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Phraseological units in the English language and their structural and semantic
analysis in S.Maugham's novel "Theatre"

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Abstract

This paper presents basic principles and theories of phraseological units in the English language, attempts to provide a better understanding of the phraseology, and explores structural and semantic peculiarities of phraseological units in S.Maugham's novel "Theatre". Basic theories of phraseological units (phraseology) are reviewed including: A.V.Koonin's belief that phraseological units are highly informative units of the language; they can not to be seen as "decoration" or "excesses"; T.I. Vendina's belief that phraseology (or phraseological turnover) is a lexically indivisible, reproducible unit of language, consisting of two or more impact components, stable in its composition, structure and integral in its meaning; Charles Bally's (1865-1947) system that words are combined according to the degree of their stability. According to his classification there are two main groups: 1) free combinations and 2) phraseological units. The term "phraseology" was the main research topic of a number of scientists, such as N.N. Amosova, V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Efimov, M.A. Zakharova, A.V. Koonin, V.N. Teliya, I.I. Chernysheva, N.M. Shanskiy and others. Next, this paper expounds the importance of phraseological units in the English language and the ways of their usage in speech. Moreover, it will be very precious material for learners or linguists who have some difficulties while translating and understanding the meaning of phraseological units. And last, the final part of this work is devoted to the analysis of phraseological units which are used in Maugham's novel "Theatre".

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis is devoted to the problem of investigating the phraseological units, and analysis of phraseological units in Maugham's novel "Theatre".

The actuality of this research paper is explained by the deep interest in learning phraseological units in the context. Language is a complex object and it may be defined not only as a means of communication but also as a product and basic sphere of human cognitive activity. Phraseology is one of the most relevant and frequent topics of modern anthropocentric research. The most important impulse in the formation of phraseological units is the linguistic environment of human life activity. The terminology "phraseology" was the main research topic of a number of scientists such as, A. Koonin, Y. Polivanov, V. Vinogradov, W.O'Grady, C. Jaspers, R. Gibbs, and so on. There are several classifications on this topic. However, Russian scholars paid a deep attention to this branch of linguistics.

In the middle of the XX century the scientist who studies human language saw that besides a huge number of words that make up the language, there is still a special layer - several tens of thousands of stable combinations of words that, like words, help us to build speech, which is imaginative and especially capacious. However, the existence of such expressions was known before. M.V. Lomonosov also said that "they need to be included in dictionaries" [30, 3].

The term "phraseology" was the main research topic of a number of scientists, such as N.N. Amosova [20], V.V. Vinogradov [27], M.A. Zakharova [33], A.V. Koonin [36], V.N. Teliya [43], I.I. Chernysheva [48], N.M. Shanskiy [49] and others.

The aim of the work is to identify the main morphological models of phraseological units, different views of outstanding scholars about it and their classifications of phraseological units. Thus, taking into account these points the following tasks are researched in this dissertation paper:

- 1) to describe the features of the concept of “phraseological units, to describe the main approaches to the classification of phraseological units;
- 2) to identify and describe the main semantic models of constructing phraseological units in the English language;
- 3) to investigate phraseological units in the context;
- 4) to find out and analyze the usage of the idioms in the novel “Theatre”;
- 5) to classify all idioms which were used in the novel into groups according to different relevant classifications.

The methodological basis of the research served the works of foreign and native on the issue of phraseology, as well as rich experience of foreign and native specialists on descriptive and contextual study of the language. The following methods have been used in the research: method of sampling and classification of the obtained material; contextual method and descriptive method of literature review.

The subject matter of this dissertation paper is to study phraseological units in the context based on the novel “Theatre” which was written by S.Maugham.

The object of the graduation paper is the process of sorting out all the phraseological units which are used in the novel “Theatre”.

The topicality of the course paper goes to the fact that phraseological units are widely used not only in the literary works, but also in daily speech. In this dissertation paper we are going to investigate mainly the phraseological units in Maugham’s poems, specially the idioms used in his masterpiece-“Theatre”.

The novelty of this dissertation paper is shown by the fact that the nature of the phraseological units has not been studied completely. In many cases it becomes very hard for the reader to understand the meaning, lexical-grammatical features of any idiom. Due to these facts, the modern scholars should thoroughly study the phraseological units, specially it would be much better if this investigation concerns Maugham’s novels, as his novels are literally imbued with various idioms.

