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З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ПЕРЕКЛАД АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНИХ ОДИНИЦЬ ІЗ ЗООНІМІЧНИМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1	
CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT WITH ZOOLOGIC COMPONENTS.....	4
1.1 Phraseological units as linguistic stylistic phenomenon.....	4
1.2 Zoomorphic phraseological units as an object of linguistic analysis.....	7
1.3 Features of functioning of zoomorphic metaphor in English language.....	9
CHAPTER 2	
CONTRASTIVE SCHEME OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ZOOLOGIC COMPONENT	13
2.1 Structural peculiarities of zoomorphic phraseological units in the English and Ukrainian languages.....	13
2.2. Semantic peculiarities of zoomorphic phraseological units in the English and Ukrainian languages.....	15
CONCLUSIONS	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	22
ANNEX.....	24
PE3IOME	27

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology reflects, first of all, national characteristics, the category of good and evil, ideas about the speakers of the language, the history of the people, their way of life and worldview.

Zoonymic idioms reflect the observations of the members of the language group on the world of fauna and a figurative reinterpretation of their features based on the similarity to the character and behaviour of people. They are also culturally determined, because they preserved in themselves the features of the mentality of the representatives of the respective linguistic cultures. Phraseologisms with an animalistic component demonstrate the ethnic community's perception of animals and their place in the macrocosm. Representatives of the fauna coexist with people and interact with them in everyday life and economy for thousands of years, which allows us to trace certain regularities in the symbolic meanings of zoophraseology. Zoomorphic phraseological units have recorded the system of knowledge of the linguistic and cultural community about the world, and therefore provide access to the mental processes of conceptualization based on the experience gained by native speakers.

The relevance of this work lies in the fact that phraseological units containing the names of animals represent a large layer of vocabulary, are often used, attract attention of researchers, but remain insufficiently studied. In addition, in modern domestic and foreign linguistic science, there is no comprehensive contrastive study of zoomorphic phraseology of the English and Ukrainian languages, and there is also a lack of solutions to the problems of the theory of metaphor and zoometaphor in particular, which led to the choice of the topic of the course work.

The aim of the work is to study the semantics and structural features of phraseological units English and Ukrainian languages and involves solving the following **tasks**:

- consider the concept of «phraseological unit» as a linguistic stylistic phenomenon;
- characterize the concept of «zoomorphic phraseology»;
- outline the peculiarities of the functioning of the zoomorphic metaphor in the English language;
- to analyze the structural features of zoonym phraseology in the English and Ukrainian languages;
- to investigate the semantic features of zoomorphic phraseological units in the English and Ukrainian languages.

The object of the research is phraseological units with a zoonymic component that function in modern English and Ukrainian languages.

The subject of the study is the semantics and structure of phraseological units with a zoonymic component in the English and Ukrainian languages.

In order to solve the main tasks of the research, we used the following **methods**: search and analysis of sources and literature on the research problem, methods of linguistic observation and description (to explain the features of the structure, semantics and functioning of zoomorphic phraseological units), comparative method (to compare the structural and semantic features of zoomorphic phraseological units in English and Ukrainian).

The theoretical value of the work lies in the fact that it contributes to the deepening of the scientific base of the study of zoophraseology, in particular, information about the semantic, structural and ethnolinguistic specialization of the studied units.

The practical value of the work is that its main provisions and results can be used in ethnolinguistic research, in translation studies, and in the practice of teaching English and Ukrainian languages. The results of the research can also be applied in lexicography and phraseography during compilation of phraseological dictionaries.

Coursework structure. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions and a list of used sources. The total volume of the coursework is 26 pages.

CHAPTER 1. CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT WITH ZOONIMIC COMPONENTS

1.2 Phraseological units as linguistic stylistic phenomenon

Phraseology is a treasury of language. Finds in phraseological units reflecting the history of the people, the uniqueness of its culture and lifestyle. Phraseologisms often have a pronounced national character. Near with national phraseological units in the phraseology of the English language there are many international. «The English phraseological fund is complex a conglomerate of original and borrowed phraseological units with a preference for the former», believes O. Kunin.

«Phraseology (from the Greek «phrasis» – expression, «logos» – teaching), as a branch of linguistics, studies lexically indivisible combinations of words, fixed phrases and sayings and is a rather complex linguistic phenomenon, the study of which requires deep and substantive research, involving research methods that are used scientists when studying lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, language history, history, philosophy, logic and country studies». Phraseology is an extremely complex phenomenon, the study of which requires its own research method and the use of research from other sciences – grammar, lexicology, stylistics, philosophy, history of language, and country studies.

