

## UKRAINIAN PHRASEMES WITH A CORE VERB TO DENOTE MOTION IN AQUATIC SPACE AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

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**Abstract:** The article clarifies the peculiarities of a philosophical understanding of motion; it has been clarified that motion is such a property of matter without which no change can be performed; it has been substantiated that the category of motion is the basic category for a human being, because a human life is impossible without motion in a certain space and time; the phrasemes with a core verb of motion in an aquatic space have been distinguished; their classification has been made according to peculiar character of motion in water.

**Keywords:** phraseme; motion and space; water as space; verb with a meaning of motion in an aquatic space.

### 1 Introduction

The relevance of the study has been determined by requirements and needs of modern achievements of linguistics in Ukraine and the world. Among them, we distinguish firstly, the requirement to involve cognitive achievements of other sciences (philosophy, psychology, cultural studies, ethnology, etc.) into the theoretical and methodological tools of linguistic analysis, which allow considering a language as an embodiment of culture, its part, author, product, and basis. Secondly, there is the need for a linguistic categorization of phrasemes with a core component of motion in an aquatic space as integral units of the vocabulary, which reflects the consciousness, way of thinking, conditions of existence of its creator and carrier - ethnicity, nation, social group, etc. Thirdly, there is the need for comparative analysis of the content, structure, and features of functioning of these units in different languages and cultures, in particular, in the languages of Slavic and German classification groups. After all, phrases as the syntactically free word combinations or sentences figuratively reproduce the most diverse manifestations of human existence and activity, they are inextricably linked with the history of the people; these are the "imprints" of the people, traditions, customs, rites, beliefs, superstitions, myths in the processes of stereotyping ethnic ideas about a person, its environment and internal reflective experience [19, p. 8].

Phrasemes are signs that are figuratively determined and also are expressive ones. The motivation of phraseological meaning, as it is noted by Lediana and Piirainen, may be determined by certain components and the image of phrasemes is formed with the help of primordial meanings of the word-components, which have been reconsidered over time in accordance with the cognitive, emotional, and expressive needs of the speakers [14; 17]. The analysis of these reinterpretations, moreover with the emphasis on the core word, allows identifying/restoring those conceptual transformations that served as the basis for the formation of a modern meaning of the phraseological unit according to national conceptual and structural canons, national, lexical and semantic patterns. The choice and verbalization of a system of images is the result of the interpretation by members of a linguistic community of certain fragments of reality in order to convey a value and emotional attitude towards them.

The choice of the object of our study is not random: motion is connected with life and development of a man, nature, society, and phrasemes represent an ontological and significant layer of lexical composition of a language and reflect lives and

development. The aforementioned determines the number of studies by Ukrainian and foreign linguists on key lexical and semantic groups of verbs denoting motion, which are described from different points of views and on the examples of one or more languages [9]. The phrasemes of conceptual sphere of motion have also been the subject of a systematic consideration and research, including contrastive analysis, but these were not the phrasemes with a meaning of motion in an aquatic space: nowadays such units form the research gap.

Historical development of a national language in the context of world culture reveals a dialectical connection of global and local (national), which is depicted at various levels of a language system in common (isomorphic) and specific (alomorphic) forms, units, phenomena, categories, etc. Their identification and description is one of the goals of modern linguistics. It is due, in particular, to the importance of showing the similarities and differences in both theoretical and applied approaches [8, p. 214]. In order to establish them at a phraseological level, a contrastive analysis of idioms with a core component of motion in an aquatic space in non-closely related linguistic and cultural systems is expedient. The structural and typological characteristics of these units, elucidation of the peculiarities of their semantic, ideographic, and conceptual organization, and pragmatic filling are important from the point of view of a cognitive peculiarity of each linguoculture. This involves using traditional and advanced analysis techniques.

### 2 Materials and Method

We have chosen for our analysis the Ukrainian phrases (splices, unities, comparative phraseological units, idioms, paremia) with a core verbal component of motion in an aquatic space and their English equivalents.

The methodology of the research is complex, it implies the use of general scientific and linguistic methods.

Among general scientific methods, the methods of analysis and synthesis, idealization (abstraction), generalization, induction and deduction, classification were used, which all together helped to distinguish Ukrainian phrases with a core verbal component of motion in an aquatic space as holistic forms and their English equivalents. These methods also helped to clarify a philosophical tradition and research approaches to the study of a motion category as a concept of corresponding phrases in both languages.

