Subject matter: Phraseological Units with Mythonimic Component in the English Language.

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ABSTRACT

The whole human history is reflected in semantics of phraseological units, which include unique traits of a certain nation. Phraseological forms of the language can preserve myths, moralities, norms and stereotypes of a country, reflecting in their semantics a long-term social process. That is why exactly linguistic studies of these forms is a current problem. In this work the principal attention was concentrated on the studies of Phraseological Units with a component-mythonim, their cultural identities and semantic features. This group of phraseological units is one of the oldest and can provide a basis for thorough phraseological units studies. Phraseology is not greatly exposed to linguistic changes and can preserve obsolete words, archaic and syntactic forms. Myth as a structural component of a mythological worldview is a general mass experience and interprets the reality by means of sensual-visual patterns, which are separate real events. Myth is syncretical, harmonious, there are no distinctions between natural and supernatural, between objective and subjective in it.

Phraseological units which have in their structure biblical expressions can be found in languages of any country, which history is connected with Christianity. Biblical expressions, which are key elements of the statement, convey the dominant idea in a concentrated and figurative form. They are defined by precedential semantics, their element structure allusion and a more expressed figurativeness and emotivity, which are already implied in the Bible scriptures. In English-speaking countries Biblical expressions are used both in verbal and written discourse.

Ancient phraseological units, mostly bookish, compose a quite numerous group of phrases. Many of them have international features. These phraseological units have a greater semantic unity. They represent the laconic ideas and patterns, complex images thus causing different associations.