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“Analysis of phraseological units in linguistics”

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Introduction

This thesis is devoted to research of phraseological units

Problems of phraseology are traditionally the focus of linguists, there were different opinions regarding the criteria for determining phraseology, status phraseological unit, the characteristics of the system of relations in phraseology, and so on. The number of concepts in linguistics is so great that some of the linguists involuntarily lost faith in the ability to find a way out of the situation, and some linguists especially among new phraseologists even tend to cast doubt on the idea of combining different types of phraseological expressions. The criteria for determining phraseology in linguistics is called in various combinations stability, integrity values are not output from the sum of the values of its constituent words separate formation, the possibility of structural variants or new growths, reproducibility, equivalent words, untranslatability into other languages. In general idiom is described as "a combination of words with figurative meaning" as "stable phrase", "as a stable complex verbal." In phraseology researchers find metaphors, imagery, expressive and emotional, and so on.

To indicate how phraseological units of language used by a variety of terms: phraseological expressions, phraseological unit, idiomatic speech, sustainable combination of words, stable phrase idiomatic combination idiom, idiom idiom, frazem and others.

Isolation idiomatic values makes it possible to install the main varieties: the idiomatic meaning idio-phrasematic phraseological meaning and value according to three classes of phraseology (idiomatic, and idio-phrasematic phrasematic). These values are included in the chip phraseological language and enable selection of varieties in accordance with structural and semantic peculiarities of phraseology belonging to each class.

The term "phraseological value" was proposed by two authors independently (Archangelskiy 1964, Kunin 1964). Justification idiomatic meaning as a linguistic category is complicated by the fact that there are different understanding of phraseological unit and its component composition and volume of phraseology. Determination of the status of idiomatic values is an extremely difficult task. In examining this question in this study takes into account the experience of a number of scientists who have studied the problem of idiomatic meaning (V. L. Archangelskiy (1964), SG Gavrin (1974), VP Zhukov (1986), AM Kaplunenko (1978), AM Melerovich (1979), and others.).

The main work of the proposed terms of the thesis became phraseology terms (or idiomaticity) idiom and types of phraseological units. Idiom understood as a sign of a linguistic unit, comprising semantic indecomposability phraseology in general.

Idiom - it is played in a speech turn, modeled on coordinative and subordinating phrases (or non-predicative predicative character) with a holistic (or at least - partially integral) value and combined with the word.

Such an understanding of the central categories of research would not be possible without the systematization of existing knowledge in this area (NN Amosova (1963), VL Archangel (1964), AM Babkin (1970), VV Vinogradov (1947), VP Zhukov (1986), AV Kunin (1972), AI hammer (1977), R. Popov (1976), L. Royzenzon I. (1973), AI Smirnitsky1954), VN Telia (1996), I. Chernyshev (1970), NM Shan (1969), DN Shmelev (1970), and others.).

Differentiation types phraseology depends on theoretical space in which the object is modeled, what properties are saturated criteria idiomatic and reproducibility, because it affects the scope of the principle of separation and phraseology of those signs, which are determined based on the properties of phraseology. In this connection it is appropriate to quote DN Shmelev, who, discussing the situation in phraseology which has developed in the mid 70s. (t. e. the end of its "classic" period), wrote: "The most strange impression, however, is not even inconsistency

in terminology, but that" phraseology "is understood by some as something in itself given in the language and in their the exact boundaries. In this regard, some researchers recognize 'wrong' inclusion in the phraseology of certain bits of phrases (or, on the contrary, the exclusion of some types of phrases) only on the basis of their understanding of the phraseology is not the same as another representation, in accordance with which such a phrase is recognized or not recognized phraseology "(DN Shmelev, 1973).

Scientists are constantly turning to the description of phraseological units of the language. Note VN Telia monograph "Russian phraseology. Semantic, pragmatic and lingvo cultural aspects "(1996). Developed in the book value of phraseology model allows a new highlight their role in language as signs - microtexts. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of cultural linguistics national cultural connotations phraseology - their ability to serve as models and stereotypes of everyday mentality of the people and to perform on this basis the role of cultural signs.

Idiomatic phraseology is widely used in the literature. The question of how to learn idiomatic phraseology as part of verbal art is complex. In literary works it is significantly different from both the scientific and from the everyday, everyday, and is used to create a particular emotional and artistic impact.

These literary characters are usually stylized and characterized by a special selection of words and phrases, which in turn are a means of artistic representation of the character of a literary work.

As it is known, involves imitation stylized manner or style of speech, typical of the era or the social environment. As stated by Vinogradov, "literature provides an aesthetically transformed reflection and play" voice of life "of the people in accordance with the prevailing there in this period caused by socio-aesthetic and ideological trends and techniques of creativity" (Vinogradov, 1971).

The material of the study were 20 novels and 35 short stories largest English writer of XX century

The relevance of the research is the fact that the consideration of cultural identity phraseological semantics based on a comparative linguistic analysis of phraseological units allows you to clearly see the uniqueness of English phraseology, its connection with the history of the people, their traditions and national character.

The dissertation is a comprehensive analysis of phraseology used in the semantic, denotative and cultural aspects, which corresponds to the general tendency of modern linguistics to multiparadigmatic character studies.

The thesis investigated phraseological units as a means of forming a national linguistic and cultural view of the world; identified and described by national-cultural component of the semantics of phraseological units in prose S. Maugham, studied the specifics of their translation into the Russian language and the presence of analogues in the Russian language. Such research not only enriches the new ideas the theory and practice of phraseology, but also contributes to the development of methods of functional analysis of phraseological units in language and text.

The purpose and objectives of the study

The main aim of the research - the identification lingvokulturolo-cal specificity of semantics and denotative meanings of English phraseological units in the course of their functioning in a literary text and translation peculiarities of phraseological units with lingvokultu-rogical component.

Given the complex (in quantitative and qualitative sense) analysis of phraseological units, we identified a number of tasks necessary for the achievement of the specified purpose of the study:

1. Theoretical study of phraseological units as a means of creating a national language and cultural world view.
2. Identification of cultural identity of semantics of phraseological units in prose
3. identify the characteristics of the speech use of phraseological units with value of time in the texts of fiction and periodicals.
4. Identification of national and cultural differential denotative nature of phraseological units in literature;

All these tasks have been subordinated to a single goal - the discovery zone intersections and discrepancies national and cultural semantics of phraseology of English language.

The object of a comprehensive, comparative analysis were a lexical unit, and denotation semantic spaces English phraseology

The immediate objective of the study is to examine ways of expressing expressive and emotional function phraseological units in a literary text. It is assumed the following tasks more specific:

1. identify the systemic nature of phraseology as a linguistic science;
2. trace the extent to which the stylistic coloring have phraseological unity, phraseological combinations and phraseological seam;
3. Describe cases of possible expansion of phraseological units;
4. illuminate the theory of stylistic context;
5. carry out stylistic analysis of phraseological units and their functioning in the context;
6. To consider special cases of convergence of means of expression in the composition of the phraseology.

To extend the above objectives in this study used a descriptive, comparative methods and multi-method definitional analysis to enable open content phraseological shaped units.

The subject of the research thesis was functional and national-cultural aspects of semantics of phraseological units in literature.

Methods of collecting materials, the basic model of its analysis and research methods

The thesis conducted a comprehensive analysis of phraseological units consists of several stages:

1. A description of phraseology as a portion of the image of a language picture of the world, as well as national and cultural component of phraseology in interlingual aspect.
2. examine the etymological data, information extralinguistic nature to describe the conceptual characteristics of the studied material;
3. Establishment of the adequacy of the translation of phraseological units in the English original.

A comprehensive, comparative analysis of phraseological units included the following methods of linguistic research phraseology:

- Component analysis;
- context analysis;
- Lexical and semantic analysis;
- Denotative analysis;
- lingvo-cultural analysis.

The theoretical significance of the research is a concrete contribution to the development of theoretical bases of classification of phraseology as special units of

language and artistic text using the principle of multi-dimensional description of phraseology. The thesis is developed the concept of studying the language and cultural picture of the world based on the description of national and cultural peculiarities of semantics of phraseological units in the English text.

The thesis presents new data, specifying the level of national and cultural adequacy of the translation of phraseological units in the English original.

The novelty of the research is to increase the dimensions and materials of the research operation of phraseology in language and text. For the first time in a comprehensive analysis of phraseological units take into account the specificity of semantic and denotative space phraseology. New theoretical data present in the thesis contribute to the successful solution of problems of translation of phraseological units from English.

The novelty of the thesis is also adequate use category paradigms in the analysis of the classification of phraseological units.

The practical value of the study is determined by the ability to use its results in practice, further research in the field of phraseology, as well as in the practice of translation and the preparation of teaching materials and lexicographical publications for specialists in Azerbaijan and English languages.

These findings can be used in the development of theoretical courses on phraseology (topics: functioning of phraseological units in a literary text; phraseological paradigmatics and syntagmatics in a literary text, and others.); Linguistic analysis of the text topics: the analysis of phraseological units of a literary text; a comprehensive analysis of a literary text; etc.).

The work is based on the material of the Anglo-Russian phrasebook A. V.Kunin.

The paper analyzes a large number of examples / 250 / undertaken in the context of the works of English and American classics and modern progressive writers T.

Dreiser, S. Maugham, John. Galsworthy, W. Thackeray, W. Scott, E. Hemingway, J. Priestly and etc.

Some contexts are to transfer, because of their content inaccessible, and in some cases for more detailed analysis of particular phraseological units.

To achieve the objectives necessary to clarify a number of concepts related to the context. For this purpose the theoretical research of our own and foreign scientists who contributed to the study of phraseology and context. It works V.V. Vinogradov, A.V. Kunin, M. Riffatera, N.N.Amosova and others.

Chapter I. Characteristic features of language phraseology

1.1. Phraseology - as a linguistic discipline

Phraseology - is the study of phraseological units (phraseologies), i.e., the stable combinations of words with the complicated semantics feature that are not formed by generating structural and semantic model varieties of combinations.

Phraseological units (idioms) fill the gaps in the lexical system of language, which cannot completely provide the name to know man (new) aspects of reality, and in many cases are the only symbols of objects, properties, states, situations, etc. it should be borne in mind that "the name itself - is not only indicate referents process, but the process of learning." Education phraseology weakens the contradiction between the needs of thinking and limited lexical resources of the language. In those cases when there is a lexical phraseological synonym, they usually differ stylistically. Phraseology - is a treasure trove of language. In phraseologies reflected the history of the people, the uniqueness of their culture and way of life. Idiom often wear bright national character, along with a purely national phraseology in English phraseology, there are many international phraseology. English phrasebook fund - complex mixture of native and borrowed

phraseology with a clear predominance of the first. Some phraseologies preserved archaic elements - the representatives of previous eras.

The founder of the theory of phraseology is a Swiss linguist Charles Bally French origin (1865 -1947). Bally first systematized combination of the words in his book "Essay style" and "French style". Bally has included a chapter on the phraseology in the books in style. In the first book he distinguished four groups of phrases:

- 1) Free phrases , ie combinations deprived of stability, decaying after their formation;
- 2) usual combinations, ie relatively free phrases to link components with some changes, for example, serious illness (risk of serious diseases);
- 3) phraseological series , ie a group of words. In which two concepts of similar series almost merge into one. The stability of these revolutions is fixed primary usage.
- 4) phraseological unity, ie combinations in which the words have lost their meaning and express a united indecomposable concept. Such combinations do not allow regrouping of components. Thus, the scores of words in combination distinguishes the degree of stability: the combination in which there is freedom of categories of components, and combinations thereof, devoid of such freedom. Bally is only schematically outlined these groups, but did not give them any detail description.

In his later work, "French style" Bally is considering familiar phraseological combinations and ranks as intermediate types of phrases and distinguishes a combination of two main groups: the free combinations and phraseological unity that phrases components are permanently employed in these combinations to express the same thought, we lost all self-importance. All combination generally acquires a new value not equal to the sum of the values of the components. Bally indicates that such traffic can be compared to the chemical compound, and stresses that if unity is fairly commonplace, it is clear that in this case the combination is

equal to a simple word. Bally put phraseological like phrases dependent on the presence of his speech - an identifier. These thoughts Bally later formed the basis for allocation of phraseological adhesions and development of the theory of equivalence phraseological unit word since Bally study phraseology has leaped forward. But the work of a great scientist, written at the beginning of the study phraseology contributed to the further development of phraseological research. The concept of Bally is regarded in many studies.

