

## **МОВОЗНАВСТВО. ЛІТЕРАТУРОЗНАВСТВО**

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### **THE SPECIFICITY OF FLORISTIC PHRASEOLOGY WITH THE COMPONENT “FLOWER NAME” (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND UKRAINIAN)**

*The article is devoted to the study of the specifics of floristic phraseology with the component “flower name”. On the basis of the material of English, French and Ukrainian languages, the article reveals differences in the interpretation of the concept of “flower”. The inventory of flower names in the phraseological corpora of the studied languages is revealed and universal and specific trends in the choice of florolexemes as components of stable phrases are traced.*

*Therefore, we have every reason to carry out a semantic analysis of phraseological units, taking into account the semantics of floronyms, in particular the name of a flower, as a phrase-forming component. Therefore, we consider it expedient to examine the content and scope of the concept of flower name, since, in our opinion, this will allow us to penetrate deeper into the semantic structure of phraseological units, to reveal the role of flower name components in the formation of phraseological meaning. Based on the results of the study of lexicographic sources, it has been established that in the analysed languages the lexeme ‘flower’ is used mainly to denote the reproductive organ of a plant and enters into hyper-hyponymic relations with the corresponding generic names.*

*In particular, in English, the lexeme ‘flower’ has the following equivalents: ‘flower’, ‘bloom’, ‘blossom’. According to dictionary definitions, “flower” is “the part of a seed plant that normally bears reproductive organs especially when some or all of its parts are conspicuous or brightly coloured” (Oxford advanced American dictionary: 875–876); “the coloured part of a plant from which the seed or fruit develops. <...> a plant grown for the beauty of its flowers” (literally, the coloured part of a plant from which the seed or fruit develops. <...>. a plant grown for the beauty of its flowers) (Edited by John Simpson, 2008: 234). The lexemes ‘bloom’ and ‘blossom’ are defined as synonyms of ‘flower’. Thus, ‘bloom’ is “the flower of a seed plant: an individual flower” (Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, 238); “a flower (usually one on a plant that people admire for its flowers)” (Edited by John Simpson, 2008: 346). The synonym ‘blossom’ is defined as “the flower of a seed plant” (Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, 238); “a flower or a mass of flowers, especially on a fruit tree or bush” (Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, 327).*

*The French correlate ‘fleur’ is interpreted as “partie des plantes phanérogames, qui porte les organes reproducteurs. <...> plante qui porte des fleurs” (literally, a part of the obviously selective (flowering – our note – T.A.) plants that has reproductive organs. <...> a plant that has flowers) (Oxford advanced American dictionary: 560); “partie d’un végétale qui se développe généralement après les feuilles, dont les pièces peuvent être de couleurs vives et d’un parfum agréable, et qui, après une existence passagère, est remplacée par le fruit <...>. Plante qu’on cultivée spécialement pour la beauté ou le parfum de sa fleur” (literally, a part of a plant whose petals may be brightly coloured and pleasantly scented, and which, after a short existence, is replaced by the fruit <...>. A*

plant that is grown especially for the beauty and smell of its flower) (Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, 1980).

In Ukrainian, a 'flower' is "a part of a plant growing at the end of a stem or branch and consisting of a pistil, stamen and petals around them; usually has a different colour and a pleasant smell. <...> A herbaceous plant that has a formation at the end of the stem consisting of a core and petals around it" (edited by Bilodid, 1980: 135).

By a phraseological unit with a component-name of a flower we mean a phraseological unit, the main or dependent component of which is a word denoting the reproductive part of a plant, or a plant that has a reproductive organ, as well as a flowering plant grown for beauty, aroma, decoration, etc. Given that the term floronym is used to refer to plants as an object of linguistic study, given the scope of the concept of 'flower', the practice of studying the nominations of flowering plants (Robert, 1986; Oxford advanced American dictionary; Oxford advanced American dictionary), we consider it possible to use the definitions 'component name of a flower' and 'component floronym' as synonymous in the context of our research.

**Key words:** phraseological unit, the name of a flower, florolexeme.

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## СПЕЦИФІКА ФЛОРИСТИЧНИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЗМІВ З КОМПОНЕНТОМ «НАЗВА КВІТКИ» (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ, ФРАНЦУЗЬКОЇ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ)

Стаття присвячена дослідженню специфіки флористичних фразеологізмів з компонентом «назва квітки». На матеріалі англійської, французької та української мов виявлено відмінності в інтерпретації поняття «квітка». Виявлено інвентар назв квітів у фразеологічних корпусах досліджуваних мов, простежено універсальні та специфічні тенденції у виборі флоролексем як компонентів стійких словосполучень.

