

ON THE FORMATION OF UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH ZOOPHRASES

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Положин І. On the Formation of Ukrainian and English Zoophrases; кількість бібліографічних джерел – 17; мови англійська, українська.

Abstract. The article deals with the totality of Ukrainian and English zoophrases, the description of their basic features, having been formed as a result of semantic transformation of the initial word collocation and its acquiring present-day idiomatic peculiarities of a stable expression.

Structural and semantic methods of describing phrase units that underlie semasiological approach to their description in the article are based on the following criteria of their definition: speech reproduction in a ready-made shape, the availability of two and more divisibly formed components, non-modulation of a sign, semantic integrity of a meaning, idiomaticity on the basis of component reinterpretation of the initial structure. The proposed in the article semasiologica approach is based on phrase definition as a result of semantic transformation of direct meaning, which was peculiar for the primary word combination and later the formation of a derivative, realized in different varieties.

An entry in the article consists of four major parts. The first part contains a Ukrainian set-phrase / proverb / saying in its form. One can find the necessary Ukrainian phrase / proverb / saying in the dictionary entries by its noun, including verbal nouns and substantivized adjectives, or (if there are no nouns in that title unit) by its first verb, or by its first non-connective word. The second part of the entry contains a description of the meaning(s) of the Ukrainian phrase / proverb / saying. The third part comprises English phrases / proverbs / sayings corresponding to the Ukrainian title unit. They are followed by various kinds of translations of the Ukrainian title unit, and by English antonyms, if any. The fourth part of the entry has illustrative examples showing the usage of the Ukrainian title unit in speech. The Ukrainian examples are followed by their translations into English.

Keywords: zoophrase, semantic transformation, speech reproduction, idiomaticity, component reinterpretation, entry, set phrase, title unit.

Problem statement. Modern linguistics of nowadays is aimed at language learning in close connection with man, his or her thinking, consciousness, attempts to analyze language facts together with native and foreign speakers. At such an approach the study of national and cultural peculiarities of different languages is of great interest, as it reflects phenomena, arising from the comparative research of linguistic units.

The present-day stage of linguistic development is characterized, besides its other features, with the increased interest to phraseological investigation in comparative aspect. There is a sufficient number of comparative phraseological studies in home linguistics, based on the material of Romance, Germanic and Slavic languages. However, the attempt to compare Ukrainian and English phraseology on the abundant language material has been performed for the first time in this article. The phrases are examined in it as the medium of cultural knowledge, through which the interrelation of language and semantics are realized. The problem, which had been traditionally solved within the framework of etymological and historical commentaries to culturally marked components in lexical and grammatical structure of phrases, with the development of idioethnic trend began to be studied as interrelation of culturally meaningful information and its sign reflection, orienting a researcher to study correlation of language and cultural signs available in different text and expressing the system of standards, symbols, stereotypes of national self-consciousness of any linguocultural community.

A phrase began to be considered as the exponent of cultural knowledge, through which the interaction of language and cultural semantics is realized. The cognitive «memory» of a phrase preserves cultural traditions of human mentality which stipulates functioning and reproduction of phraseological units as constants of world vision and «raises» a phrase to the degree of a cultural sign.

The Analysis of the Previous Phrase Research. Since the middle of the 60-s last century the possibility of applying different structural methods to the description of phrases came into being. Among the prominent being. Among the prominent Ukrainian phraseologists one can't help mentioning such figures as Скрипник 1970; Левченко 2002; Денисенко 2007; Краснобаєва-Чорна 2006; Ужченко 1994; Венжинович 2018 та ін.

Last century is also marked by such European and English American schools of phrase studies founded Henry Sweet 1900; Mc Mordly 1998, prolonged by Smith L. Freeze Ch; Chafe U. and others.

The topicality of the propounded article is by the fact that problems, having been solved within the framework of etymological and cultural historical commentaries, began to be studied according to the interaction of culturally meaningful information and its sign reflection, orienting a researcher to study the correlation of language and cultural signs, available in the texts of different character and expressing the system of standards, symbols stereotypes of national and cultural self-consciousness of any linguocultural community.

Nowadays a phrase has become to be treated as the exponent of cultural knowledge through which an interaction of language and cultural semantics comes into being. Therefore the research aim of the article is to the practical aspect of comparative Ukrainian-English paradigm in anthropological and cognitive phrase studies.

The object of the article study comprises phrases with the zoonymic components in Ukrainian and English.

The subject of the research is the comparative aspect of revealing and description of semantic, linguo-cultural and cognitive peculiarities of zoosemac phrases in the languages under investigation.

Attaining this aim envisages the execution of the following basis tasks:

- to investigate the theoretical background of the research, based on the present-day phraseological conceptions;
- to reveal universal, national and cultural peculiarities Ukrainian and English phrases;
- to compare the studied phrases in the above-mentioned languages;
- to consider national background and cultural connotation of studied phrases.

The material of the study is the frame of zoophrases, obtained by means of applying the method of the solid sample from explanatory and parallel phraseological dictionaries, lexicographic, encyclopedic and reference literature, periodicals, learned and works of art as well as biblical texts.

Methods of phraseological identification, description and the analysis of dictionary definitions have been used in studying the origin and specification of zoophrasemic meaning.

The methodological basis of the study is a substantiated approach to the definition of the indissoluble connection of language and national culture, represented in the form of a variety of speaking and mental activities, covering different spheres of their public and individual life. Persuasive theoretical views on the nature and functions of phrases taken as the basis have been set forth in the article.

The scholarly innovation of the article study is in the fact, that it is the first:

- Ukrainian and English comparative study of zoophrasemics;
- to lay the foundation of the newest approach to the extensive analysis of zoophrasemic comparativistics;
- to obtain new information about the availability of ethnocultural peculiarities two distantly related languages;
- to describe Ukrainian and English zoophrasemic world models in the languages under investigation;
- to represent functional and semantic originality of comparative Ukrainian-English zoophrases.

Theoretical significance of the study is defined by the contribution, which it has made in modern theory and practice of comparative zoophrasemics that is based on obtaining entirely new data about the formation of ethnocultural specificity of languages under consideration and initiate their study from the view-

point of representing phraseological world models.