The priority of Soviet science in the creation of phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

The British and American linguistic literature few works specifically devoted to the theory of phraseology, but also in the existing most significant works are not put such fundamental issues as the science-based criteria for selection of phraseology, the ratio FE (phraseological units) and word consistency phraseology, phraseological variance, phrase formation , method of studying phraseology et al. also not put the British and American scientists question of phraseology as a linguistic discipline. This explains the lack of English titles for the discipline. According to Weinreich, "study of idiomatic language is, at least in Western schools, one of the most neglected and least understood aspects of modern linguistics"

Charles Bally's phraseology coined the term to mean "style section that studies related phrases," but the term has not acquired the rights of citizenship in the works of Western European and American linguists and is used in the other three values:

- 1) choice of words, a form of expression, the wording;
- 2) the language, style, style;
- 3) expressions, phrases.

This is confirmed by the definitions of the words in the phraseology of British and American dictionaries:

The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc.

Choice of words; wording (Hornby AS The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English. London, 1974)

Manner of using and arranging words (Longman Modern English Dictionary. London, 1976).

1. Manner or style of verbal expression; characteristic language;
2. Expression, phrases (The Random House Dictionary of the English Language. New York, 1970).

Questions phraseology in England and the United States are treated in the works mainly on semantics and grammar, as well as introductions to the phrasebook. There are a number of articles devoted to idiomatic phrases. Proverbs lucky much more. Proverbs are studied in numerous papers. Published a special magazine «Proverbium» (1965- 1975 he.) Edition of this magazine because paremiology (the study of proverbs) is traditionally considered as part of the folklore.

In England, the United States and Japan issued a number of English phraseological dictionaries. The phraseology is also widely represented in many dictionaries, for example, in a series of Oxford Dictionary, in the learning dictionary Hornby, in American dictionary «The Random House Dictionary of the English Language» and others.

The issue of phraseology as a linguistic discipline was first delivered outstanding Soviet linguist Professor ED Polivanov. E.D. Polivanov repeatedly returned to this question and argued that the vocabulary of studying individual lexical meaning of words, morphology - the formal meaning of words, syntax - the formal meaning of the words. "So there is a need in the special section that would be measurable with the syntax, but at the same time did not mean the general types and individual

values of certain phrases, just as the vocabulary is concerned with the individual (lexical) meaning of individual words. This department of linguistics, both collectively studied the phenomena in it, and I spend the name of phraseology (point out that for a given value and offered another term - idiomatic). "

E.D. Polivanov believed that the phraseology "takes apart and stable position (like phonetics, morphology, etc.) in the linguistic literature of the future - when serial setting various problems our science lacks, the gaps will be random." Foresight E.D. Polivanov done today. The issue of phraseology as a linguistic discipline and put V.V. Vinogradov works. Vinogradov contributed to the emergence of many works on the phraseology of different languages. This systematic accumulation of facts - one of the prerequisites for the creation of phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

B.A. Larin was the first scientist after E.D. Polivanova and V.V. Vinogradov, who again raised the question of phraseology as a linguistic discipline. "Phraseology as a linguistic discipline is still in the stage of" latent development "... but it has not yet taken shape as the mature fruit of the preparatory works.

A selection of such a discipline we need to have, for all clear amateurish helplessness, lack of coordination and the failure of the associated, random analysis of this material in lexicography, stylistics, syntax. "

Thus, Soviet science priority in the allocation of phraseology as a separate linguistic discipline. In the field of phraseology different languages, our country ranks first in the world. This is clearly indicated by data on the 13,355 works on phraseology, we published over 60 years, contained in five bibliographies literature on phraseology. There are other works, which contain information about the study of phraseology in the USSR.

The study of phraseology is characterized by not only the number of publications, but also their character. Among them are many monographs, doctoral and master's

theses, collections of articles on issues of phraseology, phraseological dictionaries, bibliographies.

Not to mention the numerous conferences and meetings on issues of phraseology. Thus, there is every reason to note the rapid growth of phraseological research in the USSR. This has a great impact on the work of Western phraseology.

In this connection should be made, for example, the book Yu Hauzermana that on the basis of developed in the Soviet Union idiomatic concepts considering a number of issues of German phraseology: the volume of phraseology, the semantic classification of phraseology, their reproduction and sustainability, phraseological value, etc.

Major works of Soviet phraseology captured in fundamental research H. Burger et al. "For two decades, the Soviet phraseology has come a long way from a small section in the lexicography to major theoretical and utilitarian - practical branch of linguistics. The phenomenon of prominence, who knows linguistics foreign countries. " Indeed, the phraseology has outgrown the scope of one of the sections, lexicology and turned into an independent linguistic discipline having its own object of study.

1.2 Equivalence phraseology word

All domestic textbooks on lexicology has a section "phraseology, idioms, and stable combinations of words." This section now includes a part of the tradition of lexicography. This is due to the fact that the phraseology officially framed as a linguistic discipline. In addition, it should be understood that the phraseology in our country has been for a long time part of the teaching of the word, and purely lexicological approach to phraseology - the phenomenon has not so rare. Some researchers include phraseological units (here and after PU) in the vocabulary of the language and phraseology of the lexicology mainly because the idioms are considered to be equivalents of words and lexicology - as a linguistic discipline that studies the vocabulary of a language, i.e., tags and their equivalents.

Consequently, the theory of equivalence PU word deserves special consideration. It goes back to the theory of expressive identification of the facts developed by C. Bally, who pointed out that the most common sign of idiomatic expression,

supersedes all else, is the ability or inability to substitute a simple word of turnover. Such a word Ch. Bally called word - identifier. The presence of such a synonym Bally regards as an internal characteristic of integrity phraseology.

This point of view is objectionable. Semantic integrity phraseology cannot be set in such a way as variables and combinations of words may have synonyms - words, for example, look fixedly = to stare; sufferings of mind or body = pain and others. In addition, many words have PU - identifiers, and can only be identified via the variables of phrases, for example, drink like a fish = drink too much; in a small way = on a small scale, and others.

It should also be borne in mind that the proverbs and sayings, ie, idioms with the structure of the proposal can be identified only by means of the proposals, for example, birds of feather flock together - people who the same interest, ideas, etc. are attracted to each and stay close together; the blind leading the blind - a situation in which the person who is leading or advising others knows as little as they do¹

Semantic integrity PU can be established by comparing its value with the value of its components as a single word, as well as identifying features in the context of its use. The term "equivalent of the word" created L.V. Sherba. He emphasized that such a group of words refers to one concept and is the equivalent of the word potential. Indeed, a close group of words, if it is a phrase that can refer to one concept.

The relationship between PU and verbal lexical synonyms - dictionaries identifiers - have been the subject of a monographic study, which revealed significant differences between them. In all cases analyzed type draw (or pull) a (or the) long bow - exaggerate, shake a leg -hurry, split hairs - quibble et al. Found that the PU and their synonyms lexical different express the same values , those. There are two different types of nomination. The word is used in its literal meaning as the

1. ¹Longman Dictionary of English Idioms. — Harlow and London, 1979.

primary characteristic of the nomination and PU are rethought turnover, secondary names. This "two fundamentally different ways to show reality."

Quite rightly argues J. R. Hepner that "say" to the nines "- is not the same as a hundred" strong "," bits "; "Like water off a duck" cannot be replaced by the word "indifferent"; to say that the "slack", just to how '- the equivalent of the word "sloppy" "sloppy" - means to nullify the expression which characterizes given idioms "

The vast majority of phraseology has no words - identifiers, ie lexical synonyms. There are only accurate data on the percentage of phraseology and lexical synonyms in French from 22,851 phraseology only in 2867, ie 12.5%, are words-identifiers. There is reason to believe that in English there is a similar phenomenon.

Some proponents of the theory of equivalence consider idioms like lexical units, which do not require special, particular, peculiar to their classification, which shall be classified in the same way as the word classified. Thus, nullifying all the specifics of phraseology. The word, as though it may be difficult for the semantic structure, not related to the phraseology, it is an object of lexicography and lexicology. Words and idioms are included in it as a finished product. This fact is one of the arguments in favor of the theory of equivalence.

Adding to it as a finished product is a shaky foundation equivalence phraseology way since playing as a finished product - a characteristic feature of all units of language and inappropriate to consider them as equivalent words. The important thing to take into account the characteristics of reproducibility in finished form, depending on the structural - semantic peculiarities of the different language units. A structural - semantic relationship idiom – separately formatted unit of language is much more complicated than the word, and this affects its actualization in the context of the written or oral.

Equally precarious is the hypertrophy of community PU and grammatical words. Indeed, completely rethought the structure of PU phrases serves the individual parts of the sentence, that is, phrasal subjects, predicates and phrasal additions.

Partly reinterpreted Turnover type of verbal comparisons syntactically membered (divided). So, for example, verbal comparisons, like a horse - there are many, and with greed; It fits like a glove - be just in time, fully fit; smoke like a chimney - «smoke like a chimney," a lot of smoke; swear like a trooper = swear, it was worth; swim like a fish - «swim like a fish," etc. the first component is used in the literal sense, which is amplified adverbial part of the turnover. The proposal he smokes a chimney he - the subject, smokes - predicate, like a chimney - an adverb of manner of action.

The commonality of grammatical functions are not to be understood as mandatory their match. Thus, in an English language sentence in the function type adjectival comparisons (as) dark as pitch, (as) white as snow, etc. only partially coincide with syntactic functions correlative compound words pitch - dark and snow - white, since the adjective comparison, unlike compound adjectives. Of usual not used as the attribute definitions, but only as a predicate definition.

... His meat s as white as snow and makes a good fry (M. Twain). Camphoric acid thus obtained is in snow - white crystals ¹. It has a body like a gnat, snow - white (OED).²

1.3. The correlation of phraseology and words

The approach to phraseology as an equivalent of the word does not allow the inclusion in the phraseology of whole predicative turns. Of course, the value of whole - predictive traffic, which is the main supply or main and subordinate clause, and less likely to use as part of the sentence, belongs to another plane of content

¹ A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary. - Oxford, 1972-1986. Vol. I-IV.

² A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary. - Oxford, 1972-1986. Vol. I-IV

than the word or phrase. Despite this, the phrases are the objects of study of syntax that in no way deprives him of scientism. The subject of syntax like grammar department is studying ways to link words into phrases and sentences, as well as the study of types of sentences, their structure, functions and conditions of use.

It is also legitimate to study the proposals of all types of objects as the phraseology if the proposals are not variables proposals or individually - author turns to be used only as a quotation and are units of language.

The subject of the study of syntax is a variable and not steady supply. The study of semantic and stylistic features of sustainable proposals - one of the important tasks of phraseology.

The criterion for the nominative and communication should not be used in determining phraseology because it leads to a paradoxical situation. The fact is that in modern English has a large number of verbal phraseology that we belong to a class of communicative nominative- education are phrases, i.e. units performing nominative function with verbs in the active voice, and totally predicative proposals, i.e. units performing communicative function, with verbs in the passive voice, for example, break the ice (to break the ice) - the ice is broken; cross (or pass) the Rubicon (cross the Rubicon) - the Rubicon is crossed (or passed), and others. Such education does not have the autonomy of proverbs, but they tend to self-consumption is not less than the proverbial. Thus, if we consider the nominative as one of the criteria phraseology, similar momentum with verbs are actually PU and logon language, and with the verbs in the passive voice – non phraseological units and are not included in the language. This conclusion is quite obviously, is illegal.

When using the above criteria for the designation of the number of phraseology fall as a large number of units non-phraseological totally predicative type, for example, the fat is in the fire - to be trouble; that cat won't jump- this will not work; what will Mrs. Grundy say? What will people say?

Having withdrawn from the phraseology of such turnover, essentially, hang in the air and no longer be the subject of linguistic research, since it is not known in what section of linguistics should be researched. It should be noted that the terms "nominative" and "communicative" are not unique and addition values in which they are used up, they have other values. So "nominative" also means "nominative" and in this sense is every idiom nominative units: "any linguistic unit at any level is nominative units due to the fact that it captures something unknown to man in an appropriate facility." The term "communicative" also means "relating to the communication process." This ambiguity of terms is undesirable, but, unfortunately, it still exists.

The transfer of proverbs, which are resistant to the structure of language units' proposals exclusively to the jurisdiction of folklore cannot be right. Proverbs should be studied both in folklore and in phraseology, but from different perspectives. In the phraseology they are studied as a unit of the composition of idiomatic language has peculiar semantic, stylistic and structural features. Great value for the phraseology of modern English language is the study of proverbs as a source of phraseological derivation. Folklore also interested in proverbs primarily as a product of folk art, characterizing the folk wisdom, folk customs, etc.

A.I. Smirnitsky emphasized the possibility of entering offers in language: "It should be noted that the proverbs, aphorisms and sayings of all the different playable again and again as an entire unit. Act as units of language is to the extent they are played, as a means to (a bright, imaginative, sharp) of expression in the communication process. Considered as themselves, as works (unknown or known authors), they actually do not yet have the nature of language units and belong to folklore and literature, as, of course, at the same combinations of units of language, specific application and manifestation of such units " .