Отже, маємо всі підстави здійснити семантичний аналіз фразеологічних одиниць з урахуванням семантики флоронімів, зокрема назви квітки, як фразеотвірного компонента. Тому вважаємо за доцільне дослідити зміст та обсяг поняття назви квітки, оскільки, на нашу думку, це дозволить глибше проникнути в семантичну структуру фразеологічних одиниць, виявити роль компонентів назви квітки у формуванні фразеологічного значення. За результатами опрацювання лексикографічних джерел встановлено, що в аналізованих мовах лексема квітка вживається переважно на позначення репродуктивного органу рослини і вступає в гіперо-гіпонімічні відношення з відповідними родовими назвами.

Зокрема, в англійській мові лексема «квітка» має такі еквіваленти: «квітка», «цвісти», «розпускатися», «розпускатися». Згідно зі словниковими визначеннями, «квітка» – це «частина насінневої рослини, яка зазвичай несе репродуктивні органи, особливо коли деякі або всі її частини є помітними або яскраво забарвленими» (Oxford advanced American dictionary: 875–876); «забарвлена частина рослини, з якої розвивається насіння або плід. <...> рослина, яку вирощують заради краси квітів» (дослівно: «забарвлена частина рослини, з якої розвивається насіння або плід. <...>. рослина, яку вирощують заради краси квітів») (Edited by John Simpson, 2008: 234). Лексеми «цвісти» і «розпускатися» визначаються як синоніми слова «квітка». Так, «bloom» – це «квітка насінневої рослини: окрема квітка» (Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, 238); «квітка (зазвичай на рослині, якою люди захоплюються через її квіти)» (Edited by John Simpson, 2008: 346). Синонім «квітка» визначається як «квітка насінневої рослини» (Третій новий міжнародний словник англійської мови

Вебстера, 238); «квітка або маса квітів, особливо на плодовому дереві або куці» (Третій новий міжнародний словник англійської мови Вебстера, 327).

Французький відповідник «fleur» тлумачиться як «partie des plantes phanérogames, qui porte les organes reproducteurs. <...> plante qui porte des fleurs» (дослівно, частина очевидно селективних (квіткових – примітка наша – Т.А.) рослин, що має репродуктивні органи. <...> a plant that has flowers) (Oxford advanced American dictionary: 560); «partie d'un végétale qui se développe générale après les feuilles, dont les pièces peuvent être de couleurs vives et d'un parfum agréable, et qui, après une existence passagère, est remplacée par le fruit <...>. Plante qui-on cultivée spécialement pour la beauté ou le parfum de sa fleur» (дослівно – частина рослини, пелюстки якої можуть бути яскраво забарвленими та приємно пахнути, і яка після нетривалого існування замінюється плодом <...>. Рослина, яку вирощують спеціально заради краси та запаху її квітки) (Третій новий міжнародний словник англійської мови Вебстера, 1980).

В українській мові «квітка» – це «частина рослини, що росте на кінці стебла або гілки і складається з маточки, тичинки та пелюсток навколо них; зазвичай має інше забарвлення і приємний запах. <...> Трав'яниста рослина, що має на кінці стебла утворення, яке складається з серцевини і пелюсток навколо неї» (за ред. Білодіда, 1980: 135).

Під фразеологізмом з компонентом-назвою квітки розуміємо фразеологізм, головним або залежним компонентом якого є слово, що позначає репродуктивну частину рослини, або рослину, яка має орган розмноження, а також квіткову рослину, яку вирощують для краси, аромату, прикраси тощо. Зважаючи на те, що термін флоронім вживається на позначення рослин як об'єкта лінгвістичного дослідження, враховуючи обсяг поняття «квітка», практику вивчення номінацій квіткових рослин (Роберт, 1986; Оксфордський тлумачний американський словник; Оксфордський тлумачний американський словник], вважаємо за можливе вживати дефініції «компонентна назва квітки» та «компонентний флоронім» як синонімічні в контексті нашого дослідження.