As noted by I. Yushchuk, the term «phraseology» has two meanings:

1. The branch of linguistics that studies stable combinations of words, their composition, structure and meaning;
2. A set of stable combinations of words – phraseological units of a certain language [16].

N. Shkuratyan and S. Shevchuk believe that phraseology is a branch of linguistics in which the phraseological structure of the language is studied – phraseological units, their signs, patterns of functioning in speech and the process

of formation [14]. M. Plyusch gives us another definition: phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies lexically indivisible combinations of words [9].

A stable combination of two or more words, which in the process of speech is reproduced as a ready-made verbal formula and usually represents a semantic whole, is called a phraseological unit or phraseological unit [16].

According to N. Shkuratjana and S. Shevchuk, a phraseological unit (phraseologism) is the lexical-grammatical unity of two or more separately designed components, grammatically organized according to the model of a word combination or sentence, which, having an integral meaning, is reproduced in speech according to tradition, automatically [14].

A. Hryshchenko calls a phraseologism a semantically related combination of words, which, unlike similar syntactic structures (word combinations or sentences), is not created in the process of speech in accordance with the general grammatical and semantic regularities of the combination of words, but is reproduced in the form of a fixed construction with its inherent lexical composition and meaning [3].

«Phraseological expressions of any language are understood as a lingvo-semiotic phenomenon, forming a special «sub-language», one of the concentric circles of the language, in which the ethnos' ideas about the world, cultural and historical and mythological interiorization of reality and internal reflexive experience of the people are preserved and transmitted in an established form», notes A. Selivanova in her work [5].

The researcher L. Komar notes that among the variety of PUs there are common phraseologisms and individually authorial ones. While the former are included in dictionaries, the latter are usually not included in dictionaries [15].

The theory of phraseology was initiated by the Swiss linguist of French origin, Charles Balli. The scientist systematized the combination of words for the first time in his books «Essay on Stylistics» and «French Stylistics». Bally singled out four groups of phrases:

- 1) free phrases, i.e., combinations devoid of stability, disintegrating after their formation;

2) habitual combinations, that is, word combinations with a relatively free connection of components that allow some changes;

3) phraseological series, i.e., groups of words in which two concepts merge almost into one. These combinations allow regrouping of components;

4) phraseological units, i.e., combinations in which words have lost their meaning and express a single concept [13].

«The study of phraseological units as language units is a prerogative of phraseology, the status of which as a science is far from an unambiguous solution. As a rule, the phraseological level is considered in the language as intermediate. It is at the junction of the lexical, semantic and syntactic levels», this is the point of view of L. Komar regarding the investigated problem. L. Komar refers to the main features of phraseological units: reproducibility in the process of communication, verbosity and integrity of meaning [6].

English phraseology is very rich and has a centuries-old history. Phraseology is considered a treasury of language, since the history of the people, its culture and everyday life are reflected in phraseology. Phraseologisms are most often of a national character. Along with national phraseology, there is a lot of English phraseology international phraseology. The phraseological fund is a combination of native and borrowed phraseological units with a predominance of the former. Archaic elements are preserved in some idioms.

Formation of phraseological units, their daily appearance is a living and constant process caused by the very need of human communication. The process of understanding and analyzing the phraseological structure of the language is a way to get to know the mentality of the people, their ideas about the world and their perception of themselves in this world.

1.3 Zoomorphic phraseological units as an object of linguistic analysis

Zoonymy is a branch of onomastics whose purpose is research proper names of animals.

With the help of this science, you can learn about animal names, which are divided into different subclasses, namely: kinonyms (dog names), felinonyms (cat names), hipponyms (horse names) and others, as well as to study the peculiarities of word formation and further compile dictionaries that will contribute to a deeper study of zoonyms in English [8].

Let us consider symbolism in the study of phraseological units (PUs) with a zoonymic component in English. So, in the English language, the lexeme *pig* (this is how an intellectually disabled person is characterized) can be seen in the composition of the comparative PUs: *as stupid as pig*. And with the help of the lexeme *donkey* in the English language, they denote a person who is mentally disabled. Also, in the English language, we can observe comparative PUs: *as brave as lion, as hungry as bear*.

In addition, in the English language, several groups of PU with an animalistic component can be distinguished, which will indicate: social status, mental abilities and character traits of a person.

