

from the outside it is terrible for young but mature person to die or worse, to kill himself. Hopelessly to depart in a complete confusion that would make sense only within a further development, or with the sole hope that in the great account this appearance in life will be considered as not having taken place”[1, p.316]. Reflecting the author's thoughts Gregor Samsa dies quietly, disappears as if he had never been born. The movement of life continues despite the loss of one element. Kafka himself finds the end of the story imperfect almost to its very foundations, which means that projecting himself into the image of the hero, the author does not see the right way out.

Speaking of self-projection, we cannot fail to pay attention to the note in the diary of February 11, 1913: 'Georg has the same number of letters as Franz. In Bendemann, "man" is a strengthening of "Bende" to provide for all the as yet unforeseen possibilities in the story. But Bende has the same number of letters as Kafka, and the vowel e occurs in the same places as does the vowel an in Kafka'[1, p. 279]. The same analogy can be made with the name of the main character of the Metamorphosis. 'Samsa' consists of five letters, including two repeated syllables, as in 'Kafka'. Also, the surname Samsa is formed from the Czech word *sám* (by oneself, alone), which emphasizes the depressive attitude of the character and the author.

Conclusion. Based on the arguments above, it can be concluded that the work of Franz Kafka was particularly influenced by the events of his own life. With his characters, the author expresses his position, which consists of depressive moods concerning reality, which is a common characteristic of expressionist writers. Developing the plot Franz Kafka is looking for a solution to his problems and anxieties that haunt him in real life. This indicates the reflection of the psycho-emotional state of the author on the formation of images of his characters.

1. The diaries of Franz Kafka 1910-1913. Edited by Max Brod / Franz Kafka. – London, 1948. – 352 p.
2. Kafka, F. The Metamorphosis / Franz Kafka. – The USA, 1979. – 201 p.

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ONOMASTIC COMPONENT IN ENGLISH

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The relevance of the research is determined primarily by the increased interest of modern researchers in the linguoculturological aspect of the study of phraseology, which allows us to establish national-specific properties of the language, as well as to establish the role of phraseological units with an onomastic component in society.

The aim is to identify and describe phraseological units with an onomastic component, to reveal the connection between language and culture.

Material and methods. Actual research material: English PU (hereinafter - PU) with an onomastic component in the amount of 387 units. Research methods and techniques: descriptive method (by observation, generalization, interpretation and classification of factual material); continuous sampling method when working with phraseological sources; functional-semantic analysis of language material; etymological analysis of the studied phraseological units; quantitative analysis.

Findings and their discussion. In spite of the fact that phraseology is a relatively young science and as an independent discipline in linguistics arose only in the 40s of the XX century (A. A. Potebnya, I. I. Sreznevsky, A. A. Shakhmatov). Already at the end of the XX century, the works of scientists began to appear, in which the connection between phraseology and national culture was noted. V. N. Teliya writes that the phraseological composition of the language is a “mirror”, in which the linguocultural community identifies its national self-consciousness; phraseological units impose on native speakers a special vision of the world, situations [5].

V. A. Maslova believes that: “phraseological units (PE), reflecting in their semantics the long process of development of the people’s culture, fix and transmit from generation to generation cultural attitudes and stereotypes, standards and archetypes [1].

The reason for such attention to phraseology is a clear tendency in modern linguistic studies to identify linguistic phenomena associated with the national identity of a particular people and their comprehensive analysis. The object of such interest is phraseology, and especially the part that contains a national component - a proper name.

An essential role in the formation of phraseological units belongs to the anthroponymic factor, since most of the popular phraseological units are associated with a person and various spheres of his activity. According to the English frequency dictionaries and other studies, the number of proper names is 3-4% of the total usage in fiction texts, while 2.5–3.0% of them are anthroponyms [4, p. 4].

Thus the greatest number of phraseological units is represented in the category containing real anthroponymy, which is associated with the names of prominent people of their time. Here are some thematic areas: phraseological units with the names of political figures (*Augustan Age, John Hancock, Big Ben, Blood Mary, Draconian laws*), scientists (*According to Hoyle, Admirable Crichton, To break Priscian's head, The Scavenger`s daughter*), soldiers (*All Sir Garnet*), athletes (*Annie Oakley*), writers (*Homeric laughter, Homer sometimes nods, Joe Miller*) etc.

Phraseologisms with an anthroponymic component is the largest group, its volume from the total number of phraseological units with an onomastic component is about 52%. This is due to the fact that proper names are part of the language, which reflects the history of the people, their literature, the uniqueness

of cultural traditions and life. Phraseologisms with proper nouns more and more clearly reflect the value orientations of society and become a means through which we can learn the culture of any nation.