The objective of this writing is to clarify the morphological models of constructing phraseological units in the English language. A lot of scientific works are devoted to the study of phraseological units. Due to its close connection with

culture, national, stylistic and emotionally expressive coloring, phraseology has always attracted the attention of linguists. The problem of studying the phraseological units of the Russian and English languages was thoroughly investigated in V.V. Vinogradov, A.V. Koonin and G.B. Antrushin's works.

The theoretical importance of this dissertation paper is an accurate view to classifications of various outstanding linguists on phraseological units, their sources, studying their different types, and explaining the concrete meaning, giving the adequate translation according to the cultural and traditional point of view of English language.

The practical value of this dissertation paper is that it will be very precious material for learners or linguists who have some difficulties while translating and understanding the meaning of phraseological units.

Both theoretical and practical importance of this dissertation paper is that it may be very useful for the lectures and seminars in English language about English lexicology, especially in the process of studying phraseological units of the English language and in theoretical courses of translation.

The structure of this dissertation paper is going as follows: "INTRODUCTION", three chapters, "CONCLUSION", and "REFERENCES".

The list of used references is given in the end of this dissertation paper and it contains outstanding scientific works on phraseology including books, dictionaries and internet resources.

I CHAPTER

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

1.1. Phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

The English language is the main language among the world's language systems and it is one of the dominant international languages all over the world. It is the main reason that nowadays plenty of popular music's lyrics, advertisements, video games or the computer programs are in English.

Phraseology takes one third part of colloquial speech and every English learner should pay attention to this field properly. Consequently, using any phraseological unit without knowing the real meaning of it may lead to misunderstanding among the speakers. Sometimes we may see that the whole meaning of idiom is absolutely different from the individual meaning of its components, e.g. "to blow one's top", means "to be angry at something or someone", or "behind the eight ball" means "to be in trouble". These examples show that some idioms can not be translated by word for word.

Phraseology is the branch of linguistics and mainly studies phraseological units in it. Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics appeared in 1940s. Phraseology is a section of linguistics that studies the phraseological composition of language in its present state and historical development.

Phraseological wealth of language is studied and reflected in the works of both Russian and European linguists. For the first time, phraseology was mentioned in the works of the Swiss linguist of French origin Charles Bally (1865-1947). In his book "Essay on Stylistics" he distinguished four groups of word combinations [34, 29]:

1) free phrases - combinations that are devoid of stability, disintegrating after their formation;

2) habitual combinations – combinations with a relatively free bond of components, where only one of the components is allowed to vary;

3) phraseological series - a group of words in which two rank-and-file concepts merge into almost one;

4) phraseological unity - a combination in which words have lost their meaning and express a single inseparable concept.”

Thus, Charles Bally distinguished “combinations of words according to the degree of their stability: 1) combinations in which there are freedom of grouping of components, and 2) combinations that do not have such freedom” [25, 31]. Although, Charles Bally did not give a detailed description of these groups and only outlined them schematically, his ideas laid the foundation for the selection of phraseological connections and the development of the equivalence theory of the phraseological unit. His work has been reviewed by many other researchers, such as V.V. Vinogradov, R.A. Budagov, N.N. Amosova, A.V. Koonin and others. Soviet linguist E.D. Polivanov was the first person who worked on the matter “phraseology as a linguistic discipline” [39, 67]. He wrote in his work on phraseology: “And now there is a need for a special department that would be commensurable with the syntax, but at the same time includes in itself not the general types, but the individual meanings of the data of individual (lexical) meanings of individual words [40, 45].

The next scientist, who investigated the same issue, was B.A. Larin. He argued that “this branch of linguistics is still at the stage of registration as a full-fledged science, but he pointed out that, it is impossible to deny the necessity of singling out such a discipline” [16, 112].

Professor B.A. Larin under the subject of phraseology demonstrated “indissoluble, stable combinations, that is, close unity of several words, expressing a holistic view” [37, 22]. They are decomposable only etymologically, that is, outside the system of the modern Russian language, historically.