Zoonyms with the semantics «social status»: *poor snake* (a person in need), *big fish* (a person who has authority in a certain field).

Zoonyms with the semantics of «human character traits»: *tricky as monkey* (about a cunning person), *proud as a peacock* (impertinent, a proud person).

Zoonyms with the semantics «mental abilities»: *strange fish* (strange person), *clever dog* (denoting a smart person).

Zoo phraseology has its roots in ancient times, when people identified themselves with nature and considered themselves a part of it.

Idioms with an animalistic component denote some character traits, certain emotions, etc., for example: *bee* in English denotes a hard-working person (*we often say as busy as bee*), according to with lexeme *fish* we denote a silent person

(*silent like a fish*) or, for example, a zoonym of a *sheep* – about a submissive, humble person.

In the English language, the most popular animals in phraseology are: *cow, dog, cat, donkey, wolf, fox, monkey, bull, chicken, pig, sheep, goat, horse* and others [19].

It is interesting that zoophraseology is divided into six subgroups, namely: mammonisms, ichthyonyms, ornithonyms, reptilianisms, amphibionyms and entonyms (insectonyms).

Mammon names are proper names of mammals, wild and domestic animals: *elephant, bear, fox, cat, gorilla, etc.*

Ichthyonyms are names of fish. They are used not only in science, but also in folklore, therefore they are divided into two classes: scientific (*carp, salmon, catfish and others*) and folk (*perch, crucian carp, charnoha, etc.*).

Ornithonyms are the names of birds. Often birds and their behavior act as symbols: *to go like a bird* (move very quickly), *an old bird* (an experienced person).

Reptilianisms are species and generic names of reptiles; this subgroup has little demand among researchers, but is quite interesting: *mad as a cut snake* – crazy or angry.

Amphibionyms are the names of amphibians, which include frogs, crayfish, salamanders, and others: *red as a crayfish (lobster)* (about a person who is very worried).

Insectonyms (entonyms) are the names of insects. The following idioms occur in modern linguistics: *a fly on the wheel* (we describe a person who overestimates himself) [8].

Thus, drawing conclusions, we can say that PUs with a zoonymic component is an interesting topic for research, because they show us the projection of animal traits onto humans, both with positive and negative connotations.

1.4 Features of functioning of zoomorphic metaphor in English language

Linguistic science has developed a completely consistent opinion regarding the understanding of the term «zoomorphic metaphor» (or «zoometaphor»). Thus, A. Sakalauskaite understands zoometaphor as a metaphor in which the behaviour or appearance of an animal is a reference to the behaviour or appearance of a person. M. Ruhi and M. Makhand claim that the use of the name of an animal as a source of secondary nomination should be considered a zoometaphor. According to scientist D. Khandayani, the zoometaphor is based on a comparison of human traits with animal characteristics [12]. The essence of the zoomorphic metaphor is that the conceptual sphere of the ANIMAL is projected onto the conceptual sphere of the HUMAN. A person is evaluated through the properties of an animal, while the elements of the two conceptual spheres are correlated with each other. The mapping process occurs when the donor and recipient spheres are assigned similar attributes. For example, in the expression «he is a pig», the zoomorphism pig indicates the metaphor GREEDY PEOPLE ARE PIGS, which is a subspecies of the conceptual metaphor PEOPLE – ANIMALS. With the help of this metaphor, it is possible to imagine the behaviour of greedy people, taking the behaviour of pigs as an example. M. Huma states that animals are endowed with symbolic meanings in their good or bad behaviour, appearance, attitude towards people, etc. Animal metaphor (transfer from the animal world to the human world) plays an important role in paremic units and idioms.

The emergence of the zoomorphic metaphor goes back to ancient times, when primitive man did not perceive himself as a special being, different from the animal and plant world. As a result of such ideas, totemism arose – a belief according to which man is a descendant of an animal, and the animal is at the top of the social hierarchy. Since representatives of the fauna began to evoke emotional and valuable associations, zoonyms gradually acquired metaphorical meanings. Zoometaphors are characterized by pronounced ethno-cultural marking.

Zoomorphisms are a linguistic reflection of cultural and national standards and stereotypes that are rooted in the mentality of a certain linguistic and cultural community. At the same time, connotations play a special role in the lexical meaning of zoonyms, which are elements of the national-linguistic picture of the world. M. Petryshyn, who studies the zoometaphor in proverbs and sayings of the Latin language, notes that in different cultures, zoonyms cause stable associations that can be projected onto a person as a result of figurative reinterpretation [2]. The scientist substantiates that paremias with an animalistic component are the product of observing the animal world, and calls them the «cultural and information fund» of each language.

