

Міністерство освіти і науки України
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та соціальних комунікацій

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**ВСЕУКРАЇНЬКА
НАУКОВА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ**



СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

27-28 квітня 2023 року

Матеріали

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ ТА
СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



**СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО
СУСПІЛЬСТВА**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ X ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ,
ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ТА СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ**

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До збірника увійшли наукові матеріали, присвячені актуальним проблемам сучасного перекладу, етнолінгвістики, стилістики, методики та методології сучасних мовознавчих та літературознавчих дисциплін. Складовою збірника є наукові розвідки з питань релігії та культури, соціальних і міжкультурних комунікацій, психологічної теорії та практики, соціологічних досліджень.

Для викладачів закладів вищої освіти, аспірантів, студентів, учителів загальноосвітніх шкіл, гімназій, ліцеїв та коледжів, усіх, хто цікавиться питаннями соціогуманітарного напрямку.

Матеріали друкуються в авторській редакції.

Тетяна Алексахіна,

канд. філол. наук

ст.викл. кафедри іноземних мов

Сумського державного університету

Оксана Нефедченко,

канд. пед. наук

ст.викл. кафедри іноземних мов

Сумського державного університету

FRENCH PHRASEOLOGISMS WITH THE COMPONENT «NAME OF A FLOWER» AS PART OF THE IDEOGRAPHIC GROUP «MAN IS A BIOLOGICAL BEING»

The problem of constructing an ideographic classification of phraseological units does not cease to be in the focus of many researchers. Phraseological ideography is studied on the material of various languages, such as Ukrainian (M.F. Alefirenko, V.D. Uzhchenko, M.V. Serebriak, N.F. Grozian, etc.), English (I. I. Humeniuk), German (I. E. Parina, L. M. Ryazanovsky), French (M. K. Artina), Kashubian (O. V. Semenova), etc. Comparative studies in the field of ideography are also being conducted, in particular, on the material of Ukrainian and English (I. Kolesnikova), Russian and German (A. Guseva), English, Spanish and French (O. Yermakov), etc.

Despite such a variety of works on phraseological ideography, a significant number of issues remain unresolved, including, in particular, the following: the lack of unified terminology for taxa, which leads to differences in ideographic classifications of different scholars even when describing the same macro- and microsystems; the lack of research on phraseological units with the component «name of the flower», etc.

Thus, the relevance of our study lies in the need to study French phraseological units with the component «name of the flower» in the ideographic

aspect.

The aim of our study is to build the ideographic group «Man is a biological being» on the basis of English and French phraseological units with the component «name of a flower». The realization of this goal involves solving the following tasks: developing a methodology for the ideographic classification of phraseological units with the component «name of a flower»; clarifying the concept of «human»; building the structure of the ideographic group «Man is a biological being»; identifying the spectrum of flower names as components of stable phrases of this group.

As for the distinction of taxa by their meaning, Yu. Pradid emphasises that we should take the extra-linguistic division of the world as a basis and «be based on the presence in the semantic structure of all members of a distinct micro- or macrosystem of a common semantic feature that is integrating for this micro- or macrosystem (linguistic factor)» [1, p. 15]. The scientist proposes as a basis for describing the phraseological world picture the «Working Scheme of Basic Human Knowledge about the World» [1, p. 16]. The highest level of this scheme is the Universe, which is divided into components: «Living Nature» and «Inanimate Nature». The first of them, in turn, has the components «Man», «Flora», «Fauna».

Our ideographic classification is based on the structure developed by Yu. Pradid: «synonymic range, semantic group, semantic field, thematic group, thematic field, ideographic group, ideographic field, archipole» [1, p. 40]. The specificity of the object of our study, as well as the specificity of the French language, gives us grounds to change the name of the lowest level of this structure from synonymous to variant-synonymous.

In the case when a phraseology belonging to a certain semantic group has no synonyms or variants, and, therefore, cannot form a variant-synonymous series, we consider it appropriate to distinguish it as a phrase that is a component of this group. Firstly, another variant-synonymous series, to which the sporadic phrase is added, will be disturbed. Secondly, we should take into account the fact that the object of our study is a limited range of phraseological units, namely those with the component «name of the flower». If we assume that in the course of further research the

developed ideographic classification may contain stable phrases with other components, it is likely that the sporadic cases in our study will be able to develop into a variant-semantic series. Thirdly, the presence of only one stable phrase in one language does not mean the absence of a corresponding series in another language, and in this case, transferring the phrase to another taxon would disrupt the study of isomorphic components of ideographic classifications of different languages. And, in our opinion, this will ultimately lead to an inaccurate or even distorted structure of the entire ideographic field.

Thus, the structure of the ideographic classification of phraseological units with the component «name of the flower» in our study will be as follows: (phrase), variant-synonymous series (hereinafter - VSS), semantic group (hereinafter - SG), semantic field (hereinafter - SF), thematic group (hereinafter - TG), thematic field (hereinafter - TF), ideographic group (hereinafter - IG), ideographic field (hereinafter - IF), archipole.

The realisation of the goal of our research requires a clarification of the concept of «Man». In French sources, it is interpreted as follows: 1) «a primate characterised by an upright posture, intelligible speech, a large brain, grasping hands, etc.» [3]; 2) «An intelligent being consisting of a body and a soul» [2]; 3) «A creature (male or female) belonging to the animal kingdom, the most developed on Earth, a mammalian primate of the hominid family, the only representative of its species» [3]; 3) «An intelligent animal, which occupies the first place among organised beings, and which is distinguished as one of the most developed among them by the sphere of its mind and the ability to have a history, that is, the ability to develop, refine its nature through connection with its ancestors and increase its intellectual and spiritual achievements (in this sense, it is a species with two sexes)» [4]. Systematising these definitions in relation to our research, we can say that a human being is a bisexual biological and social being with a highly developed psyche and intellect.

Based on this, as well as on the data obtained in the course of our study, we argue that the IP «Man» consists of the following IGs «Man - biological being» and «Man – personality». In French, we have identified 115 phraseological units and

their variants with the component «name of a flower» to refer to a person as a biological being.

Thus, the ideographic group «Man is a biological being» in French consists of three thematic fields: «Human appearance», «Life expectancy», «State of vital activity of the organism». As for the components in the structure of the studied phrases, we have identified the names of the following flowers: Begonia, Bellis, Calendula, Flos, Jasminum, Liliun, Malva, Paeonia Papaver, Ranunculus, Rosa, Taraxacum, Viola. The phraseological units with the Flos component in their structure dominate, accounting for 52.2% of the stable word combinations denoting a person as a biological being. A significant number of phrases in the French language are those with the component Rosa - 23.5%. The number of phraseological units with the name of the flower Viola is also quite high - 6.1%. Summarising these data, we have grounds to assert that a human being as a biological being in French is symbolised by the flower Flos, the rose Rosa and the violet Viola.

We believe that the prospect of our further research is to study the problems of phraseological ideography in a comparative aspect.

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