об'єднання військ (сил) та вище Збройних Сил України, затверджені Головнокомандувачем Збройних Сил України від 05.01.2022 № 49/С.

- 7. Наказ Генерального штабу Збройних Сил України від 08.05.2019 №170 «Про затвердження основних напрямків підготовки інструкторів», який регламентує систему навчання, відбору, інструкторів як невід'ємна складова функціонування системи багаторівневої підготовки військовослужбовців рядового, сержантського (старшинського) складу. шо забезпечить набуття необхідного рівня лідерських військовослужбовцями сержантського (старшинського) складу, кандидатами підготовленого інструкторські посади серед числа найбільш сержантського (старшинського) складу. Що є запорукою якісного навчання військовослужбовців лідерству.
- 8. Статут внутрішньої служби ЗС України, затверджений Законом України від 24.03.1999 № 548-XIV (зі змінами).
- 9. Інструкція про організацію виконання Положення про проходження громадянами України військової служби у ЗС України, затверджена наказом Міністра оборони України від 10.04.2009 № 170 (зі змінами).
- 10. Наказ Міністерства оборони України від 20.12.2019 № 653 «Питання управління кар'єрою військовослужбовців ЗС України, які проходять військову службу за контрактом».
- 11. Інструкція з проведення вхідного контролю на курсах лідерства базового та середнього рівнів.
- 12. Положення про ради сержантів (старшин) у ЗС України (зі змінами), затверджене наказом Генерального штабу ЗС України від 03.07.2018 № 246.
- 13. Інструкція з організації інформаційно-пропагандистського забезпечення у ЗС України, затверджена наказом Генерального штабу ЗС України від 04.01.2017 № 4.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE VERBALIZATION OF VALUABLE INFORMATION IN THE PERSON'S LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD

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The study of the peculiarities of the verbalization of valuable information in the language picture of the world is associated with the discovery of the mechanisms of perception of the world and the ways of its comprehension, reflected in the language. Description of the features of objectification in the language world view of universal

and national-specific ways of mapping the world reflects the processes of worldview in the language community. All these in a great degree provide the authenticity of tasks.

Proverbs are secondary linguistic signs are closed persistent phrases (proverbs and sayings), that are markers of situations or relations between realities. They engage the participants to participate in the dialogue with their semantic depth and the ability to use them in different speech situations and with different language objectives. These units form one of the semiotic subsystems, which provides the process of full-fledged communication of the carriers of one language. As it was pointed out by sociolinguists, the language, as a historical necessity, is called upon to meet the requirements of the society. At the same time, it reflects the state of the society and actively contributes to its progress [1].

The modern direction in the study of phraseological units has highlighted a need for a comprehensive analysis of their ethno-cultural specificity and universal, interlingual relations on the basis of relevant features. It is no coincidence that the most researches in the field of Phraseology are focused not on the mechanical detection of parallel structures of phraseological units, but on the disclosure of internal connections and interdependence of language phenomena having been studied.

The study of the problem of proverbs which is constant in the English Phraseology involves the introduction of certain basic concepts. One of the most important is the macro-field "human activity", which is represented by a significant amount of proverbs and sayings.

It should also be noted that within the framework of one ethno-culture, the relation to certain paremiological concepts is not always the same. There is always a component of evaluation, that is, an approving or disapproving score that is contained in the meaning of Phraseology or paramia. In different civilizations and in different epochs the notions of good and evil, of the positive and of the negative appear in different ways. Members of the same society regard the same phenomenon individually. Although, there is a common point of view through which a positive or negative evaluation is a part of the structure of the meaning of the phraseological unit.

Acquainted with the proverbs and sayings of other peoples, a person not only broadens his/her horizons, but also seems to be a participant in the dialogue of cultures, since he/she has the opportunity to compare them with the proverbs of his/her native people and to define both common and distinctive features of the mentality of various ethnic groups.

Proverbs and sayings, in which we can see the most pronounced semantics of the English language, there are the main elements of the parameological picture of the world. Proverbs and sayings demonstrate a rich historical experience of people, they embody their life, traditions, culture. The verses reflect both universal knowledge and representations, as well as nationally specific values and the vision of the world, inherent in the representatives of a certain language group. According to scientists [2], precisely in the figurative content of phraseological units a national-cultural worldview is embodied, which allows the phraseological structure of the language to play a special role in the translation of cultural and national consciousness of the people. More than a third of the fund of paramees are proverbs and sayings about a person, his/her life,

character traits, family relationships, which characterize the physical and moral qualities of a person, sometimes gives a philosophical understanding of his/her being and behavior.

Also, according to scientists [3], it is precisely analysis of the associative form of the phraseological units (which, in terms of broad understanding of the object of Phraseology, include proverbs and sayings) and their cultural interpretation, allow the presentation of phraseological units in the role of exhibitors of cultural information due to their reproducibility. Reproducibility of phraseological symbols contributes to the translation of cultural-meaningful settings between generations, and thus means the formation in the processes of mastering the language of cultural self-consciousness, both individual personality and the cultural and national identity of the people.

One of the most important "working" concepts in the plan "man – his/her activity" is the concept of "work". In the minds of the English people, work, skill and learning are important realities of the existential space in which his/her life goes. Let's look at some examples.

The British are looking at work as a source of their material well-being, success, for example: Work is the only capital that never misses dividends. Work is the only one capital that always brings dividends; in proverbs laughter is ridiculous: Lazy people have the most labour. Ледарі роблять вигляд, що працюють більше за всіх; backhandedness: A bad workman quarrels with his tools. У невмілого робітника інструменти винні; professionalism is respected: He works best who knows his trade. Good workman is known by his chips. Майстра видно по роботі; Clever hands make light work. Умілі руки легко працюють. And such proverbs as "Бездіяльний мозок — майстерня для диявола" (An idle brain is the devil's workshop), "Ледарство — корінь усякого зла" (Idleness is the mother of all evil), "Нічого не роблячи, ми навчаємося злу" (Ву doing nothing we learn to do ill), "Лінивій вівці і від власної вовни важко" (A lazy sheep thinks its wool heavy), "Кіт у рукавичках миші не зловить" (A cat in gloves catches no mice) testify above all ethno-cultural orientation according to the action. Haughtiness, cruelty are appraised extremely negatively, and hard work, persistence are considered to be the highest human virtues.

In proverbs and sayings, these small genres of English folklore concentrate all cognitive processes: reflected perception, understanding and knowledge of the person of the surrounding world at different stages of its development; the memory of generations about the past times, because in them people concentrated all their knowledge, arguing them.

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