E. Turpin points out that comparing a person with an animal conveys a mostly negative assessment. This can be explained if we take into account the concept of the great chain of being, the main purpose of which is to determine the place of everything in the universe in a strict hierarchy. The classification from lower to higher forms of existence is as follows: inanimate members, vegetative members, animals, humans, celestial beings, and God. This hierarchy assumes that higher and more developed forms of being dominate, exercise control over lower creatures. As a result, when people are compared to animals, they are often demeaned. That is why the zoomorphic metaphor can be considered a means of expressing undesirable human characteristics. In particular, in the English language zoonyms are often used to talk about the low intellectual abilities of a person: *goosey*, *donkey*, *beast*. However, some identifications of humans with animals have positive semantics. For example, *a lion* is associated with bravery, *a bull* with physical strength, *a lynx* with intelligence. In addition, cultural ideas and attitudes of the community towards certain animals are also very important for the construction of zoomorphic metaphors. In Spanish, a common source of metaphors and phraseological units is the bullfight. Accordingly, the expression *take the bull by the horns* means to do something difficult in a brave and determined way [7].

The zoomorphic metaphor covers different types of transfer of groups: the name of an animal to a person based on the similarity to this animal in external features, intellectual abilities, behaviour, emotional state, character, etc.; names of animal body parts for human body parts; the dynamic sphere of animal life to the dynamic sphere of human life; animal sounds to human sounds; names of groups of animals per group of people; the names of the animal's dwelling on the human's dwelling; the actions of a person in relation to an animal on the action of a person in relation to another person. According to T. Mikheeva, the basis of a zoometaphor is a property that is actually present in an animal, or an imaginary property attributed to it by a language group. That is, zoometaphors express an assessment of the object and have an additional informative load [5].

A. Khudoliy substantiates that the natural world is the main source of conceptualization of social and political life in American journalism. The scientist singles out two conceptual metaphorical models: LIFE – WILD NATURE and PEOPLE – ANIMALS. He also draws attention to the fact that zoological vocabulary is widely used in a figurative sense for expressive depiction of realities. As a result of the metaphorical use of faunisms, there is an actualization of associations conventional for the language group. Extralinguistic factors act so that some features of animals come to the fore, while others are reduced. As a result of metaphorization, there is deactualization of differential sems (generic traits) and strengthening of potential sems. The latter include, for example, seven «*anger*» (*wolf*), «*dumbness*» (*donkey*), «*hardworking*» (*bee*). The figurative meaning is the result of permutations in the semantics of zoonyms, due to which secondary features become dominant. It is the evaluative connotations of zoosemisms that are the basis of metaphorical transfer according to the «animal → human» model. The process of metaphorical transfer occurs due to the fact that a person passes the phenomena of the world of fauna through the prism of personal worldview and compares them with his own social experience.

L. Guanzhong names three factors that cause identification of a person with an animal. First, humans and animals are somewhat similar in appearance

appearance and behaviour. Second, human culture, including mythology, religion, and art, is closely related to animals. Thirdly, people have the power of imagination, which they realize by observing animals. I. Lopez concludes that the metaphorical meaning of a zoonym depends on five parameters: habitat, body size, appearance, behaviour, and relationships with people. In addition, the specified parameters can be informative for understanding the content of zoomorphic metaphors. This means that zoomorphic metaphors rely heavily on the objective properties of animals. A key role is played by observations of the world of fauna and the resulting knowledge. The appearance of the animal, its habits and significance in human life are also important for the construction of zoometaphors[8].

A zoomorphic metaphor uses the language signs of the ANIMAL concept sphere to describe the life activity of a person. It represents the characteristics of a person by assimilating his appearance, behaviour, and character to the features of fauna. It is important to understand that behind the zoonyms in the language are fixed potential sevens, which are the result of age-old tradition. In the formation of zoometaphors, an important role is played by the objective qualities of animals and the ideas about them established in the national-linguistic picture of the world.

