The Picture of the World of Phraseological Units

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Abstract

The paper investigates the phraseological image of the world, thinks about those of its properties which are applicable to its review and forms systemic standards emerging from these properties. It shows that the phraseological image of the world is portrayed by the properties of a) public mental specificity (it catches uniqueness of the public perspective), b) requirement (it is obtained by each local speaker), self-proof (local speakers treat it as a precise duplicate of the world instead of some public translation of it), c) halfway detectable quality (local speakers are not completely mindful of its whole happy and structure). It shows that the public mental specificity predetermines the need to do an examination of the phraseological image of the universe (of a solitary peculiarity of the world) in the contrastive perspective, through looking at photos of the universe (of its single peculiarity) which are fixed in phraseological assets of various dialects; requirement and self-proof direct the need to draw in information of the scientific image of the world for appraisal of ampleness of the phraseological image (of its single part) to the world (to its single peculiarity); fractional detectable quality decides the need to zero in research not just on explanation of the whole satisfied of the phraseological image of the universe (of its single section), yet additionally on identification of the substance structure.

Keywords: picture of the world, phraseology, idioms, phenomena, reproducibility.

A linguistic picture of the world is a way of seeing the world reflected in language. In another way, we can say that this is a conceptualization of reality. The linguistic picture of the world is a set of ideas about the world historically formed in the everyday consciousness of a given language collective and reflected in the language, a certain way of perceiving and arranging the world, conceptualizing reality. The worldview is a holistic worldview that integrates a person's knowledge of the surrounding reality and himself (as part of the universe) on the basis of a systemic principle that determines the worldview, values and behavioral guidelines. L. Weisgerber found the idea of ethnicity of language content in V. Humboldt's teaching about the internal form of language. On its basis, he built his theory of the linguistic picture of the world (Weltbild der Sprache).

Phraseological units make our speech figurative and lively. Stable phrases help us convey a large semantic volume and do it emotionally and expressively. They allow us to figuratively evaluate various phenomena of our life, emotionally convey our attitude to them — condemnation, admiration, irony, neglect. What are phraseological units used for?

Phraseological units are used in fiction and in order to characterize the language of a character or the author himself. The most noticeable role of phraseological units is when they talk about the manner, type of speech of a given character, peculiar only to him alone. You will walk in gold, Just to leave the fool."

Historically, a number of stages of the development of the concept of the picture of the world are distinguished: mythological, philosophical, religious, scientific. If the worldview is understood

as a system of views on the world as a whole, synthesizing traditions, norms, attitudes, knowledge, assessments, then the scientific picture of the world is a wide panorama of knowledge about nature and humanity, including the most important theories, hypotheses and facts. It is the core of the scientific worldview. The first scientific picture of the world is associated with the names of Newton and Maxwell.

In other words, phraseology cannot be divided into separate words, explain it the way ordinary phrases explain. The use of phraseological units gives the speech liveliness and colorfulness. Very often, to achieve a certain speech effect, simple words are not enough. Phraseological units help us to convey our attitude to what is happening more accurately, and speech becomes lively, rich and imaginative. Also, winged expressions can be used as synonyms that effectively replace ordinary words. Phraseology, or phraseological turnover, is a stable phrase peculiar to a certain language, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of the individual words that make up it.

In artistic and journalistic speech, phraseological units are often used in their usual linguistic form with their inherent meaning. The introduction of phraseological units into the text, as a rule, is due to the desire of journalists to strengthen the expressive coloring of speech. What is the peculiarity of the use of phraseological units in speech?

The most important feature of phraseological units is their reproducibility: they are not created in the process of speech (as phrases), but are used as they are fixed in the language. Phraseological units are always complex in composition, they are formed by the combination of several components (getting into a mess, upside down, blood with milk).

