

Phraseological image as an ethnic and universal world view reflection

Imagen fraseológica como reflejo de una visión del mundo étnica y universal

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ABSTRACT

This article studied the system of images contained in the phraseological composition of the language, which serves as a kind of “niche” for accumulation of the worldview of native speakers. On the basis of research of 60 phraseological units in structurally different languages, a comparative analysis of reflection of ethnic and ideological components through phraseology was made. Phraseological images are specific from the national point of view, which is a consequence of the specificity of the vocabulary of the people: the designation of some realities, known only to the bearers of one or several nations connected by a common culture and religion. So, an example of “nonsense” in the mentality of the English people is a donkey: “an egregious ass” – not a very smart man; “act the ass” – to fool around, it’s silly to hold yourself; “make an ass of oneself” – make a fool of myself, to put yourself in an awkward situation; “never bray at an ass” – don’t mess with a fool; “sell your ass” – cease to do (or say) stupid things. The emergence of integral values requires that all occasional idiom that has a figurative basis is directed to a particular item of reality as a whole, as an object of value relations. In this way, the underlying occasional idiom, predicts an object of notation, that is, has a distinct index summarizing function.

Keywords: phraseological nomination, denotation, motivation phraseological units, emotively, connotation.

RESUMEN

Este artículo estudió el sistema de imágenes contenidas en la composición fraseológica del lenguaje, que sirve como una especie de «nicho» para la acumulación de la cosmovisión de los hablantes nativos. Sobre la base de la investigación de 60 unidades fraseológicas en idiomas estructuralmente diferentes, se realizó un análisis comparativo de la reflexión de los componentes étnicos e ideológicos a través de la fraseología. Las imágenes fraseológicas son específicas desde el punto de vista nacional, que es una consecuencia de la especificidad del vocabulario de las personas: la designación de algunas realidades, conocidas solo por los portadores de una o varias naciones conectadas por una cultura y religión común. Entonces, un ejemplo de «tonterías» en la mentalidad de los ingleses es un burro: «un asno atroz», no un hombre muy inteligente; «Actuar como un idiota» - para perder el tiempo, es una tontería sostenerse; «hacer el ridículo» - hacer el ridículo, ponerme en una situación incómoda; «nunca rebuzna por el culo» - no te metas con un tonto; «vende tu trasero» - deja de hacer (o decir) estupideces. El surgimiento de valores integrales requiere que toda expresión idiomática ocasional que tenga una base figurativa se dirija a un elemento particular de la realidad en su conjunto, como un objeto de relaciones de valor. De esta manera, el idioma ocasional subyacente predice un objeto de notación, es decir, tiene una función de resumen de índice distinta.

Palabras clave: nominación fraseológica, denotación, unidades fraseológicas de motivación, emotivamente, connotación.

RESUMO

Este artigo estudou o sistema de imagens contidas na composição fraseológica da língua, que serve como uma espécie de “nicho” para acumular a visão de mundo de falantes nativos. Com base na pesquisa de 60 unidades fraseológicas em línguas estruturalmente diferentes, foi feita uma análise comparativa da reflexão de componentes étnicos e ideológicos através da fraseologia. As imagens fraseológicas são específicas do ponto de vista nacional, o que é uma consequência da especificidade do vocabulário do povo: a designação de algumas realidades, conhecidas apenas pelos portadores de uma ou várias nações ligadas por uma cultura e religião comuns. Assim, um exemplo de “absurdo” na mentalidade do povo inglês é um burro: “um burro flagrante” - não é um homem muito inteligente; “aja como um burro” - para brincar, é bobagem se segurar; “faça jumento de si mesmo” - faça papel de bobo, para se colocar em uma situação embaraçosa; “nunca zombe de burro” - não mexa com um tolo; “venda sua bunda” - deixe de fazer (ou dizer) coisas estúpidas. O surgimento de valores integrais requer que todo idioma ocasional que tenha uma base figurativa seja direcionado a um item específico da realidade como um todo, como um objeto de relações de valor. Dessa maneira, o idioma ocasional subjacente prediz um objeto de notação, ou seja, possui uma função resumida de índice distinta.

Palavras-chave: nomeação fraseológica, denotação, unidades fraseológicas motivacionais, emotivamente, conotação.

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INTRODUCTION

The system of references specific to this linguocultural community, shows the world view of a linguistic community and is somehow connected with material, social or spiritual culture of the linguistic community. (Kunin, 1996; Emirova, 1984).

Of great interest is the explanation of the etymology of collocations. (Gavannaya, Naciscione, Tulusina, 2015; Cowie, 1998; Shahovskiy, 1994; Jurenoks et al., 2017).