**Ключові слова:** фразеологічна одиниця, назва квітки, флоролексема.

In line with the current anthropocentric paradigm of linguistics, the phraseological fund of a language is inexhaustible and, therefore, always a relevant topic for researchers. The system of stable word combinations reflects all spheres of the objective world, in the centre of which is a subject who cognises, interprets and embodies the results of cognitive activity in linguistic units, in particular, in phraseological units.

A characteristic feature of modern phraseology is the existence of various approaches to the study of the mechanisms of formation of stable phrases, their motivational basis, internal form, etc. The most developed are the structural and semantic analysis of phrases (L. Smith, A. McKay, O. Levchenko), ideographic (Y. Solodub), linguistic and cultural (Z. Kotsiuba, V. Sheveliuk), cognitive (M. Alefirenko, Y. Apresyan, S. Oleynik), etc.

Phraseological units with the component 'flower name' as nominative and characterological signs of the naïve world picture can be grouped on the basis of a common semantic dominant – a common theme – i.e. can be characterised in semantic and thematic terms. To this end, the ideographic classification of phraseological units with a phloronym component seems relevant in the context of the tasks of the research work, since this, in our opinion, will make it possible to carry out a semantic analysis of the FPs, to identify the peculiarities of representation of a certain fragment of the national and linguistic world picture by phraseological units with a common semantic component, as well as to reveal systemic connections between the members of the thematic groups. The

determination of their structural and semantic types also depends on a consistent and complete ideographic systematization of the phraseological units (Алексахіна, 2013: 145).

It has already become axiomatic that phraseological phrases are the most vivid reflection of the specifics of the national worldview. As a rule, the components of such phrases are the names of objects of the surrounding world, including the names of plants. Florolexemes are quite often the object of research by many scholars (V. Zhayvoronok, N. Panasenko, A. Serdiuk, etc.). Of particular interest to us are the studies devoted to phraseological units with a plant component. However, despite the large number of works devoted to the study of both phraseological units and the functioning of plant names in the language, a number of problems remain unresolved. Among them, it is worth highlighting the study of the semantics and structure of stable phrases with the component "flower name" in the comparative aspect.

Thus, the relevance of our study is determined by the need to study the specifics of phraseological units with flower names in their structure on the basis of the languages of three different groups (Germanic, Romance and Slavic) of the Indo-European family.

The aim of our study is to identify the peculiarities of phraseological units with the component "flower name". This goal involves solving the following tasks: to clarify the concept of "flower name" on the material of English, French and Ukrainian; to identify the range of flower names in the phraseological corpora of the studied languages; to establish universal and

ethnospecific features in the choice of flower names as a component of phraseological units.

In the minds of Europeans, flowers usually include the same plants, in particular, roses, lilies, poppies, lilacs, carnations, etc. However, as the preliminary data of our research show, there is a certain asymmetry in the studied languages in terms of the definition of such plants. Such a discrepancy is evident in French. Thus, according to the dictionary Robert P. Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française, the main flowers used for decoration include, in addition to traditional ones, other plants that are not considered flowers in our minds, such as hawthorn, thistle, valerian, dope, St. John's wort, laurel, sage, clover, etc. (Edited by John Simpson, 2008: 560–561).

Based on the above definitions, in our study, we will consider the component «name of the flower» to mean not only the reproductive part of any plant (our breakdown – T.A.), but also the entire flowering herbaceous plant itself, which is grown for beauty, aroma, and decoration. At the same time, in French, we take into account the peculiarities of the above-mentioned interpretation of the lexeme “fleur” (Robert, 1986: 560–561).

Using the method of continuous sampling, we have studied more than 1300 phraseological units with the component “flower name”. We have found an approximate parity in the number of flower names in the studied phrases. The French phraseological corpus dominates with a slight advantage in this respect: we have recorded stable phrases with 39 flower names: ajonc Genista, angélique Angelica, aubépine Crataegus, bégonia Begonia, belis Bellis, bouton d'or Ranunculus, bruyère Calluna, camélia Camellia, camomille Matricaria, chardon Cirsium, coquelicot Papaver, fleur Flos, fleurette Flos, fleuron Flos, genêt Genista, giroflée Matthiola, jasmin Jasminum, jaunet Nuphar, joubarbe Sempervivum, laurier Laurus, lavande Lavandula, lilas Syringa, lis Lilium, lys Lilium, marguerite Bellis, mauve Malva, orchidée Orchis, pâquerette Bellis, pissenlit Taraxacum, pivoine Paeonia, renoncule Ranunculus, rose Rosa, rue Ruta, sauge Salvia, scabieuse Scabiosa, souci Calendula, trèfle Trifolium, tulipe Tulipa, violette Viola.