The choice and justification of linguistic methods in the study was made primarily according to a linguistic and cultural approach that provided the possibility of a cultural interpretation of Ukrainian and English idioms with a meaning of motion in the system of subject-object relations: human - language - culture. The use of semantic and ideographic approach in the process of our research of compared category in the languages under analysis is based on the doctrine of undivided connection of language and thinking, and also on the understanding that thinking is of a human nature, and therefore a cognitive and semantic continuum can be a common continuum for all languages, however, every language defines it in its own way. The method of theoretical analysis was used within the limits of linguocultural, semantic, and ideographic approaches, which involved the review of scientific sources on the research problem; a comparative method was used to identify similar and distinct features of Ukrainian and English phrasemes with a core component of motion in an aquatic space.

### 3 Results and Discussion

#### *Ontological and epistemological origins of the category of motion and space*

The problem of motion has attracted attention of philosophers since the ancient times, but they considered it differently.

Heraclitus was the first who comprehend the universality of motion saying that everything moves, changes, flows, and that "no man ever steps the same river twice" [21, p. 33]. Materialist philosophers of the 17th-18th centuries (J. Toland, D. Diderot, J. Lametry) considered motion as a way of matter being. The representatives of the German classical philosophy reduced motion to a mechanical form. However, for Hegel, motion is not only spatial displacement but also "vitality", "impulse", "activity", "development" [21, p. 33].

Thus, motion is a way of being of all things, despite the possibility of stillness. But also stillness is only a partial manifestation of motion, the moment of maintaining qualitative certainty of existence, such a kind of motion that does not change qualitative characteristics of objects (Baudouin de Courtenay). For example, biological processes are constantly occurring in a human body, they are called changes, although externally, a person may seem immobile. Motion, as an ontological basis of existence, is also described by indestructibility and eternity, as it is proved that it exists in itself. Motion, when considered together with existence, never stops, so it cannot be recreated.

A correct definition of motion cannot be determined without the definition of time: "The concept of change, and at the same time the concept of motion (as a change of place) is possible only by the idea of time and in the idea of time ... Only in time, more precisely one after another, radically different signs can characterize the same thing" [9, p. 145-146]. According to J. Locke, man has been able to understand time due to comprehension of motion. Only after having realized that "time that reveals all things is not manifested by itself", the man felt the need to set timepieces. Daily and yearly rotation of the Earth around the Sun served as timepieces, though others could also be suitable for time measuring, such as blooming flowers, flight of birds, and others. According to human belief, time was identified with evenly repeated periods (days, years, etc.). However, there is no direct dependence of time on motion, since the blind are quite able to capture time by year, though they do not distinguish their change in motion, because they are unable to perceive them.

Time is not perceived without space, and, therefore, the fact of moving in space is a fact of time. E. Condillac wrote about motion, time, and space as interrelated attributes of matter: "Motion occurs in space and time. I perceive space looking at the objects that fill it; I perceive time in the sequence of my ideas or my feelings; but I see nothing absolute either in space or in time" [4]. In opposite, Newton proposed the idea of an absolute and relative space, unrelated to time and matter, and emphasized that motion is determined by space: "We determine places by location and distance of objects with respect to a fixed body, then all motions are considered regarding these places, and in the same way we consider only those bodies going through these locations". A. Einstein discovered the existence of a deep connection between space and time and proved that there is a single, four-dimensional space-time, whereas separate space and time are only its peculiar projections, to which it splits differently according to the character of motion of bodies. According to non-classical quantum and mechanical paradigm of scientific knowledge, space is interpreted as related to time, has a complex structure, is discrete, quantized; the property and structure of a single space depend not only on the properties of the objects in it, but also on the extent to which these structures and properties are investigated: here we mean different spatial and temporal scales (mega-, macro- and micro-) that may correspond to different properties of space-time. Nowadays, the scientists appeal to post-non-classical paradigm according to which space should be considered as a polyionic phenomenon associated with time, matter, and energy. It has a real component and many virtual ones, it is characterized by its multidimensionality, fractality, uncertainty and dynamism in its topological and metric characteristics.

