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## СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО СЛОВАРЯ

*Мамедзаде Натаван Юсиф, Джалилова Туркан Музадил*

### Резюме

Литературный английский почти синонимичный с термином стандартный английский. Классификация словарного состава предназначена для стилистических целей. Общие литературные, нейтральные и общие разговорные слова группируются по термину стандартного английского языка. Научная лексикология, являющаяся одной из ветвей научной лингвистики сделана многое в классификаций словарного состава.

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## THE AMERICAN DREAM: A REVIEW OF THE SUSPENSE IN STEINBECK'S «OF MICE AND MEN»

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### Abstract

The main purpose of a review of the novel «Of Mice and Men» is to assist readers beyond the surface story of Steinbeck's novella. The brief discussion on the techniques of plot and character development and theme employed by Steinbeck in his deceptively simple story provides an overview of the story as well as an understanding of its simplicity and complexity.

**Keywords:** purpose, before reading the novel, discussion, and story provides, overview, theme.

**Açar Sözlər:** məqsəd, romanı oxumadan əvvəl, müzakirə, əsər təmin edir, baxış, təqdimat, mövzu.

**Ключевые слова:** цель, до чтения романа, обсуждение, роман обеспечивает, обзор, тема.

### 1. Introduction

John Steinbeck is one of the greatest storytellers of the 19th century. His amazing novellas *Of Mice and Men*, *The Red Pony*, *Cannery Row*, *The Pearl* etc. not only introduce readers realistic cost of characters, real surrounded life but also tell intriguing stories of the lives of real people. Steinbeck's characters are not rich men and women with plush and with decorated lives, but are the homeless, migrant workers, poor fishermen, farmers and even forgotten American people. However, each of these people is important story to tell; a story filled with love and pain. His stories tell us not only of the lives of the poor who seek fortune in the seacoast of California and Mexico with fascinating boom days, but also the struggle of all poor people.

Of Mice and Men is more complex of Steinbeck's short books is a simple short story with rich meaning. It's simple short easy-to-read plot, during story themes are more visual and characters make it most compatible for more mature readers. It is an excellent choice for



the readers to experience the difficulty, reading complex and being capable to master material...

Like most tragedies, this story also has a climax and tragic conclusion. When «Of Mice and Men» opens, we meet two migrant guys just coming off road trip to Salinas, California: Lennie and George. They are opposite but with unique relationship. Actually, Lennie the tragic hero is simple minded, George is the brains. Two opposite relationship have a dream about owning a farm together.

The trouble is in beginning. During introducing themselves Lennie become George's cousin. During two chapters all important and main characters have been introduced. All along the story George and Lennie traveling around together. "...They had walked in single file down the path, and even in the open one stayed behind the other. Both were dressed in denim trousers and in denim coats with brass buttons. Both wore black, shapeless hats and both carried tight blanket rolls slung over their shoulders..." [1, 113]. Everyone who sees Lennie - strong, tall from such appearance he understands wrong that harm. George each time says "...I didn't mean any harm, honest I didn't, I jus' wanted work 'um a little..." Lennie is still smiling over his delight.

### 1.1. Introduction of Chapters

George and Lennie are friends in search of work. They dream of owning a farm, but are held back by Lennie's childlike mentality and fetish for soft things. George is small and smart; Lennie is huge and mentally slow. All along the road their dialogues are continuous. Lennie acts like a kid and George like a parent. George reminds Lennie where they are going and why, why they lost their last job. "Petting" is a major problem for Lennie. Lennie likes pet things a little too hard and a little too long. George makes Lennie by telling him his favorite story as long and hard as he wants. George also reminds Lennie to come back to the spot by the river if anything bad happens. "...Guys like us that work on ranches are the loneliest guys in the world. They got no family. They don't belong no place. They come to a ranch an' works up a stake and then they go into town and blow their stake, and the first thing you know they're poundin' their tail on some other ranch. They ain't got nothing to look ahead to..." [1, 113]. Steinbeck seems to be saying that the loneliness is even worse than the poverty: like Lennie and George, you can bear a lot more if you have a friend. The first chapter this sequence continuous.

Second chapter opens with their coming to new ranch, their meeting with old guy Candy. Who is old ranch worker lost his hand and his money. "...We travel together," said George coldly. "Oh, so it's that way." George was tense and motionless. "Yea, it's that way..." [2, 80-82] by saying "...Oh, so it's that way..." Curley is essentially accusing Lennie and George of being gay. But George doesn't take the bait. It just shows how pathetic Curley is that he can't understand the men's friendship.

