

FREQUENTLY USED SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Becoming proficient in a language, being acquainted with culture and acquiring abilities to communicate with foreigners can only be achieved by mastering the intricacies of the language, particularly its phraseological units. These units serve as a foundation of fundamental knowledge and are intricately linked to the distinct characteristics of nation's character and mindset. Undoubtedly, language stands as the most invaluable treasure of any society, serving as a wellspring of information about a country's history and the idiosyncrasies of our ancestors' worldview. Through language, especially its phraseological units, we gain insight into the nature of people's occupations, their moral, ethical, and aesthetic principles, as well as their life experience and spiritual journey.

A phraseological unit is a structurally separable language unit with completely or partially transferred meaning [1, c.14].

The value of phraseological units lies in their conciseness and their ability to convey complex meanings. They add vibrancy and clarity to our speech. Proficiency in phraseology enables us to express our thoughts effectively and interpret our interlocutor's statements accurately. These facts define the relevance of our study.

The aim of our research is to study phraseological units which contain parts of the body in the English and Russian languages and determine their structural-semantic peculiarities.

In compliance with the aim the objectives of the research are:

- 1) to study the concept of “phraseology” and “phraseological unit”;
- 2) to single out phraseological units which contain parts of the body in the English and Russian languages, classify their semantics;
- 3) to compare the specifics of usage and translation of phraseological units which contain parts of the body in the English and Russian languages;
- 4) to compile a leaflet of overlapping and discrepancy in the meanings of phraseological units which contain body parts in the English and Russian languages.

Research methods:

- studying terminology
- involvement in the Internet resources
- collecting and analyzing information
- sampling method
- descriptive and comparative analysis

The **object** of the research is phraseological units.

The **subject** of the research is structural-semantic peculiarities of phraseological units which contain parts of the body in the English and Russian languages.

We see the practical application of our work in the further possibility of using the material in oral and written speech at lessons, while communicating with foreigners and native speakers. The material of the research can be used by pupils and English learners as a guide list of most frequently used somatic phraseological units.

Throughout history the language has been developed due to humans' observation. They observed the environment and through their bodies they understood themselves and the immediate surroundings better. Hence a lot of new words of different parts of speech appeared with the root words of various body parts. Therefore, the group of somatic phraseological units is vast and varied.

In our research we have singled out somatic phraseological units which are used in student's books from 7th to 11th forms both for basic and advanced levels of learning English. We've also consulted “English-Russian Dictionary of Phraseological Units” by A.V. Kunin and “Russian-English Dictionary of Phraseological Units” by V.V. Gurevich. We've signed up for most popular and verified training YouTube channels and free educational courses on Instagram (EWA: learn English; tips4IELTS; linguatrip.com; englishmaria.com and others) that teach English as a second language and we've studied somatic phraseological units there.

For the analysis, we have selected the following body parts. You can see them on the screen: a head, hair, a face, an eye, an ear, a nose, articulation organs, teeth, a shoulder, a back, a heart, a chest, a hand and an arm, a finger, a thumb, a foot and a leg, a knee, a heel, and a toe.

A human body is something we feel, sense, perceive and observe daily. Different body parts are in charge of various types of perception: **sensory perception** (eyes: “with the naked eye” – *невооружённым глазом*; ears: “to be all ears” – *слушать во все уши*; “be music to one's ears” – *как бальзам на душу*; a nose: “to stick / poke one's nose into other people's affairs” – *совать свой нос не в свое дело*); **logical reasoning** (head: “to hold one's head high” – *иметь чувство собственного достоинства*; “to keep a cool head” – *сохранять спокойствие, хладнокровие*) and **emotional reasoning** (heart: “to lose heart” – *падать духом*), as well as the practical aspects of knowledge (hands and arms: “try one's hand at smth” – *попробовать себя в чем-то*; “to chance one's arm” – *рисковать, искушать судьбу*).

We have arranged the most widespread 260 English somatic phraseological units with the same lexical component into three groups according to overlapping and discrepancy in their meaning in comparison with the Russian language. They are: phraseological units with a somatic element and meaning equivalent

in the English and Russian languages (for example, “HEART / HEART” – “*to have a heart of gold*” – «*иметь золотое сердце*», “*one’s heart is broken*” – «*сердце разбито*»; English phraseological units with a somatic element without any somatic Russian equivalents, (for instance, “HEART / –” – “*to learn by heart*” – «*учить наизусть*»

“*to have a heart-to-heart talk*” – «*разговаривать по душам, иметь задушевный разговор*»), English phraseological units with a somatic element with another somatic equivalent in Russian (“HEART / OTHER BODY PARTS” – “*to have one’s heart in one’s mouth (throat, boots)*” – «*душа в пятки уходит*».)[2].

We have concluded that the great number of phraseological units has identical meanings with body parts both in the English and Russian languages (125 out of 260 phraseological units, 48%). Still quite a large group of phraseological units don’t have any body parts while translating them into the Russian language (104 out of 260, 40%).

In the third group English phraseological units synonymous in their meaning with Russian ones have different somatic elements while translating (31 out of 260 phraseological units, 12 %).

According to the morphological principle we have counted phraseological units by their relatedness to parts of speech. Here the correlation to verbs is the most commonly used: 192 out of 260 phraseological units (74%), to nouns - 40 out of 260 phraseological units (15%), to adverbs – 18 out of 260 phraseological units (7%), to adjectives – 10 out of 260 phraseological units (4%). We have noticed that there are some verbs in the phraseological units which are more frequently used than others. They are “to have” (29 out of 192, 15%), “to be” (19 out of 192, 10%), “to get” (10 out of 192, 5%), “to keep” (10 out of 192, 5%).

We have compiled a leaflet of 260 frequently used somatic phraseological units as a guide list. Our research can help English learners and students at classes while communicating with foreigners and reading English literature to eliminate the likelihood of language barriers.

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