

СТРУКТУРНО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА С КОМПОНЕНТОМ «ЗООНИМ»

STRUCTURAL AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH IDIOMS WITH A ZOONYM COMPONENT

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Summary: Considering the modern anthropocentric linguistic paradigm, it seems necessary to study the phraseology of the English language, and in particular the idioms with a zoonym component to obtain new facts about the English mentality and the influence of people and their environment on the language. The article studies the structural and grammatical features of the idioms with a zoonym component. The research material has been selected from dictionaries and British journalistic texts with the help of continuous sampling technique. The article also considers the peculiarities of the idioms classification according to the number of the components included.

Keywords: the English language, journalistic texts, phraseology, a zoonym component, the structural and grammatical features of idioms.

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Аннотация: В рамках современной антропоцентрической парадигмы кажется необходимым исследовать фразеологию английского языка, а в частности фразеологические единицы с компонентом «зооним» для получения новых фактов о менталитете и влиянии человека и окружающей его среды на язык. В настоящей статье рассматриваются структурно-грамматические особенности фразеологических единиц с компонентом «зооним». Материал исследования был отобран из словарей и Британской публицистики методом сплошной выборки. Рассмотрены особенности классификации фразеологических единиц по количеству составляющих их компонентов.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, публицистика, фразеология, компонент «зооним», структурно-грамматические особенности фразеологизмов.

Современным лингвистическим учениям присуще углубленное изучение национально-культурного аспекта языка, ведь язык является компонентом культуры, который отражает культурно-исторические сведения о характере народа и множество фактов современного состояния развития лингвообщества. Язык выступает зеркалом национальной культуры народа и является ее хранителем. Одним из важнейших источников национально-культурной информации можно считать фразеологические единицы, интерпретация которых является когнитивной процедурой декодирования с учетом знаний национальной культуры, традиций, обрядов, традиционных моделей структурирования на основе картины мира.

Фразеологические единицы с ярко выраженной национально-культурной семантикой являются неотъемлемой частью и одним из средств формирования языковой картины мира для определенного этноса-носителя языка. Языковая картина мира формируется при помощи естественного языка как определенного типа семиотических систем – совокупность представлений народа о действительности на определенном этапе развития данного этноса, – зафиксированных в языковых единицах. В.А. Маслова отмечает, что фразеологизмы всегда

непрямо отображают убеждения народа, общественный строй, идеологию своей эпохи: «как утренний свет отображается в капле воды» [Маслова, 2001: 43].

Не требует доказательств тот факт, что в речевом общении представителей различных лингвокультур отражаются как универсальные, так и этноспецифические закономерности, характеризующие культурно-национальные особенности коммуникантов. Фразеологические единицы с национально-культурным компонентом выступают тем носителем культурно-значимой и культурно-специфичной информации, которая часто приводит к непониманию друг друга представителями разных культур. Наиболее отчетливо данный процесс можно проследить при использовании в речи фразеологических единиц с компонентом-зоонимом. Правильность восприятия зоонима носителями разных лингвокультур зависит от того, насколько совпадают или расходятся способы категоризации мира.

В данной статье мы ограничимся исследованием структурно-грамматического аспекта фразеологических единиц с компонентом-зоонимом.

При подготовке материала мы воспользовались ме-

тодом сплошной выборки и отобрали 202 фразеологических единиц английского языка, в составе которых присутствует компонент-зооним, из следующих словарей: Англо-русский фразеологический словарь А.В. Кунина, словарь "Dictionary and Their Origin" Линды и Роджера Флавеллов, Cambridge Dictionary, Macmillan Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary и Collins Dictionary, а также из текстов публицистического жанра.

Вслед за А.И. Смирницким мы решили разделить все фразеологические единицы на следующие группы: одновышинные фразеологизмы, двух вышинные фразеологизмы и многovyшинные фразеологизмы, в состав которых входят три или более знаменательных компонента [Смирницкий, 1998 : 212].

