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PHRASEOLOGIES WITH A COMPONENT-TEKNONYM IN MODERN ENGLISH AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF LINGUISTICS DEALING WITH STABLE WORD COMBINATIONS CHARACTERIZED BY A SPECIFIC TRANSFERENCE OF MEANING

The article is devoted to identifying the main theoretical aspects of the existence and functioning of teknonyms in the phraseology of modern English languages. An analysis of the correlation between lexical (plan of expression) and semantic (content plan) basis of phraseological units is presented. Also, a brief classification of phraseological units with a component-teknonym based on lexical and semantic basis is provided.

This work considers the basics of defining the essence of the concept's «phraseologies» and «teknonym» and their properties. Phraseology-teknonyms as a subgroup of phraseology terminological origin are described. The focus is on the nominative volume of English phraseology-teknonyms, which is represented by the lexical basis, namely by the following thematic groups: «mechanisms and structures», «tools and materials», and semantic basis: «type and application of matter», «behaviour and state of matter»; anthropogenic, natural and intentional aspects are analyzed phraseology-teknonyms.

Based on the well-known semiotic triad of C. Peirce, iconic, indexical and symbolic were distinguished as phraseological units. An analysis of potential dangers and measures was carried out to overcome them.

Keywords: phraseological unit, phraseologies, teknonym, lexical and semantic background, anthropogenic, natural, intentional aspect.

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ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЗМИ З КОМПОНЕНТОМ-ТЕХНОНІМОМ У СУЧАСНІЙ АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ ЯК СКЛАДОВА ЧАСТИНА ЛІНГВІСТИКИ, ЩО ЗАЙМАЄТЬСЯ СТІЙКИМИ СЛОВОСПОЛУЧЕННЯМИ, ЯКІ ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮТЬСЯ СПЕЦИФІЧНИМ ПЕРЕНОСНИМ ЗНАЧЕННЯ

Стаття присвячена виявленню основних теоретичних аспектів існування та функціонування технонімів у фразеології сучасної англійської мови.

Проведено аналіз співвідношення лексичної (план вираження) та семантичної (план змісту) основи фразеологізмів. Також подано коротку класифікацію фразеологізмів із компонентом-технонімом за лексико-семантичною ознакою.

У роботі розглядаються основи визначення сутності понять «фразеологізм», «технонім» та їх властивості. Охарактеризовано фразеологізми-техноніми як підгрупу термінологічного походження фразеології. Основну увагу зосереджено на номіна-
 тивному обсязі англійських фразеологізмів-технонімів, який представлений лексичною основою, а саме такими тематичними
 групами: «механізми та конструкції», «інструменти та матеріали» та семантичною основою: «вид і застосування матерії»,
 «поведінка та стан речовини». Аналізуються антропогенний, природний та інтенційний аспекти фразеологізмів-технонімів.

На основі відомої семіотичної тріади Ч. Пірса як фразеологічні одиниці виділено іконічні, індексні та символічні. Проведено аналіз потенційних небезпек та заходів щодо їх подолання.

Ключові слова: фразеологізм, фразеологізм, техномі, лексико-семантичний фон, антропогенний, природний, інтенціональний аспект.

Persistent figurative turns are reproduced in languages similar to words in every person's language and are not created in communication or writing text. Such stable combinations are called phraseological units, phraseologies or phraseological turns.

The object of the research is English-language phraseological units with the component-teknonym.

The study aims to analyze the structural-semantic and cognitive-pragmatic features of English phraseological units with a teknonym component.

Research methods: continuous sampling from lexicographic sources, information-search method, comparative analysis, descriptive-analytical and inductive method, method of classification and lexicosemantic analysis, method of quantitative analysis.

According to Likhacheva's definition, a phraseology is «reproduced in language, a phrase built according to the pattern of conjunctive or subjunctive phrases (of a non-predicative or predicative character), possessing a clitic (or less often – partially integral) meaning and therefore with the word» (Likhacheva Z. 2019).