It is a well-founded opinion of A.I. Smirnitskiy¹ a convincing refutation of the claim that proverbs and sayings totally predicative not part of the language. Differences between phraseology and words so significant that the hypertrophy of their existing similarities, so characteristic of the advocates of the theory of equivalence, hampers the establishment of phraseology as a linguistic discipline. From the foregoing it can be concluded that the theory of equivalence phraseology way outdated. This does not mean that the idioms and words have nothing to do. Certainly they have, but this should not overshadow the common phraseology specifics. It is therefore advisable not to use the word "equivalent" and to replace the theory of equivalence theory phraseology word relatedness of certain types of phraseology and words at the base, which are quite different principles. When considering the ratio of the structure of the phraseology phrases and words in a pragmatic plan requires an integrated approach that takes into account objective semantic, stylistic, structural, grammatical and ascentological particular phraseology and words, as well as their phrase formative and word-formative structure. Particular attention is given to him, a dictionary of phraseology identifiers. In the analysis of the relation of words and phraseology in syntagmatics important consideration of usual and occasional especially in the context of their operation. The integrated approach makes it possible to establish a system of regular differences and similarities. Semantic structure and semantic structure of phraseological word is not confined only to their values. The most important elements of semantic structure in addition to the value of construction are just education in general, its grammatical system design and linguistic ties. The discrepancy between the semantic structure of phraseological and semantic structure of the word gives reason to distinguish between phraseological and lexical meaning. Thus, a feature of most of the substantive PU in modern English language is the expression of concepts that cannot be expressed in single words, ie, No data from the PU lexical synonyms. These include PU: apple- pie order - in

¹ Смирнитский А. И. Лексикология английского языка, Москва, 1956.

perfect order; Dutch courage - courage when he was drunk; Hobson's choice - no choice; a rough diamond- rough, but a good man; a white elephant - burdensome or ruinous property burden; a gift from whom you do not know how to get rid of; a wolf in sheep's clothing - a wolf in sheep's clothing, and many others.

In cases when there is a substantive PU lexical synonym is a word usually neutral style, PU emotionally colored. The following examples illustrate this point: camel - the ship of the desert; jealousy the green - eyed monster; lion - the king of beasts; money - the sinews of war; rank, title - a handle to one's name; Shakespeare - the Swan of Avon; tea - a cup that cheers but not inebriates, and others.

The above are periphrases idioms. Paraphrase (or paraphrase) - a trail consisting in the replacement of one-word names descriptive denotation designation emphasizes his hand, quality, essential when using this notation in certain contexts. The discrepancy phraseology and lexical semantic structures may also be sure, if we compare the phraseological and lexical synonyms in any part of the lexical - phraseological synonymous row. So, phraseological synonyms of the verb to die is PU go over to the (great) majority, go the way of all flesh, go up the flume, and others. The verb to die is the dictionary identifier of the PU.

A comparison of the elements of this synonymous row reveals significant differences between the PU system and lexical synonymous.

1. PU one meaning - to die.

The verb is polysemious: 1) death;

2) (colloquial). To death want (I am dying to see him);

3) end, to disappear, to be forgotten (his fame will never die).

Hornby Dictionary records the three most common meaning of the verb to die. The "Big Oxford Dictionary"¹ registered 12 meaning of the verb to die.

2. PU go over to the (great) majority - a humorous turn to the figurative meaning to go to a better world. PU go the way of all flesh - the book value of turnover with imaginative experience all earthly inheritance. PU go up the flume - American vernacular turnover type of oak to give play in the box.

Meaning of the verb - to die is not an imaginative and stylistically neutral. The value of the above phraseology - the result of a full or partial rethinking lexical same value can be a literal, and rethinking.

3. PU are separately formed formation consisting of two or more components, and the verb to die - non- separability education.

4. PU go over to the (great) majority; go the way of all flesh, and go up the flume cannot be combined with type postverbs away, down, off, out. The verb to die is combined with it: die away - stopping (the sound); die down (wind); die down - faded out (of the fire); stopping (the sound); wane (on the rampage)); die off - to die, to die one by one; die out - to die; fade (of the fire).

In general compatibility of the verb to die is much broader than that of its phraseological synonyms, due to a much broader meaning of the verb volume. Examples include phrases die a natural death - to die a natural death; It lies a violent death - to die a violent death; It dies a hero's death - to die a hero's death and many more turns to the so-called "inner complement (cognate object).

Widespread Turnover type lie in one's bed; die by violence; die a beggar, a martyr, etc. none phrasebook synonym for the verb to die, by virtue of their semantic and structural features, can not take no direct object, nor the circumstances of manner.

¹ The Oxford Companion to the English Language, Namit Bhatia, ed., 1992, pp. 1,051-54.

5. PU synonymous verb to die, unlike the verb forms have long species present and past tense (cf.. He is dying, he was dying) .Explains the fact that the verb to die represents the action from the point of view relation to its inner limit, and without limitation to its flow; it can refer to as an instant and long-term effect. Phrasebook is synonymous represent only momentary and cannot indicate a long-acting, i.e. They are marginal in importance.

6. Phraseology synonyms of the verb to die can not include any of the phraseology or of the difficult words.

The verb **to die** is found as a component of a number of phraseology: die a dog's death - die like a dog; die in the last ditch - fight to the death and others.

7. The verb **to die** is also part of compound words, for example: die - hard - stubborn, conservative (formed by conversion from phrases - slowly wither away, be tenacious).

8. PU, as separately formations allow individual stylistic upgrade: The spare furniture has gone the of all superfluities (A. Huxley). This PU is used in relation to occasional furniture, and the last component phraseology - the word flesh - replaced by superfluities. The verb to die cannot be used in relation to furniture and prevents any structural innovation.

9. PU go over to the (great) majority of quantitative splits into two versions: go over to the great majority, and go over to the great majority.

10. The verb has a formative families: dying - dying; the dying - dying; dyingly - dying. PU synonymous verb to die, is not substantiating and do not have a formative paradigm.

Naturally, only one consideration idiomatic synonymous row cannot reveal all the features of semantic structure and phraseology of the semantic structure of speech. But even a brief review of the three PU and lexical synonym in paradigmatic terms, i.e. without regard to their functioning, and in terms syntagmatic, i.e. when

comparing the functioning of these units, it shows that the semantic structure and semantic structure PU synonymous words to them are not the same for the main quantitative and qualitative indicators.

N.N. Amosova¹, who first questioned the theory of equivalence PU way, rightly notes relative equivalence PU word and even different degrees of relative equivalence, depending on the type of PU. Equally true statement NN Amosova, because of the relative nature of equivalence PU word should not be included in the general definition of the PU as one of its strong points. The theory of correlation phraseology with words is part of phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

Chapter II. Volume phraseology in the concepts of national scientists

The turning point in the study of phraseology of different languages were known works of Academician V. Vinogradov² devoted to Russian phraseology. The enormous influence of the works of almost all scientific research in the field of phraseology explained by the fact that these works fill the gap that has developed due to insufficient study of the semantics of stable combinations of words.

As aptly remarked N.N. Amosova³, "The concept of Acad. VV Vinogradov - this is a special stage in the development of the theory of "irreducible combination of" higher compared with what was done in Russian linguistics before. Its main value lies in the fact that, thanks to her phraseological units received a reasoned determination, just as lexical semantic systems with particular originality. "

VV Vinogradov identified three types of phraseological units:

¹ Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. - Л., 1963

² Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины, Ленинград, 1946

³ Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. - Л., 1963

1. Phraseology seam or idiom - unmotivated unit acting as the equivalent of the word, for example, prick skiing, carelessly, through the stump deck, like that cranberry is not so, and others.

2. Phraseology unity - motivated with a single integrated unit value arising from the merger of the values of lexical components. Phraseology Unity allow extendable components via submenu "packaging material and act as potential equivalent of the word", for example, to keep the stone in his bosom, small float, worst-first, swim against the current and V.V. Vinogradov also includes a part of verbal phraseological unities group is a term, such as the rectum, a holiday home, an ambulance, a struggle for existence, etc.

3. Phraseology combinations - momentum, in which one of the components phraseology associated value, which manifests itself only in connection with a strictly limited number of concepts and their verbal designations. Moreover, for such a restriction, I emphasized V. Vinogradov as if there is no reason in logic or material nature themselves designated objects, actions, events. These limits are specific to the language of the laws of verbal communication values. Such combinations are not the equivalent of the word, as each component of their different values, for example, takes the fear, anguish takes envy takes, takes laughter and others. But we cannot say: the joy of taking pleasure takes, etc.

Paying tribute to the positive role played by VV Vinogradov devoted to the problems of phraseology, it should be noted that further development of the theory of phraseology urgently requires to move forward and not to withdraw under the usual schemes.

Looks V.V. Vinogradov in phraseology remarks caused a number of scientists. So, N.N. Amosov emphasizes that the manipulation of the concept of "sustainability verbal complex" as an axiom that does not require any definition or clarification, cannot explain the specifics of Russian material. N.N, Amosova¹ also notes that the

¹ Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. - Л., 1963, p 7-9

concept of "unmotivated phraseological units" is not supported in the works of V. Vinogradov on are any specific, objective signs installed. As a consequence, it is not always possible to distinguish between fusion and unity. This difficult problem and to date has not been solved, although research in this direction are carried out.

Critics cause a wide and diverse composition of categories of phraseological unities, including technical and scientific terms, sayings, puns, literary quotations, proverbs and sayings. Indeed, included in phraseological unity as reinterpreted and not overthought revolutions impractical. VV Vinogradov often criticized for the lack of a single principle of classification of phraseological units. The first two groups - fusion and unity - are separated from each other on the basis of motivated phraseological unit, the third group - a combination of phrase - on the basis of the limited compatibility of the word.

Therefore S.G. Gavrin puts strong objections. "The fact that an objective (though VV Vinogradov chat about it nowhere says) the principle of a single, common ground in the classification is - fission occurs in the degree of difficulty of deriving a value of a value of the components: Finger in a removal difficult in the extreme (deducible); In unity it is greatly complicated by the semantic duality, but it is clearly deducible; elimination of idiomatic combinations very complicated insufficient clarity values phraseological limited components; in terms phraseology, the value of a readily derived from the values of the components. "

The three types of phraseological units N.M. Shan added another - phraseological expressions. Under phraseological expressions are understood stable in its composition and the use of momentum, which are not only semantically devided, but consist entirely of words with the free value, for example, socialist competition, fear of wolves in the woods do not go, all is not gold that glitters, and etc. Phraseological expression - it just turns to the literal meaning of the components. Turning figurative sayings of the idiomatic expressions impractical because if the composition of idiomatic expressions will be as diverse as the composition of the phraseological unity.

A.I. Smirnitskiy¹ distinguishes phraseological units and idioms. Phraseological units - is stylistically neutral momentum, devoid of metaphor or lose it. By phraseological units A.I. Smirnitsky relates phrases like get up, fall in love and others. Idioms are based on a transfer value on the metaphor, is acutely aware of the speaker. Their characteristic feature is the vivid stylistic coloring, a departure from the usual neutral style, for example, take the bull by the horns - to act decisively; take the bull by the horns; dead as a doornail - no signs of life, and others.

Phraseology seam, phraseological combinations and phraseological expressions are not included in the classification of A.I. Smirnitskiy. Structurally, the A.I. Smirnitsky divides idioms to uni-modal, bimodal and multiply-modal depending on the number of significant words. For example, unimodal idiom - a connection non denominative words or words with one remarkable.

Classification of stable combinations of words in A.I. Smirnitsky is sketchy and based mainly on stylistic criteria. N.N. Amosova distinguishes two types of PU - phrazems and idioms. phrazeme - a permanent unit of the context in which the index the minimum required to update this value semantically implemented words, unity is possible, not a variable, i.e., for example, beef tea- strong meat broth; knit one's brows - frown; black frost - frost without snow and others.

The second component is a minimum for the first index. It should be noted that in many single compatibility phrazeme is extremely unstable and they easily move to variable combinations of words. The "Oxford Dictionary"² has a huge number of examples of the original unit of word, and then the collapse of the compatibility of the unit with the result that the word becomes free value. N.N. Amosova recognizes that phrazems constitute the most fluid part of the idiomatic Fund that

¹ Смирнитский А. И. Лексикология английского языка, Москва, 1956, p 43.

² The Oxford Companion to the English Language, Namit Bhatia, ed., 1992, pp. 1,051–54.

the expansion breaks compatibility Stable for their context and thus removes them beyond phraseology.

Idioms, unlike the phrase - a permanent unit of the context in which the index and at least semantically realized element of the normal component of the identity, and both represented a common lexical composition combinations. Idioms are characterized by a holistic value, for example, red tape - red tape, bureaucracy; play with fire - to play with fire, etc.