Одновышинные фразеологизмы мы разделили по следующим группам:

1. Глагольно-адвербиальные фразеологизмы, в которых совпадают семантический и грамматический центры. К примеру, *to monkey around* (to do things that are not useful or serious), *to weasel out* (to escape responsibility for something). Примеры предложений:
 - a) Greta's still waiting for her knight in shining armour # It's reassuring to know that even beautiful actresses worry about what they're going to wear to go out in the evening. Greta Scacchi, 31, star of White Mischief and Heat and Dust says, 'I hate the thought of standing out in the crowd. I get all dolled up for a party and then I look at myself in the mirror and suddenly **chicken out**, put my jeans on, ruffle up my hair, and only then do I feel comfortable.' Greta's latest film, The Fires Within, opens this month, but the Italian-English actress is tired of rushing from one movie to the next.' The film lifestyle is one of cutting yourself off from your base and your friends, your identity even. [Best. London: Periodical Pubs Assoc., 1991, pp. ??, 2800 s-units.];
 - б) Omero left the den and went outside to find Minky, who was out exercising in the morning air. Minky can be grumpy first thing in the morning, but she looked crosser than usual.' Sam is sick,' said Omero. 'Tell me about it!' snapped Minky. 'Serves him right for **pigging out** on egg and pickle sandwiches!' 'Where on earth did he get egg and pickle sandwiches?' asked Omero. 'The keeper never gives us anything like that – she only gives us what's good for us!' [[Northern Ireland tourist information]. u.p., n.d., pp. ??, 1860 s-units.]
2. Номинативные фразеологизмы. К примеру, *a scapegoat* (to be made to suffer or bear the punishment for someone else), *a catnap* (a short sleep, usually during the day). Примеры предложений:
 - a) Then suddenly he is thrown to the wolves with the stigma of being incompetent, no good – even a fool.

It was a dreadful end to a distinguished career.' The Civil Aviation Authority should never have brought the prosecution. It was a terrible injustice – as though they were seeking a **scapegoat** to put down a marker to keep other pilots on their toes.' But a criminal court is not the place to establish air safety.' Faced with disciplinary proceedings by British Airways following the incident in 1989, Mr Stewart resigned. Other members of the crew were prepared to admit some blame and accept temporary demotion or early retirement. [Today. 14530 s-units.]

- б) This acoustic ability of pet cats explains why they sometimes appear to have supernatural powers. They hear and understand the ultrasonic sounds that precede a noisy activity and respond appropriately before we have even realized that something unusual is going to happen. And do not overlook the ability of your snoozing feline. Even while taking a **catnap** the animal's ears are in operation. If something exciting is detected the cat is awake and responding in a split second. Perhaps this is why it sleeps twice as long as we do, making up in length of slumber what it lacks in depth. Sadly for old cats, this wonderful sensitivity does not last forever. By the age of about five years a cat starts to lose its range of hearing and when the animal has become elderly, in feline terms, it is often nearly deaf. [Catlore. Morris, Desmond. London: Cape, 1989, pp. 5-114. 1714 s-units.]
3. Одновышинные фразеологизмы, в которых семантический центр расположен во втором компоненте, а грамматический центр – в первом. К примеру, *to swap horses* (to change plans or leaders in the middle of a process), *to be dog-tired* (very tired, exhausted). Примеры предложений:
 - a) You do have an extraordinary rapport with this awful creature,' Biddy said, finding out the fact quite soon.' What is your secret?' Nails merely glowered. When she made them **swap horses** in their lessons, he refused point-blank. Nutty closed her eyes, seeing two iron wills come together on collision course.' What is your reason for refusing?' Biddy asked. 'You're teachin' us to win this competition. I'm riding Firelight in the competition. [Who, sir? Me, sir? Peyton, K M. Oxford: OUP, 1988, pp. 5-138. 4137 s-units.]
 - б) And then (as he stood and stared through the window at the magazine) Boy imagined sleeping with these men, actually sleeping, sharing a bed with them for the night. And then Boy could imagine having a cup of coffee with them in the morning, but he couldn't imagine anything else after that. And now Boy was truly tired, end of the day tired, **dog-tired**. He wished that the geography of the city was different. Often at this time of day, when he felt the day's journey should be ending or reaching a destination, but knowing that it was not, knowing that what he was looking for probably happened after everybody

