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STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH TIME COMPONENT IN ENGLISH, GERMAN AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES (BASED ON ECONOMIC TEXTS)

The structural features of phraseological units with TIME component in English, German and Ukrainian languages based on economic texts are investigated by article's authors. A comparative analysis of structural and grammatical characteristics of phraseological compounds with TIME component according to the classifications of scientists in English and German languages depending on the structural-grammatical, functional-semantic and other linguistic properties of phraseology and methods of their study in modern phraseology is carried out. In the course of the research, English-language phraseological units with TIME component "hour, minute, time, second, moment" and German-language phraseological units with TIME component "Stunde, Minute, Zeit, Sekunde, Moment" with the structure of phrases were analyzed. The following categories of phraseological units, built on the model of phrases are distinguished: noun, verb, adverb and adjective. Almost all of the analyzed phraseological units have a subordinate type of syntactic connection. Depending on the number of significant words, the division of English-language phraseological units with TIME component in structural terms into single-vertex, double-vertex and multi-vertex is presented. German-language phraseologies with TIME component were studied and classified according to the structural-semantic characteristics, according to which German phraseologies are divided into the following groups: pair words, idioms, winged expressions and proverbs.

Keywords: phraseological units, grammatical-structural classification, structural-semantic classification, TIME component, economic texts.

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СТРУКТУРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЧНИХ ОДИНИЦЬ З ЧАСОВИМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ, НІМЕЦЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ ТЕКСТІВ)

У статті розкрито структурні особливості фразеологічних одиниць з часовим компонентом в англійській, німецькій та українській мовах на матеріалі економічних текстів. Здійснено компаративний аналіз за структурно-граматичною характеристикою фразеологічних сполук з часовим компонентом згідно класифікацій науковців в англійській та німецькій мові залежно від структурно-граматичних, функціонально-семантичних та інших мовних властивостей фразеологізмів і методів їх дослідження в сучасній фразеології. У процесі дослідження було проаналізовано англійські фразеологізми з часовим компонентом hour, minute, time, second, moment та німецькомовні фразеологізми з часовим компонентом Stunde, Minute, Zeit, Sekunde, Moment зі структурою словосполучень. Виокремлено наступні розряди фразеологізмів, побудованих за моделлю словосполучень: іменникові, дієслівні, прислівникові та прикметникові. Майже всім проаналізованим фразеологічним одиницям властивий підрядний тип синтаксичного зв'язку. Залежно від числа знаменних слів представлено поділ англійських фразеологічних одиниць з часовим компонентом у структурному відношенні на одновершинні, двовершинні й багатовершинні. Німецькомовні фразеологізми з часовим компонентом були досліджені та класифіковані згідно структурно-семантичної класифікації, за якою фразеологізми німецької мови поділені на наступні групи: парні слова, ідіоми, крилаті вирази та прислів'я.

Ключові слова: фразеологічні одиниці, граматично-структурна класифікація, структурно-семантична класифікація, часовий компонент, економічні тексти.

Relevance of research. The article is devoted to the topic of structural features of phraseological units with TIME component in English, German and Ukrainian languages, based on economic texts. The phraseological fund of any language is an inexhaustible source that constantly nourishes its means of expression, gives it bright features of national character, creates that unique colour that distinguishes one language from another. Phraseological units reflect the experience of native speakers, their ideas about the world around them, the originality of their worldview. The source of appearance and context of phraseological units using have always been colloquial speech, folklore, fiction. With the emergence and spread of new forms and types of communication, there are processes of their "phraseologization", which contribute to the expression and draw attention to the information presented in them.

Analysis of recent scientific papers. Problems of definition and analysis of phraseological units have been discussed by well-known linguists, such as L. Kit, I. Kolomiets, H. Kraichynska, V. Rozgon and others.

The aim of the paper. The aim of the article is to investigate the structural features of phraseological units with TIME component in English, German and Ukrainian languages, based on economic texts.

