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AMERICAN ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY IN MODERN LEARNER'S DICTIONARIES OF ENGLISH: ANOTHER APPROACH TO DICTIONARY CRITICISM

It has been already widely accepted by linguists that modern language studies can not be considered full-fledged if they are devoid of a cultural approach to lingual phenomena analysis. Cultural linguistics as a relatively new philological branch primarily deals with live communication processes conditioned by a wide use of culture-specific vocabulary, which characterizes the world-view and mentality of nation representatives.

Ideas of the anthropocentric paradigm in studying a language and its national-territorial variants are increasingly acquiring more actuality for the present-day development of cultural linguistics as a new humanities sphere. Besides nationally specific concepts as fragments of the world picture which in a certain culture acquire symbolic and reference value, figurative, mostly metaphorical meaning, its subject is also the paremiological and phraseological language stock.

In this connection, it is undeniable that an explanatory dictionary is a means of culture reflection, a society's national uniqueness, a mirror of the peculiarities of the way of life and activity of its representatives. Currently, when we observe application of novel approaches to compiling learner's explanatory dictionaries with a simultaneous accent on language and culture, the role of the lexicographic source as not just a linguistic edition but as a

reference book able to supply its user with information about the world in general and varieties of culture in particular is becoming ever more evident.

As sources of various kinds of knowledge unlimited in space and time able to keep and enhance their users' level of linguistic erudition and culture, dictionaries are inexhaustible depositories of every national language. Undoubtedly, they represent the language picture of the world, which includes designations of material and spiritual values of a particular culture.

In this respect, the relevance of considering cultural information in lexicographic representation of phraseological units is beyond any doubt, because the nature of a phraseologically determined meaning of the word is often of extralinguistic character and connected with ascribing to an object or a notion some qualities and properties conditioned by various rituals, beliefs and other phenomena of linguocultural nature.

As we managed to demonstrate in a number of our investigations, a comprehensive and profound analysis of modern learner's explanatory dictionaries lexical corpora allows to make a trustworthy conclusion about the American society conceptual sphere and linguocultural space specifics of the dictionaries under consideration [1].

In particular, as we managed to prove, American English language units selection for English learner's explanatory dictionaries is performed majorly on the principle of social and economic significance of nomination objects. And the primary tendency of the present-day American English lexicography can be defined as striving for a comprehensive inventory of the lexical and phraseological systems' constituents as transmitters of socially relevant linguocultural knowledge [2; 3; 4; 5].

The principles of modern learner's explanatory dictionaries linguocultural analysis outlined in a number of our studies allow us to promote the idea of transferring the guidelines of dictionary criticism as a set approach to assessment of lexicographic sources constituents onto the aspect of selection of phraseologisms into dictionaries corpora.

Thus we substantiate the idea that the range of basic cultural concepts which form the existentially significant part of the society's conceptual sphere – in our case, those belonging to the US culture in particular, can be singled out through the analysis of learner's explanatory dictionaries' entries presented by phrasal units only. That is studying idioms and proverbial phrases of American origin, represented in a general-purpose explanatory learner's dictionary, allows, as we believe, to specify peculiarities of a dictionary conception, because phrasal units more easily than other language units store facts about the past, accumulate cultural semantics of a nation, its traditions, customs, folklore, etc. due to the so called "cumulative" function of a language.

The element which renders the mentioned types of information is called "national-cultural component". Proper etymological and linguocultural analyses of the data obtained will help to form the so-called "fields" where phraseologisms stand out as verbalizers of and concentrate around cultural concepts that have gone through the objective stages of conceptualization and got fixed in the cognitive-communicative space of the American English speakers.

Such an analysis will help to single out the most relevant linguocultural spheres existing within a dictionary and thus to form the linguocultural conception of the latter.

The suggested approach may be viewed as another approach to the analysis of dictionary corpora components which in a broader sense may be considered as a dictionary criticism method component.

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ПРЕДИКАТНА ТА АРГУМЕНТНА ІНФОРМАЦІЯ, ЯК КЛЮЧОВІ ЕЛЕМЕНТИ СЕМАНТИЧНОЇ СТРУКТУРИ ПРИВАТИВНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ

1. Привативність є універсальною семантично складною категорією, яка містить у своїй структурі три фундаментальні категорії мови: каузативність, посесивність та заперечення. Дана категорія