In our study, we proceed from a broad meaning of motion: it is "a process of development, which results in change of the

quality of the subject, ... the transition from one qualitative state to another", "the change of position of someone, something due to rotation, oscillation, displacement", "moving of transport, walking, etc. in different directions", "the operation of any mechanism, machine, device", "changing the position of the body or its parts (in humans or animals)" [3, p. 914]. Due to this definition, this concept is applicable to objects of different spaces (statements about the multiplicity of subspaces are considered as "epistemological necessity" of the present) [7].

We understood the objects as the special, topologically closed parts of space that concentrate a particular kind of matter in the form of a special body, endowed with certain physical characteristics: contour, size or volume, color, shape, etc. Among the numerous objects of space, there are geographical (natural) or man-made formations with a specific location and role in shaping and changing the terrain of the Earth, in particular, hydrographic: oceans, seas, bays, estuaries, lakes, swamps, reservoirs, rivers, channels, etc. The set of relations between them forms a special kind of space such as an aquatic one.

#### *Water as space*

Ukrainian thesaurus defines the word water in such a way: "1. Transparent, colorless liquid, which is the simplest chemical compound of hydrogen with oxygen. 2. transl. pl. Water of springs, lakes, rivers, seas, oceans // Water surface of seas, lakes, rivers. / aquatic spaces, spaces of the seas, lakes, rivers" [3, p. 716]; Therefore, only in the second meaning, which is the result of metonymic (contiguous) transformation, does the word *water* (*вода*) acquire spatial characteristics. In addition, the concept of "space" to some extent, is present in the definitions of water objects cf.: on one hand, ocean – "1. only singular, Aquatic space that covers most of the earth's surface and divides the land into continents and islands" [3, p. 662] and river; on the other hand, a water stream that is fed by a source or runoff from atmospheric precipitation and flows along elongated relief depressions from the headwaters to the mouth [3, p. 574]. These dictionary definitions also confirm the importance of view that notions of space, object, and place are related. English dictionary provides the following interpretation: "A colourless, transparent, odorless liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain and is the basis of the fluids of living organisms" [23].

People have long been aware of importance of water in their own life. This is confirmed by mythological representations of different peoples. According to them, water is one of the fundamental elements of the universe, source and birth, "the symbol of primacy, fertility; the beginning and end of all things on the Earth, the Great-grandparent of the World, Intuitive Wisdom" [3, p. 48]; "Symbol of chaos, instability, variability, transformation, dissolution; the variety of possibilities; recovery; sources of life; resurrection; danger, death; purification, baptism of the good and the evil <...> oblivion; feminine; magic" [11, p. 475]; in numerous myths, water serves as a boundary between natural and supernatural worlds, while seas and rivers - between the worlds of those alive and the dead [23, p. 43], eng. *cross the river* – 'overcome the obstacle'; 'die' [2, p. 248]; which inevitably hints at the legendary Styx River, cf. ukr.: *і вода відсвятиться* 'someone will die, will be killed' [5, p. 141]. These two cultures are also characterized by differences in symbolic fill of lexeme *water* (*вода*): while in Ukrainian it symbolizes beauty: *хоч з лиця води напийся* '2) very beautiful' [5, p. 531], , health and strength: *здорова, як вода* [16, p. 631], in English, on the contrary, it means weakness: *as weak as well-water* [24, p. 671]; *like a yard o' pump-water* [24, p. 673]; *narrow / strong as / like a drink of water* - mocking someone weak [24, p. 674].

Water is a significant component of all living elements; it gives life but can also take it away, destroying everything created by a man when it becomes an unmanageable force. The ambivalence of this archetypal symbol is reflected in the studied languages and idioms with images of pure and dirty water, for example: *випливати / виплисти на чисту воду* – 'to become known' [5, p. 98]; *чистої води* 'real' [5, p. 141]; *нема промитої води* 'no

lumen (life, peace)' [5, p. 444]; *i води не замутиль* 'very gentle, humble' [5, p. 314] // *the first water// of the first water* 1) *чистої води* (about precious stones, especially diamonds); 2) high quality, wonderful' [2, p. 716]; *from a pure spring, pure water flows* 'з чистого джерела тече чиста вода' [24, p. 431] and *ловити (вудити) рибку в каламутній (rarely - мутній) воді* ironic; use any circumstances, in every way, to cheat somebody for own benefit, trying to conceal own actions' [5, p. 444]; *каламутити / скаламутити (закаламутити) воду [в криниці]* '1) to cause disorder, anxiety; 2) to talk somebody into, persuade someone to do something' [5, p. 362] // *don't throw away your dirty water until you get clean* [24, p. 674]; *fish in troubled water* 'ловити рибу в мутній воді' [24, p. 154]; *cauld water scalds daws* 'hurt by merely touching' [24, p. 700]; *pour oil on troubled waters* 'to calm passions, excitement' [24, p. 140].