Presenting the main material. "Tempus fugit" – says a wise Latin saying that reflects not only the life experience of previous generations, but also includes strong subjective and emotional experiences associated with the feeling and experience of time. Indeed, *час летить* (Ukrainian), *time flies* (English), *Die Zeit fliegt* (German), *Le temps volera* (French), *il tempo vola* (Italian), it does not stand still, does not flow evenly, but only slows down

or stops when you wait, and, conversely, accelerates when you are in a hurry.

However, the idea of time in different peoples is reflected not only in their natural language, but also in the grammatical concept of "TIME" in particular. The grammatical concept of "TIME" captures the differences in the perception of the present time (past–present–future) in ethnic cultures, becomes part of their worldview, which, in turn, affects the formation of national stereotypical patterns of behaviour.

In modern linguistic research, the study of phraseological units that denote the concept of "TIME" in English is a relevant and promising area. Much attention is paid to the study of the structure, semantics and pragmatics of phraseological units that denote certain concepts and their invariants in different languages.

The term phraseological unit is universal. Describing this definition, linguists have studied not only its structural and semantic side, but also the peculiarities of functioning in different areas.

Phraseological unit is "the general name of semantically related words and sentences, which, unlike similar in form syntactic structures, are not produced in accordance with the general laws of choice and combination of words in the organization of expression, and reproduced in language in a fixed ratio of semantic structure and of a certain lexical and grammatical composition" [6, p. 559].

Depending on the structural-grammatical, functional-semantic and other linguistic properties of phraseological units and methods of their research in modern phraseology, a different classification of phraseological units is adopted.

The structural and grammatical nature of phraseological units is diverse and is manifested in the features of the elements of the external form: structural organization, component composition, system of morphological categories and forms of the analyzed phraseological units. Significant (verb, noun, adjective, pronoun) or insignificant (prepositions, conjunctions, particles) parts of speech that stand out as components of phraseological units, retaining the formal identity of the word, cease to be an autonomous nomination and lose the grammatical properties of free speech, transforming individual elements of its former meaning in the elements of integral phraseological meaning.

Since the purpose of our study is to analyze the structural features of phraseological units with the structure of phrases, the basis is the grammatical and structural classification of V. Uzhchenko and D. Uzhchenko, who distinguish the following categories of phraseological units, built on the model of phrases: noun; verbs; adverb; adjective [5, p. 104–109]. By the method of continuous sampling from the texts of the English-language newspapers "Financial Times" and "Wall Street Journal" 120 English phraseologies with TIME components "*hour, minute, time, second, moment*" with the structure of phrases were selected. Consider in more detail the phraseological units from a structural point of view.

Verbal phraseological units are understood as phraseological units, the core word of which is a verb. Verbal phrases can have one dependent word (for example: *time flies* – *час летить*, *save time* – *заощадити час*, *as time goes by* – *як проходить час*, *take time out* – *робити перерву в роботі*) or a whole subjunctive phrase (for example: *turn back the hands of time* – *повернути час назад*, *time heals all wounds* – *час лікує всі рани*, *not have a minute to call (one's) own* – *не мати ні хвилини, щоб зателефонувати*, *speak a mile a minute* – *розмовляти з мильною швидкістю*, *when you get a minute* – *коли матимеш хвилинку*). Phraseologisms, which have one dependent word in the structure, are more common among all verb phraseological inflections, respectively, a smaller part are fixed compounds, which in their composition have a whole subordinate phrase.

Among the verb phraseological units we distinguish:

a) V + N, for example: *buy time* – *отримати тимчасовий перепочинок*, *kill time* – *вбивати час*, *mark time* – *тягти час*, *mind the time* – *врахувати час, терміни*, *serve time* – *відбувати термін*;

b) V + postpositive: not detected;

d) V + Prep. + N, for example: *play for time* – *тягнути час*, *caught in a time warp* – *застрагнути в тимчасовій павутині*, *make up for lost time* – *відшкодувати втрачений час*, *time on (one's) hands* – *багато вільного часу*;

f) V + Adj. + N, for example: *give (one) a hard time* – *ускладнити (комусь) життя*, *having quite a time* – *добре проводити час*, *make good time* – *правильно розпоряджатися часом*, *do hard time* – *потрапити до в'язниці*.

