

## SEMANTIC ASPECT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH COMPONENTS DENOTING WEATHER IN THE PROCESS OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND SPANISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** The article is concerned with the analysis of phraseological units with components designating “*weather, weather events*” in English, Russian and Spanish (*weather* in English - *weather*, in Russian - *nozoda*, in Spanish - *tiempo*). It presents the process of studying them at the semantic, expressive and stylistic levels; reveals the features of their use and behavior in the process of intercultural communication in three languages. The immediacy of the problem being investigated is determined by the need for a careful approach to studying the functioning and use of phraseological units at all language levels, as well as the insufficient development of theoretical and scientific-methodological aspects of phraseology teaching. The aim of the paper is to study the productivity of components in a comparative aspect in three languages. PhUs are studied since they are considered one of the main carriers of linguistic backgrounds.

**Keywords:** phraseology, phraseological unit, intercultural communication

### 1 Introduction

Studying and teaching native and foreign languages, the process of intercultural communication can be more effective if linguistic phenomena are studied in comparison. The further development of phraseology is important in any language since the phraseological corpus is a source of expressive means of language.

We have studied phraseological units with the components that denote “*weather, weather events, etc.*” since weather is the main and integral part of a person’s daily life in any corner of the globe.

“Combinations of cognitive models the existence of which can be detected from a careful examination of the meaning effects of some linguistic expressions. This improvement endows the linguist with a more powerful set of analytical tools capable of dealing with a broader range of phenomena than previous theories. The paper first explores *metaphoric* and *metonymic complexes*, and their meaning effects.

Metaphor, metonymy, oxymora, and some other “figures of speech” involve semantically “deviant” usages of language” (Gibbs, 2007).

“...linguistic picture of the world is inextricably linked with culture, as it is nothing but the reflection in the mind of his world, as well as its cultural, spiritual, social and physical experience” (Rakhimova et al, 2015).

“National-specific models of the representation of concepts in different linguistic views of the world have been revealed, ... reflecting the national and cultural specifics” (Tulusina et al, 2016).

“The stylistic effect obtained from the use of all the studied types of contextual use of phraseological units is diverse: from strengthening, weakening or clarifying the meaning to expressing the fixed expression, increasing the emotional and expressive charge of the context, etc.” (Arsentieva, 2006).

“Studying ... idioms, we are guided by the criterion of functional-stylistic attribution of phraseological units, which covers quantitative component, semantic and etymological ones...” (Guryanov et al, 2017).

### 2 Methods

To achieve our goal in the study of phraseological units at the semantic, functional and stylistic levels in English, Russian and Spanish, the following methods were used:

- continuous sampling method from phraseological paper and electronic dictionaries;
- method of comparative analysis (linguistic phenomena were compared in three unrelated languages) made it possible to identify common and specific features of phraseological units in English, Russian and Spanish;
- method of definition analysis (phraseological dictionaries, theoretical studies on general linguistics and lexicology by such scholars as A.N. Baranov, D.O. Dobrovolsky, V.V. Vinogradov, and works on phraseology by A.V. Kunin, V.N. Telia V.I. Maksimov, E.F. Arsentieva and others were used).

Method of phraseological description proved also to be effective; method of componential analysis in order to study the semantic structure of phraseological units was used.

### 3 Results And Discussion

As a result of the study, the authors of the article have come to the conclusion that the study of the etymology, structure, figurativeness, types and degree of equivalence, frequency of using phraseological units and comparing them in three languages introduces us to the unique features of the national culture of people. Comparing phraseological units requires a comparative cross-cultural analysis at different language levels, which inevitably leads to a dialogue of different cultures and the formation of cross-language competence. The result can be more effective teaching of a foreign language in comparison with the mother tongue, and cross-language analysis will allow achieving a higher degree of understanding of the linguistic phenomena that function in the native and study languages.

Phraseology makes it possible to use brighter colors and images to convey the characteristics of thinking, worldview, evaluation, attitude, folklore, nature and weather, various stereotypes.

