

## FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH A FLORISTIC COMPONENT

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The use of phytonymic phraseological units in speech is very essential, since their study acquaints students with culturological component in terms of language learning. Floristic phraseology reflects the spirit of people most vividly and accurately, cultural and historical experience of knowing the world, as well as its national mentality, due to its expressiveness and emotionality.

We interrogated the pupils of our class and found out that the majority of them have very little information about the origin of the plant idioms in English and not full information about their meaning. We tried to propose some ways to get acquainted with plant idioms, get their meaning, and practice them in order to remember them and use them correctly in different topics at the lessons of English.

The subject of this research is the study of phraseological units with floristic component.

The relevance of the research is based on deepening the students' knowledge on the topic and development of language skills.

The purpose of this research is studying phytonymic phraseological units and their usage in oral and written speech.

The aims are:

- to characterize the role of phytonyms in the linguistic picture of the world;
- to single out and analyze floristic idioms of English language;
- to identify the groups of English phraseological units with a plant component;
- to make up a brochure which will include the vocabulary of some phraseological units with a plant component, compose our own verses to help students in learning idioms with phytonyms by heart and different exercises in order to train phraseological units with floristic components.

The material of the research was the English and Russian phraseological units with floristic component, extracted from English-Russian dictionaries. The focus is on a set of English plant-related idiomatic expressions in which one of the elements is a lexeme denoting plants, more specifically, the plant itself, plant parts, stages in the plant lifecycle and plant cultivation.

The practical value of research lies in the possibility to use phytonyms with different meanings in students' oral and written speech.

Having analyzed various spheres of human activity, we can come to the conclusion that most often phraseological units are used to denote: mental abilities / mental health, emotional state / sensory attitude, financial relations, household actions and relationships.

In the research the floristic idioms of the English language were analyzed and were proposed several ways of their memorizing and their inclusion in school practice. We have also arrived at the conclusion that the pupils' knowledge about the idioms with floristic component was not complete. So we decided to make a brochure in order to help them deepen their knowledge on the topic. We propose a vocabulary of the floristic phraseological units, including the division into categories, such as idioms with the name of the fruit, with the name of a flower, with the name of a part of a plant. As a result of the analysis we identify the following groups of English phraseological units with a plant component: 1) Appearance; 2) Character traits; 3) Community of actions [2, c. 8].

According to these groups students can choose the idiom they need to describe the appearance of a person, his character and his actions and use them at the lessons in such topics as "Appearance", "Character", "Interpersonal relationships", "Family", "Friends" in the 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> forms. Also we compose our own verses to help students learning idioms with phytonyms by heart. The brochure with the vocabulary, verses, training exercises was composed and offered in assistance to encourage students' interest in studying these idioms. The results of the subsequent survey show that the process of learning floristic idioms was successful.

The hypotheses of the research on the forming the linguistic competence of students, in particular acquaintance with phraseological units with a plant component have been confirmed. This research can be useful both for teachers and for students.

### References

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