Toponym - proper name of a geographical object. Geographical names reflect the attitude of the people to the phenomena of reality and are closely related to life. There is no doubt that the majority of phraseological units arose on a national basis and was “the fruit of the centuries-old mental and spiritual creative activity of the people” [2, p. 34].

Here we can distinguish some thematic areas: phraseological units with the names of countries (*From China to Peru, The eye of Greece, The Garden of England*), settlements (*The bird of Washington, Bronx cheer, New-York's finest, From Maine to California, I'm from Missouri, you've got to show me*), streets (*Carnaby Street, Coronation Street, Fleet Street, Downing Street*), water objects (*Set the Thames on fire, The Queen of the Adriatic*) etc.

The group of phraseological unit with the toponym component is the second largest and contains 86 units or 22%. This is due to the fact that toponyms appear in the language as a kind of conductor, which is connected with historical events in the life of the people and thus provides a link with socio-historical factors in different eras.

Mythonyms are the names of people, animals, plants, peoples, geographical and cosmographic objects, various objects that never existed. Mythonyms have a bright national cultural specificity, since their meaning is directly related to the history and culture of the people - native speakers. Mythonyms are a source of information about the earlier stages of the history of mankind [3, p. 86–90].

Examples of phraseological units with a mythical component: *Achilles' heel, The sword of Damocles, The Augean stables, Two-faced Janus, The cask of Danaides, Hermes' fire, A Herculean labour*.

Mythonym is an element that plays an important role in the system of language and culture. Therefore, this phraseological unit with a mythonym component is of great interest to scientists and researchers. We found 39 units, which is equivalent to 10%.

The Bible had a significant impact on the formation of the worldview and linguistic consciousness of different peoples of the world. The imagery and symbolism of the Bible provide a great opportunity for the metaphorization of the language and the formation of phraseological units. For the phraseology of many European languages, the Bible has become one of the most important sources of enrichment. PU with a proper name from the Bible began to appear in the process of using the Bible itself as a source of information - during constant sermons, various masses, and services.

Examples of such phraseological units: *Sodom and Gomorrah, The brand of Cain, Noah's ark, Solomon's wisdom, Adam's apple, David and Jonathan, The daughter of Eve*.

The study of biblical wisdom and its spiritual values is an important step in understanding the human worldview. Therefore, it is not surprising that numerous phraseological units were borrowed from this literature. 41 phraseological units were identified from the total volume of the material, which include various biblical names.

Conclusion. Phraseological units reflecting in their semantics the long process of development of the British culture record and pass on cultural settings and stereotypes from generation to generation. Therefore, it is so important to study phraseological units that include proper names because many of them have existed in the language for hundreds of years and can be an indicator of the wisdom of people who love accurate, figurative expressions.

1. Maslova, V.A. Linguoculturology / V.A. Maslova. – Moscow: Academy, 2004. – 202 p.
2. Nazaryan, A.G. Phraseology of the modern French language / A.G. Nazaryan. – Moscow: Higher School, 1987. – 288 p.
3. Shadrin, N.L. Translation of phraseological units and comparative linguistics / N.L. Shadrin ed. by Y.M. Skrebnea. – Saratov: Publishing house of the Saratov University, 1991. – 220 p.
4. Stewart, G.R. Names on the Land / G.R. Stewart. – Boston : Random House, 1971, – 432 p.
5. Telia, V.N. Russian phraseology. Semantic, pragmatic and linguocultural aspects / V.N. Telia – Moscow: Languages of Russian Culture, 1996. – 228 p.

FATHER AND SONS' PROBLEM IN THE NOVEL "LAST ORDERS" BY GRAHAM SWIFT

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There is a list of inexhaustible eternal themes in literature that do not lose their relevance regardless of social and cultural trends or political situation in the world. Eternal themes include the theme of life and death, good and evil, love, loyalty, duty, marriage, family relationships, as well as fathers and sons' theme. The novel "Last orders", created in 1996 by British writer Graham Swift deals with the last one.

The problematic of this novel in literary studies has not fully been covered. In particular, the articles "Epistemological crisis in Graham Swift's novels "Waterland" and "Last Orders"" [1], "Time in the novel "Last orders" by Graham Swift"" [2], and "Personalized story in Graham Swift's novel "Last orders"" [3] are devoted to the crisis of cognition, the peculiarities of time category representation and the concept of the prevalence of private story in the novel, respectively. The problem of fathers and sons in the novel has not been studied at a fundamental level before.