N.N. Amosova allocated partially predicative idioms - turnovers, which contain grammatically leading member - antecedent - and dependent on him predicative unit. At the same time, this structure acts as specific to the phraseology formal property, and not the result of any - or its syntactic transformations, e.g., fiddle while Rome is burning - piddle in the face of grave danger; see how the land lies - to find out how things are going; ships that pass in the night - fleeting meetings, etc.

Approaching the phraseological combinations with yardstick Context analysis N.N. Amosova does not consider the value of words semantically implemented in similar cases related phraseology, as the index minimum, it requires, is not permanent. "It turns a transitional type of contextual relatedness values, hence the special, as a transitional type of context, so-called" semi-permanent "context".

Amosova calls a context of usual limited and semantically realizable value of the words included in it, - of usual associated value. On this basis, N.N. Amosova considers that limited context of usual units are at the boundaries of the fund idiomatic language and discovering a different closeness to him. The more limited in their minimum variance index, the degree of proximity to the phrasemes above. Steady pace with totally predicative structure (proverbs) in the phraseology N.N. Amosova's is not included. Phraseological concept N.N. Amosova is innovative

and, despite a number of controversial provisions, is a new word in the English theory of phraseology.¹

It is widely understood scope of phraseology S.G. Gavrin suitable for phraseological system in terms of functional semantic complicatedness (complications). S.G .Gavrin of the phraseology includes all stable and changeable - stable combinations of words, satisfying the criteria of functional - semantic complicatedness.

S.G. Gavrina managed to create a coherent classification of phraseology in modern Russian. With regard to the scope of phraseology scholars hold different points of view. This is due to the exceptional complexity of the research object and the existence of language in a number of transition cases pending between the classical and the PU-free, or as they are now called, variables, combinations of words. Is also important, which angle of approach to the classification of PU scientist. For AI Smirnitsky one of the most important parameters are equivalent frazeologichnosti PU way to NN Amosova - type permanent context for SG Gavrina - functional - semantic komplikativnost.

For AI Smirnitsky and NN Amosova characteristic narrow understanding of the scope of the phraseology, and to SG Gavrina - wide. A broad understanding of the scope of phraseology is currently prevailing. We also believe a broad understanding of the phraseology, the object of which are all stable combinations of words with complicated value.

The lower limit phraseology - two-word education. At the same time one of the components can be official word. The upper limit - a tricky proposition. Phraseology with the structure of a complex sentence can only be proverb. Education beyond the complex sentence, the language units are not and therefore

¹ Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. - Л., 1963

cannot be phraseology. This helps to distinguish collocations from small folklore genres - puzzles, jokes, rhymes etc.

Phraseology consists of three sections: idiomatic, idio-phraseology (semi - idioms) and phraseomatics. This division is based on different types of values phraseology from more complicated to less complicated. This classification includes the classification proposed by VV Vinogradov and complements it. The need for a new classification has arisen due to the fact that the English phraseology does not fit into the three classes allocated VV Vinogradov. Idio-phraseology marked the first time a number of groups included in phraseomatics, for example, a surplus phrases - qualifying value.

The section includes phraseomatics as actually phraseological units, or idioms (idioms), i.e. stable combination of tokens to completely or partially reinterpreted value. These PU there are various structural types and can be both motivated and unmotivated.

The section includes idio-phraseomatics units, i.e. set phrases, at first phraseomatics options (under option phraseomatical understood one of the values polysemantic phraseology. The term is formed by analogy with the proposed A.I. Smirnitkiy¹ term "lexical - semantic variants," that is one of the values polysemantic words.

In the second idiomatic options - completely reworked, for example, 1) Chain Reaction (completely rethought idiomatic version). The second option - a rethinking of the first, which is its prototype. Rethinking is metaphorical.

The section includes phraseomatics units or idioms non idiomativ nature, but with a complicated meaning.

¹ Смирнитский А. И. Лексикология английского языка, Москва, 1956. p.32

The traditional-type revolutions fail in one's duty - not to do his duty; hope for the best - hope for the best, etc. semantic structure is not complicated, and similar turnovers are not objects of study phraseology. They are operated by lexicology. This is true for rotations with terminological value, for example - hydraulic brake; - measuring device; - Visual navigation, etc.

Similar momentum, on the one hand, is reproducible units of language, on the other hand are formed by generating an alternating pattern combinations, ie is a variable - sustainable education. Generative Modeling displays similar education beyond phraseology. Apparently, it is advisable to leave as the object of study of phraseology only technical momentum as a literal and with a fully or partially redefined values are not generated by the generator model, for example, black box (techn.) - A black box; blind gut (med.) - cecum, etc. ox heart, cleft palate, angina pectoris, chest, cleft lip, a wisdom tooth, night blindness, elephantiasis, pinna, etc.

It is not an object of phraseology and expressions to the narrow meaning of a lead compound, for example, with the verb to launch- run into space; to launch a rocket (spacecraft, spaceship, an astronaut, an earth satellite), and others.

In phrase formation huge role played by the human factor, since the vast majority of phraseology associated with a person with a variety of areas of its activities, the destination factor is an essential element of communication. In addition, people tend to attach human characteristics objects of the external world, including inanimate. Another Sh. Bally¹ stated: "The eternal imperfection of the human mind is also manifested in the fact that people always strive to inspire all that surrounds it. He cannot imagine that nature is dead and soulless; his imagination constantly gives life inanimate objects, but that's not all: man is constantly ascribes all subjects outside world features and aspirations inherent in his personality "V.G.

¹ Балли, Ш. Французская стилистика / Ш. Балли. - М. : Иностранная литература, 1961. - 394 с.

Ghac¹ makes a significant adjustment in Sh. Bally saying: "Since the focus of a person is he, then hence his constant desire to describe the world in the image and likeness. Language anthropomorphism is not a relic of primitive thought, as claimed by some philosophers, but the general law of development funds category in the language. «driven material in this book confirms this position. Under the language commonly understood anthropomorphism empowering human qualities of objects and phenomena of inanimate nature, the heavenly bodies, animals and mythological creatures.

Idiom - highly informative units of language; they cannot be seen as "decoration" or "excesses." This interpretation of phraseology is found in some studies, and at this time is outdated. Idiom - one of the universals of language, as there is no language phraseology. English phraseology is very rich and has a long history.

Phraseology - an extremely complex phenomenon, the study of which requires its own method of research, and the use of data from other sciences - lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history, language, history, philosophy, logic and geography.

Opinions of linguists on a number of issues phraseology differ, and it is quite natural. Nevertheless, an important task of linguists working in the field of phraseology is in the interest of both the theory of phraseology and the practice of teaching foreign languages.

In modern linguistic science phraseology is considered as one of the components: lexicology, stylistics, syntax, lexicography.

However, the phraseology and separate a as an independent discipline. Scientists believe that the "phraseology as a linguistic discipline is still in the stage of

¹ Гак, В. Г. Языковые преобразования / В. Г. Гак. - М. : Языки русской культуры, 1998. —768 с.

development of the hidden, it does not shape as the mature fruit of preparatory works ... and the allocation of such discipline we need to have, because it is clear amateurish helplessness, failure of passing random analysis of this material in lexicography , style, syntaxes ". In the phraseology Science at the general definition of phraseological unit as a separate unit of language (that is, it has its own categorical attributes that distinguish it from other units) in the characterization of some of its sides there was the transfer of her symptoms other language units - words or phrases. For its time - the period of formation of phraseological science, clarification of its subject and object - this way the study of phraseological unit was fully justified and probably the only one possible. Moreover, this approach to phraseological units contributed to the identification of its categorical identity as a special unit of language. Modern science has proved that phraseological unit should have to submit all their forms known in the language. But so far, this problem cannot be solved because of the limited available information on the paradigmatic form of nominal and verbal phraseology.

However, when describing the grammatical properties of phraseological unit is still transferring to it the grammatical properties of words as lexical and grammatical characteristics of phraseological unit is installed either by the type of combinations of words (as grammatically main component of the peculiarities of syntactic patterns, and so on.), Either correlation of its grammatical features of the word (as equivalent to the word, the word special structure as typologically uniform with the word, and so on. d.), or a combination in varying degrees, these two approaches.

Unlike lexicography, which studies the words and vocabulary of a language it - the vocabulary, phraseology studies multiword units of language: stable non-free combinations - collocations, idioms (idioms), sayings and proverbs, clichés and speech phrase schemes etc.

Phraseological units can perform the function of various parts of speech, such as: noun (substantive phraseological units): Orphan of Kazan, a dog in the manger

(dog in the manger); verb: twiddle, drink till all's blue (to be drunk green snake), drink smb. Under the table (out-drink smb.), Burn the candle at both ends (live it);

adjective (adjective phraseological units): drunk as a fiddler (drunk as a lord, as a boiled owl - drunk snipe);

interjections: gracious me! (whew!);

adverbs (adverbial phraseological units): in one's cups (drunk), tirelessly; headlong, and so on. d.

The main features of phraseology: complex composition, semantically indivisible, characterized by the constancy of the composition (although some phraseology have options, for example, from the heart - with all my heart), reproducibility in the speech (the word "bosom" entails the word "friend"), tightness structure (you cannot add or delete some elements), the stability of the grammatical form (for each member of the proposals there is a certain grammatical form that cannot be changed), for example, the "slack" (not to say "slack"), fixed word order. Like the words, idioms are:

stylistically neutral or commonly used (used in different styles of speech without any limitation): keep your word, from time to time, stylistically painted (characterized by belonging to any of the functional style of speech): water is not split like water off a duck - conversational style, the center of gravity - scientific style, people of good will - journalistic style, the presumption of innocence - official and business style). Using the phraseology gives a speech brilliance, liveliness, expressiveness; often, especially in journalism, is redefining phraseology, their update, a special stylistic device. Using idioms in speech need to be confident in the correctness of his play, and you must know exactly his meaning.

To develop the basic concepts of English phraseology scientists approached differently.

According to the theory V.V. Vinogradov¹ "phraseology as a branch of linguistics that studies the steady verbal complexes opposes free, syntactic phrases as ready-language education, not created, but only played in the speech" . So based on the above interpretation of phraseology should distinguish between free combinations of set phrases. So, these are called free phrases that can constantly change, and those that are used as a ready-made, stereotyped phrases are called stable.

1. Iron fence - iron fence and east-iron will "iron will
2. Wolf instinct - the instinct of the wolf in sheep's clothing- wolf in sheep's clothing
3. taste's bitter - bitter taste and Tastes differ - no accounting for tastes
4. red apple - red apple and Red herring - is 1. shoot down the trail, deliberately distracting;

Red letter day "- the festive, joyful, happy, memorable day

The above examples are located in the first column refer to free phrases, ie we can easily replace any of the components of these phrases, such as / stone fence, animal instinct, etc.

Phrases that are in the second column are decomposed into parts. They form a single lexical and syntactic whole.

In other words, phrases components located in the first column used in its direct meaning, and the components of the second column phrases are figurative meaning, and thus create a certain expressiveness and phraseological unities.

This can be illustrated on one of these examples. Let us compare the two phrases: red apple and red herring: the phrase in the first two components is used in its

¹ Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины, Ленинград, 1946

literal sense, and in the second - the dictionary meaning of words / red - the red, 'herring' - herrings / did not coincide with the contextual.

So, on the basis of the above facts, we conclude that the set phrases carry certain stylistic coloring.

In the structure of the English language and any other language combinations are stable, ie, phraseological units, which make up the phraseology in general. Their semantic content enclosed fragments of reality, the situation in which we use this or that idiom.

The main function of phraseological unit - is the emotional coloration of this phenomenon. It should be noted that phraseological units of its value and function are not identical to the word and its functionality is somewhat different than that of the word.

Certifying idioms as the linguistic units, referred to as "pieces, fragments of reality," the authors of phraseology different interpretations sign function phraseological units: some believe that the nominative is not peculiar to all phraseological units other - that the nomination had phraseological unit does not have subject-material values, and others - that all phraseological units inherent nominative function, ie, designation "pieces fragments reality"¹.

The special nature of the nominative function of these units is that naming specific objects and phenomena of reality, they simultaneously characterize these phenomena and objects.

That is, phraseological units as a special unit of the level of language structure / word-collocation offers / are communicative signs.

¹ Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины, Ленинград, 1946

Function phraseological units close, but not identical to the function of words with figurative meaning, expressive and characterizes the bearing load.

Phraseological units, i.e., phraseological expression - a sustainable combination of words with the complicated meaning of individual words, turns of speech that are inherent in such features as separately-designed, reproducibility, sometimes, and equivalence The correlation with the word. Consider these features separately. The first sign is reproducibility. In this case, phraseological expression is not invented anew each time, and is present in the language and familiar to most individuals language community or society. Although in the beginning with idiomatic expressions it was a particular author, but then it becomes a common heritage and linguistic phenomenon.