Orientation to speech effects when using phraseological units requires research of not only principal choice, but of expediency, “how good” the choice of phraseological units as a means of nomination is, which is evidenced by the reaction of the addressee of speech. Peculiarities of perception of phraseological nomination, the patterns of the common reading of the text, including it, also fall into the range of issues that can be addressed in connection with speech phraseological nomination. The study of phraseological fund of the language community through the prism of linguistic analysis are of interest due to the fact that phraseological units of the individual peoples can testify to the cultural and national experience and traditions (Dobrovolsky, 1990; Varlamova, et al, 2015; Crystal, 1987; Rakhimova et al, 2017; Eilzaki & Jalalian, 2016; Dawood & Malik, 2017).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is based on phraseological units, reflecting the ethnic peculiarities and specifics of mental images of peoples, as well as comparative analysis of phraseological units belonging to the funds of languages of different structures. The selection of the figurative foundation of the idiom, aimed at the object of reality as an object of value relations was important. This basis often predicts and determines the figurative meaning of the occasional idiom, the object of its designation, thereby highlighting the special generalizing function that allows us to talk about the motivation of the integral values of the idiom.

RESULTS

The study explored the functions of phraseological units: estimating, by which a phraseological unit is traditionally considered to experience deactualization of direct lexical meanings of the components, which ultimately leads to their desemantization. The idiom can also refer to a notion which has no name, and is transmitted only descriptively: *белая ворона* (white crow) — a man dramatically different from others, stands out for anything unusual that seems strange; (*волк в овечьей шкуре*) the wolf in sheep’s clothing — a cruel, treacherous man, hiding his evil intentions beneath a mask of geniality. Here only a secondary function is obvious.

In contrast, it is possible to speak conventionally about the secondary functions when the internal form of the idiom is shaded: for example, to cross (pass) the Rubicon - to make an important decision, to make the decisive step, comes from the name of the Rubicon river, which served as the border between Umbria and Cisalpine Gaul, which in 49 BC Julius Caesar with his legions crossed against the will of the Roman Senate. This event was the beginning of the civil war and resulted, after the capture of Rome by Caesar, in the establishment of the Empire in Rome. From this example we see that an adequate interpretation of the phraseological units with complicated motivation depends on the level of a person’s education.

DISCUSSION

Complicated motivation is characteristic of phraseological units with tinted inner form resulting from a challenging reinterpretation and is characterized by extra-linguistic prototype associated with the defined semiculture, historical, and encyclopedic information that was the basis for the nomination and, thus, is relevant for adequate understanding of the meaning of the idiom. Despite the complicated nature of the inner form, associative-figurative representation of the original situation still was not completely lost, so that the establishment of the semiological relationship between the value of phraseological unit and its prototype is possible without exact knowledge of its etymology, but, nevertheless, suggests a certain encyclopedic knowledge.

Phraseological motivation is flexible, dynamic and is a gradable category, that is, it presupposes a higher or lower degree of its manifestation primarily depending on a person’s ability to extract implicate information from the natural dynamics of the inner form (blackout recovery) and from the conditions of realization of a phraseological unit. The idiom “*sword of Damocles*” (constantly looming danger, nuisance) may be perceived as motivated in one language collective and as unmotivated in the other depending on how the members of the collective are familiar with the plot: the expression arose from the ancient Greek legends about the Syracuse tyrant Dionysus the Elder, who, with the purpose to teach one of his confidants, Damocles, who was jealous of his position, put him during a feast at his place, hanging a sharp sword on a horse hair as a symbol of the dangers that inevitably threaten the tyrant over the head of Damocles. Damocles realized how little happy is he who is under constant fear. Without a partial knowledge of this tradition it is impossible to relate the literal meaning “sword of Damocles” phraseological meaning “constantly threatening danger.”

It is significant that the literal metaphorical image in the discourse of the English language animates the frozen inner form of the idiom, giving the text an ironic tinge: Lately, we’ve been hearing about a lot of “swords of Damocles” hanging over the heads of politicians in Washington. A similar situation occurs when the introduction to the text of literal and intensive word heavy: Heavy Sword of Damocles vibes today.

A similar situation is observed in the Russian text the Sword of Damocles Syndrome: when I first can’t breathe; Vertov is not yet aware of the severity of the impending Damocles sword, and stabs his shoulders with it, believing that the pain is

mistake.

As can be seen from the above examples, the thematic motivation of phraseological units depends on both linguistic and extralinguistic factors, where occasional modification plays an important role in the revival of imagery and inner form.