In his essay “Essays on Phraseology” B.A. Larin examines the types of phraseological combinations proposed by Sh. Bally and V.V. Vinogradov, and notes that “an essential shortcoming of the classifications of these scholars is the limitation of the material of a modern and almost exclusive literary language” [37, 112]. According to the scientist, the basis for the classification of phraseological units should be the historical principle of the formation of idioms, the principle of gradual accumulation of idiomatic development from fluid phrases to indecomposable. Professor Larin offers “a three-member classification, which reflects the main stages of the history of the phrase - from free to indecomposable. First, the name of reality is a direct expression of the perception of some phenomenon of reality, then a figurative expression of generalizing thought. Finally, a conditional symbol, in which imagery, semantic duality is obscured. The further the internal external deformation or the rearrangement of the primary expression has come, the less the imagery, the more abstract its meaning” [37, 123].

Thus, B.A. Larin proposed a simpler three-term scheme [37, 147]:

1. common word combinations (free variables);
2. stable metaphorical word combinations (phraseological unity, stereotyped speech);
3. idioms (phraseological interconnections, indecomposable utterances).

V.N. Teliya distinguishes the following structural types of phraseological turns [44, 46]:

1. phraseological turns, one of whose members, is the word in its free use, and the other is the word in its specific form of existence. Historically, such components arose, as a rule, "budding off" from a multi-valued word or preserving the track of the former, now deceased, use of the word. For example: to fall into despair, fraught with consequences, a sensitive issue;
2. phraseological turns, completely lost the semantic links of their components with the elements of the lexical system of language and become distinctive "separately" words. For example: pruning wings, etc. Genetically, these turns also date back to variable combinations of words. But their components are

absolutely incompatible in one lexical-semantic "microsystem" with the word in its usual usage;

3. phraseological phrases representing "citation" (in the broad sense of the word), that is reproduced as someone's or from somewhere (proverbs, aphorisms, literary and clichés). The words that make up these turns have a generalized-figurative meaning. For example: and happiness was so possible.

Academic Vinogradov formed the basis for the phraseological science, and he was the first linguist who developed "a classification of stable word combinations taking mainly their semantic cohesion. His work on phraseology became the basis for the emergence of a large number of works of various languages" [29, 38].

Scientists distinguish two concepts for the term "phraseology", according to the narrow and broad view. If we consider the narrow view, it would just refer only to idioms. They are such word combinations where the meaning of the whole cannot be determined by the meaning of the words entering it. However, if we investigate the phraseology from the broad sense then it includes all stable expressions, such as proverbs, saying, expressions, etc.

Actually, as a linguistic term "phraseology" has different meanings in Post-Soviet countries, Great Britain, and the United States. Therefore, attaching a unique definition to the phraseology was the main problem at those times. So, different investigations assigned different definitions to it. But generally, phraseology is a branch of the linguistic science which studies stable combinations of words that is characterized by a constant lexical composition, grammatical structure with a figurative meaning. This meaning is reproduced in speech in accordance with historically established norms of use. Phraseological unit is a fixed word-group that cannot be freely made up in speech but is used as a ready made unit, which does not allow of any variability of its lexical components of grammatical structure. Thus, "phraseological units can be considered stable verbal complexes of different structural types with a single cohesion of components, the significance of which arises as a result of complete or partial semantic transformation of the component composition" [47, 56].

As an independent linguistic discipline, phraseology has arisen recently. A comprehensive study of the phraseological foundation of various languages is one of the main tasks of phraseology as a linguistic science. This science is engaged in the study of such aspects as the stability of phraseological units, the consistency of phraseology, the semantic structure of phraseological units, their origin and basic functions. Phraseology deals with the development of methods for studying phraseological units, the principles of their selection, classification of phraseology-descriptions of dictionaries. This science deals with study of primary, initial forms of meanings of phraseological units, definition of their sources. Phraseological units are highly informative units of language; therefore, they can not be considered as “decorations” although in some cases, for example in interpretation they can be used as “decorations”, but it is considered obsolete. Phraseologisms are one of the language universals, since phraseological units are met in every language.