According to the ancient Slavs, the good and the evil inhabit aquatic space. The evil send their servants out of water to poison a person's life [6, p. 41-47], even to make a person die. Water as a place of death is the highest point of a human grief: it does not always return the bodies of those who sank. Here, the symbolism of mythology can be traced, the abyss as a background of other physical features with a meaning of suddenness transmitted by core verbal lexeme with a meaning of motion in an aquatic space, patiens and instruments with the names of original archetypes of water or associated water objects or locative clause - see, for example, phraseologisms *ніти у воду* 'to disappear, to get lost without trace' [5, p. 644]; *як (мов, ніби і т. ін.) вода вмила (змила)* 'someone quickly, suddenly disappeared or something suddenly disappeared or something went missing' [5, p. 141]; *шубовість – як чорт у воду* [16, p. 598]; *як (мов, ніби і т. ін.) з мосту впасть* 'to disappear without a trace; precipice' [5, p. 147-148]. In English culture, water is also symbolically associated with an abyss, something unknown, with the space that can absorb everything that it enters: *gone like water'd closed over him; through hell and high water* 'water washes (washed) off anyone'; *get into deep water (s)* 'have problems that cannot be solved; to grieve, to worry; be in a difficult or threatening position' [5, p. 147]; *in deep water* 'to fight great difficulties'.

Many phrasemes with a core verbal component denoting motion in an aquatic space manifest (in their first meaning or in derivatives) the semantics of "archaic" time, the infinity of life. A man associates water with time-pass: *ніти (збігти) за водою – минути без вороття (про час) або зникнути, пропасти'* [5, p. 516] compare with Aristotle's "time is like motion", *багато (чимало і т. ін.) води сплигло, уплило, утекло, вибігло* 'a lot (a plenty, etc.) of water surfaced, flowed in, escaped, ran out' 1) something was very long ago, a long time had passed since; 2) there have been significant changes over time'; [5, p. 16]; *літа уливають, як вода* [16, p. 371]; *іде, як вода з каменя* (about human age) [16, p. 604] // *to flow like water though one's fingers* – "pass quickly (about time, events)" [2, p. 342]; and *a lot of water passed under the bridge* 'барато води сплигло з того часу' [2, p. 630].

#### **Semantic and ideographic characteristics of phrasemes with a meaning of motion in aquatic space**

Ideographic systematization of lexicon in general and its phraseological component in particular started with the studies of such scientists as P. Roger, M. Nomis, P. Bussier, and others. At the end of the twentieth century, interest in thematic description of lexical and phraseological units increased significantly. However, a unified approach to phraseographic systematization has not yet been elaborated, so there are various forms of thesaurus based on this dictionary fragment [12, p. 40].

In our study, the phraseo-thematic group "Motion in Aquatic Space" is considered to be a component of a phraseo-thematic field "Motion" which is related to the MOTION (ПУХ) concept, since "the concept of a phraseological field may be a concept that functions as a marker of introduction into a peculiar linguistic field, because any concept is an object of ideographic classification that corresponds to the natural splitting of the real world" [12, p. 40].

Hence, the phraseo-thematic group "Motion in Aquatic Space" is divided into 2 phrasal and semantic fields – "Active Motion", "Passive Motion". In the first field, there are 2 semantic groups and 5 semantic subgroups.

#### **Phraseo-semantic field "Active motion in aquatic space"**

Phrases with a verb to denote active motion in aquatic space are differentiated according to an abstract categorical seme "motion character", thus we distinguish two semantic groups: 1) motion in a vertical water plane; 2) motion in the horizontal water plane.

Active motion in vertical water plane can be performed in two directions - up and down. It is important that oppositeness of the top and bottom, as the evaluative components of the structural model of the world, originated in the mythology and religion of peoples [22].