Candy gives George the lowdown on the ranch. They find work on a ranch in Soledad, California. George lies to Candy and says he and Lennie are cousins. George does all the talking, which makes the boss suspicious. We meet Curley big headed (yet tiny) son of the ranch boss. He is a man with anger and jealousy issues. He refuses to let anyone to look at his new wife who loves attention from men. Unlike most other characters in the book, Curley's wife has no name. In this case, this lady's got lots of names. Lennie can't take his eyes off Curley's wife, and she doesn't make it easy to put his eyes anywhere else, either. She is heavily made-up, not very nice wife of Curley. The second chapter this sequence continuous they meet new people, new rules, new job, new surroundings.

Chapter Three opens on the next day. After working hours, as the other men play horseshoes outside, Slim and George return to the bunk house. We learn that Slim had allowed Lennie to have one of his puppies. George thanks Slim for Lennie's new puppy. Slim asks the question that's on everyone's mind, wanting to know why a "cuckoo" like Lennie and



a "smart little guy" like George are traveling around together. Because Slim is a good guy, George tells him everything. Slim decides that Lennie "...ain't meaning... he's jes like a kid..." George says that when he first began traveling with Lennie he found it funny to play pranks on him. One day he ordered Lennie to jump in a river even though he couldn't swim and Lennie unthinkingly obeyed. After George fished him out, Lennie was completely grateful, having forgotten that George had ordered him into the river in the first place. After this episode, George decided against having fun at Lennie's expense.

Chapter four takes place the next night, while all of the men are off at the whorehouse spending their weeks' pay except for the feeble threesome of Crooks, Candy and Lennie. The setting is the "little shed that leaned off the wall of the barn" that makes up Crooks' quarters. Steinbeck gives us a glimpse at the quiet, neat, lonesome life of the black stable buck. While Crooks is belittled and ordered around in the ranch at large, in his bunk he is sovereign; none of the other workers impede upon his living space.

Chapter five is the climax of the tragedy. According to Lennie's harm and power George won't let Lennie to take care to rabbits. So along chapter he worries that now George will not let him take care of the rabbits. Dead pup and dead Curley's wife panics him. His hard working, struggle and strokes make situations more difficult and actions come to culmination. Candy's dream is over. Two dead's, Curley with his shotgun and Carlson with Crook's gun, George follows behind. Through this chapter easily we can see that, Lennie, however, doesn't understand the unwritten code of racial segregation. Lennie's sour attitude remains, however, his dreams of owning a farm with rabbits is unlikely to amount to anything tangible.

The final chapter begins where the book began and opens. "...the deep green pool of the Salinas River..." George tells Lennie he ain't going to leave him. They talk near bank about bad things that Lennie has done. George with the same tone begins the story keeps talking and George reaches for Carlson's gun, Lennie keeps talking and George shoots Lennie in the back of the head. At this moment George says "...Yeah. Tha's how..." Moreover, the story is magically resolved. "...Then—it's all off?" Candy asked sulkily. George didn't answer his question. George said, "... I'll work my month an' I'll take my fifty bucks an' I'll stay all night in some lousy cat house. Or I'll set in some poolroom till everybody goes home. An' then I'll come back an' work another month an' I'll have fifty bucks more..." [5, 79-80] At the end of the novel, George isn't any closer to his little slice of the American pie. In fact, he's farther away than ever, looking forward to a life of cat houses and pool rooms. That may be a fourteen-year-old boy's American Dream, but it's no life for a grown man. Unfortunately, it's the only life he knows.

The researcher comes to conclusion that, a key element of novella is discrimination. The message comes toward: balance of power and respect among humans.

### 1.2. Why the title «Of Mice and Men»?

J. Steinbeck takes the title of this novel from the poem "To a Mouse [on turning her up in her nest with plough]," written by Scottish poet Robert Burns in 1785. In the poem, showed how men and animals might seem different, but in the end they're all mortal. No matter how long we live, how different "thinking men" and "unthinking animals", everybody suffers and dies in the end. *But, Mousie, than art no thy lane [alone].* In other words, the animal can't think about the past and the future. Steinbeck is thinking of Lennie as the mouse, George as the man who turns up its nest. Whatever, happens to Lennie is over. He doesn't regret anything. But not George, George will have to live with what he's done for the rest of his life.

### 2. The Theme Discussion

This is one of the greatest short works of fiction of all time. This is challenged by the Great Depression and the stock market Crash of 1929. Although the book is dark and grim the characters are searching for an opportunity to fulfill their dream of their own ranch. The story



organized with short and chronological chapters in traditional novel. The chapters are between time and place.