Analysis of the actual material shows that verb models are the most numerous group of phraseological units with a phrase structure (a total of 37 phraseological units, that is 31% of the sample).

Noun, or substantive phraseologisms are phraseological units that are functionally correlated with the noun. The structure of noun phraseological units is often a stable connection of the core noun with an adjective or preposition, for example: *time after time* – *раз по раз*, *too much time on my hands* – *мати занадто багато часу*, *a whale of a time* – *відмінно провести час*, *banker's hours* – *робочий день*, *eleventh hour* – *останній момент*, *lapse of time* – *проміжок часу*. Ordinal numbers can also play the role of a dependent component in a core noun.

Noun phraseological units can be divided into the following subgroups:

a) N + N, for example: *New York minute* – *в мить Нью Йорка*, *payback time* – *період окупності*, *one minute to midnight* – *за хвилину до півночі*, *party time* – *час веселитись*, *prime time* – *ефірний час*;

b) N's + N, for example: *third time's a charm* – *Бог любить трійцю*;

c) N + prep + N, for example: *time is of the essence* – *час не чекає*, *only a matter of time* – *просто*

питання часу, *all in good time* – всьому свій час, *hell of a time* – куна часу;

d) N + and + N, for example: *time and a place* – час і місце, *time and again* – не одного разу, *time and tide wait for no man* – час і прилив нікого не чекають, *time and time again* – знову і знову;

e) A + N, for example: *good times* – хороші часи, *bad time* – погані часи, *local time* – місцевий час, *high old time* – добре проведений час.

We also determine the presence in the sample of substantive phraseological units:

a) A + A: not detected;

b) as + A + as + N: not detected;

c) A + N, for example: *double time* – подвійна оплата за понаднормову роботу, *geological time* – геологічна епоха, *hang time* – час, який гравець проводить в повітрі при стрибку, *sack time* – час відходу до сну (a total of 27 phrases, that is 23 % of the sample).

Adverbial phraseological units were also singled out among the investigated phraseological units with TIME component. Adverbs include phraseological units that are functionally related to the adverb and are represented by the following examples: *in the nick of time* – точно в строк, *out of time* – поза часом, *in a second* – через секунду, *dead on time* – точно вчасно, *for the time being* – на поточний момент часу, *in record time* – в рекордний час, *in the fullness of time* – колись, з часом, *time and again* – постійно. Their share is only 44 phraseological units, that is 36% of the sample.

Adjectives, or adjective phraseological units, are phraseological units, which core component is an adjective. Scientist M. Alefirenko emphasizes the importance of the fact that in the "process of formation and functioning of adjective phrases there are complex interlevel interactions" [1, p. 59]. Adjective phrases with TIME component are represented by the following examples: *after hours* – неробочий час, *witching hour* – пізній, *last-minute* – несподіваний, *this (very) minute* – цієї ж хвилини, *up-to-the-minute* – актуальний, свіжий. Analysis of the material shows that adjective phraseological units with a temporal component make up the smallest part (only 12 phraseological units, that is 10% of the sample).

It is worth noting that almost all analyzed phraseological units have a subordinate type of syntactic connection.

In structural terms, the scientist O. Smirnytsky divides phraseological units into single-vertex, double-vertex and multi-vertex depending on the number of significant words. In the course of the research the phraseological units with the TIME component *hour*, *minute*, *time*, *second*, *moment* was analyzed, applying the structural classification of the scientist O. Smirnytsky [4, p. 59].