else had gone home, he wished that he could end his days walking at the edge of a sea or a lake so big that you couldn't see its other shore. [Ready to catch him should he fall. Bartlett, Neil. London: Serpent's Tail, 1990, pp. 9-114. 1207 s-units.]

Двухвершинные фразеологизмы мы разделили по следующим группам:

1. Атрибутивно-именные фразеологизмы, имеющие конструкцию «прилагательное + существительное». К примеру, *a dark horse* (an unknown quantity, a person whose abilities are not yet known and tested), *a lame duck* (an ineffectual person, a failing business), *a white elephant* (a possession that is useless or troublesome, especially one that is expensive to maintain or difficult to dispose of). Примеры предложений:

- a) No-one is denying that development shouldn't go on, as change is inevitable. What environmentalists are saying is that change should not be made for the benefit of a few and to the detriment of many. Rather **than fat cat** developers benefiting from the countryside, small businesses and local people should have the main part to play in sensitive development. In such a small country it is up to the Government to take a strong stand against unsuitable developments. [Here's health: the green guide. Wheater, Caroline and Smyth, Angela. Hemel Hempstead, Herts: Argus Books, 1990, pp. 21-126. 1966 s-units.]

2. Именные фразеологизмы, имеющие конструкцию «существительное + существительное». К примеру, *a monkey business* (a silly act), *a hangdog look* (a shamefaced, guilty expression), *a nest egg* (a part of something), *a rat race* (to be following a routine that is both, exhaustive as well as competitive). Примеры предложений:

- a) THIS is the book which Peter Mayle planned to write when he went to live in France. But then he started scribbling away at *A Year in Provence* and the rest is history. In a way this novel is *A Year in Provence* fictionalised. It is about a man who gets fed up with the New York **rat race** and forsakes advertising to buy a Gendamerie in Provence. He turns it into a hotel and falls in love with a local French lass. Though I enjoyed the book immensely it did seem that to an extent Mayle had used the plot to answer the numerous critics who, riddled by jealousy at the success of his two books (*Toujour Provence* was the second), have given him a good going over. [[Liverpool Daily Post and Echo]. Arts material, pp. ?? 468 s-units.]

3. Именные фразеологизмы, имеющие конструкцию «существительное + of + существительное». К примеру, *a kettle of fish* (a mess, a problem, a predicament), *a bird of passage* (a transient person, one who is here today and gone tomorrow), *a can of worms* (a situation that causes a lot of problems for you when

you start to deal with it). Примеры предложений:

- a) Pre-war were the Sykes (1923) and Crawford (1926) Committees, which set the pattern of 'public service broadcasting' run by the BBC, and the Ullswater Committee (1936), which confirmed it. Post-war came Beveridge (1951), Pilkington (1962), Annan (1977) and Peacock (1986). The Beveridge report ensured that TV would expand on the same lines as radio. Pilkington determined the allocation of the third TV channel to the BBC not ITV. Annan set the scene for the introduction of Channel 4. Peacock, strictly about finance, cut open the large **can of worms** about the organization of broadcasting in the era of satellites, cable and new information technology. In addition there were occasional narrower, often technical, reports. These inquiries necessarily formulated explicit principles of broadcasting organization and practice. [The British press and broadcasting since 1945. Seymour-Ure, C. Oxford: Blackwell, 1992, pp. ?? 2061 s-units.]