CHAPTER 2. CONTRASTIVE SCHEME OF ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ZOONEMIC COMPONENT

2.1. Structural peculiarities of zoomorphic phraseological units in the English and Ukrainian languages

Phraseologisms reproduce essential and important aspects of human existence, focusing attention on various objects, phenomena and concepts. At the same time, the structural models of phraseological units are represented by formulas, where N – Noun, NP – Noun Phrase, VP – Verb Phrase, V – Verb, Adj. – Adjective, Adv. – Adverb, Prep. – Preposition, Conj. – Conjunction, Part. – Participle.

O. Shulenok singles out two groups of phraseological combinations: verb and noun. Verb phraseological units are PUs in the form of a word combination with a supporting verb (verb). They are used to convey certain actions, processes or states [15].

Noun phraseological units are PUs in the form of a word combination with a supporting noun (noun). They characterize persons, convey certain concepts, situations or stereotypes [6].

So, let's analyze the structural features of zoonym phraseology in the English and Ukrainian languages.

Verb phraseological units.

In English:

- *die like a dog* (V+Prep.+N);
- *lead a dog's life* (V+NP);
- *dressed (up) like a dog's dinner* (VP+Prep.+NP);
- *eat like a wolf* (V+Prep.+N);
- *to cherish a snake (viper) in one's bosom* (VP+N+Prep.+NP) [17].

In Ukrainian:

- *собачими очима дивитися (Adj.+N+V);*
- *крадеться як вовк (V+Conj.+N);*
- *дивитися вовком (V+N);*
- *взнати смаленого вовка (V+Adj.+N);*
- *з'їсти вовка (V+N);*
- *впіймати вовка за вухо (V+N+Prep.+N);*
- *гратися у kota і мишу (V+Prep.+N+Conj.+N);*
- *смакує як котові редька (V+Conj.+N+N);*
- *брати бика за рога (V+N+Prep.+N);*
- *працює як віл (V+Conj.+N);*
- *пригріти змію (гадюку) на грудях (V+N+Prep.+N) [10 – 11].*

Noun phraseological units.

In English:

- *yard dog (Adj.+N);*
- *lucky dog (Adj.+N);*
- *wolf in sheep's clothing (N+Prep.+NP);*
- *a wolf in a lamb's skin (N+Prep.+NP);*
- *man is a wolf to man (N+V+N+NP);*
- *scaredy-cat (Adj.+N);*
- *weak as a kitten (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *strong as a bull (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *a bull in a china shop (N+Prep.+NP);*
- *agile as a monkey (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *dumb as a fish (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *a nest of vipers (N+NP);*
- *spring chicken (Adj.+N) [18].*

In Ukrainian:

- *багатий, як пес кудлатий (Adj.+Conj.+N+Adj.);*
- *босий як пес (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *голодний як цуцик (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *злий як собака (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *собачий нюх (Adj.+N);*
- *битий собака (Adj.+N);*
- *вовча думка (Adj.+N);*
- *стріляний вовк (Adj.+N);*
- *як кіт на сало (Conj.+N+Prep.+N);*
- *здоровий як бик (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *спритний як мавпа (Adj.+Conj.+N);*
- *німий як риба (Adj.+Conj.+N) [10 – 11].*

Thus, the conducted analysis shows the existence of verb and noun phraseological units with a zoonym component in both English and Ukrainian languages. At the same time, in the English language, the V+Prep.+N model is the most common among verbal idioms, and among nouns – Adj.+N, Adj.+Conj.+N and N+Prep.+NP. In turn, in the Ukrainian language, the V+Conj.+N model is most often found among verbal phraseological units-zoonyms, and among nouns – Adj.+Conj.+N and Adj.+N.

2.2. Semantic peculiarities of zoomorphic phraseological units in the English and Ukrainian languages

The primitive religious worldview, based on the cult of nature, gave rise to a correspondingly sacred worldview. People's observation of the flora and fauna led to the emergence of language units that, through comparison, personification, and symbolization, combined behavioural and customary features, physical and mental

characteristics of a person and features of other living beings, which testify to zoomorphic PUs.

So, let's consider the semantic features of some groups of PUs with a zoomorphic component in the English and Ukrainian languages.

1. Dog (собака)

In Ukrainian and English ethnophraseology, units with the basic component «dog» («собака») convey both negative and positive qualities. Both ethnic groups associate the animal with poverty and aggressiveness (in addition, Ukrainians also associate it with treachery, and the English with disgust). The dog is positively axiologized for loyalty, cleverness, experience (Ukrainian ethnic group) and talent, luck and skill (English ethnic group).

