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### **Comparative Analysis of Phraseological Units with Zoonymic Components of the Russian and English Languages**

The study of a foreign language is closely connected with the study of the vocabulary of this particular language in all its diversity. From this point of view, issues related to such a branch of lexicology as phraseology reflecting the mentality of the nation and related to the history, culture and way of life of the people are very relevant. The choice of the subject of the work is due to the importance of the problem of perception, understanding and ways of translating phraseological units when learning English. The purpose of the work is to analyze zoonymic phraseological units of the English and Russian languages from the point of view of their semantics and specifics of translation.

During the research, the method of analyzing theoretical literature and sources, the method of selecting factual material from phraseological dictionaries, as well as the method of complex analysis of the collected material were used.

Zoonymic phraseological units were chosen for the study, since the comparison of the perception of animals by different nations is of great interest. Throughout history, man has observed animals, compared the behavior of humans and animals, found connections and differences [1].

Different people have diverse attitudes towards certain types of animals. For comparative analysis, zoonymic phraseological units of the Russian and English languages were selected in accordance with the following criteria: positive and negative qualities of people, positive and negative attitude to work.

Positive qualities of people in the Russian language are expressed in the following phraseological units with the help of the lexemes “dog” and “calf”:

- собачья преданность (to be loyal);
- ласковый теленок (to be affectionate and attentive).

The lexemes “fox” and “wolf” are known to personify the negative qualities of people in the Russian language as follows:

- хитрый, как лиса (to be tricky);
- волк в овечьей шкуре (dissembler).

In English phraseological units the lexemes “cat” and “dog” are used on the positive side with the coloring the qualities of people:

- be the cat’s whiskers (to be excellent);
- top dog (a winner).

The lexemes “bear” and “bull” in the phraseological units of the English language are used to express the negative attitude to qualities of people:

- as gruff as a bear (to be rude and unfriendly);
- bull in a china shop (to be clumsy).

To convey a positive attitude to work in Russian phraseological units, the lexemes “bee” and “wolf” can be used as follows:

- трудиться, как пчела (to be hard-working);
- работать, как волк (to do tough tasks).

The idea of useless work or a negative attitude to work is expressed by the following phraseological units of the Russian language with the lexemes “monkey” and “fish”:

- мартышкин труд;
- биться, как рыба об лед.

The lexemes “horse” and “beaver” of English phraseological units reflect the positive attitude and will to work:

- horses for courses (a person suitable for work);
- eager beaver (a keen and enthusiastic person who works very hard).

Conveying the attitude to work from the negative point of view as well as expressing the idea of tedious efforts the lexemes “rat” and “dog” are used:

- rat race;
- dog’s life [2], [3], [4].

Thus, considering and analyzing phraseological units of the Russian and English languages, which have zoonyms in their structure, it was possible to identify similarities, as well as differences that bear the imprint of national and cultural specifics and speak of certain imaginative thinking of people of different cultures.

### **Литература**

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