We have identified 37 names of flowers in the structure of the studied English phraseological units: blaver Campanula, bloom Flos, blossom Flos, bluebell Campanula, broom Cytisus, chamomile Matricaria, crocus Crocus, crowfoot Ranunculus, daffodil Narcissus, dahlia Dahlia, daisy Bellis, dandelion Taraxacum, flower Flos, furze Genista, gillyflower Matthiola, gorse Genista, harebell Campanula, heather Calluna, lavender Lavandula, lilac Syringa,

lily Lilium, lily Lilium, lotus Nelumbium, lychnis Lychnis, Michaelmas daisy Aster, passion-flower Passiflora, pink Dianthus, poppy Papaver, primrose Primula, ragged Coronaria, rose Rosa, tulip Tulipa, violet Viola, virgin's bower Clematis, wallflower Cheiranthus, water-lily Nymphaea, whins Genista.

The smallest inventory of flower names in Ukrainian stable phrases is 30 florolexemes: Vinca periwinkle, Syringa lilac, Centaurea cornflower, Centaurea cornflower, Flos flower, Flos flower, Flos flower, Lilium krin, Lilium lily, Papaver poppy, Papaver top, Papaver poppy, Papaver poppy, Pyrethrum maruna, lady's mugwort Rosa, cockscomb Iris, peony Paeonia, mugwort Malva, rose Rosa, rose Rosa, chamomile Matricaria, rue Rosa, rue Ruta, sleep Pulsatilla, rose Rosa, violet Viola, flower Flos, flower Flos, flower Flos, marigold Tagetes.

In each of the languages we studied, there are certain tendencies in the choice of flower names as components. In particular, in English and Ukrainian, we have found the use of synonyms for Flos, cf. In French and Ukrainian, there is the use of derivatives or diminutives of Flos, in particular: French: fleur, fleurette, fleuron; Ukrainian: квіт, квітка, квіточка; цвіт, цвіток, цвіточок.

So, when blue, blue bunnies decorate the fields; furze – grasshopper – whining Genista (it is better to stay under the old fence than to crawl under a new furze bush; when the grasshopper blooms, it is not fashionable to kiss; when the weeping flower blooms, it is not fashionable to kiss); lily – lily Lilium (as sweet as a lily in May; white as a lily); French belis – marguerite – pâquerette Bellis (la rybergère et blanche fleur are le belis du gay pasteur; à la franche marguerite; au ras de pâquerettes); ajonc – genêt Genista (quand l'ajonc fleurit, la brébis pâlit; le jeune homme qui aime et manie le genêt est sûr d'être cocu quand il sera marié); bouton d'or – renoncule Ranunculus (à Saint-Theodore fleurit chaque bouton d'or; les enfants sont comme la renoncule, ils se trouvent partout); lis – lys Lilium (pur comme le lis; les Lys ne filent point); Ukrainian. kryn – lily Lilium (village kryn; sometimes a lily grows between nettles); vasylok – cornflower Centaurea (you sow rye – cornflowers will grow on their own; where there are cornflowers, there is a little bread); lord's face – rose – rose – rose – rose Rosa (like a lord's face; there is no face without thorns and thorns without thorns; there is no rose without thorns; a good husband has a wife like a rose; there is no bee without a sting and a rose without thorns).

As can be seen from the above examples, this trend is also uniform in the languages under study. The differential use of different names for the same flower is explained by the presence of both common

and dialectal, obsolete or synonymous nominations in the structure of phrases.

In addition, the Ukrainian language is characterised by the presence in phrases of a number of derivatives of the name of the flower *Papaver*: *mak* – *makivka* – *makovyna* – *makivka* (as in *Kuzma* made of poppies; a beautiful girl like a poppy; build a house of poppies for any girl; a head like a poppy, but she has a lot of sense).

