

**THE USE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH COMPONENTS DENOTING FAMILY
RELATIONSHIPS IN MASS MEDIA IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem that is little studied in the comparative aspect – the phraseological units (PU) with the components of relationship in mass media in English and Russian languages. The study is the first experience of identifying and analysis of the FE with the components of relationship on the significative-denotative and connotative levels in two unrelated languages. The scientific novelty consists in the fact that the first time is used an attempt of the PU with the components of relationship analysis from the point of view of semantics, as well as their functioning in mass media. George Lakoff and Mark Johnson say about the importance of using the metaphors in real life in the book "Metaphors We Live By": "Many of our activities (arguing, solving problems, budgeting time, etc.) are metaphorical in nature. The metaphorical concepts that characterize those activities structure our present reality" [Lakoff G. and Johnson M. "1980].

We have identified the criteria of referring the PU to the class of phraseological units with the component of relationship; have given the semantic and etymological characteristics of the PU; have researched and described their significative-denotative meaning; evaluative, emotionally - expressive and functional-stylistic components of connotation; have revealed a system of paradigms of the PU with the component of relationship. The relationship between the phraseological meaning and the material form of the PU is carried out by means of formal semantic elements - semes. The semantic peculiarity of the PU consists in the specific of semes combination. It is necessary to distinguish between integral and differential semes. The integral seme is a common one and serves to unite the PU in certain phraseo-semantic groups, the differential seme is an additional semantic feature, which performs a distinctive function [Arsentyeva E. F. 1993]. The PU is based on the potential values of the components that make up this PU. Phraseological combinations, according to G. B. Antrushina [1978], E. I. Dibrova [1997] A. A. Reformatorsky [2003] and D. E. Rosenthal [2002], are motivated unit with a partial transfer of the value. Phraseological units – are motivated units with a partial transfer of the value when one element of the PU has a direct meaning from the meaning of producing it word, taken from a certain traditional circle of words and is known to all, thanks to this the image semes are easily singled out. "The connotation (additional combination) – is a semantic essence, usage or occasional part of the semantics of language units and expressing the emotive and evaluative and stylistically marked relation of a subject of speech to reality when marking it in the utterance, which receives the expressive effect on the basis of this information" , Telia [1988].

Key words: phraseological unit, seme, component, semantics, connotation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Phraseological meaning consists of the ordered semantic elements – semes, correlated with the certain properties of objects and phenomena. Arsentyeva [1989] believes that: “Sememes are not only as constituents of the main semantic components of the PU, but as connecting links between them.”

The article is devoted to the phraseological units with the components of the relationship. For such PU as the integrated will be the seme ‘kinship, relationship’, as the differential seme -‘the blood relationship between people’, ‘marital and family relations’ in both languages.

We are dealing with phraseological combinations (on the basis of one word-component) or phraseological entities (on the basis of a part of the word-components). In phraseological combinations one can easily identify the literal sememes due to the fact that each component of the PU is derivationally associated with the preceding initial free meaning of words-components and is manifested in connection with a certain traditional number of words, known to all. Understanding of the PU in this case is achieved immediately both in the English and Russian languages. Here is an example of the PU with the component of relationship: old wives’ tale(s) ‘granny’s tales, women’s gossips, tales’. The meaning is achieved by the word-component “tale(s)”, the meaning of which is clear to all native speakers: ‘a fiction, a lie, a gossip’ and also component “wife”, which has the meaning ‘grandmother, old woman’ in the speech. Traditionally elderly women in their spare time get together and like to discuss, to invent often exaggerated stories. Hence, the main meaning of the PU comes.

We consider the following PU in the English language : “be pinned to one’s wife’s apron strings”, understanding the meaning of which is achieved due to the similarity of phenomena: to hold on to the skirt of the wife (usually children, not daring to do anything without the help of the mother, are holding onto her skirt and don’t let it go), not to dare a step foot, and to be under the thumb of one’s wife; in Russian: the PU “ An apple falls not far from the tree” with the meaning about one, who inherited the bad, the inappropriate behavior of the father or mother’.

Among the PU with the components of relationship are often met the words-images. For example, the components “mother” and “father” are used to transfer the meaning of ‘basis’: the PU “idleness is the mother of all evil” has the meaning ‘idleness is the mother of all vices (the basis of all vices)’; “the wish is the father to the thought” means ‘the wish is father to the thought’; “what you want, you believe’. Component of relationship “brother / brother” acts to pass the meaning of ‘a comrade, a friend, a close person’. In the English language:” big brother”\‘elder brother”- a larger company, a strong competitor; a guardian, a protector; a brother and a friend, a mentor (about the person who cares for the orphan, helping to rehabilitate the juvenile offender)’. In the Russian language: “the brothers-rabbits’ is a joking reference to a group of friends and acquaintances.