The strategic premise of this article is the linguo-semiotic way to deal with the portrayals of style in language and discourse and the chance of reflecting characterological boundaries of the speaker's character in phraseological units and phraseological utilization. The review utilizes hypothetical arrangements created inside the structure of phonetics and pragmatics of phraseological talk. Strategies and methods are foreordained by the exploration goal and undertakings, as well as the points of interest of the material. We utilized expressive and contemplative techniques in light of the intelligent perception of everyday discourse, including the strategies for laying out the personality of semantic and characterological highlights. We additionally utilized the techniques for logical investigation and a few components of relative and indicative union of etymological material. Phraseological feel ought to be concentrated on inside the system of selections as well as a peculiarity of correspondence. In such manner, all parts of the style of phraseological culture are considered from the perspective of the completion of open data (Kharchenko, 2010). The main component of this study is to examine the utilization of candidates of phraseological objects in different sorts of present day talk. In this association, phraseological talk is deciphered as a vital piece of the calculated space of the public language and correspondence. The primary places of the strategy for concentrating on the designations of phraseological objects are unmitigated elements that are recognized at the level of the working of language units in talk and correspondence. A phraseonym (the candidate of a phraseological object) turns into a piece of an extraordinary talk and frequently loses its association with a particular individual or item, for example its immediate nominative capability, stops being a declaration of extreme peculiarity, and starts to sum up and change implications. The phraseonym to some extent loses its association with single ideas and obtains extra undertones.

We ought to recognize phraseological equivalent words from phraseological choices, the underlying contrasts of which don't abuse the semantic character of phraseologicalisms: Significant privilege, if there isnothing to eat//It is an amazing privilege on the off chance that nothing remains to be eaten. English is described by a quantitative prevalence of equivalent words for the separation of semantic shades and expressive properties of units for the transmission of assortments of the level of indication of a sign. Accordingto the law of semantic fascination, the quantity of equivalents for assigning an item is straightforwardly subject to the meaning of the last option for transporters of a given language and culture, in this manner, the semantic relativity of the looked at units is generalized byqualitative and quantitative boundaries.

Most analysts follow the example that the antonymic relationship in expressiveness isn't too evolved as equivalent. Furthermore, albeit the parts that make upthe phraseological units, by jargon esteem, can be antonymsand supplant each other in ordinary settings, just in uncommon instances of phraseological unitscan you pick an antonymic choice. We can say: the little universes of this//extraordinary of this world, notwithstanding, it is difficult to pick an anthonym formaking large eyes. It frequently happens that phraseologicalisms might be inconceivable to audience members, taken in a real sense. Frequently this might be because of an absence of talking or listening foundation, context oriented knowledge[24]. Subsequently, it is fitting to discuss the presence of specific public social explicit elements of the phraseological units. Public social particularity of phraseological unitsIn the area of expressiveness, the subject of public social explicitness is of extraordinary interest for research. For more than adecade, underway on the manner of the FE have been described as public explicit units of the language, collecting social experience and the otherworldly and moral capability of individuals. Expressiveness, as per A.M. Babkina, - is « the blessed of holies of the public language, in which the soul and creativity of the country »is exceptionally showed. Discussing precepts and platitudes, V.I. Dal calls them the shade of the public psyche, components that « don't make, and their appearance is as though constrained forcibly of conditions, similar to a cry or interjection, automatically tumbling off the spirit ». Subsequently, the phraseological units should be visible as a speculation of the exceptionally previous lifestyle experience of individuals. Phraseological unitscontains real information, yet in addition a close to home expressive appraisal of human activities, occasions and peculiarities. A.I. Fedorov takes note of that the phraseological unitsis more close to home, and consequently more meaningfulthan the lexical units that supplant them: utilizing style, talking, in addition to other things, likewise provides details regarding his demeanor to the occasion, subjector conversationalist, which is one of the fundamental elements of the phraseological units. Phraseologisms fulfill the requirement for local speakers in expressiveness. general, society expressiveness all the more frequently shows crazy, negative characteristics, communicating a humorousattitude towards them. The society language vivacious and rapidly answers the pessimistic characteristics of individuals andentire gatherings, to negative endlessly activities. V.M. Mokienko precisely notices: « Well known discourse is more quiet about the positive peculiarities of life: all things considered, this is the standard, ordinaryness ». Phraseologisms, handily perceived by delegates of one individuals, may appear to be tremendous or even entertaining to be speakers of different dialects. For a sufficient view of the significance innate in the phraseological units having specific information about the way of life and customs of the people is vital. As V.E. notes. Kopylova, such information - is consistently the consequence of presence in a specific climate, having a place with it, these are the highlights that are normal for one country or identity, dominated by the mass of their delegates andreflected in the language of this public local area. Thusly, regardless of whether phraseological unitsin various dialects are comparative in meaning,they can have different expressive-complex tones, as well as various metaphorical establishments. Until now, there are a few ways to deal with deciding the public social part of phraseological unitsin linguistics[25]. As a feature of the semantic and regulative methodology, the choice and characterization of nonequivalent extralinguistic elements reflected in thecomponent organization of the phraseological units is completed. The public personality of the phraseological unitsis reflected through real factors explicit solely to a given culture, having a place with the foundation information on local speakers of a specific language. The differentiating approach depends on contrasting phraseological unitsdifferent dialects all together with distinguish normal or unique. In view of the linguocultural approach, the investigation of the proportion of phraseological unitsand social signs is completed, the worth of the arrangement of guidelines, generalizations, images, and so forth. is refreshed. Inside the structure of this methodology, the reason for the investigation, as indicated by V.N. Telia, is to recognize and depict social and public meanings in view of model relationship with social signs and mental techniques, providing these undertones with an impression of. The mental methodology involves mental strategies for a more profound degree of etymological and social examination of phraseological units. This approach accommodates the examination of individual phraseological fields to depict inside their structure