The loss of phraseological derivation of the phraseological meaning with the value of the source prototype and the initial extralinguistic situation causes the complete oblivion of the internal form. As a result, all the information implicitly present in the semantics of phraseological units becomes unavailable to perception: “something short” – strong drink (an allusion to the brevity of the names of the spirits: brandy, rum, whiskey); “dead sea apple” – a deceptive success (according to tradition about Sodom, located near the Dead sea, where grew beautiful apples, turning at the first touch to them in the smoke and ash). Information culture plays an important role in the context of the dialogue of cultures [Rakhimova, Yashina, Mukhamadiarova, 2017]

With a broad understanding of the category when all forms of linguistic fixing of any fact of reality can be considered as a phenomenon of a nomination in this connection, we deem it advisable to consider the types of phraseological nomination for denotative relatedness:

- 1) Reality, which is named (the scope of denotation);
- 2) The image referred to as the realities of its conceptual reflection, in which human consciousness is able to combine and qualification-evaluation of the world vision (significatio);
- 3) Name, i.e. linguistic means of expression of significative content.

During the secondary nomination in the structure of the relationship of names another component – the connecting-link between the conceptual-linguistic form of reflection of reality and name – language form in the secondary function is included. This mediating link is the preceding value of language proficiency.

In the case of indirect nomination, which applies to phraseological (idiomatic) nomination, a symbiosis of the two relationship of names. The relationship between reality and the name here is mediated by a different relation of a name, which leads to interference of not four but five components in the nomination process: the reality - the conceptual-linguistic reflection — significant of underlying reference name - previous structural-semantic meaning of language form - a language form in the secondary functions.

Depending on the means of expression there are three types of nominations:

- a) Through the word and the phrase (lexical)
- b) Through the offer (prepositional)
- c) Using the text (discourse)

At the denotative relatedness the nomination through words and phrases is usually elemental, nomination through sentence is event, situational, nomination through text — polisituational. However, in the field of phraseology these correspondences are not always respected.

When considering the element of phraseological nomination, it should be noted that the denotation of the idiom in contrast to the neutral denotation of the word and non-phraseological compound names is a complex phenomenon. The naming of the knowable object goes here by rethinking through the lens of feelings, visual images, and is accompanied by the expression of feelings and appraisal of emotions in the learning process. The speech in this case goes about the usual fixed estimation, the base of which is a sample, standard, ideal, generalized, i.e. typed view about certain areas of the field of socio-psychological activities of the human community. There is also variation in the inclusion of the assessment in the denotative content of phraseological units and other evaluative language units. It is appropriate to talk about diffuse denotative-significative content of such units, including objective signs called fragments of reality and the conceptual form of reflection, which includes assessment.

Phraseological units, as a rule, in addition to rational assessment tend to have the emotive evaluation, based on the emotional reaction of the speaker to the object: *let him a dance of several hundred miles* - deceive him, to cause a lot of needless hassle.

Connotation, as noted by V. N. Teliya, is spliced with denotation, internal and external form, it is powered by this associative-shaped motivation. Denotation and connotation interact in the act of phraseological nomination, reflecting a combination of objective characteristics of reality, rational assessment and emotive-oriented evaluation. (Teliya, 1996).

Connotative information is embedded in language and speech units, in addition to their subject – logical content.

The unity of rational and emotional thinking and language is directly reflected in significative-denotative and connotative components of meaning.

The group of emotives will include idioms with interjection character, matching the structure of a sentence or word combination: *не было печали, черти накачали!* (There was no sorrow, devils brought it!) (Annoyance, irritation), *милое дело!, пропади все пропадом!* (good deal!, damn it all!) (Resentment, anger) etc. And many of them are multifunctional: *черт (дьявол, леший, шут, пес (меня (тебя, его) возьми (дери, подери,*

побери! devil (Goblin, clown, dog (me (you, him) get (sake, sake, sake)! depending on the situation, it may Express surprise, disbelief; anger, frustration; resentment, indignation; admiration, delight.

The same phraseological structures depending on the communicative intentions of the speaker can be used as units of subject-connotative category, and how clean the emotives are:

а) Экзамены он сдавал — *дальше ехать некуда;*

б) Одни двойки! *Дальше ехать некуда!*

a) He has passed examinations— continue to go nowhere;

b) Only bad marks! Continue to go nowhere!

The number of FU with syntactic structure of the sentence have denotative basis: *жребий брошен* (the die is cast) — ‘the final decision, a decisive step is made, usually in some case’, *дело табак* (the business is like tobacco) — ‘someone’s position, status, work are very bad’, *видно птицу по полету* (we see a bird for flight) ‘you can tell what the man is like, judging by his actions, deeds, behavior, etc.