If we systematise all the names of flowers by their nomenclature names, we can state that for three languages the universal components are the names of flowers *Lilium* (English: as white as a lily; French: *siéger sur les lis*; Ukrainian: sometimes between nettles; Russian: *между nettles*); *Matricaria* (English: the chamomile, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; French: the lily grows). sometimes a lily grows between nettles); *Matricaria* (English: the chamomile, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; French: *bois de l'infusion de camomille et tu n'auras pas mal au ventre*; Ukrainian: to tell fortunes on chamomile petals); *Papaver* (English: red as a poppy; French: *rosy comme un quinceañera*). *rouge comme un coquelicot*; Ukr. the hen clucks under the lilacs and lays her eggs in the nettles); *Viola* (to play the shrinking violet; French: *faire sa violette*; Ukrainian: the first woman is like a violet, and the second like a rake) and the hyperonym *Flos* (English: in full flower; French: *à la fleur des ans*; Ukrainian: nailed on the flower).

There are also partial coincidences in the phraseological corpora of the two languages. For example, the names of the following flowers are common to both English and French: *sauge et lavande, je te dis, guérissent toute maladie*); *Ranunculus* (while on the day of the Holy Cross, the crowfoot gilds the flowerie *grasse*; French: *les enfants are comme la renoncule, ils se trouvent partout*); *Taraxacum* (English: God's dandelion; French: the flower of the earth; French: the flower of the earth). God's dandelion; French: *bouffer les pissenlits par la racine*); *Tulipa* (English: What does the blind man know of the beauty of the tulip?) As for coincidences in French and Ukrainian, we have the following common components: *Malva* (French: *fumer les mauves par la racine*; Ukrainian: blooms like a face); *Paeonia* (French: *rouge comme une pivoine*; Ukrainian: red like a peony); *Ruta* (French: *fenouil et rue rendent la vue perçante*; Ukrainian: with or without *ruta*, an old woman cannot be a girl). We note that we have not found any coincidence between English and Ukrainian.

The analysis of the studied phraseological units has shown that stable phrases with the hyperonym *Flos*

and the name of the flower *Rosa* prevail in English: their share is 34.5% and 33.3% of all studied ones, respectively. A similar trend is typical for French: *Flos* (44.1%) and *Rosa* (28.0%). As for the Ukrainian language, it is in its phrase corpus that the tendency to dominance of phraseological units with the name of a specific flower, in this case the name of the poppy flower *Papaver*, is most clearly observed. Almost half of the stable phrases (47.5 per cent) contain the name of this plant. As in English and French, phrases with the hyperonym *Flos* also occupy a significant place (37.3%).

As can be seen from the data, there is a common tendency to a significant number of phraseological units with the name of a hyperonym, but in English and French, stable phrases with this component outnumber others.

The analysis of the distinctive features in the choice of flower names as a component of phraseological units shows that the ethnospecificity is most clearly manifested in the English phrase corpus: 40.5% of the total number of recorded florolexemes are inherent only in this language. We recorded approximately the same figure in French – 38.5%. As for the Ukrainian language, the specificity in the choice of the name of the flower is less pronounced in its phrase corpus – 20.0%.

The prospect of our further research is to study the influence of the name of the flower on the semantics of phraseological units in English, French and Ukrainian. By a phraseological unit with a flower component, we mean phraseological units whose main or dependent component is a word denoting the reproductive part of a plant, or a plant that has a reproductive organ, as well as a flowering plant grown for beauty, aroma, decoration, etc. The systemic relations of the studied group of phraseological units can be traced through the phenomena of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy and variation, as well as at the level of their structural and grammatical organisation. Due to the fact that the object of the study is the phraseological fund of three languages: English, French, and Ukrainian, the consideration of systemic relations of phraseological units was carried out taking into account the principles of interlingual synchronic and comparative analysis: systematic selection of material from each language; primacy of intralinguistic description in relation to interlingual description; prevalence of identities over differences in the study; comparability of intralinguistic descriptions. From the point of view of linguistic and cultural studies, phraseological units are micro-contexts in which connotative information

is transmitted at the level of individual semes of the general phraseological meaning and correlates it with a certain system of symbols, ethno-cultural standards and worldview stereotypes that reproduce the national and cultural mentality inherent in a certain community. The analysis of the gender component of the phraseological meaning, which is a carrier of ethno-cultural ideas and stereotypes, has revealed the tendencies of gender marking of phraseological units specific to each language.

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