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## **EVALUATIVE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ASCENDING TO THE IMAGES OF THE ANIMAL AND PLANT WORLD**

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The trend towards the integration of language levels, characteristic of the last third of the 20th - early 21st century, allows us to consider the problem of phraseological meaning in line with the relationship of semantics, grammar and pragmatics, which provides the possibility of a comprehensive functional-semantic approach to the analyzed area of language activity.

The study of phraseology in linguistics, not only on a formal-grammatical basis, but also on a functional-semantic, linguo-cultural basis. Establishing the significance of these grounds in recent studies (Alefirenko N.F., 1993; Dobrovolsky D.O., 2004; Zhukov V.P., 1986; Kozlova T.V., 2001; Krasnykh V.V., 2004; Solodub Yu.P., 1987; Teliya V.N., 1996, etc.) allows us to consider phraseology as one of the mechanisms of inter-level interaction in the language system and its implementation in speech activity. The description of this mechanism in the category of evaluation is one of the undeveloped problems of both lexical and phraseological typology and functional grammar.

The symbolic realization of this interaction reveals the rich spiritual world of the linguistic personality, expands the nationally conditioned axiosphere of speech culture in the Russian language. Therefore, it is necessary to consider in detail a large layer of phraseological units combined into a system based on a semantic-specific component - the name of an animal or plant, as well as an animalistic name, as one of the components of the functional-semantic field (FSF) of the assessment (TFG, 1992; Markelova T.V., 1995, 1996).

The figurative basis of phraseological units, which implements the complex relationship between the human world and the natural world, determines the timeliness of addressing the interaction of the two main sections of scientific knowledge - natural science and humanitarian knowledge: the analysis of evaluative metaphor (linguistic knowledge) is based on cognitive ethology - the science of the behavior of animals and humans (biological and psychological knowledge).

Phraseologisms with the names of plants are characterized by a high degree of prevalence and universality, since they are actively used in speech activity as a figurative characteristic of a person, situation, event, having a high evaluative potential.

The purpose of the article is to explore the evaluative semantics of phraseological units based on the pragmatic nature of the phraseological meaning and the connotative potential of the word-phytonym; to connect metaphorical images as the basis for the creative creation and functioning of phraseological units with the psychobiological nature of phytonyms.

Phytonyms are characterized as figurative-symbolic words, as well as metaphorical expressives with diffuse semantics, i.e. they represent language-speech units with a double correlation: they connect the spheres "Universe" (as a function by origin) and "Man" (as a functional means of creating a characteristic).

The peculiarity and distinguishing feature of metaphor, which makes it a means of creating a linguistic picture of the world, is the principle of fictitiousness, which operates in it, together with anthropometricity, which is characteristic of man's awareness of the measure of all things.

The phraseological image is formed on the basis of ideas about this or that reality of the world around and in their combination - in our case: on the basis of a person's ideas about this or that animal or plant. In the formation of some phraseological units, an important role is played by the informational, encyclopedic component of the meaning of the word, its implicative content, and not its interpretation. The phraseological image is based on a whole complex of associations associated with a given reality and arising at the stage of its conceptual and linguistic reflection. In metaphorical transfer, potential semes play an important role; the presence of figurative meanings in a word is associated with their functioning. The ability of a word for semantic derivation is a mechanism for the interaction of the lexical and phraseological levels of the language in the process of evaluative activity.

The context, covering the entire trope-micro-image in the system of a work of art, allows not only to fully reveal the meaning of the metaphor components, to discover the semantic potential of words that enter into certain relationships with other words, but also to penetrate deeper into the meaning of this micro-image, to understand the role of linguistic factors proper. in understanding the metaphor.

Phraseologisms are characterized by complex, non-elementary semantics, which also integrates the pragmatic aspect - the reflection of the denotative core of meaning, the speaker's assessment of the situation (person, object), information about the speaker's emotional attitude to the designated area of reality, stylistic significance, motivated by the associative-figurative representation that is associated with the internal form of the phraseological unit component and the figurativeness and expression of the phraseological unit itself.

New prospects for the development of phraseology as a linguistic discipline lie in the application of the data of the linguoculturological approach to the description of the symbolic nature of phraseological units in all the variety of their manifestation in live speech.