lexeme 'cat / кошка' in their structure:

- to fight like cats and dogs – жить, как кошка с собакой;
- all cats are gray in the dark – В темноте все кошки серы.

These examples vividly demonstrate the similar perception of some cats' features by the Russians and Englishmen [2, p. 32].

Comparing English and Russian phraseological units can provide us with an answer what are the way to translate them properly. The option suggested by some linguists is to find an equivalent of the phraseological unit in the target language, especially since they often exist and can even be similar (the example is: don't count your chickens before they hatch – цыплят по осени считают).

If a suitable equivalent cannot be found, the translator may translate the phraseological unit literally or convey only the meaning of that particular phrase. The latter option may be longer, but it will be understandable to native speakers of the language.

Thus, having compared English and Russian phraseological units we found that they are greatly influenced by how English and Russian speakers see the world and perceive various natural and social phenomena. Therefore, even the same idea is often expressed differently in these languages. These phrases reflect the creativity of each culture, and each group uses images that are more familiar and meaningful to them. Translators should keep this in mind when working with phraseological units. Besides, to translate them properly they have to possess a profound knowledge of history and culture of the nation.

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