Consider the English expression blue stocking - bluestocking. Referring to the history of this expression, you can see that the author of this phraseological unit is a Dutch admiral Boskova that in England in the middle of the XVIII century, called one of the literary salons' Meeting of blue stockings' 'when he saw how the scientist Benjamin Spellingflit appeared in the interior in blue stockings. Nowadays, hardly anyone knows the origin of this phraseological unit. As far as we know, all the members of the linguistic community perceive it as a given, and is used in the sense of " dry bluestocking, devoid of femininity. "

The second important feature is the semantic integrity. The value of idiomatic expressions rethought partially or completely, i.e. phraseological unit value is not the same as the components of its individual words. For example, the expression he is wet behind ears literally translated 'he is wet behind the ears', and the value of idiomatic expressions - " it is still green ", i.e., inexperienced. "

The third feature is the separately formulated. Phraseological expression consists of two or more words, morphologically decorated, but with the meaning of a single word in a figure of speech, that is, word composed of idiomatic expressions have the morphological parameters The words, but the meaning of idiomatic expressions

are not the sum of the values of these words, the components of idiomatic expressions are words used specifically, the value of which in varying degrees, obscured or lost.

Fourth sign - is stability. Phraseological expression - is the degree of fusion of its components, a measure of the possibility / impossibility of change in phraseological expressions as a part of idiomatic expressions through the expansion / contraction of the component composition or the replacement of one of the components of this expression is similar to him on a thematic series of lexical unit (structural stability), so and idiomatic expressions meaning (semantic stability). An example of semantic instability is phraseological expressions in the English language there's no love lost between them (or us), which is the first half of the XIX century. Meant " they love each other, " in modern English phraseological expression is used in the opposite meaning of " they cannot stand each other, or 'they disliked each other'

Structural stability of idiomatic expressions manifests itself in different ways: some are more stable, others - less. Word composed of idiomatic expressions can change their grammatical markers, or one word can be replaced with a uniform call. In this case, we are dealing with phraseology variability, which is divided into the following types:

. Lexical options - options with various lexical composition:

slosed (sealed) book - a book with seven seals.

- Grammatical variants - is an expression with certain grammatical changes: the promised land / the land of promise-earth promised.

- Quantitative options - options with unequal number of components formed by truncating them or expanding: between the devil and the deep blue sea / between the devil and the deep sea - between the devil and the sea abyss (in the bay).

- Positional options - this expression a shift of two or more components without changing the structure of the idiomatic expression: the short and the long of it / the long and the short of it - in short, in a word.

2.1 Classification phraseological units

Due to the diversity and multiplicity PHRASEOLOGICAL units need to organize this event.

We will use the classification of phraseological units proposed by Acad. VV Vinogradov. According to its classification, all PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS are divided into semantic groups: phraseological unity, phraseological combinations and phraseological seam.

A) Phraseology Unity

First, consider the phrase, in the group of phraseological unities, which are characterized as turnover, motivated in the modern language, the components of which are not related to [13.9]. Phraseology Unity (or frazemy) - motivated expression with a single holistic value arising from the merger of the values of lexical components. For example, the expression to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth is "born in the shirt" (literally born with a silver spoon in his mouth); at the drop of the hat - "immediately, in the same hour, at the slightest provocation" (literally, at the time of the fall of the hat); to keep a dog and bark oneself - "do the work of his subordinates" (literally, to bark, to curse, to disrupt irritation, anger).

Phraseology unity characterized by heterogeneity of its composition, encompassing numerous phraseological units. At the heart of many of them is metaphorical or metonymic.

Examples phraseological unities are as follows:

All the world and his wife - without exception, big campaign.

"Miss Pray, Madam, who were the company?"

Lady Smart, why, there was all the world and
his wife.¹

This unity is realized in the context of the value of "someone just was not there." The word "world" is used in its literal meaning of "the world, the universe," and the word wife "has a figurative meaning. We conclude that in this example lies metaphor.

Consider another example of figurative unity:

Quick on the trigger - responsive, rapid

Sammy 's going to divorce Natalie - he ran into her with Tom ... and you know how quick on the trigger he is ...².

In this context, phraseological unity is used in connection with the fact that even more clearly and vividly, to show vehemence Sammy.

Analyzing this example, we see that the word "quick" is taken in its literal sense of "fast, fast," but "trigger" "trigger latch" is used in a figurative sense.

Sammi temper compared with how quickly and dramatically down the latch, the trigger gun / rifle /.

Based on these and many other examples, we can conclude that phraseological unity have a figurative meaning, namely, the basis of these phraseological unities is metaphorical transfer.

Phraseology unity is syntactically indecomposable. From the point of view of syntactic processing, can be divided into two groups of phraseological unity. Some

¹J. Swift, 1Swift1s Polite Conversation, Dialogue III

²S.Lewis 1 BethelMerriday, 1 ch.13

are used in the proposal as one of its members, i.e., They are the equivalent of the sentence,

For example:

As the crow flies - the shortest route, a straight line

We cut over the fields ... straight as the crow flies ...

through hedge and ditch. ¹

In this statement phraseological unity is based on a metaphorical comparison, it is important - quickly and directly as the crow flies.

There phraseological unity that can serve the whole sentence equivalents:

May your shadow never be less for you than the broth of a boy entirely.²

I wish you good health for many years. You are a good man. "

From the proposals they differ only in syntactic Indecomposable, stability, exchangeability. This group of phraseological unities are proverbs and sayings, as They are resilient and separately-furnished. Under proverbs usually understand short sayings that apply to different aspects of life that are included in the spoken language. Proverbs are always offers. They have always pursued a didactic purpose (to teach, to warn), unlike other phraseological units proverbs are complex sentences. Follows the proverb:

The higher the ape goes, the more he shows his tail - "the higher the monkey climbs on the tree, the more visible its tail" / said about a man who lacks the more obvious, the higher his social status implemented in the context of:

"Margaret retorted:" ... your speech, betrays you. It is not till the ape hath mounted the tree that she shows, her tail so plain. "¹

¹Ch. Dickens' Oliver Twist *, sh.XXV

²B. Show, 'John Bull's Other Island', act I

"Your speech gives you. Ka said the monkey climbed a tree, and everyone saw that she had a tail."

The concept includes the sayings of different structural-semantic types of stable shaped combinations of words.

So next proverb

calamity is a man's touch stone

so small is realized in the context of

"We meet again, sir. The world is a small place."²

English proverbs are very diverse in content and cover all aspects of the life of the English people. There is a considerable number of proverbs with metaphorical meaning,

For example:

calamity is a man's touchstone - "man is known in trouble"

Word touch stone "touchstone" is used figuratively.

Or:

speech is silver, but silence is golden - word - silver, silence - gold.

"As the Swiss Inscription says: sprechen ist silbern,

Schweigen ist golden ...³

Proverb consists of two components having a figurative meaning:

silvern - silver, golden - gold.

¹ Ch. Reade "The Cloister and the Hearth", ch.LII

² W. Samaugham "Complete Short Stories", The Round Dozen

³ Th. Garlyle Sartor Resartus

In order to transfer the value of a brighter proverbs, their nationality, are used as lexical-stylistic and structural funds, for example, comparison of stylistic means and rhyme consonance, alliteration and assonance.

For example, "in the following examples repeats function as amplification:

Nothing venture, nothing have.

Without risk there is no victory.

Consider an illustration of the proverb in context:

"We've all" been young once you know, I can remember when I wanted to throw my cap over the windmill. Nothing venture, nothing win, that's how you feel, is not it? We've all felt it. But you've got to have a hit of sense.¹

All of us were once young. I remember that I once paid tribute sumosbrodctvu. Not risknesh - will not win, so in fact you argue, right? We all went through it. But it is necessary to have a little prudence!

Rhymed harmony prevalent in the English proverb.

For example:

A straw shows which way the wind blows.

In this proverb, the rhyme is created by repeating monosyllabic tokens / shows and blows / the coincidence vowel rhyme emit, rhyme amplified alliteration / while, way, wind /.

In the following examples, alliteration is based on the repetition of consonant in the first and the last word:

Barking dogs seldom bite - do not be afraid of the dog that barks

Let sleeping dogs lie - do not wake the sleeping dog.

¹C.P.Snow, 'Time of Hope * Gh.XVI

By phraseological unities are also neobraznye phraseological unity: phrasal stamps and cliches. Examples include the following phrases:

1. To BE in the same boat - be in the same position with smb.
2. between two fires - between two fires
3. wolfish appetite - ravenous appetite
4. a burning question - the burning question
5. in a nutshell - summarized in a few words
6. do not mention it - do not mention it
7. with regard - relatively with respect regard
8. It's all right - all right

These phrases refer to the phrase dies and she is non-formative phraseological unity. They began to be used as habitual, traditional phrases that have lost their original meaning shaped by its frequent use.

So, we have considered phraseological unity, consisting of separate figurative go non-formative collocations, which includes figurative and non-formative proverbs.

From the viewpoint of syntactic clearance or they are equivalents of the sentence and act as one of them; or may make equivalent proposals.

B) Phraseology combinations.

The second group of phraseological units comprise a combination of phrase that are motivated entities associated with non-free value of one of the components.

Phraseology combinations - stable expression, in which one of the components - the literal (dictionary) value, i.e., this is partly motivated by the phrase. For example, black frost translates as " cold without snow " (literally, black frost); to pay through the nose - " to pay three road " (literally pay through the nose); to talk

through one's hat - " rot, flog stuff " (literally talking through his hat); the last straw - " the last straw " (literally the last straw); to burn one's fingers - " burn on anything - or " (literally burn your fingers).

Consider this limited compatibility of words that can be used in the present value of only one word or with a limited number of words.

For example:

bear a malice - harbor a grudge

In this example, a multi-valued verb bear, used to mean "to wear, to withstand, to endure, to bear" is used synonymous with malice'grudge 'or "spite".

"Please, do not bear me malice because I can not accede to your wish", said Davidson with a melancholy smile.¹

A further example of phraseological combinations can be:

Come into being - occur appear.

This verb phrase 'some' - 'come' is used with a noun 'being', is connected by the preposition into. Instead of the noun 'being' may be used noun 'existence' which is the synonymous.

These examples can be attributed to non-formative phraseological combinations. The other group consists of figurative phraseological combination with certain expressive means. Let us illustrate this with examples:

(as) dull as ditch water - unbearably tedious, boring black dog

... Sanary is an unpretentious seaside resort on the Riviera ... You'll like it if you do not mind its being as dull as ditch-water ;. ²

¹(WSMaugham, 'Complete Short Stories', 'Rain'

²S. Maugham "The Razor's Edge", Ch.VI

Phraseological combination "as dull as ditch water" is a metaphorical comparison. Really set out above in the above example creates a figurative representation of this modest seaside resort, which can be compared with melancholy green. In addition, this combination is observed alliteration sound "d" / dull and ditch /.

Next phraseological combinations:

BE born with a silver spoon in one's mouth - to be born in a caul, born under a lucky star

"She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.

She thinks she can do what she likes ".¹

It has a complete rethinking of the metaphorical.

An example might be a partial rethinking of phraseological combinations:

Sit on the fence - to remain neutral, to hold neutral, waiting position

Do not you ever listen for one second ... to these ... fellows that ... love to straddle the fence.²

The verb 'sit' is used in its main meaning 'sit' and the noun 'fence', which has the dictionary meaning of 'fence', 'fence' is used in a figurative sense, that is, It is a metaphor.

Based on the foregoing, we conclude that the combinations of phraseological unities are different from their strict combinability. As phraseological unity, and phrasal combinations may be shaped and non-formative.

B) Phraseology seam

The third group of phraseological units is phraseological seam, which should be viewed as unmotivated, i.e. semantic and syntactic phraseological units

¹J. Galsworthy, 'The Silver Spoon', partI, ch.IX

²S. Lewis, 'Elmer Gantry, ch. XX

indecomposable. Unmotivated adhesions explained in terms of their appearance .. Idioms (or phraseological seam) - stable expression, the meaning of which is not derived from the sum of the values of the words of its components, i.e., full expression. For example, red tape (literally, red tape) is set to " red tape, bureaucracy "; old bird (literally old bird) is " old bird "; to kick the bucket (literally to kick the bucket) - " die, die " = " stretch the legs"; to pull one's leg (literally pull someone's leg) - " fool anyone's head. "

Consider the examples of phraseological adhesions:

Have a bee in one's bonnet - worn with any idea, be mad at anything

'Diana's been talking about New York again about going there to live, she can not be serious but you know how she is once. She gets a bee in her bonnet '.¹

Phraseological seam 'have a bee in one's bonnet' is integrally indecomposable whole, the value of which at first glance did not give certain. Author of such adhesions unknown. And only thanks phrasebook, we understand the importance of this seam.