Most important note understands the simple plot line, to enjoy its symbolic and thematic significance. After this order it is helpful to understand that the story is a tragedy with tragic heroes with a tragic flaw, with a climax and a tragic resolution.

A great deal of emotional response can lead to further discussions. This novella doesn't have many themes, as in other short works of Steinbeck. We can explore several: important relationships, the nature of home, responsibility to others, respect of old age, difference between right and wrong, the abuse and even the evil oppression. «Of Mice and Men» employs a very particular type of realism called "naturalism". This is a type of literature where the narrator looks at the characters objectively and dispassionately. Steinbeck shows that all men matter, they are the heroes, victims of their own lives. For naturalists the characters are essentially victims of their surroundings. Naturalist characters controlled by environment and for them no moralizing "good" and "evil".

Death and killing is the expressing of hard farmer life. The killing of Candy's dog is the end of hard life and it foreshadows the death of Lennie. Also author come to conclusion that the killing of the dog represents the end of relationship which made life worth living and provided hope. This is also foreshadows the death of Lennie. Later death of Curley and his wife, the death of the pup also foreshadows which shown in the first chapter with the death of mouse.

The reader may have some difficulties in the first chapter. They do not understand Lennie and George, even the responsibility of George for carrying Lennie. It is difficult to carry disabled person, moving from place to place in order to live. In order to be alive, in order to make real a dream. Have a complexity of this relationship. Such difficult relationship can make life more worthwhile. So, the researcher named the relationship illness.

Another key point is suspense which forces the reader continues reading. Suspense is the element of both fiction and some nonfiction that makes the reader uncertain about the outcome, suspense can be created through almost any element of a story, even including the title, plot, characters and word choice. In a job suspense will continue to increase up until the climax.

The message from the author is the showing of different conflicts. The main which force George to kill Lennie. This is somehow to save Lennie from a hellish life or death at Curley's hands. The characterization of Lennie allows the reader to love and empathize with Lennie.

### 2.1. The Setting

Being by introducing readers to the setting of the novella; First of all its geographic setting attract us; in the farm country of California's Salinas Valley. It's an agricultural region in California. This valley also famous mentioned in John Steinbeck novels. Sure, this novel «Of Mice and Men» was set in the Salinas Valley, with the valley providing the backdrop for some of his most famous novels. Although in one novel as setting is important the migrant life is essential to the story, in this case setting may not appear to be significant.

### 1.3. The Characters

A character is a person in art. So the character according the writer product may be a real-life person, or even may be entirely fictional. Character stands to represent a group of people or even a particular class. Characters all have relations with each other's in the work.

Steinbeck is sympathetic toward his characters. Steinbeck's writing style mirrors his characters. He wrote on a deeper level, the language of his books is simple - just like the characters. For example: "...A few miles south of Soledad, the Salinas River drops in close to the hillside bank and runs deep and green..." [1, 1]



Steinbeck by his characters, with his writing style suggests that every story is important, no matter whose story it is, also who they are. Steinbeck depicts the characters to us as they are, with the most depressing literary style ever invented. For naturalist writers, characters are essentially victims of their surroundings.

George and Lennie are strengthening by their friendship. This novella's tragic hero is George. From the beginning he agrees for Lennie according to his care at first finds it fun, but later understands that he took his full life responsibility even his death. Lennie is subnormal man who means no harm. Meaning no harm hide his wrongs, perhaps for his own good. On the other hand meaning no harm brought to this conclusion; warmth and comfort kills animals and finally a woman with his strength. He is innocent, but his rude strength doing harm can't help him. For his agree even from the beginning brought him to give up his own life for Lennie, realizing that he gives up his own life hope, so he is unwilling to deal with the problems Lennie causes. This two characters more the plot along and provide its symbolic significance.

Beside George and Lennie, Curley and his wife provide the suspense and climax of the story. Slim, Crooks, Carlson and Candy provide the symbolism and forebode the events. The death of Lennie forebode by Candy and Carlson. Crook's lonely life provides the counterpoint to Lennie and George's life, also explaining George's willing to hide Lennie's crimes. What about Slim? - He is the voice of reason in the tragedy. The author gives a great example to Slim's being a voice of tragedy: "... you hadda George I swear you hadda..." George finally must kill Lennie, a voice of tragedy.

#### 1.4. The Symbols

Symbols, symbolism is everywhere, exists to represent something else. It is the use of an object, person, situation or even word to represent something else in literature. It helps the readers to understand a literary work, with literary elements used in literature. Candy's old dog is a symbol of what happens to migrant workers when they live alone and can no longer do the work of farm. Lennie's rabbit is symbolic of the comfort he wants to find in a home place, also symbolizes false hope, self-sufficiency. Mice symbolize randomness of destiny, vulnerability in spite of innocence. Moreover, Curley and his wife symbolize evil, like misuse of the migrants in different ways. Each character represents a broader population.