Thus, single-vertex phraseological unit is a combination of function word with one full meaning, for example: *on time* – вчасно, *out of time* – поза часом. Function words, such as prepositions, conjunctions, or articles, are used to form this type of phraseological units and are an integral feature of this type of phraseological units. The following phraseological units with TIME component are singled out among single-vertex ones, for example: : *time off*, *on the hour*, *after hours*, *not for a minute*, *in a second*, *on time*, *up to the minute*. The most numerous group are single-verb phraseological units (only 25 phraseological units, that is 21% of the sample).

Double-vertex phraseological unit is a combination of two significant words with the function one, for example: *in the nick of time* – точно вчасно, *a whale of a time* – відмінно провести час. Double-vertex phraseological units also include insignificant words, although there are units without insignificant words, for example: *save time* – заощадити час, *spare time* – вільний час. The double-vertex phrases include the following phrases with TIME component as: : *New York minute* – в мить Нью Йорка, *wait a minute* – зачекати хвилину, *bide time* – чекати слушного моменту, *big time* – першокласний, *double time* – подвійна оплата за понаднормову роботу, *equal time* – надається безкоштовно кандидатам від різних партій, груп (a total of 65 double-vertex phraseological units, that is 54% of the sample).

Multi-vertex phraseological unit is a phrase with more than two stems, for example: *too much time on one's hands* – мати занадто багато часу, *catch at a bad time* – найбільш невідповідний момент, *turn back the hands of time* – повернути час назад, *time heals all wounds* – час лікує всі рани, *only time will tell* – тільки час покаже. There are 30 units, that is 25%, of multi-vertex phraseological units.

Despite the fact that almost all compounds are similar in form stability and frequency of use, the phraseological fund of the English language does not include all "single-vertex" combinations. Phraseologisms can be considered only those that have signs of a constant context [3, p. 125–131].

Consider in more detail a selection of economic articles of German-language newspapers "Handelsblatt", "Wirtschaftswoche", which revealed 120 phrases with temporal components *Stunde*, *Minute*, *Zeit*, *Sekunde*, *Moment*. All phraseological units with a temporal component were studied and classified according to the structural-semantic classification of scientists A. Iskoz and A. Lenkova, that is a fairly detailed classification of modern phraseology of the German language [2, p. 24]. It is known in domestic and foreign linguistics as a traditional structural-semantic, according to which the phraseological units of the German language are divided into the following groups: pair words, idioms, winged expressions and proverbs.

Pair words (Wortpaare) mean fixed phrases consisting of two words. It is in German that paired words are common and characterized as phraseological combinations. Both words refer to this kind of combination, to the same part of speech, for example: *Stunde um Stunde* – година за годиною (noun), *die Stunde Null* – година нуль

(noun), *die Stunde der Wahrheit* – година істини (noun). In their structure they are very different from other groups of phraseological units. The conjunction *und* is presented more often for the conjunction of paired words, but such conjunctions were not found in our study. But in our sample there are even words with prepositions, for example: *eine Stunde vor Abflug* – за годину до вильоту.

Paired word combinations are phraseologies with a holistic meaning that arise as a result of semantic transformation of consonant combinations, include two homogeneous words and are connected by conjunctions *und, oder, weder ... noch*. The semantic integrity of paired conjunctions is due to the following reasons: the unity of the image in metaphorical paired combinations; relative to the same or close concept (for relative or thematically similar components) or relative to a generic concept of a higher order (for components of antonyms).

For paired combinations of modern German, a fairly typical structure is a combination of noun components. Characteristic morphological features are the absence of an article and the omission of inflection, for example: *für kurze Zeit* – ненадовго, *vor kurzer Zeit* – недавно, *seit kurzer Zeit* – віднедавна, *seit einiger Zeit* – з деякого часу, *zur rechten Zeit* – вчасно. In paired combinations semantic integrity is maintained not only by semantic but also by phonetic means, with the most significant emphasis, rhyme, and growth of components. Paired word combinations make up the smallest number of all selected phraseological units, namely 24 inversions, that is 20% of the sample.