Next phraseological seam reflects the traditions of the English people.

It sits above the salt - to occupy a high position in society.

According to an old English custom of the salt put in the middle of the table, the distinguished guests planted beyond the upper end of the table, and the humble guests, poor relatives and servants - for lower.

Table

"We took him up above the salt, and made much of him"²

¹G. Tidal, 'Washington', D.S., part II, ch. II

²Ch.Kingsley 'Westward Hoi ', ch.15

As with the previous example, phraseological seam 'sit above the salt is rooted in the deep past.

It also has its own expressiveness, namely expressed metaphor, alliteration amplifying sounds "s" / sit and .salt / first and final word.

Another example is the British reality:

An Aunt Sally - " Aunt Sally "/ name folk games /

"They wandered among the sideshows and the many booths where a game of luck or of throwing skill tried to find an exciting new name-spinning-wheels and coconut shies, pig-pelting and Aunt Sally."¹

In phraseological seam "an Aunt Sally", the so-called national game, metonymy used means of expression, ie, name of the game is replaced phraseology an Aunt Sally.

An example of this idiomatic seam associated with the trusts of the British people.

a black sheep - "black sheep", "shame in the family"

/ I believe in the old black sheep stamped with the devil /.

"... Like her father, she was, she said, the religious black sheep of the family. She had never been able to believe anything save that which appealed to her as reasonable. .²

Here, just as in the previous example, in phraseological seam metonymy used as a means of expression.

Another example is the phraseological seam, which creates unmotivated obsolete social practice:

¹J. Lindsay, 'A Local Habitation *', ch.18

²Th.Dreiser, 'A Gallery of Women, 'Rona Murtha'

Show the white feather - coward, fainthearted / white feather in the tail of a fighting cock is considered bad breed. In England, obtaining a white feather is the accusation of cowardice. It is usually sent to people evading military service /.

"I have lost everything, sir, 'Pen groaned out;

'My honour's gone; I'm ruined, irretrievably; I cannot go back to Oxbridge '. 'Lost your honour?' 'Screamed out the Major. 'Heaven alive', you do not mean to say you have shown the white feather ?!'¹

-I Lost man, sir, - groaned Pins - I dishonored, I can not go back to Oxbridge.

Dishonored! - Major roared. - Righteous Heaven! Do you ctusil in a duel?

The value of each of the components / show, white, feather / individually and in relationship does not meet the modern English language content of the concepts designated by them and form a single lexical and syntactic whole. This fusion of metonymy used.

By phraseological seam phraseological units are connected with ancient mythology, for example:

a Pyrrhic victory - a Pyrrhic victory / victory, which cost enormous sacrifices, almost equal to the shock /

"Not so fast, gentlemen! Other events are taking place that will make the fall of Kiev a Pyrrhic victory." ²

In this kind of fusion, as well as some of the above examples, using expressive means - metonymy.

¹ W. Thackeray, 'Pendennis', vol. I, ch.XX

² H.Politt, 'ServingmyTime' ch.7

Thus, having considered and analyzed the seam, we can conclude that phraseological seams are unmotivated phraseological units. This is due to various reasons: unmotivated / traditions, historical factors, etc.

The fact that phraseological seams are mostly unmotivated, greatly enhancing expressiveness. In many cases, it is difficult to understand the meaning of adhesions and only with a phrasebook can we find values adhesions.

The study of phraseological adhesions is of interest, when compared to the previous two groups, phraseological unity and phraseological combinations. Phraseology seams are less subject to cliché. While in the phraseological unity and combinations we can observe cases of conversion to cliché.

2.2 Expansion of phraseological units

Again, that phraseological unit is a unit of language, rather than individual education. And as mentioned above, in contrast to the phrases phraseological units are stable formations.

According to N.N. Amosova, "by analytical dilution stability problems combinations of words can not pass phraseology research, for without this border phraseology and the very concept of phraseology relationship words are vague and unduly broad."

The traditional understanding of sustainability is based on the statement of F. De Saussure, who believes that "the characteristic properties of speech is freedom of combination: it is necessary, therefore, to raise the question whether all syntagms are equally free. First of all, we meet with a lot of expressions relating definitely a language; it's quite ready utterance in which custom forbids to change anything, even if it is possible, on reflection, to discern in them the relevant portions / married, etc. /. About the same, although to a lesser extent refers to such

expressions as to lay the tie, carelessly ... They are of usual / customary, the language / character is evident from the features of their value or their syntax. Such momentum cannot be improvised; they transferred ready tradition» .

Stability phraseological units do not always help solve the problem of the impact on the audience. Therefore, often, the author tries to give phraseology other, not quite familiar to the reader's view, modify its shape. Such a violation of the integrity of phraseological units can be termed as the expansion phraseology. But the disintegration of phraseology cannot be considered in isolation from their stylistic features, since the author has always acts consciously and deliberately changing the shape.

For example, in many cases, a simple replacement of one component phraseology other leads to the transformation phraseology.

So:

Old Marley was as dead as a door-nail. Mind! I do not mean to say that I know of my own knowledge what there is particularly dead about a door-nail. I might have been inclined, myself, to regard a coffin-nail as the deadest piece of iron-mongery in the trade. But the wisdom of our ancestors is in the simile ...

You will therefore permit me to repeat emphatically that Marley was as dead as a door-nail. ¹

As can be seen from this passage, idiom 'as dead as a door-nail', which means 'without any signs of life, lifeless; finally died ', splits, and is a violation of universally recognized values combination that gets more emotional expressiveness' dead about a door-nail' This phrase acquires fresh strength and PU to prove that the person was actually dead.

Transformation phraseology may be the result of other types of expansion phraseological units such wedging

¹Ch. Dickens * A Christmas NI Carol Stave I, P.9

Lead somebody a dance = lead somebody a pretty dance "to drive someone by the nose", "bring someone in a false, absurd predicament."

"Do not looked at the bronze face! And the philosopher looked back from his hollow eyes, as if saying:" What do you know of human heart, my boy ...?"

A pretty dance the heart will lead you yet!¹

He looked at the bronzed face, and philosopher as he looked at the empty orbits of the eyes, as if to say: "What do you know about the human heart is young! People?

You may get into trouble because of the cardiac cases. "

In this example, the transformation is achieved not only by wedging words pretty, and interchanging of components, resulting in increased emotional coloring the whole utterance.

In English literature is widely used stylistic device when in the same sentence, implemented several idiomatic meanings. This technique is often referred to in the style of "zeugma." Application of Zeugma in the English text usually creates some humorous or ironic PU. Especially it is widely used in the works of American writer O'Henry.

For example:

And now must come swift action, for we have here some four thousand words and not a tear shed and never a pistol, joke, safe, nor "bottle cracked."²

The simultaneous combination of the verb to crack heterogeneous semantically nouns 'pistol' - 'pistols, revolvers', 'joke' - 'joke, sharpness', 'safe' - 'safe, fireproof box' or cabinet ', ' bottle '-' bottle , bottle '-' conveys the ironic attitude of the author to the enhancement of the detective novel. Zeugma degree imagery is usually negligible. As a rule, it is relatively weak stylistic device.

¹J .Galsworthy 'Beyond', part If, ch.IV

²O 'Henry,' A Night in New Arabia ')

Sometimes PU deceived the expectations created by the fact that the reader is prepared for the perception of sustainable well-known phrase. But at the last moment the author modifies the meaning phrase and this creates a stylistic increment. Actually changing the perception of the phraseology. The above is clearly seen in the following example:

I came, I saw, I conquered - came, saw, conquered

"When Ramsay Macdonald became Foreign Minister in the first Labour Government it was said of him he came, he saw, he was conquered ..."¹

The author has made changes in semantic sentence / was conquered /. Based on the above cited examples, and many others, it follows that the development variation of phraseology in modern English language, as well as the emergence of a large number of structural synonyms violates idea of the "immutability of structural phraseological units." The constancy of the composition of phraseology does not exclude the possibility of changing their structure within certain limits, for example:

give away the show = give the show away -

'give, permission or excuse secret spill the beans. "

Translation idiomatic phrases from English to other languages causes some difficulties because of their semantic integrity and complexity. Literal (literal) translation of idiomatic expressions distorts the meaning of the statements requires adequate transfer of values of phraseological units in the second language. There are the following ways of translating idiomatic expressions:

1) Equivalent - translation of phraseological units with a first language phraseology second language coincides with it in the sense of composition and structural components. Absolutely adequate bilingual phraseological expressions are called complete (or absolute) equivalents: to pull chest nuts out of the fire for smb. -task

¹WorldNews, Jan. 17,1959

at chestnuts out of fire for anyone; to stew in one's own juice; wolf in sheep's clothing between two fires; to be born under a lucky; to pour oil on the flames. Incomplete (or partial) equivalents are those phraseological expressions that are differences in the structural and grammatical terms or lexical, when one component of the idiomatic expressions of the English language is not the same phraseological expression of a second language, but belongs to the same thematic group: like a squirrel in a cage: to get out of bed on the wrong side.

2) the same - translation of idiomatic expressions with the first language phraseology second language, adequate in content but different in structure-component composition. For example, as stiff as a poker (literally frozen like poker); a fly in the ointment (literally fly in the ointment); as like as two peas (literally alike as two peas); one's in a blue moon (literally, once at the Blue; to make a mountain out of a mole hill (literally, make a mountain out of molehills).

3) descriptive - translating idiomatic expressions, or one equivalent descriptive word or group of words equivalent (in the event that the second language is missing phraseological unit, phraseological unit corresponding to the first language). For example, a white elephant (white elephant literally); a burden, a gift from which you do not know how to get rid of; to knit one's brows: red tape (literally, red tape) - red tape, bureaucracy; to fiddle while Rome is burning (literally play the fiddle while Rome burns when) piddle in the face of grave danger; ships that pass in the night (literally ships that float by in the night) - fleeting meeting; a black sheep (literally black sheep) - a disgrace to the family.

4) the combined translation - translation is made by a combination of the above methods. Phraseological expressions analog equivalents and descriptive translation. This method is used in the case where the second language phraseological unit not adequately discloses the value of the idiomatic expressions of the first language. For example, spick and span - needles, elegant dandy; far cry (literally distant scream) - as heaven and earth; big differences; a mill stone about smb's neck (literally millstone burden) around the neck or chewy-); to live on the

fat of the land (literally live on the ground oily); to live in luxury, to live happily ever after.

2.3 The problem of modeling

Under the model refers to the same type of phraseology peculiar to certain ranks of phraseology.

In phraseological literature indicates irregular verbal linguistic organization of stable complexes. Irregularity is understood as the absence of the rule that could be generated and convert an unlimited number of units of the same type of language content and the same type structure. In case of a generative model of alternating phrases or sentences as a result of the collapse of the compatibility of the process of unit dephraseologisation is widespread in English. So, the word black in the sense of "boycotted the union" (in support of the strike) was originally used only the word steamer - the ship that union members refused to unload. Later compatibility word black in the expanded value (black freighter, ship, work, etc.), and there was a generative model. A white man is a man of the white race and portable honest, decent, morally pure person. In a figurative sense, this revolution in the XIX century. was single, that is, phrasems understanding of N.N. Amosova. According to the "Big Oxford Dictionary", the earliest example of the use of this turnover goes back to 1865 .:

The person ... was one of the whitest men I knew ¹

In XX century., About 1910. Word white value gained an honest, decent, and the conversion is also honest, decent, and its compatibility expanded. Interesting examples are given to DAS:

The teaching staff ... always referred to Doctor Son-tag as a mighty white Jew ².

¹M.Twain. "Sketches").

²S. Longstreet. "The Ped-blocks", 1901, p. 300

"That's damn white of you, Doc ..." ¹.

She is not a lady - but she's white, white as hell ².

When the value is "clean, decent" was included in the structure of the word white and start fixing the dictionary, it was combined with various nouns, i.e., generating model emerged from the collapse of a single word compatibility white, and turn a white man moved into the category of recurrent revolutions, i.e. It was the most common variable phrase formed by this structural and semantic generative model.

Grammatical model is universal, since the vast majority of phraseology formed by grammatical patterns of phrases, sentences and exo-centric speed (in the terminology of L. Bloomfield), i.e., uni-modal speed (in the terminology of A.I. Smirnitsky) with one significant word (at all - 1) completely, totally; 2) general; at least - at least, at least; by heart - heart; by the way - by the way, among other things, by the way, and others.).

Less common model PU without significant words: by and by - slowly, over time; by the by - by the way, among other things, by the way; out and out - 1) no doubt, no doubt; completely; 2) a complete, perfect; hardened, inveterate, and others.