#### 2. The American Dream

The American Dream is written into the Declaration of Independence: "...life liberty and pursuit of happiness..." Lennie and George's dream of owning a farm and living off, symbolizes their dream. «Of Mice and Men» presented the poor migrant workers during Depression, The American Dream become light, gin and dream. Dream of love, richness, happiness, liberty etc. will be the result of ranch hands, but none gets. "...If I was bright, if I was even a little bit smart, I'd have my own little place, an' I'd be bringin' in my own crops, instead of doin' all the work and not getting what comes up outa the ground..." [3, 11] George seems to think that he could achieve the elusive American Dream of having his "own little place" if he were just a little smarter. But from what we see, it has nothing to do with smarts and everything to do with the odds being stacked against him. If everyone could achieve the American Dream, would it still be a dream?

In order our life is more amazing rich, full of moments meaningful etc. it must contain dreams. George and Lennie never achieve their dream. Their dream is real. The dream gives them life, to be more strong and fighter even life never allows them to achieve that dream.

Most of the characters recognize to dreaming of a different life for themselves. The dream of Curley's wife to be a movie star, the dream of Crook, to spading a patch of Lennie's farm one day, and Candy's wish to owning a couple of acres of George's farm - all are different life's dreams. All these dreams typically American dreams, which for untarnished happiness, for the freedom, for desires...



During the period of Great Depression Steinbeck's way of showing how American dream had become for many Americans unattainable. So the idea of American Dream that your hard work can achieve your every heart's desire. "...there is a path through the willows and among the sycamores, a path beaten hard by boys coming down from the ranches to swim in the deep pool, and beaten hard by tramps who come wearily down from the highway in the evening to jungle-up near water..." [1, 2] Something about this sentence makes us think that Steinbeck is suggesting that those carefree boys coming down for a swim—probably full of their own American Dreams—are going to grow up to be those tired, glum tramps.

And yet, the novella is a clear proof of uneasiness of life. "The American Dream" is that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. It is not a dream of toy or even a car, a dream of social order in which each man and each woman shall be able to achieve the fullest stature of which they are capable of, and be recognized by others for what they are.

### 3. Notes about novella

Most research and education associations, writers, journalists, specialists, critics etc. gave special notes & quotes about the writer and the novella. The researcher gathered them together and present.

American writer Kurt Vonnegut's quote about «Of Mice and Men»: "... Of all the words of Mice and Men, the saddest are, it might have been..."

Scottish poet and lyricist Robert Burns also known as Rabie Burns quote about the novella: "... The best laid schemes o' "Mice and Men, Gang all a-gley, Gang and a-gley An' lea's us naught but grief an' pain, for promis'd joy! The best laid schemes of mice and men all go awry, and leave us nothing but grief and pain, for promised joy!!..."

Research & Education Association wrote several quotes «Of Mice and Men». Researcher will illustrate special ones: "...A fresh, lively look at a Masterpiece of Literature...", "...Written in easy to follow, easy to grasp style...", "...Illustrators of key scenes and passages..."

American novelist editor and professor, best known internationally for his works of historical fiction Edgar Lawrence "E. L. Doctorow" best quote «Of Mice and Men»: "...Writing a novel is like driving a car at night. You can only see as far as your headlights, but you can make the whole trip that..."

As we see many critics consider this one of the greatest short work of fiction of all time. The importance of relationships, responsibility to others, the nature of home, respect for old age, the difference between right and wrong, and the evil of oppression and abuse are given directly without any labyrinths.

### 4. Conclusion

The novella is a clear proof of uneasiness of life, Steinbeck's first commercial success as a novelist came with the publication in 1937 «Of Mice and Men», his most famous novel a tragic saga of migrant laborers from Oklahoma. «Of Mice and Men» is one of the most published novels written from an obscure point of view called the objective third person, in contrast to the omniscient third person. So the readers can read the minds of all the characters... Such approach is typical which helps to explain why «Of Mice and Men» were easily adapted.

Every characters' story implied by third person narrative. «Of Mice and Men» gives the readers a chance to draw their own conclusion. The message of the author to the readers is the importance of fraternity and idealized relationships between men; the impossibility of the American Dream; the imbalance of social power structures in American Society. So the researcher asked to the question: Why novella written in 1937 displayed actions, workers life during Great Depression holds such popularity? - The researcher gives answer that



Steinbeck's classic is short, six chapters and its themes continue to be considered relevant to 20th century society.