Practical value of the work is in its being a new phenomenon of linguistic culturological, linguoconceptological and linguodidactic interpretation, described. It may be used in the process of further scholarly problem learning of zoophrases belonging to distantly related languages side by side with modern investigations in the field of comparative linguistics.

The exposition of the basic material. The general sense of any situation in the real world receives different figurative representations in the structure of phraseological units [Крижко 2019]. It means that the image of the situational vision in the world is not equal for different peoples. A phrase is an exponent of cultural knowledge, the cognitive «memory» of which fixes cultural traditions of national mentality determining function and reproduction of phraseological units as constants of world vision [Руснак 2011; Крижко 2019; Полюжин 2020a].

National and cultural phrase specificity comes into being as a result of the fact that objective reality in the languages compared is segmented in a different way [Романченко 2004; Дица, Романченко 2005]. The basic cause of different segmentation of objective reality in languages under study is the situation that certain objects and phenomena are more important for one that for the others. The application of the inductive-deductive method, based on the analysis of concrete material and further generalization of the units under study demonstrate, that ways of finding national-cultural phrase specificity is stipulated by people's psychology, originality of the world around perception by means of different associations, arising in native speakers in connection with certain social, cultural and natural phenomena in their life [Poluzhyn 2020b].

The system of images allotted to the phraseological language composition is indissolubly connected with material, social and spiritual culture of a certain language community and therefore may witness about its cultural and national experience and traditions [Гребенюк 2014]. The study of phraseological units on the material of two language enables revealing both common and different things stipulated with the peculiarities of the historical development of two nations, traditions and customs, specificity of national mentality. The regional ethnography oriented linguistics enables conducting comparative analysis of Ukrainian and English phrases from the viewpoint of their vital significance and ascertain that the highest communicative value is inherent in phrases the structural and semantic equivalences of which do not coincide. Just these phrases differ with their essential national and cultural peculiarities and are especially difficult for understanding by native speakers.

The knowledge of national and cultural connotations is necessary for full understanding of foreign belles-lettres, because it is them that the specific way of people's life is most vividly expressed. National and cultural phrase connotation is the result of fact that, besides expressive-emotional elements of meaning, they contain additional semantic elements stipulated with historical and social factors in the life of native and for-

eign speakers.

The revealing of relations between culture and language on the phrase material is a topical problem of modern linguistics. The study of figurative phrase model with the attraction of data belonging to two and more polytypic languages and the analysis of the results obtained promote penetrating into the mysteries of creative world adoption by man, extends cur knowledge of nominative theory, demonstrates greater functional significance of phrases and the position they occupy in the process of communication [Poluzhyn 2020c]. Investigation of phrases against the cultural peculiarities of national development contributes to a more profound understanding of the phrase inner form [Шульженко 2020; Шуленок 2023].

All the exposed Ukrainian and English phrases have formed with participation of the names living beings. They are (see all material Баранцев 2006):

ВОВК В ОВЕЧІЙ ШКУРІ =
wolf in sheep's clothing.

The farmers managed to come to an agreement. Yet that irritation on the part of the politicians on both sides: some called them traitors, others, wolves in sheep's clothing.

ВІЛ

(Працювати як віл): to work hard; be a hard worker; to work like a horse, like a beaver.

МОРСЬКИЙ ВОВК

An experienced «Man of the Sea», an old sailor; ≅ an old salt; an old whale.

ВОВКА

ВОВКА НОГИ ГОДУЮТЬ ≅ The dog that trots about finds a bone. Like a dog in a fair: here, there and everywhere.

ВОВКАМИ

З ВОВКАМИ ЖИТИ – ПО ВОВЧОМУ ВИТИ. Used (often sarcastically) when one is forced to adapt oneself to and even imitate the behavior of the members of the community one happened to join (or of such people as are not worthy of imitation).

ВОВКИ

І ВОВКИ СИТІ І ВІВЦІ ЦІЛІ. The expression goes back to the 19th century when serf shepherds intentionally underreported the number of lambs born in spring. By the end of summer some sheep were killed by wolves, but the total number of landlord's sheep remained the same.

ВОВКІВ

ВОВКІВ БОЯТИСЯ – В ЛІС НЕ ХОДИТИ. He who is afraid of doing something necessary, desirable, will achieve nothing ≅ No guts, no glory. He that is afraid of wolves, shouldn't walk in the woods.

ВОВКОМ

ВОВКОМ ДИВИТИСЯ НА КОГО-НЕБУДЬ. To look at a person in a way which indicates great animosity ≅ to look daggers at somebody.

ГОРОБЕЦЬ

СТРІЛЯНИЙ ГОРОБЕЦЬ: ≅ an old bird; an old hand (at smth). An old bird is not (or not to be) caught with chaff ≅ старого горобця на полові не обдуриш.

ВОРОН

ВОРОН ВОРОНУ ОКА НЕ ВИКЛЮЄ. Persons bound by common (often selfish or even dishonest) interests would always act «hand in glove» and never betray one another ≅ Crows do not pick crow's eyes. Hawks will not pick hawks' eyes. Dog does cat dog. Wolf never wars against wolf. Birds of a feather flock together. (Contrast ≅ One devil dings another). Cf. Рибалка рибалку бачить іздалеку.

ВОРОНИ РАХУВАТИ (ловити): Be a loafer, gaper. ≅ Be Johnny – head-in-air; be out of it; be out to lunch (e.g., these days. [The phrase may also be used to criticize a person when;] He is lost in thought or has his head (or is) in the clouds or does day-dreaming or is living in another world. Cf. вітер у голові.

ВОРОНА

БІЛА ВОРОНА. White crow. He who has peculiar and prominent (good or bad) qualities; he who draws people's attention to himself ≅ Be a rare bird; be a (regular) longhair; be a rum fellow; be the odd man out.

НАЛЯКАНА ВОРОНА КУЩА БОЇТЬСЯ. He who happened to suffer much (or/and was once frightened fears everything ≅ Once bitten (or bit) twice shy. A scared crow is afraid of the bush. У страху великі очі. Обпікся на молоці – на воду дмухає.

ГУСЕЙ

(ЩОБ НЕ) ДРАЖНИТИ ГУСЕЙ. To criticize and irritate someone is a useless thing to do, will do no good. There is no point in inciting a riot. It's silly to show a red cloth to a bull. Criticism of them (or smth) is like water off a dick's back or wasting your breath or would fall on deaf ears. Don't rub them the wrong way. (Contrast: ≅ to stroke the fires).