When you select a semantic models PU is counted semantic regularity, undertaken within various structures. This is no regular correspondence between the semantic information and grammatical structure. For example, the concept of economy is expressed by the following metaphorical phraseology: cut one's coat according to one's cloth - live within your means; = On clothes stretching her legs; keep one's head above water - "to stay on the surface of the" struggle for existence, not to go into debt; make both ends meet - to make ends meet; pay one's way - live within your means, do not go into debt; put by (or save) for a rainy day - postponed for a rainy day.

¹GD Mac Donald

²Marks. "Plastic Age", 1924, p. 54

When structural and semantic modeling PU observed regularity of correspondence between the transmitted their semantic information and grammatical structure. The peculiar structural and semantic modeling observed in stable comparisons (similes), commonly referred to for comparative turnovers. The main types of comparative revolutions with the structure are adjectival phrases and verb. Adverbial comparatives are relatively few. To simulate comparability is a high degree of regularity.

The above analysis of phraseological units: phraseological unity, phraseological combinations, phraseological seam allows us to conclude that among the three groups in the most expressive phraseological seam have due to the fact that they are in no way can not be subject to due cliché with its holistic and irreducible structure.

2. Analysis of the means of expression used in phraseological units also allows us to conclude that the most vivid and frequent means of expression phraseological unit is a metaphor and metonymy, as the dominant means of expression, and the side adjacent to them the most common means of expression: the alliteration, rhyme / attendant agent / and syntactic repetition.

Chapter III. Analysis of the means of expression as part of phraseology

3.1 Theory stylistic context

The aim of this chapter is to stylistic analysis of phraseological units as well as to determine the characteristics of their operation in the context.

Before proceeding to the basic problem, it is necessary to define the notion of context. The problem of context developed by many scientists.

The linguistic definition of context given by V.G.Kolshanskiy. The context is defined by him as "a set of formally fixed the conditions under which clearly revealed the contents of a linguistic unit." ¹

The semantic-linguistically developed by N.N.Amosova notion of context, which considers the context as "the compound with the semantically index the minimum implemented by" ²

In determining Kolshanskiy focuses on the existence of formal and fixed the conditions in which the content is uniquely realized linguistic unit.

In determination of N.N.Amosova here this idea finds its further development and validation.

This definition corresponds to the terms of the context in which the realized value of any phraseological units namely the presence of formal-fixed conditions and clearly realized values phraseological units.

To see more imagine the conditions under which realized phraseological units in this paper, we introduce the concept of micro and macro context.

So minimal formally fixed the conditions in which realized the value of phraseological units we call microcontext.

Under the macro context, we understand the context in which the realized emotionally expressive possibilities phraseological units. It may be several proposals, a paragraph, or even a story completed artwork. Thus, the novel C, Maugham 'Cakes and Ale' is built on the implementation of the values phraseological units which ruled in the name of the author of the novel. Emotional and expressive value of these phraseological units runs through the entire novel, creating a certain stylistic expressiveness.

¹ Колшанский Г.В. Соотношение субъективных и объективных факторов в языке. - М: Наука, 1975. - 231 с

² Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии. - Л., 1963

Thus, the analysis of the functioning of phraseological units in the text directly related to the notion of stylistic context. "

The stylistic context - specific concept, not an identity in the context of linguistic understanding. This is the background against which there is the expression of a particular element. Such a context is not yet sufficiently developed, and requires further study.

Thus, in particular M "Riffater outlines the contours of a possible solution to the question of the stylistic context.

"The stylistic context - in his understanding - it's not a verbal context, where there is ambiguity of the word. The stylistic context - it may be a model that is suddenly disrupted by the introduction of the unpredictable, the element / in this case, the expansion phraseological units /

At the heart of the concept contextology is information-theoretic approach of M.Riffatera. For a writer literature is a channel for communication of information in relation to which the reader will direct receiver of information transmitted. Stochastic properties of speech may cause a superficial reading, the transmission of much that contains text. In order to mobilize the attention of the reader, the text should contain an element of unpredictability, attracting the attention of the reader to its surprise, originality. For example, in the case in the text of phraseological adhesions. It is these elements are most informative, emotionally charged. They play the role of signal transmission for the most important moments of the author's message. The author uses neutral words or paraphrase, and deliberately, with a particular view to introducing into the fabric of the art text PU / or phraseological seam /.

All this defines the style set out above by Riffaterra. Style, in his opinion, is underlining and allocation of emotionally charged elements. To separate emotionally charged, original elements necessary background consisting of conventional elements.

That is intended to serve as a background macrocontext.

The stylistic context - a segment of the literary text, the interrupted element which has the property of unpredictability, ie phraseological units with respect to this text and the contrast is with him, creating a particular stylistic PU. The contrast arises as a consequence of the principle of "deceived expectations." The interpretation of the principle of "Failed expectations" Riffatera derives from its conception of stylistic context.

According Riffatera "Failed expectations" stimulated "reinforced the expectation" that precedes PU "Failed expectations" and created the special nature of the stylistic context.

This can be illustrated by the following example:

'.. .he'll Mend, he'll mend, pronounced the Bailie.

Like sour ale in simmer, added Davie Gellatley, who happened to be nearer the conclave than they were aware of. ¹

In this macro context, taken from the works of W. Scott, realized PU / mend / like sour ale in summer with the value "become worse, worse."

In this PU concluded the main point of all macrocontext, i.e. here it realized ironic feature of phraseology.

Relations between microcontext and contrasting element in relation to his theory of Riffatera can be compared with the relationship between a dependent member of the lexical context and its immediate semantic and syntactic environment in contextologic concept N.N.Amosovoy.

In addition to the relations developing between microcontext observed relations developing inside microcontext. One aspect of these relations is the concept of convergence.

¹W. Scott, 'Waverley *', ch.XIV

In accordance with the definition M.Riffatera, "convergence of stylistic devices - the convergence in one point of the beam of stylistic devices / SP / to achieve stylistic PU.

We take as a basis for the definition of convergence, but with certain reservations. In our case, we can not speak of any stylistic devices, components PU. We do not set ourselves the goal of identifying these conditions. This is another problem. In this case, under the convergence refers to the convergence of the beam in one of several means of expression language.

Consider what means of expression to the greatest extent realized in the composition of the phraseology. Our analysis is built on three language levels: lexical, syntactic, phonetic. Consider the first of these levels.

3.2 Lexical means of expression

Lexical stylistic means of modern English language are a variety of expressive means of language, which are based on the use of semantic, stylistic: other: features phraseological unit. They add brightness, expressiveness all statements and thus make it an original and expressive, neutral.

A) the metaphorical transfer of signification.

Metaphors can be based on these kinds of similarities:

1. The similarity of the situation. For example:

"The dance-hall was a mass of stamping, pushing, circling humanity ...

As he sat there pale and silent, like a fish out of water ... "¹

PU 'a fish out of water's conjunction with the context implements one of its values is clearly an alien elements. The expressiveness and emotion achieved through the

¹AJ Cronin, 'A Thing of Beauty', part I, ch. VII

metaphor that points to the fact that the fish can not live without water, and the man caught in a dance hall, where the crowd had fun, felt lonely, a stranger to this society.

2. Another type of metaphors based on the similarity is the similarity of age:

"Certainly we write not for babes and suckling, but for the world at large ..." ¹

In this context, the following value is realized PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS:

"infants, ie people, completely inexperienced, not understanding anything in life, like babies."

This example is more interesting because the word "babes" and "sucklings" are synonymous, which further demonstrates the inexperience and ignorance of some people.

3. The third type of similarity is the similarity of color:

"The windows were blind, with rain and the room so dark that Henry turned on the lights. I do not suppose that's ever been done before, except in a pea-soup fog ', he said cheerfully²

In this context, the value realized PU as "fog, thick as pea soup." In London, it is sometimes thick fog yellow, due to pollution of air space. And the metaphor, encased in this PU helps the reader to imagine the gloom and darkness of the room.

4. The similarity of taste sensations:

¹'Morning Star'. April 11,1968

²N. Marsh, 'Surfeit of Lampreys', ch. XVII

'The week before, Lady Weatherby had given a large party and neither she nor Henry had been invited. It had been a bitter pill for Alice to swallow, she had always grided herself on being particularly close to EleonorWeatherby ... '¹

In this context, the value realized PU "bitter pill" in the sense that Alice was in the offensive and humiliating position, which she has to put up with.

This list is not limited to the use of metaphor as one of the brightest and most common means of expression. The above-mentioned cases - the most common types of similarity in modern English phraseology.

B) metonymic meaning of the word

Another most common means PU is metonymy.

In accordance with the classification of A.V. Kunin, we distinguish the following types of metonymic rethinking the meaning of the word:

I. Authority instead functions performed by it, for example:

make a poor mouth - to pretend to be poor, cry the blues

* And the railroads ... were asked for the surplus due to the Government. And at once, of course, the poor poverty-stricken railroads began to make a poor mouth to cry "confiscation" ...²

"The government has made it mandatory for the railways to pay the sum due to him. And, of course, once fallen into poverty railroads began to cry the blues and shout" confiscation "...

In this example PU "make a poor mouth" used to mean "cry the blues." Organ mouth, which performs the function in the chewing Idiom serves as the organ instead of the function.

II. Using the names of certain persons instead of what is due to them.

¹ AJCronin, 'The Northern Light', part I, ch. 14.

² Th.Dreiser, " American tragedy", ch.

Big Bertha - "Big Bertha" German gun of large caliber

/ on behalf of his wife's biggest manufacturer of weapons Krusa von Bohlen /

The Germans constructed, enormous siege guns, known as "Big Bertha", and set them up in a forest behind Laon, and were firing shells into Paris from a distance of seventy-five miles. ¹

III. The name of the street instead of institutions located on it, or persons associated with it:

Wall-Street - Wall Street, the American financial oligarchy / on Wall Street in New York are the largest banks, the stock exchange, etc. /

"America had entered World War I as a debtor nation. It came out of it the creditor. Wall Street had been the only victor in the war."²

America entered the First World War as a country

debtor. She went from her country already lender.

The only winner in the war was the Wall Street.

For comparison

One of the most common means of expression PU are compared. To compare the values of the different characteristics duality elements. The first component is generally used in the comparisons of its basic dictionary meaning. The function of the second component is always amplifier.

I. It is often based on a comparison of the typical properties of animals:

Laugh like a hyena - piercing, shrill laugh

¹IT. Sinclair 'World's End', ch.22

²G. Green, 'The Enemy Forgotten', ch.II

"They both laughed like hyenas as stuff that was not ever funny. I did not even enjoy sitting next to them in the movies.¹

The imagery is created by comparison with the human hyena laugh.

Drink like a fish - to drink heavily, soundly drunk

"... Perkins and Cooper had fallen upon evil days:

Cooper drank like fish. and ... the linen drapers

filed their petition in bankruptcy.²

In this example, the author uses the comparison of 'drink like a fish', to show the figurative which led to the bankruptcy of Cooper, in which he was a desperate situation.

II. Comparisons have expressed a variety of quality properties of people, objects and phenomena.

As cool as cucumber- completely unflappable, calm, not

Losing his cool

"This morning they were all back on their jobs, the Chinese cook and all.

There they were, as cool as cucumbers; you would have thought they owned the place.³

¹ J, Salinger 'The Catcher in the Bye *, sh.V

² W.S. Maughamy 'Of Human Bondage', oh.15

³ WSMaugham 'Complete Short Stories', The Outstation ")

The imagery is achieved by comparing the quality of an inanimate object / 'cucumber' /, and the very comparison refers to people. Another example of such a comparison,

As red as cherry - rosy, with rosy cheeks

"The girl's Paget was Peg. Her cheeks were as red as cherries ..."¹

In this comparison, 'as red as cherry' refers to people, but passes one of the values of the plant.

Comparisons are often formed using a metaphor:

a face as long as a fiddle - gloomy, sad face,

elongated face "in the old days, when variety was variety.

I've known myself. Looked up for two years ...

And look it now. When you see a manages, his face is as long as a fiddle²

As used herein denotes the comparison of the body / 'face' /, which is compared with a violin. Dictionary meaning of 'fiddle' 'violin' is perceived by us in a figurative sense 'view of elongated like a violin' / sign inanimate / alliteration and amplified sound / f // 'face'i' fiddle '/.

So, from the above examples, we can conclude that the comparison is sufficiently strong means of expression in the composition of the phraseology. This assertion becomes obvious if phraseological units with common phrasal comparisons like as white as day, as white as snow, as black as night, as ball as billiard ball. and others, where the value of each component is used in its literal sense.

d) The epithet

The next most common means of expression is the epithet.

¹ A.J.Cronin "The Stars Look Down", book III, ch. IV

² J.B. Priestly 'They Walk in the City', ch.VII

"Epithet - is a means of expression, based on the allocation of the quality characteristic of the described phenomenon, which is issued in the form of attribute words or phrases that characterize this phenomenon in terms of the perception of this phenomenon.