According to Syzonov, D. «A phraseology is a relatively stable, reproducible, expressive combination of lexemes with a holistic meaning» (Syzonov, D., 2018). Korunets I. believes that «Phraseological units play a specific role in creating a language picture because the nature of their meaning is closely related to background knowledge of a native speaker, with practical personal experience, with cultural and historical one's traditions of the people who speak this language» (Korunets I., 2023).

The main property of a phraseological turn that distinguishes it from a free combination of words and, at the same time, brings it closer to the word is reproducibility. It is the property of reproducibility that explains all other features characteristic of phraseological turns, first of all, stability in the composition, structure and integrity of meaning (Venzhinovych N., 2017)

Stability means the measure, the degree of semantic indivisibility, and indecomposability of components: «The higher the degree of semantic discrepancy between the words of free use and corresponding components of phraseology, the higher the stability and the more idiomatic such a turn are» (Karla N., 2022).

Phraseologies also has a coherent meaning, which should be understood with such a meaning that is difficult or impossible to deduce from the meaning that forms its parts. For example, the English phraseology gives somebody the edge of one's tongue (вчитувати когось) cannot be explained by using the words give, edge, tongue (9).

It should be noted that the term «phraseological unit» is used mainly by Ukrainian linguists. In foreign linguistics, the term «idiom» (idiom) that came into the English language from the French language is more common. It had the form idiotism (so in French linguistics, expressions are called, the meaning of which does not follow from their grammatical construction or the meaning of constituent elements, that is, phraseological units). The British lexicographer of the middle of the 20th century, L. Smith, introduced the term idiom. This researcher used it to denote phraseological units, which «are linguistic anomalies, such as violate either the rules of grammar or the laws of logic» (Druzhbyak S., 2018).

So, based on the definition of domestic linguists, under the idiom, one should understand a stable reversal; the integral meaning does not follow from the values of its constituent parts. In idioms, the national and cultural spheres of life and the identity of the socio-ethnic community living in concrete economic, cultural and natural development conditions are reflected. While studying phraseological units, researchers always paid attention to their typology. As a result, many classifications of phraseological units were created.

The systematization of phraseological units by Academician Venzhinovych N. gained the most incredible popularity in domestic linguistics. The basis of her classification is the degree and nature of the semantic fusion of lexical components of phraseological units, i.e., the degree of their semantic indecomposability. By this feature, we distinguish phraseological fusions, phraseological units, phraseological combinations, and phraseological expressions (Venzhinovych N., 2017).

It is known that being is not a static form of existence of matter; it is subject to constant changes, external and internal, minor and global. Similar processes occur within any language because they reflect existence in the form of sounds and words, spoken and written speech. One such process that affects the qualitative and quantitative composition of phraseological funds in a particular language is time. Not by chance, synchronic and diachronic methods of describing language units are used in linguistics. Thanks to the temporal aspect, we can talk about such processes in language as neologization and archaization.

In the life of modern people, such concepts as «technique», «technology», and «Technosphere» are inextricably linked with labour, creativity, communication and other activities. There are several terms that, at first glance, are entirely synonymous, i.e., very close in meaning: technique, technology, technical, technicism, technogenic, Technosphere, teknonym and many others.

In order to understand the variety of concepts, it is necessary to highlight their key features, similar and distinctive features, and define those terms which most often can be found in the language. The more complex and intense labour activity became, the more diverse the inventory of tools used during labour. From sticks and stones to rocket engines and atomic reactors – humanity has made many discoveries during its formation and development.

Such events affected the phraseological component. For example, with the development of the film industry, television and computerization society, the word «screen» became increasingly popular. TV screen, silver screen, display screen – all these are elements of everyday life. Over time, the word «screen» began to be used in persistent expressions, for example, the class motion screen (picture), the tiny silver screen, and the blue screen of doom (Zhitnikova K., 2019).

Various idiomatic expressions appeared in the English language with the invention of the train expressions denoting different types and directions of movement of this vehicle: a corridor train (потяг з критими переходами між вагонами); down train (потяг, що курсує з великого міста); up train (потяг, що курсує до великого міста); ride the gravity train (легка нажива) (Karla N., 2022).

We believe that the main criterion is the correlation of phraseology units with a technical component, which can be seen in terms of expression and terms of content; the concept of «technique» has a different meaning.