ГУСКА

ГУСКА СВИНІ НЕ ТОВАРИШ. Nothing can make equal those whose social positions or nature, habits differ greatly. ≅ A sew is no match for a goose. Oil and water don't mix. They are not in the same league. He is not good enough for her. He is not worth her little finger. A pig is newer equal to a goose.

ЗАЙЦЯМИ

ЗА ДВОМА ЗАЙЦЯМИ ПОЖЕНЕШСЯ, ЖОДНОГО НЕ ЗЛОВИШ = If you run after two hares, you will catch neither. ≅ Dogs that up many hares kill none. Grasp all, lose all. All cover, all lose. Between two stools you fall the ground. (Contrast: ≅ to kill two birds with one stone).

ЗАЙЦІВ

УБИТИ ДВОХ ЗАЙЦІВ (ВІДРАЗУ); To attain two results with one means ≅ To kill two birds with one stone (Contrast: погнатися за двома зайцями).

ЗМІЙ

ЗЕЛЕНИЙ ЗМІЙ: damned alcohol.

КОЗІ

НА КРИВІЙ КОЗІ НЕ ПІД'ІДЕШ до когонебудь [Highly colloquial]. It is impossible to approach someone, have someone's attention, cooperation. There is no approaching him. He is a sheer murderer. Talking to him is like talking to a post.

ЦАП

ЦАП ВІДБУВАЙЛО: Someone punished for the

mistakes or offences of others. The phrase came from a description of an old Jewish ceremony in which all the community's sins went out on a goat which was then sent to live or die in the desert. = A (The) scape-goat ≅ a whipping boy. Smb. who is «thrown to the wolves».

КОМАР

КОМАР НОСА НЕ ПІДТОЧИТЬ: It is done so flawlessly and / or wittily that no defects can be found, no suspect or alarm can be raised. I couldn't have done it better myself.

КОНИ

БУТИ (почувати себе) НА КОНІ: Be successful^a a victor ≅ Be in the saddle; be successful beyond the wildest dreams; to make the grade; to come off with flying colors to be in power. I am on the top of the world (i.e. я почувую себе на коні). Be on high horse means «be excessively pompous». Cf. бути в сідлі; бути на висоті; тримати бога за бороду.

В'ЇХАТИ НА БІЛОМУ КОНІ: To enter some place as a victor; «as a king». ≅ To pass with flying colours. [He phrase may also be used ironically].

КІНЬ

БУВ КІНЬ, ТА З'ЇЗДИВСЯ. One had been successful and powerful but is no longer so, too old to be so. ≅ An old ass is never good. He has had his day. He has seen better days. His hand has lost its cunning. He is a spent rocket. (Contrast: Cf. Старий кінь борозди не зіпсує).

КІНЬ ЩЕ НЕ ВАЛЯВСЯ. Usually said reproachfully that some people have not even begun doing something [From horses' habits of rolling on the grass before work, i. e. before they let a bridle be put on them. The phrase literally means. Their horse has not even rolled yet. Things haven't gotten off the ground yet. No signs of progress.

КІНЬ НА ЧОТИРЬОХ НОГАХ І ТОЙ СПОТИКАЄТЬСЯ = A horse stumbles that has four legs. ≅ It can happen even to a bishop. We are all human. We are all human. Nobody is perfect. (Contrast: ≅ It is a good horse that never stumbles.

КУДИ КІНЬ З КОПИТОМ, ТУДИ І РАК ІЗ КЛЕШНЕЮ. There are some who try to gain something by following another person (or persons) in the wake and ding whatever he does (they do) ≅ If one sheep leaps over the ditch, all the rest will follow. Where mud flows, there the lobster goes.

СТАРИЙ КІНЬ БОРОЗДИ НЕ ЗІПСУЄ (не псує). What an experienced old person says he will do, it will be done well. ≅ An old or makes a straight furrow. The older the fiddle, the sweeter the tune. The devil knows many things because he is old. Good broth may be made in an old pot. Old porridge (or pottage) is sooner heated than newly made. The best wine comes out of an old vessel. (Contrast: ≅ When bees are old, they yield no honey. A cracked bell can never sound well). An old horse makes a straight furrow (or doesn't spoil he furrow).

ТРОЯНСЬКИЙ КІНЬ – Trojan horse.

From the legend about the large hollow wooden horse that the Greeks presented to the Trojans as a gift. The horse was full of Greek soldiers' who at night opened the gates of the city to Greek army.

КОНЕВІ

ПОДАРОВАНОМУ КОНЕВІ В ЗУБИ НЕ ЗАГЛЯДАЮТЬ. = Never look at a gift or given horse in the mouth.

КОНЯ

ШКОДА НА КОНЯ ВИТРАЧАТИСЯ. The saying's image convey's the idea that even good food (good care) is not able to make a weak horse (person) become strong if the horse (the person) was born to be weak. The saying's meaning is: it is no good wasting money (and material) on a hopeless case (like on a hopeless horse). The horse gets lots of food and is still no good. Не варта справа заходу, шкода й свічку світити.

КОРОВА

ДІЙНА КОРОВА: A ready source of gain or money ≅ Cash cow; meal ticket. They were making us their beast of burden (= work horse). Cf. курка, що несе золоті яйця.

ЯК ВОРОНА НА ЛЬОДУ: Be very awkward (at dancing or the like.) ≅ Be as (or like) a hog on ice. Cf. слон у посудній крамниці.

ЯК (ніби, немовби) КОРОВА ЯЗИКОМ ЗЛИЗАЛА. Something disappeared completely. Шукай вітра в полі.

ЧИЯ Б КОРОВА МУКАЛА (А ТВОЯ Б МОВЧАЛА). Used as words of rebuff. Said to or about a person who accused another of the faults of which he himself is equally guilty, has no moral right to judge the case or the person.

КОРОВИ

БИТЛИВІЙ КОРОВІ БОГ РОГИ НЕ ДАС. Said of a bad person (persons): He wants They want to it, but cannot do it. A wicked cow has short horns. God sends a cursed cow short horns. God does not give horns to a cow that butts.

(СИДІТИ) ЯК НА КОРОВІ СІДЛО: The phrase makes fun of some one's ill-fitting clothes and means.