Example:

- poverty: *багатий, як пес кудлатий, босий як пес, голодний як цуцик, живе як пес; die like a dog, lead a dog's life;*

- aggressiveness, frenzy: *боятися як скаженого собаки, злий як собака; (as) mean as a junkyard dog;*

- cunning: *потайна собака;*

- disgust: *dressed (up) like a dog's dinner, a junkyard dog;*

- devotion: *вірний, як собака, собачими очима дивитися;*

- savvy: *собачий нюх;*

- experience: *битий собака, з'їсти собаку;*

- talent, luck: *be like a dog with two tails, lucky dog;*

- manageability: *the whole team and the dog under the wagon.*

2. Wolf (вовк)

Negative character traits of a predator (in particular, hypocrisy and gluttony) is evidenced by the semantics of the PUs of both studied languages:

- hypocrisy: *вовк в овечій шкурі, крадеться як вовк; wolf in sheep's clothing, a wolf in a lamb's skin;*

- voracity: *як вовки на віцю кинулися; eat like a wolf, wolf down (something).*

For Ukrainians, the wolf is also a symbol of anger, despair, ignorance, hunger and indifference. English ethnophraseology describes the animal as aggressive, treacherous and impoverished:

- anger: *вовча думка, дивитися вовком;*
- despair: *вити вовком, хоч вовком вий;*
- hunger: *голодний як вовк, вовк кишки догризає;*
- indifference: *хоч вовк траву їж;*
- aggressiveness: *man is a wolf to man;*
- cunning: *feed (someone) to the wolves, throw (someone) to the wolves;*
- poverty: *keep the wolf from the door.*

At the same time, the ancient Ukrainian tradition attests to respect attitude towards wolves. Pagan beliefs interpreted the animal as a dog of the Magi, it was associated with Perun, the wolf totem was widespread throughout Ukraine. The semantics of the analyzed PUs shows that the Ukrainian ethnic group associates the wolf with experience and cleverness:

- experience: *узнати смаленого вовка, з'їсти вовка, морський вовк, стріляний вовк;*
- savvy: *впіймати вовка за вухо.*

3. Cat (kitten) (кіт, кішка (кошеня)).

All studied PUs with the animal component «cat» («кіт») represent content that is negatively evaluated by ethnic groups. In consciousness Ukrainians, the cat is primarily associated with laziness, greed, poverty, hypocrisy, representatives of English language culture emphasize his cowardice, arrogance, weakness, cynicism, etc. We will give examples of the quality's characteristic of a cat in such PUs:

- laziness: *ще й кіт не валявся, не все коту масниця;*
- avarice: *як кіт на сало;*
- poverty, scarcity: *і кішки нема чим годувати, і котів на сльози нема;*
- hypocrisy: *гратися у kota і мишу;*
- disgust: *смакує як котів редька;*

- anxiety: *a cat on a hot tin roof, be like a cat on hot bricks;*
- cowardice: *like a cat in a strange garret, scaredy-cat;*
- bombast: *as conceited as a barber's cat, be the cat's whiskers (pajamas), like the cat that got the cream, the cat that ate the canary;*
- weakness: *(as) weak as a kitten;*
- cynicism: *cat's paw.*

4. Bull (бик, віл)

Zoophrase in Ukrainian and English ethnophraseology with a basic component «bull» («бик») conveys usually positive qualities: strength and courage (common features), hard work (in Ukrainian), as well as some negative ones: stubbornness (common property), greediness (Ukrainian PUs) and tactlessness (English PUs):

- strength: *здоровий як бик, скрутити бичу роги; (as) strong as a bull.*
- courage: *брати бика за рога;*
- thrift: *гнеться як віл у ярмо, захекався як віл у борозні, працює як віл, тягне як віл воза;*
- persistence: *як віл на рогатину; bull-headed;*
- avarice: *як віл до браги;*
- impolicy: *a bull in a china shop.*

5. Monkey (мавпа)

In both languages, it symbolizes cunning, excessive curiosity, agility: *as agile as a monkey – спритний як мавпа.*

6. Fish (риба)

In both English and Ukrainian languages, the fish («риба») symbolizes a mute creature, so it is often used to denote a silent, lethargic, unfriendly and weak-willed person:

- *neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring – ні риба ні м'ясо;*
- *as dumb as a fish – німий як риба.*

7. Snake/viper (змія/гадюка)

Phraseologisms with such component in both languages are mainly based on concepts attached to this animal, especially in mythology, such as: malice, treachery, hypocrisy, temptation and danger:

- *to cherish a snake (viper) in one's bosom* – *призріти змію (гадюку) на грудях*;

- *a nest of vipers* – *гадюче кодрло*;

- *a snake in the grass* – *гадина потайна*.