Such phraseological units can serve as an independent utterance with its communicative purpose:

- 1) The message, the narrative (emotional): *лед сломан* (the ice is broken) — barriers, difficulties are removed, tension disappeared, misunderstanding in relationships is over’ «Она упоенно произнесла: «Лед сломан!» (К.Федин. Братья)» – (She happily said: “the Ice is broken!” (K. Fedin. Brothers); *нашла коса на камень* (the scythe found the stone) — ‘faced in irreconcilable conflict, different views, interests, characters, etc.’ — «Ты норовом крут, Никита Романович, да и я крепко держусь своей мысли; видно уж нашла коса на камень» (А.К.Толстой. Князь Серебряный) (“You temper is cool, Nikita Romanovich, and I take hold of my thoughts; it is clear the scythe found the stone “ (A. K. Tolstoy. Prince Of Silver);
- 2) Question: *какая муха укусила* (what’s wrong with) — ‘what has caused this strange behavior, what happened with anyone?’ — «Что с вами такое вдруг случилось? Какая муха вас укусила? — сказал я, взяв за руку Истомина» (Н.Лесков Островитяне) «What is wrong with you all of a sudden?” I said, taking Istomin’s hand “ (Leskov. Islanders); *какой ветер занес (какие ветры занесли); каким ветром (какими ветрами) занесло* (what the wind blew in (what winds brought); how the wind (what wind) unknown — ‘why, in what circumstances anyone appeared anywhere?’ «Здравствуй, отец Кирилл! Каким ветром тебя занесло? — облобызав земляка, приветствовал его высокий, худощавый Сильвестр» (В.Костылев. Иван Грозный)»Hello, father Cyril! What are you doing in town? — kissing the countryman, greeted him a thin, tall Sylvester” (V. Kostylev. Ivan The Terrible);
- 3) The will: *вот (тебе) бог, а вот порог!* (Here is God, but this is the threshold!) — ‘get out, go away for good’ — «Пошел вон отсюда, вот что я тебе говорю. Вот бог, а вот порог» (И.Тургенев. Постоялый двор)»Get out of here, that’s what I say. Here is God, but this is the threshold” (I. Turgenev. Coaching Inn); *катись колбасой* (roll like a sausage) — rude, simple: ‘get out’, «Бюрократ подымет глаза от бумажных копаний и скажет внятно: Катись колбасой!» (В.Маяковский. Рифмованные лозунги).”The Bureaucrat will look up from the paper companies and say clearly: Roll like a sausage!” (Mayakovsky. Rhyming slogans).

These phraseological units with a sentence structure are the units of event-category — names, situations, facts. Their denotative basis is specific in comparison with non-phraseological sentences.

Static denotation element category captures the permanent feature of the object of reality. Event nomination reflects the connections between the objects in their development, and its denotative structure can be called dynamic because it is formed every time in the act of nomination. The studied phraseological units are reproduced in the finished form nominative units, and although they relate to situation. These are typical nominative situations, which cannot be a dynamic base for complex denotation. It is necessary to emphasize this feature combining FU with other units of the event nomination.

INSIGHTS

With special attention to the “semantic outcome” of the phraseological nomination there is not always due attention paid to its onomasiological beginning. To comprehend the nature of phraseological nomination you must consider it from the onomasiological starting point — from the meaning set to be expressed to the forms of its implementation, i.e. from the phraseological unit denotation to the denotation of the prototype as the basis of inner form. In this respect, the phenomenon of phraseological nomination remains the least studied region of the nominative activities.

In modern studies, linguistic picture of the world is inextricably linked with culture, as it is nothing but the reflection of his world, as well as his cultural, spiritual, social and physical experience in the mind. (Rakhimova et al, 2015; Ameen et al, 2018)

The role of phraseological units in the construction of discursive categories (nominations through the text), the denotation of which is the chain of situations and events requires a comprehensive study. A nomination of this type in the denotative relatedness can be described as poly-situation (poly-event).

CONCLUSION

Phraseological units, supporting ethnic and specific for some nations nominations were studied in this work. Information, the image enshrined in the idiom, is connotative, what gives you the right to argue that in language and speech units, in addition to their subject-logical content connotation is inherent. The unity of rational and emotional thinking and language is directly reflected in significative-denotative and connotative components of meaning.

A complete picture of the phraseological nomination cannot be made without considering the peculiarities of the functioning of phraseological units in live speech (i.e., speech phraseological nomination). To identify the peculiarities of the phraseological units it is necessary to study all their manifestations related to the fields of three fundamental functions of language — nominative, communicative, pragmatic in their close interaction. Therefore, the study of use of idioms in speech, i.e. the use of discourse, must disclose multidimensional properties of their content side, due to the nominative value, communicative purpose and pragmatic focus.

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