КІТ

КІТ НАПЛАКАВ: There is not enough of it, almost none of it is left ≅ It's next to nothing to put in your eye. [Of money]. There is no money to speak of. It's next to no money.

КОТА

КУПИТИ КОТА В МІШКУ: To purchase or accept something without having seen or examined it ≅ to buy a pig in a poke; to buy smth. unseen.

ТЯГНУТИ КОТА ЗА ХВІСТ: To delay one's actions despite the fact that they are needed by others; not to answer at once ≅ To drag smth cut; to beat about (or around the bush. Also **НЕ ТЯГНИ КОТА ЗА ХВІСТ!** Quit playing games! Spit it out! Get to the point. Don't give me a song and dance! Yes or no? Also : **СКІЛЬКИ МОЖНА ТЯГНУТИ КОТА ЗА ХВІСТ?** How long are they going to drag it out? How long will they sit on their hands? (Contrast: Cf. взяти бика за роги, зволікати час, ходити туди й сюди, пальцем не кивнути (не ворухнути), за холодно воду не взятися.

КОТЯ

ЯК СЛІПЕ КОТЯ: To act helplessly, without any knowledge of do something or anything. ≅ (To behave or be, etc.) like a new born babe; not to make head or tail of smth; smth is Greek to smb. Don't go blundering

about! Cf. ні бум-бум; китайська грамота.

КОТУ

ІТИ (ПТИ, ПУСТИТИ) що-небудь КОТУ (кінці, псу) ПІД ХВІСТ. Be utter waste; be last \cong to go waste; to let smth go to waste; be sheer waste; to go down the drain; to go down a black hole. Be wasted like powder and shot. Cf. вилетіти в трубу.

НЕ ЗАВЖДИ КОТУ МАСЛЯНИЦЯ (БУВАЄ І ВЕЛИКИЙ ПІСТ). Life has pleasures but not without end. \cong All good things come to an end. Good things do it last for ever. Christmas comes but once a year. Every day is not Sunday. Fasting comes after feasting. One can't cat lotus forever. Carnivals may be fine, yet hard times come in time.

КІШКА

ЖИТИ ЯК КІШКА З СОБАКОЮ: be constantly quarreling. \cong to lead a cat and dog life; to fight (or quarrel) like cat(s) and dog(s) and dog(s), to have a lovehate relationship; be at each other's throats; be at odds with smb; be at loggerheads (... for years during...). They have been on the outs ever since they had that dispute. Cf. бути на ножах.

(ЧОРНА) КІШКА ПРОБИГЛА МІЖ КИМ.-Н. І КИМ. Н.: Something happened between them; they are not on good terms. The apple of discord was tossed between them. Something came between them. They had a falling-out. They had words. There is (or may have been) bad blood between them. There is no love lost between them. Also ЯКА КІШКА ПРОБИГЛА МІЖ НИМИ? What has become the apple of discord between them? What's the apple of discord that killed their friendship.

КІШЦІ

КІШЦІ ПІД ХВІСТ. ВІДІЛЛЮТЬСЯ (ВІДІЗВУТЬСЯ) КІШЦІ МИШАЧІ СЛІЗКИ. Used as words of warning and threats to mean: Troubles (will) rebound upon the originator. \cong He that mischief hatches, mischief catches. The bad deed turns on its doer. Treachery returns. He that steals honey should beware of the sting. Curses like chickens come home to roost. Also \cong to come home to roost / e.g.. His chickens finally came home to roost. Her selfishness will come to roost one day. The cat will cry over the mice yet! Хто сіє вітер, той пожне бурю, за позику віддяка.

КІШКИ

ГРАТИ В КІШКИ-МИШКИ: = To play a cat and mouse game with smb. She is playing cat and mouse with him.

КОТИ НА СЕРЦІ ШКРЕБУТЬ у кого-небудь. To have the feeling of unrest, anxiety, worry caused by a premonition of coming troubles; to feel miserable, be distressed, be distresses, upset. There's a knowing in my heart. He feels torn up (apart) inside \cong Be in a stew about smth. At smb; be in a (bloody) sweat; to sweat; to sweat blood; to eat one's out; to have a disturbance of mind; to feel blue. Cf. душа не на місці.

КРОЛИК

ПІДДОСЛІДНИЙ КРОЛИК: \cong A guinea pig. I don't want to serve as a guinea pig.

ЩУРИ

УТИКАТИ (розбігатися як ЩУРИ З КОРАБЛЯ, ЩО ТОНЕ. To desert one's post and friends when danger is coming. To desert (o leave, forsake) a sinking

ship.

КУЛИК

КОЖНИЙ КУЛИК СВОЇ БОЛОТО ХВАЛИТЬ, кожна жаба своє болото хвалить, всяк кулик до свого озера звик, кожний кулик своє болото хвалить, кожна лисиця свій хвостик хвалить.

КУРАМ

(ЦЕ) КУРАМ НА СМІХ! It is ridiculous, absurd \cong It's enough to make cry [cry = laugh]. It's enough to make a horse (or a cat) laugh. Cf. (можна) жити надірвати.

КУРКА

КУРКА НЕ ПТАХ, БАБА – НЕ ЛЮДИНА. This derogative saying may be taken for a crude joke or not. No chicken can fly, no broad can be a guy. A woman is just a woman, but a cigar is a good smoke. У баби волос довгий, але розум короткий.

КУРКА, ЩО НЕСЕ ЗОЛОТІ ЯЙЦЯ. Також ЗАРІЗАТИ КУРКУ, ЯКА НЕСЕ ЗОЛОТІ ЯЙЦЯ. To kill the goose that laid (or lays) the golden eggs. Cf. дійна корова.

КУРКА ПО ЗЕРНИНЦІ (поволі) КЛЮЄ, АЛЕ СИТОЮ СТАЄ. One should be satisfied by what little one has (gets), for «little» happens to turn gradually into «big enough». \cong Grain by grain, and the hen fills her belly. Many a little makes a mickle.

ЯЙЦЯ КУРКУ НЕ ВЧАТЬ. A younger and less experienced person should not teach an older and more experienced one. Also opposite. Here's a little scorn teaching a great oak. Here's a little puppy teaching an old dog new tricks.