The most productive components in each language have been identified. Among the most productive components in all three languages there are the units that are equivalents of the Russian words *ветер* (*wind*) and *воздух* (*air*). The high productivity of the components denoting *wind* can be attributed to the cultural and historical features of Spain, the UK and Russia. These countries were strong maritime powers, and wind was one of the most important elements in maritime business. The fact that people were attentive to such a phenomenon as wind was reflected in reinterpretation of it and creation of a large number of set figurative expressions containing this component. In support of this, it can be noted that many of the phraseological units containing the component *wind* are marine terms; often they are rethought and acquire a second, commonly used non-terminological meaning. Wind and air always surround us, and the constant presence of these elements also helps to increase the productivity of the components that designate them (Hassan et al., 2019). In English, the components *blow* (about the wind) and *cloud* are also productive. High productivity of the former can be attributed to the polysemy of the word, and the latter to the climatic features of England, where clouds are of frequent occurrence.

In Spanish and Russian, the component representing *sky* (Spanish *cielo* and Russian *небо*) has high productivity. This is due to the fact that these components denote not only ‘the space visible above the earth’, but also ‘the abode of God’. The same fact explains, on the contrary, the low productivity of this component

in the English language, where these two meanings are expressed in two different words – *heaven* and *sky*.

Features of the productivity of components in the languages under consideration are related to the cultural, historical and climatic features of the countries where these languages are spoken, and the internal lexical features of these languages (Ghazanfarpour et al, 2013).

Analysis of the grammatical structure of the studied phraseological units and their functioning in speech makes it possible to reveal that in English and Spanish, phraseological units that perform the function of verb are most often found among phraseological units containing components related to the macrofield “weather, weather events”; in Spanish there are more than half of such units. In Russian language, the distribution of the studied phraseological units is more even and the largest group comprehends the units that perform the function of adverb in speech. Among the units studied, none of them to have the function of preposition has been found. The group of phraseological units performing the function of interjection is also poorly represented. Their proportion among the considered units in each of the three languages is no more than 2%. The most productive structures of these phraseological units in the three languages coincide, although some common structures of one of the languages are not found in the other two languages, which is explained by the linguistic features of the languages in question.

We have not found it possible to identify typical structures for phraseological units with an interjection function and a sentence function (except for the Spanish language). In the first case, this is due to the small number of such units, in the second – to a wide variety of structures caused by the complexity of the sentence as an element of speech and the absence of paradigms in their formation. Most of the studied English phraseological units with sentence function are proverbs.

“The linguoculturological approach to phraseology means studying different ways and forms of interaction between culture and language resulting in the formation of phraseologisms as embodiments and generations-long transmitters of cultural information” (Zykova, 2012).

“Scholars underline correlation between phraseological and paroemiological meaning and component meaning in relation to lack of possibility to derive one from another” (Ayupova & Bashirova, 2015).

“... the semantic overcharge” of phraseological unit is used as a means of enhancing its expressiveness” (Mokienko, 1980).

#### 4 Summary

“...the findings available for a broad array of languages show that phraseology is one of the key components of human language”.

As a result of the study, the authors of the article have come to the conclusion that the research of etymology, structure, figurativeness, types and degree of equivalence, frequency of use of phraseological units and comparing them in three languages lets us into the unique features of the national culture of people. Comparison of phraseological units requires a comparative cross-cultural analysis at different language levels, which inevitably leads to a dialogue of different cultures and the formation of cross-language competence. The result can be a more effective teaching of a foreign language in comparison with the native language, and cross-language analysis will allow to achieve a higher degree of understanding of the linguistic phenomena that function in the native and target languages.

Phraseology makes it possible to use brighter colors and images to convey the distinctiveness in thinking, worldview, assessment, attitude, folklore, nature and weather, various stereotypes.

#### 5 Conclusions

“Phraseological units represent a language of culture that permits scholars to draw valid conclusions about the worldview or mentality of those speakers who make vigorous and continued use of them”.

Phraseological units reflect the characteristics of culture, mentality, religion, mythology. National consciousness stores these features as signs, codes, symbols. Therefore, understanding them in the process of studying and teaching, using them in the context should be highly effective and efficient.

“...figurative language forms part of human cognitive processes. People think and conceptualize their experience and the external world in figurative terms” (Naciscione, 2016).

“Proverbial phrases or phraseological units (phraseologisms), as the linguists prefer to refer to them, do not contain any complete thought or wisdom, but ... they are traditional and metaphorical being employed more frequently than actual proverbs. They supply colorful elements of folk speech to oral and written communication” (Mieder, 2004).

“Proverbs as metaphorical signs continue to play an important role in oral and written communication” (Mieder, 2007).

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