2. METHODS

We used the following methods: 1) the method of continuous sampling from the dictionaries, including electronic; 2) the comparative method; 3) the method of definitional analysis; 4) the method of component analysis; 5) the method of phraseological description.

The theoretical basis of the study were the works on phraseology: by Arkhangelsky V. L., Kunina A.V., Telia V. N., Amosova N. N., G. B. Antrushina, A. A. Reformatorsky, D. E. Rosenthal, E. I. Dibrova, the scientists of the Kazan linguistic school, founded by Baudouin De Courtenay: Arsentieva [2014,2015,2016,]; Ayupova[2015]; Bayramova; Davletbayeva [2015,2015]; Tarasova F. H. [2016]; Zamaletdinova R. R.; Safina [2015;2015;2016] and others.

3. RESULTS

In this article we present the results of a study of the PU with the components of relationship at the semantic level.

Exploring the origin of the PU’s meaning, we have found out that:

1) studying of the related meanings should start with the semantics of words-components, with free, independent of context, significance;

2) the relationship of the PU with other words is not random, it is determined by a lexical-phraseological

system of the modern literary language, due to its historic nature, according to Telia ;

3) the secondary meaning of the PU stores the derivational relationship with the previous meaning of the word - component and is included in poly-semantic structure of the word [Baranov M. T.1987;Kopylenko M. M. 1989].

In our material all the components of connotation were revealed. Ironic and humorous appeal or a statement are dominant among the investigated PU with the components of the relationship.

4. DISCUSSION

"The analysis of connotation showed that the four micro components (functional-stylistic, evaluative, emotive and expressive) commonly act in various combinations with each other" [Konopleva, N. V., Kayumova, A. R. (2015).]. We find out that some components of the connotations of the PU are already fixed in dictionary definitions and accurately reflect the content of the PU. According to dictionary definitions and notes we can judge about evaluative, emotive, expressive and functional-stylistic components of connotation. For example, in the Russian language, the PU "Well, brother Pushkin?" has the litter of irony, that shows the expressive tone, the expression of the PU with a meaning of 'about people, who boast of their friendship with some eminent person (a writer, a prominent public figure)'. In the English language the PU "the Duke of Exeter's daughter (hist.)" - 'the brainchild of the Duke of Exeter; the rack – in the old days: an instrument of torture, which stretched the maltreated' (the invention of this weapon is attributed to the Duke of Exeter during the reign of Henry VI). The mark "hist." shows the origin of the PU from the real historical event.

Evaluation is the subjective attitude of the speaker towards the reality. It can be positive, neutral, negative.

For example, the PU with the components of relationship with a negative rating: *a weak sister* (Amer., speech., the neglect.)- 'a man, who can not be trusted, unreliable, weak, "a woman"; effeminate, helpless, not adapted to life man, Prim young lady, a sissy'. Component "weak" with the meaning 'weak' is the word -ID to a negative assessment in the meaning of the idiom. The example with a negative connotation of the PU in the Russian language: "his father went by the Mare, but not riding (obsolete, slang, disapprov.) 'about a

father who was not a horseman, but a criminal. A Mare – a board, on which the criminals were tortured'.

Positive rating have the FE: "the husband of the advise (advisable)"- 'a person characterized by wisdom, prudence'. Components *prudence* meaning 'judgment, thoughtfulness in actions', *wisdom*, meaning 'deep mind, based on life experience' indicate the presence of positive assessment in the meaning of the PU.

Among the PU with the components of relationship there are also idioms without specifying a positive or negative evaluation. Thanks to the dictionary definition they are neutral. In the Russian language: *star, heavenly brothers* - 'astronauts against each other'; in English: *the sons of men* 'mankind; the human race', etc.

The material studied allows us to understand that assessment is determined by the properties of the object of extra-linguistic reality, reflected in human consciousness, so it is objective and is reflected in the dictionary definition and in the dictionary estimated litters.

"Emotion is the sensory evaluation of the object, i.e. the expression of feelings, moods and emotions of a person in the phraseological meaning" [Kunin A.V. 1996]. In the semantics of the PU expressiveness may either present or be missing. Professor E. F. Arsentiev believes that this component of the connotations is the most fickle.