ЛАСТІВКА

ОДНА ЛАСТІВКА ВЕСНИ НЕ РОБИТЬ. Aristotle (384–322 BC) Greek philosopher in «Nicomachean Ethics» said «One swallow does not make a spring», meaning some parts or signs of a thing is not the thing yet. \cong A single bamboo can't form a row.

ПЕРША ЛАСТІВКА. [The phrase came from the fable «A Young Man and a Swallow» by Aesop (ab. 620 – ab. 560 BC). Greek fabulist, where a man saw the first swallow, decided that summer had arrived and sold his raincoat. When it then turned cold, he put all the blame on the poor bird and killed it.

БУТИ ПЕРШОЮ ЛАСТІВКОЮ: Be the fore-runner of other such (good) developments; be the dfirst signs \cong Be the first of many; be the first crocus od spring; be the first of its kind; be a light in the sky. It's a good omen for others (i. c., for other such kings to come. [Of bad developments]. Cf. перший дзвінок; Це ще квіточки, а ягідки попереду.

ЛЕБІДЬ

(ЯК) ЛЕБІДЬ, РАК І ЩУКА: To act in a totally uncoordinated way. Upward strains the swan, towards the sky above, the crab beeps stepping back, the pike is for the pond. They are pulling in opposite directions. \cong To act (do smth) at purposes. Cf. хто в ліс, хто по дрова, хто на що здатний.

КОНЕЙ

НЕ ПОГАНЯЙ КОНЕЙ! Don't get excited: don't be in such a hurry and don't jump to hasty conclusions. \cong Hold your horses! Make haste slowly. Cool your jet. Keep your shirt on. Keep your hair on. Don't

jump to conclusions. Saying: \cong Haste makes waste. (Contrast: Cf. пороти гарячку, (ринутися) на відчай душі, який гедзь укусив кого, гедзь напав на кого, ударитися в крайність.) Cf. Поспішиш – людей насмішиш: усьому свій час; не лізь поперед батька в пекло; потрібно зважити всі «за»; «проти»; не знаючи броду, не лізь у воду.

КОНЯЧКА

ТЕМНА КОНЯЧКА: = a dark horse. \cong a dark horse candidate. He is an unknown quantity. (ПРАЦЮВАТИ) ЯК ВАНТАЖНИЙ КІНЬ: to work much and hard \cong To work like a horse (or a dog, a mule, a slave); to work one's fingers to the bone; to work one's head (or butt) off; to toil and moil.

РОБОЧИЙ КІНЬ (КОНЯЧКА): = Be a work (or wheel) horse [Note: You are a stud! «Means Молодець!»] Cf. як вантажний кінь.

ВЕДМІДЬ

МЕДВІДЬ НА ВУХО НАСТУПИВ. Someone has no car for music at all. He can't (or couldn't) carry a tune in a bushel basket. He has a tin ear. He is tone-deaf.

МУХ

ВІДМАХНУТИСЯ ЯК ВІД МУХ(И).

МУХИ

БІЛІ МУХИ: The first snowflakes of winter. White flies. Also ДО БЛИХ МУХ: Till the snow (or the snowflakes fall.

РОБИТИ З МУХИ СЛОНА. To make something unimportant seem important, exaggerate. [From «In Praise of the Fly» by Lucian (2d century). Greek writer] \cong To make a mountain out of a mole-hill; (to make) a storm in a tea-cup. Don't make a big deal out of it.

ЗЛІТІТИСЯ ЯК МУХИ ДО МЕДУ [Irony:] = To come like flies (or \cong bees to honey. [Sarcasm:] \cong To come like pigs to the trough. They will be lining up at the trough.

ХТО-НЕБУДЬ (І) МУХИ НЕ СКРИВДИТЬ: Someone is very inoffensive, timid,

Shy. = (He who) wouldn't hurt a fly. He wouldn't say boo to a goose. He wouldn't have a word to throw to (or at) a dog. He is as harmless as an unborn babe (or a new-born baby). He is much too meek and mild to do it. He is all things to all men. She (usually) hides her light under a bushel. Cf. тихше води, нижче трави; чистий як ангел; у рот води набрати.

МРУТЬ (здихають) ЯК МУХИ: [Highly colloquial]. (They) die in great number. = To die like flies. Heu drop like flies.

ВІДМАХНУТИСЯ ЯК ВІД НАДОКУЧЛИВОЇ МУХИ. To refuse to listen to someone (to his ideas, opinion), to wave (or people) away like pesky flies. To brush aside smth (e. g., smb's opinion, argument); to chase (or shoo) smb off. Cf. впритул не бачити.

МУХОЮ

БУТИ (робити що-небудь) ПІД МУХОЮ: Be tipsy, fiddled, \cong Be in liquor (or even be in the worse for liquor); to have a cup. He was a buzz (or a glow). Бути під градусом; закласти за комір.

МИШЕЙ

НЕ ЛОВИТИ (перестати ловити) МИШЕЙ. The phrase conveys a reproach to someone who does not perform his duty, does not do what he has to do, stops being useful to others. \cong To lie down on smth (e. g. on

one's job); be not up to smth. (e. g. the job); to twiddle one's thumbs. You are not cutting the mustard! Stop dilly-dallying around. Cf. бити байдики, сидіти склавши руки.

МИША

БІДНИЙ ЯК ЦЕРКОВНА МИША (less often and crude щур) = Be (as) poor as a church mouse. \cong Be down at heel; be out at elbows. Cf. без копійки грошей, дістати (ухопити) облизня; сидіти, склавши руки.

НАДУТИСЯ (насупитися) ЯК МИША НА КРУПУ: To have an offended look (though the person may have little or no reason to be sulking, miffed). \cong Be in a huff (or a pout); be a crabapple.

(СИДІТИ, etc.) ТИХО ЯК МИША (мишка): = Be as quiet as a mouse. Cf. тихше води, нижче трави; у рот води набрати.

ВІВЦЯ

ПАРШИВА ВІВЦЯ ВСЕ СТАДО ПСУЄ. One person can spoil good reputation of a whole community (team, family). One scabby sheep infects (or will mar) a whole flock. The rotten apple injures its neighbours. One drop of poison infects the whole cask (or barrel) of wine. Cf. ложка дьогтю в бочці меду.