expression instructive models, the mix of which shows the public highlights of the world's enrollment and the elements of semantic inventive reasoning while making every individual expressiveness. The mental methodology serves to all the more completely uncover the attitude of the country. There are many works during which a few, or even each of the four, approaches were utilized for investigation. This assists with giving a more complete image of the public social elements of the phraseological arrangement of the language, and hence structure the phraseological image of the universe of individuals.

Right now, manner keeps on being the subject of various multidimensional studies. Much consideration is paid to the investigation of phraseological units, consolidated by a typical part. Studies are well realized that portray phraseological unitswith parts of anthroponyms, somatism, cosmoniums, zoonyms and variety names. Scientists are likewise keen on phraseological unitswith a degree semantics, however phraseological unitswith parts of significant worth remaining parts for all intents and purposes neglected. Considering that it is human instinct to continuously gauge reality and every one of the items existing in it, itseems pertinent to consider the most common way of shaping an idea of greatness in view of the phraseologicalisms of two dialects, since phraseological units,with the chose parts has long failed to be an extra enhancement of the language, firmly enter regular discourse and assist with understanding, pictures of what items and peculiarities show up in the comprehension of individuals when they consider something important or little. In view of the review, the accompanying ends can be drawn: The language image of the world is a union of the normal and broadly unambiguous in the information on the world. The phonetic image of the world gives an expansive thought of the mindset of a specific group, since human information and experience can be sent through language signs. The language conceptualization is the public highlights of the language, first of all, image of the world, the primary indications of which are communicated through phraseological units. Every language has its own strategy for conceptualizing reality, which has its own particular public and general highlights. The public personality of the language is reflected in its phraseological reserve. The distinguishing proof of the genuine public qualities of the semantics of phraseological units is conceivable just onthe premise of a correlation of the steady upheavals of various dialects. A relationship of identicalness is conceivable between the phraseological units of various dialects, which is related with the normal valuable experience of people groups and their social and verifiable ties. Nonetheless, as a rule, phraseological units not entirely settled and convey the exceptional experience of a unique group, reflect highlights that are vast to local speakers of different dialects.

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