In the material studied there are such expressive phraseological units with components of relationships as: *mother's (mother's) milk has not dried out on the lips*- "too young and inexperienced". This idiom is pronounced with disapproval, disdain or irony. In the dictionary of V. N. Telia [1986] it is accompanied by the note rude - fam. The PU is metaphorical, as inexperienced, not independent due to his minor age person is like a nursing baby. In English the PU *my aunt!* - 'that's it!, that's a thing!, to think only!, well, well!' expresses such emotion as shouting, surprise, annoyance, admiration.

The PU *American uncle* – "about the unexpected (financial) assistance or the person providing them" - is accompanied by the irony. The colonization of America which started in the XVI-XVII centuries has attracted to this continent, many seekers of adventures and profit. Some of them were really successful and have become rich and helped in need

their near and far relatives-Europeans. The American uncle who helps poor nephews has become a popular hero in literature and drama. The expression *he has found his American uncle* means 'he is lucky unknown why' [Teliya, V. N. 2006].

"It is known that the structure and semantics of phraseological units is rather varied, the latter can be characterized by complete and partial idiomaticity, i.e. complete or partial non-derivability of the meaning of the unit from the values of its components. From the point of view of realization of the stylistic functions of phraseological units the most interesting is the group the components of which have partially preserved the structural and semantic independence" [Safina, R. A., Evreyskaya E. V., Tulusina E. A. (2015).].

Phraseological units are grouped into three major categories according to the nature of their use: inter-stylistic PU, PU of conversational style and of the book style.

"**Inter-stylistic** PU are often used and have no special notes in dictionaries" as Salieva writes[26]. Therefore, they are often met in Mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio, TV). For example: the PU *daughters and mothers* is used in the notion of 'a family (usually a mother with children)'. Teliya indicates that this PU is derived from the name of the Soviet feature film of 1974. The film's title originates from a famous game in "daughters-mothers", where girls represent the family.

In English: *learn smth. at one's mother's milk* - 'to learn smth. from the cradle'; *widow's weed* - widow's mourning'.

The number of inter-stylistic PU is large and constantly growing. However, they are fewer than the idioms, limited in use by a specific sphere of communication. This circumstance is explained by the fact that most of the PU, as Salieva says [Salieva R. N. 2009], function in the language, having reduced or enhanced expressive-stylistic colouring.

Phraseological PU are used in oral communication (interview, conversation with a different number of participants, etc.). Unlike book idioms, colloquial ones have a bit lowered, a familiar tinge in the sound. We have found the following PU: *your grandmother!* (colloquial-fam.)-'no way!, hell no!'; *the big daddy* (colloquial, jocular) -'important person, big shot, "bump"; the most important thing;

the largest subject, the largest animal'; in Russian: *grandmother's tales* (colloquial, the neglect) - 'untrue information'.

Common speech may be also referred to the colloquial phraseology (in films, TV series, cartoons, etc.), but with more lowering: *down the Mother Volga* (common) - 'to swear at someone rude, trying to get away; somewhere far away (send someone)'.

The jargons have more lowering after the common speech idioms: *a (red) hot mam(m)a* (Amer., jarg.) -'a sultry woman, a sex-bomb'; *sugar daddy* (jarg.) -'a rich older admirer (originally Amer.)'.

Book idioms are less common in both languages. The main sphere of the use of the book phraseology is standardized literary language. Such PU take poetic, publicistic, scientific-terminological nature in Mass media, for example, in the English language: *the widow's mite* (portrait.) -'widow's mite, that is feasible for alms, modest share'; in Russian: *wives and children to lay* (book, obsolete) -'to sacrifice the most expensive, nothing to regret'.

5. CONCLUSION

Semantic analysis of the PU reveals the following structure of its values: significative-denotative and connotative macro components. Significative-denotative macro component of the PU values consists of integral and differential semes. The integrated semes unite the PU in one common phraseo-semantic group. Differential semes distinguish idioms from each other, and attributed them to different thematic groups. The connotative macro component of the PU values with the components of the relationship has four components: a) assessment; b) emotiveness; C) expression; g) functional and stylistic identity. The first three components are closely linked. The study of the PU components of the relationship on significative-denotative and connotative levels helped to identify similarities and differences in the same structure of the PU in the two unrelated languages. We have presented The brightest and most interesting in this article.

Was used such sources as The New York Times, The USA Today, The Guardian, The Independent, Kommersant, Izvestia, Rossiyskaya Gazeta, English-Russian, Russian-English dictionaries, explanatory dictionaries.

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