The phraseological fund of any language contains some stable expressions, the subject of which is the technical aspect of human life. Although the components of the constant return lose their primary value, their external form always remains unchanged, allowing the tracing of the technical origin of the constituent parts of the phraseological unit.

Phraseological units with technical components exist in any language of the world, and this indicates that the Technosphere is a universal concept, characteristic of representatives of all humankind, regardless of its cultural, social and economic differences. That ethnic group that aspires to introduce various technologies into one's life will inevitably enrich its language's vocabulary and the phraseological layer with elements resulting from such technology.

According to this, we believe in such a group of stable turns as «phraseologies with a teknonym component». Based on the group's name, in our opinion, similar phraseological units include the following phrases: a component that semantically means an object or process that manifests itself in the technological aspect of human activity or its result.

For example, draw water in a sieve (набирати воду в решето); play a double game (ламати комедію); make tracks away from (нагострити лижі); burn the candle at both ends (марнувати життя); play first fiddle (займати важливу посаду); hammer and tongs (з натхненням) (1).

It is believed that a teknonym in the composition of a permanent inflexion can have anthropogenic or natural features. The presence of a teknonym connection with the type of production matter created by nature implies naturagenicity. At the same time, a person can make specific efforts to be given by nature for needs. That can be seen in the example of such phraseological units: rolling stone gathers no moss; constant dripping wears away a stone; runs into a stone wall (Druzhbyak S., 2018)

People have used objects created by nature to improve the conditions of their lives and implementation during scientific and technical progress. Therefore, the natural elements of life, which later became tools for achieving the goals of humanity, can be considered a specific part of the technosphere. For example, green light (дозвіл); give the green light (надати свободу дій); let there be light! (нехай буде світло!); come to light (розкритися) (1).

Anthropogenicity of the teknonym is associated with active human efforts to produce objects or phenomena to obtain a specific benefit or, on the contrary, to cause damage (Zhitnikova K., 2019). So, we are talking about an inanimate product of directly mechanistic human activity. For example, hard as nails (виривалий); sharp as a needle (спостережливий); cannon fodder (недо-свідчений). In these phrases, the components «nail, needle, gun» are the form of the anthropogenic nature of the return because they belong to devices and mechanisms people use in certain activities (7).

Phraseologies-teknyms are also characterized by their own constructive and destructive beginning. Destructive impact causes damage to the object on which this effect is directed (2): raise the roof (скандалити); kick down the ladder (не допомогти); hit with an iron fist (рішуче вирішити питання). For example, in the last phrase, the English version contains the word hit, which means to beat, that is, to have a predominantly destructive effect on an object or a person.

Constructive influence is the most common benefit due to a particular activity (6). For example, keep the powder dry (бути в бойовій готовності) constructive influence is expressed using the verb component keep and the adjective dry.

The component-teknonym in the composition of phraseology has its limits. The lexical level is a set of specially selected de-somaticized words that form an image. At this level, the following types of components-teknyms can be distinguished:

- mechanisms and structures: fight windmills (битися з вітряками), fling cap over the windmill (переходити межі розумно-го), reinvent the wheel (відкрити Америку), be the fifth wheel (п'ята нога у зайця);
- tools and materials: Have the dead wood on somebody (мати компромат на когось), knock on wood (постукати по дере-ву), shovel in money (гребти гроші лопатою), put to bed with a shovel (вбити когось).

The next is the semantic level – the meaning of combining de-somaticized words (Korunets I., 2023). At this level, the following types can be distinguished:

- type and application of matter: skeleton key (універсальний ключ);
- behaviour and condition: to bite the bullet (зціпити зуби).

So, we should understand a phraseology with a component-teknonym such as a permanent turn, where the signified contains the result or means of engineering-production direction, being influenced by inanimate nature. It is characterized by natural and anthropogenic influences that have a constructive or destructive impact on the object.

All constituent terms (or phrase terms) are lexicalized units, where the word is equivalent on the one hand and the stable character of the use on the other. In our opinion, in the role of terms nominative combinations based on subordinating conjunction, the structure of such a subordinate combination conveys logical relations between related concepts in the content structure of the term: the supporting component indicates the generic concept, the dependent – the differential one signs of the species (Venzhinovych N., 2017). According to this interpretation, the main methods of term formation are distinct.