As core unit of this kind, such verbs are used: *виходити (вийти), виступати (виступити), впливати (вплисти), виринати (виринути), вискакувати (вискочити), йти, рости, спливати* in Ukrainian phrases. For example: *виходити (рідко вискакувати) / вийти (rarely - вискочити) сухим із води* '1) being guilty, skillfully avoid punishment or complaining; remain unpunished or unblemished; 2) find a way out of a difficult situation' [5, p. 111]; *); впливати / виходити (виринути) на поверхню* '1) unexpectedly become known to many (what is hidden); synonym - *впливати на чисту воду*; 2) appear somewhere' [5, p. 98]; *як (мов) з води йде (росте)* 'very easily, skillfully and quickly' [3, p. 717]. These phrases are grouped according to the semantic sign 'happy ending; successful result'.

Having analyzed the units, we also detected some elliptical structures with a missed core verb, cf. *як (мов, ніби і т. ін.) з води* '1) extremely fast; 2) quite unexpectedly, suddenly; 3) very easy, well, successfully' [5, p. 142].

Some Ukrainian phrasemes of this kind contain nouns-somatisms (*голова, око, язик*) (head, eye, tongue). In this case, they acquire the ability to be related to the sphere of a) speech activity: *спливати на язик* 'trying to remember speak aloud (word, phrase)' [5, p. 682]; b) mental activity: *припливати до голови* 'to appear in the imagination (about thoughts, ideas)' [5, p. 565]; *спливати / сплисти на ум (на розум)* 'to appear unexpectedly, to appear in someone's thoughts, (mostly of bad intentions, desires)' [5, p. 682]; *спливати перед очима* 'visually impersonate anyone'. They encourage conclusion that each mental space sets its own semantic context, because there is not one isolated word in fact; new context leads to reinterpretation of word images, enhances their emotional and expressive features, and gives them new semantic features [15, p. 58].

English variants, included into this group are: *believe water will flow uphill* 'be very light-headed' [24, p. 430]; *a fish out of water* 'a person who is in completely unsuitable environment or situation' [1, p. 109]. In the first phrase, water acts as the agent, and in the second one - as the locative of the agent *риба* (fish). Thus semantic features of these phrases are different: carelessness and threatening position.

In phraseologisms with verbs to indicate active motion downward in the vertical water plane, the role of the core component is performed by the verbs *впасти, шубовснути, пірнути, канути, поринути, опуститися, спускатися* in Ukrainian language. All of them implement the idea of disappearing, destroying, difficult life circumstances, for example: *спускатися (пускатися, опускатися, сідати і т. ін. / спуститися (пуститися, опуститися, сісти, etc.) на дно* 'to be defeated, having lost any hope for improvement; 2) to be morally devastated, to descend' [5, p. 855]; *ніти [на дно] раків (раки) ловити* 'to sank' [5, p. 643] (this phrase appeared due to the fact that the crayfish inhabit the bottom of aquatic space, hibernate in holes, in the deepest places); *як [мов, ніби, etc.] у воду впасти (rarely - канути, пірнути, шубовснути)* 'disappear without a trace, to disappear; 2) irreversibly go back

into the past, stay in the past' [5, p. 148]. Important to us is that verb *канути* has other meanings in the list of modifier components of the last phrase, cf.: *канути* 'to dive; drip, flow'. In addition to general idea of extinction, it also expresses the significance of death in water: *канути у (в) Лету*. The Lethe (*Лета*) in the mythology of the Greeks is "the river of forgetfulness", in the afterlife: one who drank water from the Lethe forgot previous life [18, p. 58]. Similar are phrases *канути в минуле*, *канути у вічність* meaning disappearing in time. Their English equivalents are units of another structural syntactic plan (substantive), but they are also with the noun *water*, cf.: *water of forgetfulness*, *Lethian waters*.

The phrase *текти крізь пальці* 'to lose, to be spent quickly or in vain, without use' [5, p. 708] is attributed to the periphery of the units of the analyzed examples, although its core component (*текти*) is not a verb with a meaning of active motion downward in vertical water plane. However, the component *крізь пальці* indicates motion of the water itself from the top to the bottom. Therefore, 'annihilation' as a common semantic attribute of units of this semantic subgroup is quite clearly read in it.

In some of analyzed Ukrainian phrases, the core verbal component (*впасти*, *стрибнути*, *шубовснути*, *пірнути*) is missed. And although it is difficult to define precisely in a lexical way (cf. *як (мов, ніби, etc.) камінь у воду* '1) it is inconsistent; 2) nothing is known about anyone' [5, p. 363-364]; [*хочу*] *з мосту [та] у воду*, 'it's so hard that it's better to drown, to kill yourself' [3, p. 717], but it is obligatory, as it is indicated by the circumstantial components with a meaning of place.