ПАРШИВА ВІВЦЯ: \cong a black sheep; a rotten apple. There is a black sheep in every flock regardless of the language the flock uses to say, its «baahh».

ВІВЦІ

ІЗ ПАРШИВОЇ ВІВЦІ ХОЧ ШЕРСТІ ЖМУТ. Used sarcastically to mean: one must be thankful for what little one has managed to get from that person. \cong You can have no more of a cat but (or than) her skin. На безриб'ї і рак риба.

ОСЕЛ

БУРИДАНІВ ОСЕЛ: = Buridan's ass. [The phrase derives from the name of J. Buridan, a French philosopher of the 14th century. Figuratively, Buridan's ass is a man thrown into a state of indecision when faced with the choice between two alternatives, neither of which seems preferable, an ass placed between two haystacks, who would starve to death being unable to choose the best haystack to eat.]

ПІВНЯМИ

УСТАТИ (уставати) з ПІВНЯМИ: To get up very early in morning. \cong to rise when the rooster crows; to rise with the lark (or with the sun); to get up at day break. (Contrast: \cong To go to bed with the chickens.)

ПСУ

ПСУ ПІД ХВІСТ. Same as. ПТИ КОТУ ПІД ХВІСТ. Cf. впасти в бездонну бочку; пустити на вітер.

ПТИЦЮ

ПІЗНАТИ ПТИЦЮ ЗА ЇЇ ПОЛЬОТОМ. One can tell a person by his (her) manners, looks and deeds. \cong A bird may be known by its song. It's easy to know a hawk from a handsaw. One can tell a (the) bird by its flight (or by the way it flies).

РАКИ

ПОКАЗАТИ КОМУ-НЕБУДЬ ДЕ РАКИ ЗИМУЮТЬ. To punish someone; to teach someone «lesson» \cong To show smb. what is what; to wipe up (or mop also up) the floor with smb (e. g. She threatened to mop the floor with him); to get after smb (e. g. Her mother will

get after her if ...); to tan smb's hide (or breeches); to pin one's ears back; to have smb for breakfast. I will have his guts for garters! Cf. зламати (обламати) роги кому-н., показати де раки зимують; улаштувати головомиюку, взбучку.

РИБА

БИТИСЯ ЯК РИБА ОБ ЛІД: To struggle while facing up to great financial or other difficulties. They are struggling to keep their head above water. They are trying to keep from drowning. \cong To grab (or pull) the devil by the tail (i. e., to face up to difficulties). Cf. ледве зводити кінці з кінцями, ледве держатися на плаву. It's a dead-end situation. We beat our heads against the wall [\cong «наштовхнутися на кам'яну стіну»]. Cf. битися головою об стіну.

БУТИ (почувати себе) ЯК РИБА У ВОДІ: Be in a familiar situation and feel oneself comfortable. \cong Be or to feel oneself in one's element (e. g. Whenever the dissension touches on music, he is right in his element); be on one's own ground; be at home (e. g., He is at home in that subject. He subject. He is at home driving a tractor); to take to smth like a duck to water. Contrast: \cong Be out of one's element. Cf. біла ворона.

РИБА ГНИЄ З ГОЛОВИ. Disorder in an office, organization starts from the top [Sarcasm:] \cong Fish stinks (or begins to stink) at the head. The fish always stinks from the head downwards. [Possible irony] \cong Something is rotten in the state of Denmark [From «Hamlet» by Shake – speare].

РИБИ, РИБЦІ

ПОТРІБНІ (потрібен, etc. ЯК РИБЦІ) (рибі) парасоля. Something is of no use to someone. I need that like. I need a hole in the head. She will need it as a duck needs an umbrella (Contrast: Cf. потрібен підзаріз: потрібен як повітря.) Cf. (потрібен) як собаці п'ята нога; що мертво му припарка.

РИБЧИНА, РИБЧИНКОЮ

ДРІБНА РИБЧИНА. Також **БУТИ ДРІБНОЮ РИБЧИНОЮ:** a person of no importance. Be small fry (e. g., They were small fry, nobodies. The smaller fry among them were not happy about his promotion). They are zeroes (or a bunch of zeroes). He is a zero. He is nonentity. (Contrast: He isn't just anybody). Cf. (бути) на підхваті, хлопчик на побігеньках.

РИБКУ

ЛОВИТИ РИБКУ В КАЛАМУТНІЙ ВОДІ: – To fish in troubled waters [Came from the Riders by Aristophanes (448–380 BC). Athenian dramatist].

СВИНКА

ПІДДОСЛІДНА СВИНКА. ПІДДОСЛІДНИЙ КРОЛИК.

СВИНЮ

ПІДКЛАСТИ (ПІДКЛАДАТИ) СВИНЮ кому-небудь: [From sneaking pork onto the plates of those who do not eat it for religious reasons.] To (more intentionally than not) cause someone to have trouble: to betray. \cong To cross smb up (e. g. You really crossed me up when you told her what I said.) to play smb. dirt (by doing smth): to play a dirty (or low-down, mean nasty, dog's trick on smb); to have a plug pulled out from under smb; to screw smb over; [Biblical:] to sow tares among smb's wheat. Cf. ніж у спину: поставити підножку, вибити

грунт з-під ніг. Also **ПІДКЛАСТИ СОБІ** свиню: To throw a stone in one's own garden. Cf. підмочити (собі) репутацію.

СВИНЯ

РОЗБИРАТИСЯ в чому-небудь як **СВИНЯ В АПЕЛЬСИНАХ:** [Impolite] Be ignorant, to have no idea about something. \cong Be (completely) at sea on smth. He is completely at sea on perfumes. He doesn't know up from down (about it). He doesn't know apples from oranges. Saying: \cong Honey is not from ass's mouth. Cf. ні бум-бум (у чому-небудь), як сліпе котя.

СИНИЦЯ

КРАЩЕ СИНИЦЯ В РУКАХ, НІЖ ЖУРАВЕЛЬ У НЕБІ. An assured gain or possession is better than an unassured one. \cong A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow. One today is worth two tomorrows. Cf. на безриб'ї і рак риба.

ХОТІЛА (старалась) СИНИЦЯ МОРЕ ПІДПАЛИТИ... Someone boasted to do the impossible. He (They, etc.) wanted (or tried) to set the world on fire (but...) He wanted to move mountains. He tried to bite off more than he could chew. It was his wishful thinking. Cf. видане, бажане за дійсне.