Phraseological units are an integral part of professional communication language. Due to the universal nature of phraseological nomination, they are represented in all spheres of professional language communication. Their specific language and cognitive characteristics explain the difficulty of differentiating phraseological units and functions in a professional environment.

These units act as a unique way of verbalizing professionally significant information – at the junction of professional and everyday knowledge due to Combining properties of phraseology (idiomaticity, impenetrability of structure and constancy of composition) and unique vocabulary (nominative character, belonging to a particular field knowledge, correlation with a professional concept or concept (Karla N., 2022).

If a terminological phrase is often used outside the terminology, it loses its definitive and systemic characteristics; i.e., the determinization takes place, which mainly causes the emergence of a new one-language unit – a phraseology, and in this case, this process can qualify as a phraseology. Thus, the boundaries of phraseology have expanded by the terms of word combinations from construction (lay the groundwork for – закласти фундамент), from medicine (hot button – больова точка, pain in the neck – головний біль, shocking therapy – шокова терапія), from sports (marketing time – топтатися на місці, pass the torch – передати естафету, head into the homestretch – вийти на фініш). (10)

Properties of the object indicated by the phraseology, although are not separated logically, verbalized in the form of a visual image. Such phraseological units that arose and are used in professional communication are paraverbal stable formations possessing

the property of idiomatic in which the professional experience in typical situations of professional activity objectifies the knowledge within the boundaries. Complex objects and professional phenomena display the activities that a one-word name cannot designate.

In the process of phraseological conceptualization, individual objects and phenomena, as well as entire situations, can be reinterpreted.

The cognitive structure behind phraseology is objectified at the level of content in the phraseology meaning and the level of linguistic expression in the component structure. Therefore, it is essential to consider what components it consists of a commonly used word, how they are related to each other (type of connection, the degree of fusion of components, the ratio of special / non-special status of the component with its primary/dependent role in the composition of phraseology) (Syzonov, D., 2018).

Phraseologies that arise in the scientific language of specialists represent theoretical knowledge about professional objects and phenomena. However, their knowledge needs to be actualized logically and rationally but metaphorically.

In other words, «the phraseological format of professional knowledge signals that this mental construct arose based on the concept, «grew» from the concept»: top class (вищий пілотаж), bring to a common standard (звести до спільного займенника), chain reaction (ланцюгова реакція), trump card (козир).

Submitted analytical nominations have different degrees of phraseologisation in a non-terminological context. So, terminological names top class, chain reaction, and trump card outside the relevant terminology systems regularly acquire a permanent figurative meaning (third stage *ша еру* phraseologisation); instead, the compound term turbulence zone (зона турбулентності) belongs to the second stage of this semantic process (reinterpretation of the term and occasional use of it in figurative meaning).

Based on previously conducted studies of phraseological units, this concept has several classifications: by typology, by the degree of fusion of components and by vocabulary. According to the typology of phraseological units with a technonym component, they are classified into:

– terminological phraseological units containing only terms (not including service words), for example, acid test (вирішальна битва), at a discount (неходовий товар), shift gears (змінити тему розмови);

– terminological phraseology, in which there are both terms and non-terms: tidal wave (хвиля невдоволення), of the first water (чудовий), the villain of the piece (моральна потвора), quantum jump (різка зміна подій), low-water mark (межа), a short fuse (запальний) (1).

– terminological phraseological units consisting only of commonly used words: get underway (здійснювати), to make heavy weather (не мати змоги вирішити просте завдання), second wind (друге дихання), go to earth (лягти на дно), be down and out (бути в безнадійному становищі), draw a blank (програти), to fight shy (уникати) (Kreidlin et al., 2021).