The verbs *go*, *jump*, *get*: *get into deep water(s)* 'get into a difficult or threatening position' [24, p. 147], *go (and) jump in the lake* 'go away, don't bother' [1, p. 157] play a role of the core component in English.

Active motion in horizontal water plane can be differentiated as: a) motion with obstacles; b) motion without obstacles; c) motion uncertainty.

Active motion with obstacles in the horizontal water plane is caused by overcoming various obstacles: *to swim (sail, go, etc.) пливати (плисти, плінати, іти, etc.) / попливати (поплисти, поплинати, піти, etc.) проти течії (проти води)* 'to act independently, on contrary of established views, patterns and traditions' [5, p. 20] // *sail (steer) close (near) the wind marine: sail* 'almost against the wind' [2, p. 834]; *swim against the stream; swim with the current / flow / stream; go / swim against the tide* 'work in adverse conditions' [24, p. 147]; *still water run deep* 'тиха вода греблю рве' [2, p. 893].

Active motion without obstacles in the horizontal water plane is depicted as follows: *плавом (як, мов, ніби і т. ін. плав) пливати (плисти, линути, etc.) / попливати (поплисти, поплинати, etc.)* '1) to move continuously (about people) // arrive in large quantities somewhere; 2) to increase, to come in large numbers' [5, p. 647]; *на плаву* 'swimming on the water surface' [5, p. 644]; *як за водою йти* 'to decline gradually, to ruin, to disappear' [5, p. 284] // *sail before the wind* 'to sail before the wind' to progress in something [2, p. 834]; *плавати мілко* 'do not have sufficient abilities, knowledge, skills, experience, etc. for any business' [5, p. 517]; *копійка в кишеню пливе* 'someone makes a profit of something'.

For a long time, people have been dreaming of conquering large (marine, oceanic) aquatic space in order to travel for long distances and establish connections between remote territories. According to Brodayel, the exclusive role of aquatic space is to create a single civilization, namely to go beyond the narrow boundaries of the seas, to link one sea with the other, to penetrate through the intermittent maritime obstacles, to establish easy communication between them.

England is an island country that has long been a powerful marine state. Therefore, a large number of phraseologisms of the English language are in one or another way related to shipping,

which is not typical of the Ukrainian language. The following idioms are worth being shown in our study: *above water* 'in good position, especially financially' (part of the phrase *keep one's head above water*; *back water* 'avoid succumbing to difficulties, especially falling into debt' [1, p. 139]; *at a rate of knots* 'very fast' [1, p. 164]; *gather way* 'mar. gain speed' [2, p. 370], *freshen the way* 'mar. to speed up (ship); fig. to speed up, go faster' [2, p. 359]; *go to sea / follow the sea* 'to go to the sea, to sail' [2, p. 433]; *beyond (over) [the] sea (seas)* 'beyond the sea, outside the country, beyond border, abroad' [2, p. 131]; *take [the] water* 'go swimming' [2, p. 922]; *float someone's boat* 'appeal to or excite someone, especially sexually' [1, p. 111].

We have not found similar phrasemes in the Ukrainian language, because of the geographical location of the country.

Speaking about active indeterminate, uncertain motion in horizontal water plane, one should note that the mostly adapted to life in water are different kinds of fish, there they are in their favorite surrounding, so they are regarded to be its messengers. Folk wisdom proved it by idioms: *як (мов, ніби, etc.) риба з водою* '1) friendly, peacefully, in harmony; 2) inseparable from anyone or something' [5, p. 736]; *як риба у воді* 'free, easy, good' [5, p. 736] // *swim like a cork / a fish* 'swim as a fish' [2, p. 907].

Stereotypical behavior of inhabitants of waters is the reason for the occurrence of certain phrasemes. Thus, extremely flexible body of the eel, who cannot be held in one's hands, promoted Ukrainian phraseologism *вертитися, як (мов, ніби, etc.) в'юн в ополонці* з сл. *вертитися, крутитися* [5, p. 166] and English *quick as an eel* – is said about a fast and lively person. In addition, in the Ukrainian language, there is a phraseme *витися (звиватися, крутитися, викручуватися, etc.) в'юном біля (навколо)* of someone 'flattering', pleasing someone, praising someone' [5, p. 107], which in such a way characterizes a person from moral and ethic side.