СЛОН

(ЯК) СЛОН У ПОСУДНІЙ КРАМНИЦІ: A clumsy, rough or noisy, blatant person in a position where delicacy and tact are required \cong (Be like) a bull in a China shop^ to go in boots and all. Cf. як корова на льоду.

СЛОН НА ВУХО НАСТУПИВ (ВЕДМІДЬ НА ВУХО НАСТУПИВ).

СЛОНА

А СЛОНА (ВІН, etc.) І НЕ ПОМІТИВ. Також **СЛОНА НЕ ПОМІТИТИ:** Be overlooking the obvious. Not to have noticed the elephant.

Be asleep at the wheel. It got away from me. It was staring you (them, etc.) in the face. It was plain for all to see. How could you miss it? It's like to visit Rome and not notice the Pope. It might resemble the play of Hamlet without Prince of Denmark.

СЛОНУ

БУТИ ЯК (що) СЛОНУ ДРАБИНА кому-небудь. Be insufficient for someone. It is not enough to make a dent in his appetite [Of drinks:] He hasn't even warned up yet. He had three vodkas but he had not even started. [Of food, drinks or the like. It's hardly anything for him. It's hardly enough for him to notice. He has not even started to eat (to drink). He is just getting started [Of insufficient control or measures] \cong Be a band aid.

СОБАК

(УСИХ) СОБАК СПУСТИТИ на кого-небудь: To go after someone aggressively = To set one's dogs on smb; to lash out at smb (e. g., In his speech he lashed out at the Minister of Finance.); to cut loose (e. g. The speaker suddenly cut loose with a violent attack upon the prime minister); to sail into smb (e. g. I could not understand why she sailed into her sister so harshly.). They came down on him like a ton (or a thousand) of bricks. They went after him with no holds barred. They turned up the [«heat» = pressure] on him. They pointed the finger at him. They jumped down his throat. They were down on him. They cursed him (or it) with bell, book and candle. The knives (or all the knives) were

out. [From wrestling:]. They blew the whistle on him. Cf. звинувачувати у всіх смертних гріхах; сварити на чому світ стоїть.

ЯК (ЩО) СОБАК НЕРІЗАНИХ КОГО-НЮ АБО ЧОГО-Н., ДЕ-Н.: [Very informal. Sick hummer or self-irony is possibility.] Then are lots of people of this kind (e. g. of this speciality, profession, walk of life, etc.) or lots of such (e. g., single and popular) things. The people of such trade are a clime a dozen there. The city has more engineers (or The library has more dictionaries) than there is fish in the sea. The city is crawling (or teaming) with such people. [Of things:]. There are more of them than you can (could) shake a stick at. (Contrast: Cf. на дорозі не валяється).

ПОВІСИТИ (вішати, навішати) УСІХ СОБАК на кого-н. To blame someone for anything bad that happens, for all possible and impossible sins \cong To fasten (all) the blame on smb; to pick a hole (or holes) in smb's coat; to make a hole in smb's coat. He wants your scalp. She sticks (or pins) everything on him. They are (always) coming down on him. They always make him (or He is always) the fall guy. According to them (or In their eyes) he can't do anything right. The powers-that-be always find fault with journalists.

НА НЬОГО ПОВІСИЛИ ВСІХ СОБАК. He fell for all the blame. They say that he ate the frying-pan. Cf. звинувачувати у всіх смертних гріхах; Стрілочник завжди винен.

СОБАКА, СОБАКИ

ОСЬ ДЕ СОБАКА ЗАРИТА. That is the source of trouble, difficulty. That is the crux of the matter \cong There is the rub. That's where the shoe pinches. That's what lies at the bottom of it all. Cf. у цьому заковика. That's the name of the game. That's the roof of the matter. Ось такі пироги.

СОБАКА ЛАС (Собаки лають) – ВІТЕР НОСИТЬ. One should not pay attention to such bad things (e. g. to dirty gossip, threats, rumours) \cong The moon does not heed the barking of dogs. What does the moon care of the dogs bark at her? The braying of an ass does not reach heaven. Let the world wag it will. Ticks and stones! – Part of the saying: Sticks and stones may break my bones but words with never hurt me.

СОБАКА ЛАС (Собаки лають), а КАРАВАН ІДЕ (ВПЕРЕД). = The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on. Cf. Собака лас – вітер носить.

(БУТИ ЯК) СОБАКА НА СІНІ (– САМА НЕ ЇСТЬ І ДРУГИМ НЕ ДАС). = Be a dog in the manger. To pursue a dog-in-the manger policy. Cf. ні собі, ні людям.

СОБАКАМИ

ІЗ СОБАКАМИ ШУКАТИ. To search for something (or someone) which (who) disappeared, is very difficult to find = To search far and wide for smth, smb (e. g., You will search far and wide before meeting another friend like him. Cf. на дорозі не валяється; удень з вогнем не знайдеш, зі свічкою [вдень, серед дня] не знайдеш (не можна знайти). We searched high and low (or We left no stone unturned) and still couldn't find him. Cf. зі всіх сил, із шкіри лізти (вилазити, рватися, вибиватися, пнутися).

СОБАЦІ

(ПОТРІБЕН ЯК СОБАЦІ П'ЯТА НОГА and its synonym (ПОТРІБЕН) як минулорічний сніг. It is absolutely useless and not needed at all \cong Be about as useful as a fifth wheel (or as a gone without bullets); to need smth like a fish needs a bicycle. It's about as welcome as snow in harvest (or as a storm, or as water in a leaking ship) that as much as an Eskimo needs a refrigerator. Contrast: Cf. як повітря потрібен), потрібен як риби парасоля, як мертвому припарка.

СОБАКУ

СОБАКУ З'ЇСТИ на чому-н. Be a real expert in something: to know all details or intricacies of something \cong To know all the ins and outs of smth (e. g. of the business); to know every last thing about smth (e. g. about chickens); to know something inside and out; to cut one's teeth on smth (e. g. on cars); be a good hand at doing smth; to know one's way around. He is a full bottle on it. He has it at his finger-ends. He is not slouch at it. He is not slouch at it. He knows the twists and turns of the law. He wrote the book on that (or in this field). He is an old hand at it (e. g. at cooking. He is supposed to be a financial whiz. Cf. і карта в руки; сам Бог велів, стріляний горобець.