Steinbeck is sympathetic toward his characters, but not to intent happy ending for them. The author depicted Naturalist novels often show the world as a place where you have to fight to survive, in a universe with the dream world of freedom, world of poverty, friendship and community.

Steinbeck shows novella through the naturalism, most depressing literary style ever presented. He presents the characters, whole events to us just as they are. The relationships are generally beneficial. As migrant workers struggle to maintain permanent relationships, all characters are isolated in some way, even George and Lennie some feel loneliness. Most characters dream for a better life, to escape, to be self-sufficient. So the novella presents fatalistic view of dreams. This idea is that the dreams will never come true.

The structure is episodic (6 in total), clear and simple. Significantly, Steinbeck begins and ends the novel at the same place. This is the development of reinforcements. The author would call the structure cyclical, goes in a cycle, and wishes to go cycle. Author showed clearly that, history repeats itself, showing that the characters are caught in a vicious cycle. And finally George break this cycle by killing Lennie.

Language of novella is simple and direct. High proportion is dialogue. Dialogue uses slang and dialect. Because, of this the language reflects the characters, time and place. Through these high proportion of dialogue Steinbeck is given the voice to a people whose don't have a voice. Lennie with his learning disability, Candy representing orderly, Curley's wife representing women, Crook's representing blacks, the American blacks who don't be a sense of identity etc.

Finally author's message to the readers that, in essence don't make plans, they will always fail. So the fatalistic tone of the novella emphasizes. Life is harsh and dreams are fragile. And yet, every story is important, no matter whose story it is.

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## AMERİKA ARZUSU: STEYNBEKİN «SİÇANLAR VƏ İNSANLAR» ƏSƏRİNDƏ QEYRİ-MÜƏYYƏNLİK ANLAYIŞI

### Xülasə

«Siçanlar və İnsanlar» romanını nəzərdən keçirməkdə əsas məqsəd, oxuculara bu hekayəni səthi deyil daha da dərinlən oxuyub anlamalarına yardımçı olmaqdır. Hekayənin sadəliyi, süjet üzrə xarakter və mövzunun inkişafı, qısa müzakirəsi eləcə də, sadəlik və mürəkkəbliik anlayışı böyük ustalıqla Steynbek tərəfindən oxucuya çatdırılıb.

## АМЕРИКАНСКАЯ МЕЧТА: ПОНЯТИЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОСТИ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ СТЕЙНБЕКА «О МЫШАХ И ЛЮДЯХ»

### Резюме

Основная цель обзора романа «О мышах и людях» ,помощь читателям не поверхностно, а глубоко изучать произведение. С большим мастерством Стейнбек приподносит читателю, простата истории, развитие субъекта и характера по сюжету, краткое обсуждение , а также понятие простоты и сложности.

## CLASSIFICATION OF IDIOMS ACCORDING TO THEIR ORIGIN

### Məmmədova Lətifə Qabil

**Açar sözlər:** Frazeologiya, frazeoloji vahidlər, idiomlar, təsnifat, mənşə.

**Key words:** Phraseology, phraseological units, idioms, classification, origin.

A language vocabulary is enriched by not only words but also by phraseological units that are not created in the process of speech and exist in the language as ready-made units. They are word groups that are compiled in special dictionaries. Like words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units 'idioms'. In idioms dictionaries we can find words, peculiar in their semantics (idiomatic), side by side with word-groups and sentences. In these dictionaries they are arranged, as a rule, into different semantic groups.

Idioms can be classified according to the ways they are formed, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning, according to their structure and according to their part-of-speech meaning.

An idiom is a common word or phrase with a culturally understood meaning that differs from what its composite words' denotations would suggest. For example, an English speaker would understand the phrase "kick the bucket" to mean "to die" – and also to actually kick a bucket. Furthermore, they would understand when each meaning is being used in context. An idiom is not to be confused with other figures of speech such as a metaphor which is a figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one thing by mentioning another thing (e.g., "the man of steel"); a simile which is a figure of speech that directly compares two things (e.g., "faster than a speeding bullet"); and hyperbole which is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device or figure of speech (e.g., like "missed by a mile"). Idioms are also not to be confused with proverbs which are a simple and concrete saying, popularly known and repeated, that expresses a truth based on common sense or experience which are simple sayings that express a truth based on common sense or practical experience.

An idiom is a phrase where the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. In another definition, an idiom is a speech form or an expression of a given language that is peculiar to itself grammatically or cannot be