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## **CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS CONTAINING FOODSTUFF IN UKRAINIAN AND IN ENGLISH**

Every developed language has a lot of set combinations of words, i.e. phraseological units which are often used by the native speakers of any language. They convey a spirit and never fading beauty of a language, they had been created by people throughout its history for the necessity of communication in oral and written forms. The idioms can be described as the most fascinating, picturesque and expressive part of the vocabulary of any language.

We can define phraseology as 1) a total number of phraseological units of the given language; 2) a branch of linguistics, which studies set expressions.

The subject of phraseology is the research of the character of phraseological units, regularity of their usage in a language. Phraseological units are set combinations of words. These are ready word combinations which are not created in the language as free combinations of words (a new suit, a big house, to read newspapers, to go to school), and are reproduced: if a speaker needs to use phraseological unit, he/she withdraws it, as well as word, from his/her phraseology vocabulary, instead of building it anew.

A phraseological unit is a complex phenomenon with a number of important features, which can therefore be approached from different points of view. Hence, there exist a considerable number of different classification systems created by different scholars and based on different principles.

The traditional and oldest principle for classifying phraseological units is based on their original content and might be referred to as «thematic» (although the term is not universally accepted). The approach is widely used in numerous English and American guides to idiom, phrase books, etc. On this principle, idioms are classified according to their sources of origin, «source» referring to the particular sphere of human activity, of life of nature, of natural phenomena, etc.

The classification system of phraseological units suggested by V.V. Vinogradov was the first classification system which was based on the

semantic principle. It goes without saying that semantic characteristics are of great importance in phraseological units. It is also well known that in modern research they are often ignored. That is why any attempt at studying the semantic aspect of phraseological units should be appreciated. Vinogradov's classification system is founded on the degree of semantic cohesion between the components of a phraseological unit. The more distant the meaning of a phraseological unit from the current meaning of its constituent parts, the greater is its degree of semantic cohesion. Accordingly, Vinogradov classifies phraseological units into three classes: phraseological combinations, unities and fusions.

The structural principle of classifying phraseological units is based on their ability to perform the same syntactical functions as words. This classification was suggested by I.V. Arnold. In the traditional structural approach, the following principal groups of phraseological units are distinguished: verbal, substantive, adjectival, adverbial and interjectional phraseological units.

Professor Smirnitsky offered a classification system for English phraseological units which is interesting as an attempt to combine the structural and the semantic principles. Phraseological units in this classification system are grouped according to the number and semantic significance of their constituent parts. Accordingly two large groups are established: one-summit units, which have one meaningful constituent; and two-summit and multi-summit units which have two or more meaningful constituents. Two-summit and multi-summit phraseological units are classified into: a) attributive-substantive two-summit units equivalent to nouns; b) verbal-substantive two-summit units equivalent to verbs; c) phraseological repetitions equivalent to adverbs; d) adverbial multi-summit units.

The classification system of phraseological units suggested by Professor A. V. Koonin is the latest out-standing achievement in the Russian theory of phraseology. The classification is based on the combined structural-semantic principle and it also considers the quotient of stability of phraseological units. Phraseological units are subdivided into the following four classes according to their function in communication determined by their structural-semantic characteristics: nominative phraseological units, nominative-communicative phraseological units, pragmatic units, communicative phraseological units.

The research into phraseological units containing foodstuff in English and in Ukrainian covers more than one hundred English and one hundred Ukrainian phraseological units analysed in the paper.

In terms of structural classification, the percentage correlation of Ukrainian and English units is almost the same, i.e. the number of verbal, substantive, adjectival, adverbial and interjectional is almost the same. In terms of Koonin's classification, Ukrainian nominative phraseological units outnumber English nominative phraseological units by almost 10% (e.g. *the apple of somebody's eye, too many cooks spoil the broth, годувати паків дунайських, горох з канустою*). But there are 23% of nominative-communicative units in English (e.g. *save somebody's bacon, to serve with the same sauce*), whereas there are only 9% in Ukrainian (e.g. *нагодувати цибулькою, дуля з маком*). And if to consider semantic classification we can see that there are almost twice as many fusions in English than in Ukrainian (e.g. *chew the fat, cold fish, наздогад буряків, коли моркви треба, мати олію в голові*). But there are 60% of unities in our language and only 36% in English (e.g. *the cream of the society, to have a finger in every pie, зроблений з іншого тіста, схожий, як колесо на оцет*).

There are many idioms in English and each of them is translated into Ukrainian in a different way. There are four main ways of rendering the phraseological expressions: by choosing an equivalent, by choosing near or approximate equivalent, word-for-word translation, explanation. The largest number of phraseological units of both languages was translated by means of explanation and near or approximate equivalents. The fewest number of idioms was translated using equivalents.

To sum up, although English and Ukrainian phraseological units containing foostuff are different, but at the same time they have a lot in common, which is proved in this paper.

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