Idioms (Idiome) form the largest group of fixed combinations in German phraseology in general and are characterized by immutability, imagery, and rethinking. In idioms, the sum of components' meaning does not correspond to the general meaning of expression, for example: *auf der Bärenhaut liegen* – in direct meaning means «лежати на ведмежій шкурі», ледарювати. The German language is very rich in idioms, but with TIME component the smallest number of idioms in the economic literature was singled out, for example: *es ist Zeit – пора*, (*es ist*) *höchste Zeit* – давно пора, *das hat Zeit* – нікуди поспішати, *sich Zeit lassen* – не поспішати. Among all the studied idioms, 6 phraseologies were identified, that is 5% of the sample.

Winged words are special kind of fixed phrases in German language. They include aphorisms, statements, quotes, epigrams, statements of writers, scientists, politicians, artists. The authorship of certain expressions is lost over time, but the most winged words continue to exist in the language. Ancient mythology is very rich in winged expressions, among which there are also somatic expressions, superstitions that have survived among the people and are reflected in folklore, folk tales, and winged words from history and philosophy, which usually have their authors. Biblical and ancient winged expressions were not found in the process of phraseological units with a temporal component in economic texts of mentioned sources investigation.

Winged expressions among the investigated texts are a small part, here is an illustrative material: *Die Kunst, Zeit zu haben, ist auch eine Kunst.* – Мистецтво мати час – це також мистецтво., *Geld kann man wiedergewinnen – nicht jedoch die Zeit.* – Гроші можна відновити – але не час (only 11 winged expressions, that is 9% of the total sample).

Proverbs in a generalized form, that states the properties of people and phenomena, give them an assessment or attribute the course of action: a) properties, for example: *Alles zu seiner Zeit* – все у свій час; b) assessment, for example: *Es ist höchste Zeit!* – Настав час!; c) orders, for example: *Moment mal!* – Зачекайте!, *Einen Moment bitte!* – Один момент, будь ласка!

Proverbs are generated by oral creativity or are borrowed from certain literary sources, losing touch with those sources. In any case, they summarize the experience of the people, derived from their social practice. Although the main field of proverbs' functioning is everyday speech, they are also used in the style of fiction and journalism, as well as sometimes in the economic sphere, for example: *Zeit heilt alle Wunden* – Час зцілює всі рани; *Zaudern ist der Dieb der Zeit* – Зволікання – це злодій часу; *Geduld und Zeit vermögen mehr als Gewalt und Wut* – Терпіння і час сильніші, ніж насильство і гнів. In our sample proverbs make up 26 phraseological units, or 22% of the sample.

Our sample was represented by a number of phraseological units that do not fall under the classification of linguists A. Iskoz and A. Lenkova. Among them are phraseological phrases that have the following constructions: adjective + noun, for example: *die vorgerückte Stunde* – пізня година, *die festgesetzte Stunde* – назначена година; noun + verb, for example: *einen Moment warten* – почекати хвилинку; as well as those consisting of a combination of several words, for example: *im Bruchteil einer Sekunde* – в долі секунди, *die Stunde der Rache* – година помсти, as well as those consisting of an article and one complex word (Komposita), for example: *die Sternstunde* – великий момент, *die Ruhestunde* – година відпочинку, *die Amtsstunden* – робочі години. Phraseological units, which have a diverse structure, accounted for the largest share among the studied units, namely 53 inversions, that is 44% of the sample.

Conclusions. Thus, we analyzed phraseological units with a temporal component in English and German in terms of structure based on economic texts. It was found that among English phraseological units with a time component, the largest group of phraseological units is formed according to the phrase model consists of adverbs and two-vertex, the smallest – adjective and one-vertex conjunctions. In German language we have discovered a large number of phraseological units that do not fall under the classification of linguists A. Iskoz and A. Lenkova.

Prospects of further research. Further detailed research should be carried out to investigate the semantic features of phraseological units of English, German and Ukrainian languages with TIME component in economic texts.

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