Physical properties of another inhabitant of fresh and brackish waters - the crayfish, its too slow movement promoted such phraseological units as *пішов, як рак по дріжджі* [16, p. 487]; *лізти / полізти (долізти і т. ін.) рачки (рака, раком)* '1) hardly go (drunk, poor health, etc.); 2) humble, creep; 3) to do the best to achieve something' [5, p. 438-439]. These physical properties are associated with the tortoise and the snail in the English language: [as] *slow as a tortoise* 'very sluggish, slow like a turtle' [2, p. 870], [as] *slow as a snail*.

Another inhabitant of Ukrainian waters is the tench (doctor fish), a freshwater fish of a carp family with a thick slimy body, which is characterized by its special attachment to silt bottom of lakes and rivers. Hence, the phraseologisms *як (мов, ніби, etc.) лин мулу* 'ironically. I feel good enough,' [5, p. 423], *ходити, як лин по дну* 'calmly, freely, safely' [16, p. 175], that is, to feel pleasure, comfort, freedom.

Phrasemes of the analyzed examples allow concluding the following: different languages illustrate a certain similarity in metaphorization of certain animals, although each culture forms its own set of these individuals, fixing corresponding characteristics to them. Therefore, it is possible to distinguish certain dominant images in each culture, which are more often used than other ones.

#### Passive motion in aquatic plane

Since water is endowed with kinetic energy in hydrographic objects, bodies coming into it can be exposed to this energy: *як (мов, ніби, etc.) лист за водою* 'without trace, irreversibly, etc.' [5, p. 643]; *ніти (збігти) за (з) водою* 'to waste, irrationally spent by someone, using, etc. // end in vain // disappear without a trace; 2) pass without return' [5, p. 425]; *пливати (плисти, плінати, іти і т. ін.) / попливати (поплисти, поплинати, піти і т. ін.) за течією (по течії)* 'passively submit to circumstances without doing anything to improve the situation' [5, p. 647]; *взяла вода* [5, p. 141]; *поплисти, куди вода понесе* [5, p. 647]; *пливати (іти, текти і т. ін.) / припливати (прийти,*

*npumekmu i m. in.) do pyk* 'to achieve easily, without difficulty' [5, p. 519]; // *float / go / swim with the current / flow / stream / tide* 'to go, swim downstream' [24, p. 147]; *follow the crowd* 'float downstream' [2, p. 346]; *list to the flow of the river and you will get a trout* 'a satirical saying that nothing can be achieved without action' [24, p. 219]; *drift-wood never goes upstream* 'those who have no definite purpose, do not progress' [24, p. 434]; *drift with the stream* 'float downstream, join the majority' [2, p. 436]; *drift away* 'sail away quietly' [24, p. 169]; *in smooth water* 'to be in a quiet, peaceful atmosphere' [1, p. 268]; *a still river never finds the ocean* 'nothing can be achieved without action' [24, p. 433]; *float on a cloud (on clouds, on clouds / on air)* [13, p. 286].

The verbatives are the most commonly used in both of these varieties of phraseologisms are Ukrainian and English verbs *пливти, плисти, плинути, іти / попливти (поплисти, поплинути, ніти)* // *sail, flow, drift, swim down* are verbatives and.

#### 4 Conclusion

Water is the basic concept of a cosmogonic picture of the world. Phraseo-thematic group "Motion in Aquatic Space" is the consolidation of knowledge of an individual and society about the world, which serves as a verbalizer, classifier, and interpreter of a conceptual model of the world.

Ideographic categorization of phraseological units makes it possible to reveal a peculiar taxonomy of semantic groups of phrasemes, their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, variants of synonyms, their qualitative and quantitative typological structure, closely linking the semantics of motion with the motivation of a person's character traits. We consider that most phrases with a meaning of motion in water have a desemantic, obsolete semantics, which is transformed from a physical motion itself into objective activity in society, this may be active or passive activity, interpersonal relationships, status (material, physical, mental and psychic) some moral and other pragmatic characteristics and evaluations.

To our opinion, the most promising further research is related to the area of motion of animals of an aquatic space in Germanic and Romance languages.

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