Traditional adjectives fall into the bottom of the group: associates and associates.

To associate epithets are those that emit one of the signs of the phenomenon, a minor, but peculiar to this phenomenon, such as:

Almighty dollar closed book, grey ware, green light

Of great interest is the second - non-associated group of adjectives, where the phenomenon is endowed with some trait uncharacteristic sign of this phenomenon.

We carry out the classification of such epithets as part of phraseology by the following features:

1. The epithets based on colors, for example:

a red letter day - the festive, joyful, happy, memorable day / init. holiday, marked in red on the calendar /

"It was a red letter day for Willoughby. The general for once, had not bothered him.¹

In this context, PU 'a red letter day' realizes the importance of "good day." On the face of the author's individual estimate of relevance to the idea that Willoughby was unusually good day. Therefore, we can say that there is a combination of "red letter" is an epithet.

Give smb. Green light - "give the green light," "open the way"

... If you give me a green light, I can bring some of them back.²

¹ S. Heym, 'The Crusaders', bo. VI, ch. 8

² F. Khebel and Ch. Bailey 'Convention', ch. 14

a white man - a decent, honest, well-mannered man / expression reflects the attitude of the ruling classes to the peoples of the non-white race /

"Sit down and tell me about your sister and John. Is it a marriage of true minds? ... It certainly is.

Young John is a pretty white man ... ¹

2. Epithets allusive:

Accept the Chiltern Hundreds - lay down the powers MP / Chiltern district offices were to fight with many bandits.

"Do not get first thought that his life as a legislator might be allowed to come to a natural end, that he might die as it were in his bed, without suffering the acute pain of applying for the Chiltern Hundreds".²

3. An example of a metaphorical epithet is the following PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS:

A green old age - happy, cheerful old age

"Ladies and Gentlemen, - May we all live to a green old age. And" be prosperous and happy. "³

The word 'green' has a figurative meaning as "vigorous" and expressed an attribute, which is the epithet "is implemented as object-logical meaning of the word 'green'.

It should be noted that the epithet is often combined with other lexical means of expression. The epithet is the most expressive means of spatial system of lexical means of expression.

d) Hyperbole

¹ J. Galsworthy 'The Silver Spoon', part I, ch. I

² A. Trollope 'The Three Clerks', ch. XLV

³ M. Twain, 'The Innocents Abroad', ch. X

Hyperbole, as well as other means of expression, used to make PU expressiveness and emotionality. For example:

to be a demon for work- work with passion "The speed with which Joe worked won Martin's admiration. Joe was a demon for work".¹

Using the method of definitional analysis, it can be established that the word 'demon' in the Dictionary of the English Language defines as: man fierce or energetic person, or a man who works with great energy. The author uses hyperbole to show how the maximum energy work Martin Eden. Expressiveness and specific emotional coloring PU created by hyperbole.

I have not seen you for ages - I have not seen you for ages.

"I have not seen Uncle Kabel for ages. Now I want to look at him and hear him talk".²

In this example, the hyperbolic value expressed by the word 'ages' -'veka' that eating is certainly in an exaggerated way.

Hyperbole is also used for emotional coloring. The writer, using hyperbole, always hopes that the reader will understand how deliberate exaggeration of stylistic device.

In modern English there are a large number of means of expression, creating expressive phraseology. The scope of this work does not allow us to consider all existing means.

The main conclusion to which we come, as a result of the study is the fact that surely lexical means of expression are the leading means creation of expression.

¹J.London, 'Martin Eden' ch.XVI

²S.Heym, 'The Eyes of Reason', book II, ch.I

3.3 Syntactic means of expression

Syntax expressive means of the language creates a special organization of the statements, distinguishing such a statement from the statements in the "neutral" form of presentation,

A) Replays

Repetition is one of the components constituting of PU. Replays are generally classified on the compositional principle, ie the place of the repeating unit within PU. So stands repeat-anaphora. For example:

Diamond cut diamond - the other one will not yield

"Bring a gun ..." - "A gun? Why?" - In some of these places they try to roll you ".
Can not you bring one? "

"I do not happen to own one." - "Nor do I, and he believed he caught in the the receiver the metallic sound of a chamber being checked. Diamond cut diamond, he thought, and smiled¹

Or:

First come, first served - first come, first serve handsome is as handsome business is a man of color

Replays end PU are called epiphora.

God helps them that help themselves - Trust in God,

those who help themselves; God saves man, who save himself

"Never, never despair, Mr. Aubrey.

Heaven helps those who help themselves.²

Other examples of the repeat may include the following:

¹Gr. Greene, 'Our Man in Havana', part V.ch.V

²S.Warren ,, 'Ten Thousand a Tear', ch.21

1. He laughs best who laughs last - the ambassador. He laughs best who laughs last
2. do not trouble trouble until trouble troubles you-
do not awake dashing while it sleeps

Using repeat undoubtedly contributes to the creation of emotional coloring PU. However, it should be noted that in most cases repeated increases basic semantic content PU. It is a kind of aid and highlights the components phraseology that are semantically loaded.

B) Inversion

The most frequent case phraseological inversion unit is a case where the predicate is before the subject. For example:

Burn the midnight oil - work at night

"Here 's where I burn the midnight oil now and then, sometimes with one or two young lawyers to help"¹

Or, assume airs - let in the importance of

"Who were the aristocracy, to give themselves airs?"

Jackanapas! Half of 'em descendants of those who had got what they had by robbery or jobbery!²

Note that the inversion is used in small amounts in PU. However, its presence creates a great expressiveness and capacity statement.

B) Parallelism

Parallelism is a composition such statements, in which the parts are built the same way.

¹F.Knebel, * Night of Camp David *, ch.6

²J, Galsworthy 'The Silver Spoon', part. I, ch.VI

Examples of parallelism include the following:

1) after dinner sit a while,

after supper walk a mile.

"After dinner, sit, walk through mile after dinner."

Parallelism is enhanced rhyme.

2) not to let one's left hand know what one's right hand does -

"the left hand does not know what the right is doing."

It should be noted that the parallelism, of course, contributes to emotional coloring phraseology and creates the prerequisites for quick storage and playback because of the same type built by the statements easier to read by the reader. However, frequent use of the means of expression creates unnecessary monotony, the monotony. Main expressive qualities of parallelism is that the background of the same type built, phrases clearly favor repeated elements. Thus the parallelism serves as a background to identify the semantic content of phraseology.

3.4 Phonetic means of expression / alliteration, rhyme/

Euphony is a special reception sound organization statements, which is designed for rhythmic and melodic desired PU.

a) Alliteration

The essence of this method lays in the repetition of the same sounds come combinations of sounds at a relatively close distance.

For example:

as bright as a button -clear; elegant, impeccably.

The good Irishwoman has made one place bright as a new pin.¹

In the first case alliteration does not carry any semantic function. It is only a means of additional emotional impact, like music main idea statements.

Similar examples in the English language has a large number:

1. contest the chrome - compete, challenge
2. sit above the salt - "occupy a high position in society"
3. possess one's soul in patience- "patience"
4. wheels within wheels - "intertwining of interests, influences interest"

In the last example there alliteration sound / w /, as well as the repetition of the word / wheels /. The sounds themselves can not be the bearers of an ideological, semantic content, but the sound repeats are a kind of means of artistic expression,

b) Rhyme

Rhyme- this repetition at regular intervals the same or similar to each other sound combinations at the end of words.

Many proverbs are rhymed,

For example:

1. Birds of feather flock together - "a fisherman feather flock from afar"
2. snug as a bug in a rug - "sitting comfortably"

Some PU interact alliteration and rhyme:

1. snug as a bug in a rug - people of different societies, public.

Rhyme itself as well as the jingle, can constitute a means of transmitting any meaningful content. It serves as a unique means of expression.

¹R. Greenwood, 'The True History of a Little Beegamuffin', ch.II

Thus, we can conclude that the phonetic expressive means of mail going to always accompany the lexical syntactic expression. They are like the adjoining, reinforcing expressive means.

Thus, having a little review of the means of expression in the structure of the phraseology, we conclude that the syntactic and phonetic means of expression are associated by means of the creation of expression; most of them are combined with the lexical means of expression. This position gives us the right to assume that lexical means of expression are dominant, is revealed as the semantic and grammatical content phraseology.

3.5 Convergence means of expression

In the previous sections have been identified ways to create convergence. In this section, we will elaborate on the notion of convergence and demonstrate the stylistic features of this phenomenon. We will consider a combination of two or more means of expression as part microcontext.

Consider the following examples:

(as) steady as a rock - solid as a rock

(as) fierce as a tiger - ferocious as a tiger

Stones will cry out- stones / something outrageous?

... Yarrido did his job well: he knew that the stones cry out, and he did not leave any stones. ¹

The word 'stone' has portable metaphorical meaning "to be a heartless person (have a heart of stone he hard hearted). This value is reinforced by a metaphorical verb 'cry' which creates an avatar that private metaphorisation because of verb 'cry' I am used to living beings, animals, birds, explanatory dictionary gives the following

¹Gr.Greene 'The Lawless Hoads', ch.6

definition of the word 'cry': make (usually loud) sounds that express feelings, eg pain, but not ideas, thoughts; or means weep, shed tears (with or without sounds).

This phraseological combination can be considered as a metaphorical hyperbole, because it realized the impossible, unrealistic action. The same can be seen in the following PU's:

(as) steady as a rock, (as) fierce as a tiger

In these examples, the presence of unions as ... as signals the presence of stylistic comparisons, but in addition to this means of expression used hyperbole.

Hyperbolic value is created through the use of the words 'rock'. Using the method of multi-definitional analysis, we demonstrate the presence of values in the hyperbolic PU. The Dictionary of the English language the word 'rock' means solid, stony part of the earth's crust. In this definition, the main capacity gain word 'solid' "cry". In turn, analysis of the word 'solid' appears the following meaning: 'of strong or firm material or construction able to support weight or resist pressure. And the word 'cry' means hard, cold, unsympathetic.

All this taken together gives us the right to say that in this PU realized strong enough hyperbolic significance.

Often, convergence is achieved by reacting the phonetic and lexical means of expression:

(as) fit as a fiddle- in good health; never better

"Have you had any news of your horse this morning?"

"Yes, he's fit as a fiddle".¹

The presence of union as ... as evidenced by the fact that this unit is phraseological comparison. The word 'fiddle' 'violin' has a figurative meaning, as this word refers to another meaning "mood state." I. These lexical means amplified alliteration

¹J.Galsworthy, 'The Country House', pI, ch.I

sounds and i .Here concentrated two lexical means of expression / metaphor, simile / phonetic expressive means and / alliteration /.

1. After some investigation units PHRASEOLOGICAL three language levels: lexical, semantic and phonetic, we can conclude that doubt lexical means of expression are among the leading tools for creating the expression. A syntactic and phonetic expressive means are associated means. In most cases, they are combined with the lexical means of expression.

2. On the basis of the above examples, we can conclude that convergence is quite frequent, which is a combination of multiple means of expression as part microcontext.

The most common case is the combination of lexical and phonetic means.

Conclusion

1. The phraseology is defined by us as one of the most PU style components.

2. The thesis gives a distinction between free and stable combinations. This distinction brings out the expressive possibilities of collocations.

3. Classification phraseological units in the 3 groups / phraseological unity, phraseological combinations, phraseological seam / allow us to see the disparity of this linguistic phenomenon. The most expressive possess phraseological seam, or a combination, because they may be subject to at least cliché.

4. Expansion of phraseological units creates PU deceived expectations, which has a fairly strong stylistic value.

5. Expressive phraseological units revealed in the linguistic context. By linguistic context we mean "formally fixed the conditions" under which clearly revealed the

contents of a linguistic unit. "On the basis of this definition reveals content of micro- and macro context.

Under the macro context, we understand the context in which the realized expressive possibility emotional phraseological units.

Under microcontext - Minimum formally fixed the conditions under which the value is realized in phraseological units.

6. Interaction of macro- and microcontext creates stylistic context.

Under the stylistic context we understand the background on which there is the expression of a particular element.

7. Under the convergence we understand the convergence of means of expression at one point, to achieve stylistic phraseology i.e. units, composed microcontext /. The convergence is realized in a metaphorical and metonymic speech, and the use of comparison, various structural types epithet, hyperbole, and others.

8. All of the lexical means enhanced by the use of syntactic expression. The most common of these are repeat and parallelism.

9. The work shows the role of phonetic means of expression, used in combination with the above lexical and syntactic means.

10. Expressiveness means of expression is ambiguous. Since lexical means of expression are dominant, and the syntactic and phonetic means of expression play a secondary role. They perform an amplification function.

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