8. Chicken/hen (курка (курчата)/квочка)

This zoonym in Ukrainian and English symbolizes excessive care, fussiness, mockery and cowardice:

- *as fussy as a hen with one chick* – *носиться як курка з яйцем*;

- *spring chicken* – *жовтороте курча*;

- *chicken feed* – *курам на сміх*.

Thus, most of the considered PUs with zoo components dog, wolf, cat, bull turned out to be polystereotypic. The same animals actualize different meanings within the boundaries of each studied ethno-collective.

However, a certain number of phraseological units with a zoonym component are fully or partially equivalent, especially in the group with the components monkey, fish, snake and chicken.

The interpretation of the peculiarities of the semantics of the zoomorphic PUs of the Ukrainian and English languages reveals the deep features of the collective consciousness of the respective ethnic groups and has significant prospects for practical application in the field of linguistic and cultural studies, ethnopsycholinguistics, as well as linguistic didactics.

CONCLUSIONS

Phraseologisms are word combinations (sentences) that are equal in meaning to one word. Usually, the actual meaning of the phraseology does not coincide with the meaning of the individual words that make up its composition.

We can say that PUs with a zoonymic component is an interesting topic for research, because they show us the projection of animal traits onto humans, both with positive and negative connotations. Zoophraseologisms are divided into six subgroups, namely: mammonisms, ichthyonyms, ornithonyms, reptilianisms, amphibian names and entonyms (insectonyms).

A zoomorphic metaphor is a metaphor in which the behaviour or appearance of an animal is a reference to the behaviour or appearance of a human. The essence of the zoomorphic metaphor is that the conceptual sphere of the ANIMAL is projected onto the conceptual sphere of the HUMAN. Zoomorphisms are a linguistic reflection of cultural and national standards and stereotypes that are rooted in the mentality of a certain linguistic and cultural community.

The basis of a zoometaphor is a property that is actually present in an animal, or an imaginary property attributed to it by a language group. The zoomorphic metaphor covers different types of group transfer: names of animals to humans; names of animal body parts for human body parts; the dynamic sphere of animal life to the dynamic sphere of human life; animal sounds to sounds produced by humans; names of groups of animals per group of people; the names of the animal's dwelling on the human's dwelling; the actions of a person in relation to an animal to the action of a person in relation to another person, etc.

The conducted analysis shows the existence of verb and noun phraseological units with a zoonym component in both English and Ukrainian languages. At the same time, in the English language, the V+Prep.+N model is the most common among verbal idioms, and among nouns – Adj.+N, Adj.+Conj.+N and N+Prep.+NP. In turn, in the Ukrainian language, the V+Conj.+N model is most

often found among verbal phraseological units-zoonyms, and among nouns – Adj.+Conj.+N and Adj.+N.

The most of the considered PUs with zoo components dog, wolf, cat, bull turned out to be polystereotypic. The same animals actualize different meanings within the boundaries of each studied ethno-collective.

However, a certain number of phraseological units with a zoonym component are fully or partially equivalent, especially in the group with the components monkey, fish, snake and chicken.

The interpretation of the peculiarities of the semantics of the zoomorphic PUs of the Ukrainian and English languages reveals the deep features of the collective consciousness of the respective ethnic groups and has significant prospects for practical application in the field of linguistic and cultural studies, ethnopsycholinguistics, as well as linguistic didactics.

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ANNEX

Features of translation of English Phraseological Units with Zoonymic Components

№	Source Text	Target Text
1.	<i>as stupid as pig</i>	<i>дурний як свиня</i>
2.	<i>as brave as lion</i>	<i>хоробрий як лев</i>
3.	<i>as hungry as bear</i>	<i>голодний як ведмідь (вовк)</i>
4.	<i>a poor snake</i>	<i>церковна миша</i>
5.	<i>a big fish</i>	<i>велика рибина</i>
6.	<i>as tricky as monkey</i>	<i>хитрий як мавпа</i>
7.	<i>as proud as a peacock</i>	<i>гордий як павич</i>
8.	<i>a strange fish</i>	<i>дивна рибина</i>
9.	<i>a clever dog</i>	<i>розумний як собака</i>
10.	<i>as busy as bee</i>	<i>працьовитий як бджола</i>
11.	<i>to silent like a fish</i>	<i>мовчати як риба</i>
12.	<i>to go like a bird</i>	<i>йти як птиця (укр. дуже швидко)</i>
13.	<i>an old bird</i>	<i>стріляний горобець</i>
14.	<i>as mad as a cut snake</i>	<i>божевільний, як розрізана змія (укр. шалений)</i>
15.	<i>as red as a crayfish (lobster)</i>	<i>червоний як рак</i>
16.	<i>a chicken feed</i>	<i>курям на сміх</i>
17.	<i>a fly on the wheel</i>	<i>на коні (на козі) не під'їдеш</i>