In our research we divide terms-phraseologies according to the degree of fusion components into four groups. We believe that this classification is possible to be used for phraseological units with a component-technonym:

– Motivated units with a complete meaning, which arose from the merging of the lexical components' meanings (fallen angel – понижений рейтинг);

– Phraseological terms conjunctions (idioms), the meaning of which cannot be understood from the sum of their signifier's components. The components of such phraseological units are not terms but commonly used words (goldfish – дивна людина);

– Phraseological terms conjunction, in which one of the components is a term, and the other is a common word (between wind and water – бути нижче ватерлінії);

– terms-phraseological expressions in which each word has a nominative value, while this combination is fixed (to kill two birds with one stone – одним махом вирішити два питання) (Karla N., 2022)

So, in professional phraseology, nominations are connected between abstract-logical and visual-figurative thinking results. Phraseological units become a transition zone where interaction takes place. At the same time, phraseological nomination is, in some cases, more effective than direct one-character nomination because it activates the sensory experience of specialists and sets the program of their activities in a specific professional situation. Successfully chosen phraseology image nomination contributes to a deeper understanding of the professional field.

Conclusions. During the work, it was noted that the identification procedure of phraseology as a language formation related to the concept "Technosphere" or "technique", namely its component composition, is the most important. It was determined that the phraseological unit consists of several de-somaticized words, the meaning of which is wholly or partially lost when used within the phraseology. However, in most cases, because the external shape of the component remains unchanged, it can be traced to its technical nature and establish the phraseology units to the category of teknonyms.

Given the wide variety of lexical units belonging to concepts of «technique» and «Technosphere» and act as components of sustainable turns, a corpus of phraseological units with a teknonym component is formed based on the lexical and semantic background.

Yes, the body source of phraseological units from the point of view of the lexical basis allows the creation of the following thematic groups of teknonyms: mechanisms and structures, tools and materials. From the point of view of the semantic background, we distinguish teknonyms of type and application matter, behaviour and state of matter.

The category «mechanisms and structures» includes the phraseology and technologies with structure components semantically related to the designation of various devices and mechanisms humans use. The «tools and materials» category includes phraseology-teknonyms, containing composition components that semantically reflect various devices people use in workplace activity. In this case, we understand labour activity as a purposeful process of performing a certain number of tasks, which contributes to achieving specific results.

The category «type and application of matter» include phraseology and technologies, which are in their structure components semantically related to the designation of various methods and means of human use. The «Behavior and state of matter» category is represented by phraseology-teknonyms that have structure components that are semantically related to the designation actions that occur most often in a person's work or other activity.

Having determined the belonging of the phraseology with the component-technonym to one of the four groups listed above, the impact was considered within the meaning expressed by one or another phraseological unit on the object of influence. We will be

favourable to consider such an influence in which the object changes its state for the better compared to the initial one or receives a positive characteristic of its qualities or properties.

Negative is such an influence that the object changes its state to the worse than the initial one or acquires a negative characteristic or property. To determine the character impact is possible due to both the expression plan of the phraseological unit and the content plan. In those cases where it is difficult to do this, the definition of character impact on the object within the phraseology-teknonymy may occur on the level of the plan of expression, at the level of the plan of content, according to the semantics of the components that were included in the turn or using the context within which the steady reversal is used.

They believe that a person is the main «engine» of all the changes taking place in the Technosphere. In most cases, this is the case since the main activity that determines technical progress can be called labour, carried out by people. However, it would be a mistake to assume that the transformation of the technical plan can only be carried out by a person. It also happens with the help of natural forces. Thus, phraseological units with a teknonym component can also be classified according to the principle of natural or human origin of the core component-teknonym.

As a unit, a phraseology with a component-teknonym is determined by the presence of such a key de-somaticized word, which in cases of correlation with the same word in free use will nominate abiotic results of human engineering and production activity (anthropogenic) or nature (naturogenic)

The anthropogenic character (human creator) of phraseological units from the teknonym component appears in the language more often than the natural one (creator nature). It is instead regularity rather than an exception, and it is related to the fact that the very essence of the teknonym is based on the human factor. The influence on the surrounding reality and the creation of a new or modified existing one matter is based on the well-known semiotic triad of C. Peirce, which allows covering a wide range of persistent turns as signs of language and culture. We distinguish iconic phraseological units, indexical phraseological units and symbolic phraseological units.

Naturalness, anthropogenicity, constructiveness, destructiveness, and semantic and lexical background combined with sign character are the basis for a systematic analysis of stable reversals with the component-teknonym.

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