СОБАЧКА

МАЛЕНЬКА СОБАЧКА ДО СТАРОСТІ ЦУЦЕННЯ. Small persons always look young because they remain small. A dog who doesn't grow up is happy to remain a pup. (Contrast: \cong The biggest calf is not the sweetest veal.)

СОКІЛ

ГОЛИЙ ЯК СОКІЛ: Be extremely poor; broke. \cong Be down on one's luck; be on one's uppers [«uppers» = shoes without soles]; be down to one's last dime: be tapped out [= out of money]. He has seen better days. Cf. ні кола, ні двора; ні гроша за душою; бідний як церковна миша.

СОЛОВ'Я

СОЛОВ'Я БАЙКАМИ НЕ ГОДУЮТЬ. You can't feed the hungry with. Said (in good humor or not) to point to the vital necessity of giving someone food, money or something like that in reality and not in words. \cong Fair words fill not the belly (or will not make the pot play). An army marches on its stomach. These flowery phrases! No lightingales live on fairy tales. (Contrast: Cf. обіцяти молочні ріки і кисільні береги.) Cf. Судять не по словах, а по справах.

СОРОКА

СОРОКА НА ХВОСТІ ПРИНЕСЛА: It is hearsay. \cong A little bird told me (him, etc.) I got wind of it. A magpie told me. Земля наповнюється чутками.

ТЕЛЯ

ЛАСКАВЕ ТЕЛЯ ДВОХ МАТОК ССЕ. He who is friendly with everyone, gets help and protection from everyone \cong Everybody loves a lover (i. e. everybody loves him, who loves others). Do well by doing good. Smile and the world smiles with you [Humor:] Nice guys finish first. Kindness pays dividends. A calf who is sweet, sucks many a teat. (Contrast: Cf. сидіти на двох стільцях).

ВУЖ

КРУТИТИСЯ (вертїтися) ЯК ВУЖ НА СКОВОРОДЦІ. To awkwardly try to justify oneself:

to dodge (and possibly deceive) take evasive action (give evasive answers, etc. \cong (or To find oneself) on the hot seat. He behaved like a cat on a hot tin roof. Cf. (намагатися) врятувати честь мундиру, представити в рожевому світлі; вішати лапшу на вуха.

КАЧЕННЯ

ГИДКЕ КАЧЕННЯ = [An ugly duckling turned into a beautiful swan in a story by Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1975), Danish writer] Be a diamond in the rough [Less often:] \cong Be (To become, etc.) an eyesore (for smb). = Cf. бильмо в оці.

КУРЧАТ

КУРЧАТ ВОСЕНИ РАХУЮТЬ. Don't be too sure that this will happen – time will show \cong Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. Never fry a fish till it's caught (Contrast: Cf. ділити шкуру невбитого ведмедя) Cf. Поживемо – побачимо. Бабуся надвоє сказала.

ЧЕРВ'ЯЧКА

ЗАМОРИТИ ЧЕРВ'ЯЧКА: To snatch a hasty meal. \cong To feed the inner man [«inner man» = stomach]; to have a bite (e. g. Let's have a bite just to tide us over or just to take the edge off or to take the edge off our hunger).

ЩУКА

НА ТО І ЩУКА В МОРІ, ЩОБ КАРАСЬ НЕ ДРИМАВ Dangers exist to keep people on the alert. A pike lives (or It's good to have a pike) in the lake to keep all fish awake. The second argument – and a very popular one – is a need in competition.

Conclusions. The results of the comparative Ukrainian and English phrase study make a tangible contribution in the theory and practice of interlanguage and intercultural communication, on the one hand, as well as solving the intricate translation problems on the other. The newest information revealed in the work about semantically indistinct and covert signs, fixed up in zoophrases of different languages is important for logically correct and adequate account of article contents in phrase dictionaries and reference books.

As a result of the investigation the information concerning the extension of the bounds of comparative phrase application on the material of distantly related languages may be included in the renewal and extension of university normative courses, choice courses, special seminars, writing text-books, manuals, qualifying works, compiling parallel and explanatory, reference books, phrase books of linguadidactical trend, etc.

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ПРО ФОРМУВАННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ТА АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ ЗООФРАЗЕМ

Анотація. У статті йдеться про українські та англійські зоофрази, проводиться опис їхніх основних ознак, що сформувалися внаслідок семантичного перетворення вихідного значення словосполучення й набування ним його нинішніх ідіоматичних особливостей стійкого звороту. Структурно-семантичний метод опису фраземних одиниць, що складають основу семасіологічного підходу до їх опрацювання, у статті базується на таких критеріях визначення фраземи, як відтворюваність в мовленні в готовому вигляді, наявність двох і більше роздільно оформлених компонентів, немотивованість знака, семантична цілісність значення, ідіоматичність на основі переосмислення компонентів вихідного складу. Дослідження семантики фразем із позицій семасіології ґрунтується на визначенні значення фраземи як результату семантичного перетворення прямого значення, що було властиве первісному словосполученню і утворення на його основі похідного, реалізованого в різних класифікаціях.

Опис матеріалу у статті складається з чотирьох основних частин. Перша частина містить у собі українську фразему / прислів'я у титульній формі. Українську фразему / прислів'я можна знайти у словникових статтях за першим іменником, включаючи віддієслівні іменники і субстантивовані прикметники або (якщо немає іменників у цій титульній одиниці) за будь-яким першим словом. Друга частина статті містить опис значень українських фразем / прислів'їв. Третя частина містить англійські фраземи / прислів'я, що співвідносяться з українськими титульними одиницями. У роботі представлені переклади української титульної одиниці і наводяться англійські антоніми, якщо вони наявні. Четверта частина опису містить приклади, що демонструють уживання української титульної одиниці в мовленні. За українськими прикладами наводиться їхній переклад англійською мовою. У результаті проведеного дослідження автор доходить висновку про ментальну унікальність фраземного матеріалу в досліджуваних мовах.

Ключові слова: зоофраза, роздільно оформлені компоненти, немодельованість знака, семантична цілісність значення, ідіоматичність, титульна одиниця, відтворюваність.

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