18.	<i>to take the bull by the horns</i>	<i>брати бика за рога</i>
19.	<i>to die like a dog</i>	<i>вмерти як собака</i>
20.	<i>to lead a dog's life</i>	<i>жити як собака</i>
21.	<i>to dressed (up) like a dog's dinner</i>	<i>наряджений як собачий обід (укр. розчепурений)</i>
22.	<i>to eat like a wolf</i>	<i>мати вовчий апетит</i>
23.	<i>to cherish a snake (viper) in one's bosom</i>	<i>пригріти змію (гадюку) на грудях</i>
24.	<i>as mean as a junkyard dog</i>	<i>злий як собака</i>
25.	<i>a lucky dog</i>	<i>(укр. щасливчик)</i>
26.	<i>a wolf in sheep's clothing</i>	<i>вовк в овечій шкурі</i>
27.	<i>a wolf in a lamb's skin</i>	<i>вовк в овечій шкурі</i>
28.	<i>a man is a wolf to man</i>	<i>людина людині вовк</i>
29.	<i>a scaredy-cat</i>	<i>лякливе кошеня</i>
30.	<i>as weak as a kitten</i>	<i>слабкий як кошеня</i>
31.	<i>as strong as a bull</i>	<i>сильний як бик</i>
32.	<i>a bull in a china shop</i>	<i>бик (слон) у посудній крамниці</i>
33.	<i>as agile as a monkey</i>	<i>спритний як мавпа</i>
34.	<i>as dumb as a fish</i>	<i>німий як риба</i>
35.	<i>a nest of vipers</i>	<i>гадюче кодро</i>

36.	<i>a spring chicken</i>	<i>жовтороте курча</i>
37.	<i>as fussy as a hen with one chick</i>	<i>носитися як курка з яйцем</i>
38.	<i>to feed (someone) to the wolves</i>	<i>згодувати вовкам</i>
39.	<i>to throw (someone) to the wolves</i>	<i>викинути на з'їдання вовкам</i>
40.	<i>to keep the wolf from the door</i>	<i>(укр. зводити кінці з кінцями)</i>
41.	<i>a cat on a hot tin roof</i>	<i>як кішка на розжареному даху (укр. нервувати)</i>
42.	<i>to be like a cat on hot bricks</i>	<i>немов кішка на гарячій цеглині (укр. сидіти як на голках)</i>
43.	<i>to be like a cat in a strange garret</i>	<i>як кіт на чужому горниці (укр. не в своїй тарілці)</i>
44.	<i>as conceited as a barber's cat</i>	<i>самовдоволений як кіт перукаря (укр. хвастливий)</i>
45.	<i>to be the cat's whiskers (pajamas)</i>	<i>важливий як індик</i>
46.	<i>to be like the cat that got the cream</i>	<i>задоволений як кіт (що з'їв сметану)</i>
47.	<i>to be like the cat that ate the canary</i>	<i>задоволений як кіт (який з'їв канарку)</i>
48.	<i>a snake in the grass</i>	<i>гадина потайна</i>
49.	<i>a cat's paw</i>	<i>котяча лапка</i>
50.	<i>bull-headed</i>	<i>впертий як бик (баран)</i>
51.	<i>neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring</i>	<i>ні риба ні м'ясо</i>

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню структурно-семантичних особливостей зооморфних фразеологічних одиниць в англійській та українській мовах. У ході написання роботи було висвітлено основні погляди науковців щодо поняття «фразеологізм» та «фразеологічна одиниця», описано поняття «зооморфних фразеологічних одиниць» та їх види, а також окреслено особливості функціонування зооморфної метафори в англійській мові.

Ключові слова: фразеологізм, фразеологічна одиниця, зооморфний фразеологізм, зооморфна метафора, структурно-семантичні особливості.