4. Глагольно-субстантивные фразеологизмы, имеющие конструкцию «глагол + существительное». К примеру, *to flip the bird* (show someone the middle finger as an act of contempt or anger), *to smell a rat* (to have a sense that something is not right), *to have a cow* (to get extremely upset). Примеры предложений:

- a) Old Sopworth, he said it: 'If you want God, you've got to have Satan. If you want Angels, you've got to have Devils. If you want to understand Theology, you'd better **take a gander** at the Demonology too... That's what he said. So what? So what?! I'll tell you so what, you thicko, exorcisms, that's what. If you want exorcisms -- and that is what we both wanted, you may just possibly remember -- if you want all the comforts of that gem of ecclesiastical mumbo jumbo, you'd better get ready for the opposite an' all... [Cathedral. Maitland, Ian. London: Headline Book Pub. plc, 1993, pp. 199-341. 3525 s-units.]

К многокомпонентным лексическим единицам мы отнесли словосочетания и выражения, состоящие из более, чем трех знаменательных слов. К примеру, *Kangaroo Loose In The Top Paddock* (to be slightly crazy), *to cast pearls before swine* (to give a gift to someone who does not appreciate it or has no use for it), *a cat in gloves catches no mice* (being too careful or too polite can actually cause a person to be unsuccessful in reaching his or her goal), *to have a dog in the hunt* (something that may lead to gain, depending on the outcome), *a chicken and egg situation* (a situation in which it is impossible to say, which of two things existed first and which caused the other one). Примеры предложений:

- a) But it may be that, as men of little social consequence, they lacked that sensitivity to personal relationships on which the aristocratic society of the tenth and eleventh centuries had depended; for the newcomers, **what was sauce for the goose was likely to be**



sauce for the gander. Because they saw the world as composed of groups rather than of individuals, they found it easy to articulate rules of general application, to which exceptions required specific dispensation. But of course this viewpoint was liable to emerge in any case at a time in which government was extending its reach down the social scale, to affect towns, privileged communities, and even on occasion serfs. [France in the making, 843–1180. Dunbabin, Jean. Oxford: OUP, 1991, pp. 223-335. 878 s-units.]

6) Perhaps the Minister will tell us about that as well. Mr. Bill Walker: The Hon. Gentleman will be aware that since its inception the SDA has been investing in this way throughout Scotland and in companies. There is nothing odd about that. Who should it **make fish of one and fowl of another**? The fact that Stagecoach applied and was accepted is surely enough. There is no end of examples of companies obtaining assistance in this equity form and then going on to be assets to Scotland. Unfortunately, others have been disasters and much public money has gone into them. [Weekly Hansard. House of Commons Official Report and Report, House of Commons Official. London: HMSO, 1989, pp. ??, 1851 s-units.]

в) BACK at home after your first location-shoot -- at the zoo or wherever -- and having viewed your efforts in glorious colour, you will perhaps be asking yourself, 'What next?' Well, with a camcorder, **the world**

is very much your oyster, and the possibilities are limitless. However, before you sally forth on your next video shoot, take a long, cool look at your first tape to identify any mistakes you may have made so that you can avoid them next time. When the initial excitement has subsided, settle down on your own for a closer and more critical showing. [The complete video course. Brookes, Keith. London: Boxtree, 1989, pp. 7-119. 1614 s-units.]

По результатам количественного подсчета выделенных фразеологических единиц исследования мы получили следующие данные относительно распределения общего списка фразеологических единиц по этим группам: одновершинные фразеологические единицы – 16 единиц (7,9%); двухвершинные фразеологические единицы – 89 единиц (44,1%); многовершинные фразеологические единицы – 97 единиц (48%). Схематично эти данные можно представить на диаграмме:

Из полученных данных можно сделать вывод, что фразеологические единицы с компонентом «зооним» имеют сложную структуру, зачастую превосходящую просто двухкомпонентные словосочетания. Объяснить это можно тем фактом, что подобные фразеологические единицы строятся по пословичному типу; в них заключены опыт лингвосообщества и его своеобразие, накопленные за весь период развития языка.

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