Phraseology characterizes all aspects of a person’s life, his attitude towards work, for example “Golden hands” [38, 31](positive meaning that characterizes a hard working person), or “To beat the bucket” [38, 23] (is used to imply somebody’s death). Sometimes phraseological units show an attitude towards other people for example “A bosom friend” [38, 11], a disservice, personal advantage and disadvantage, for example “a black sheep” [38, 13], “a snake in the grass” [17, 11], or to show the condition of the person, for example “to make someone blush” [17, 45]. Consequently, phraseologisms are used in everyday speech, literature, poems, works of art, journalism. They give expressiveness to the utterance, they serve as a means of creating imagery and they make our speech brighter, more emotional, more imaginative.

In modern English Phraseology is one of disputable items, and it seems that this linguistic discipline is not going to lose its actuality. The results of researches that have been done on phraseology show that this problem has not been solved yet. Consequently, there are several terms that are used in phraseology. Let’s study them individually: idioms, set expressions, set phrases, proverbs.

There were plenty of scholars that studied these terms differently and in many cases they express the same thought.

In order to look at different aspects of phraseology we should subdivide them. Let's first begin with "Set expression". It is "a unit that consists of two or more stressed words. These words are semantically full (undivided)" [49, 34]. According to Arnold's viewpoint, "in set phrase the main feature of variability is a constancy of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word combinations" [9, 45]. To Smirnitski's opinion, "word equivalent" highlights semantic and functional inalienability of concrete word groups their heaviness to the function in speech as single words" [42, 56].

Generally, in linguistics two types of meaning are accepted: 1) denotational and 2) connotational meaning. "Denotational meaning refers to the one unique meaning moreover, one inseparable unit that belongs to the whole phrase. For example, "apple sauce" means "nonsense". However, connotational meaning belongs to the whole word-group, e.g. "old boy" which means "friend".

In Koonin's opinion, "a fixed word- group is described as a completely or partially carried meaning". In order to differentiate free word groups from phraseological units we should see two criteria: 1) semantic criteria, and 2) structural criteria" [36, 34].

Firstly, in the semantic criteria each meaningful part of free word- groups indicates an individual concept, e.g. "a red flower", "a pretty woman" etc [17, 34]. Secondly, phraseological units transmit only the concept.

Phraseological units are described by various degrees of semantic change: 1) it is possible that semantic change influences the whole word-group that is directed as "complete transferred meaning", e.g. "to skate on thin ice" means "to take risks", "to have one's heart in one's boots" means "to be anxious about something" [38, 11];

2) it is again possible that semantic change affects only one component of a word-group, that is named "partially transferred meaning" For example "to fall in love" means "to love someone" or, "to have a small talk" means "to have an useless talk" [38, 12].

As we analyze structural criteria we should take into account the following two points: 1) a limitation in substitution. In such phraseological unit its components may be changed, e.g., “The cargo ship/vessel is carrying oil to Liverpool/Manchester [17, 56]. However, in phraseological units we may not change or replace any components of it without destroying the main meaning : “to carry oil to Newcastle; 2) displaying additional components. Various changes may be done in free word-groups without affecting the general meaning of it, e.g., “the big ship is carrying a large barrel of oil to the seaport of Liverpool”.

There are several peculiarities of phraseological units that may not be found in free word-groups. Those peculiarities are the following: -semantic and structural constancy, -being ready-made, -idiomaticity (shortage of motivation), -the most general system: verb +object, -made from free word unification.

The phraseology has been widely improved in post-Soviet countries. However, there are plenty of European linguists that were engaged with this problem. The first book where the term “Phraseology” was used was “Teutsche Ortographe und Phraseology” which was written in the 17th century by Sattler. There the term “Phraseology” was accepted and translated as “a collection of synonyms”. But in 1974 the first person who investigated phraseological units as a discipline was Englishman Leonhard Lipka. After his research on this field phraseology has flourished as an object of study in all of the Western European countries. Even contemporary European scientists who were engaged in the study of this linguistic field have created “the European Society of Phraseology” [36, 44]. As an individual linguistic field phraseology was approved after Koonin’s investigation. Soviet linguist Koonin was the first scientist who put forward this thought. Actually, there are many different definitions of Phraseology. But in “A Dictionary of English Idioms” which was compiled by Henderson, Phraseology has been given an accurate definition. Phraseology is shown as a linguistic field that studies collocations (phraseologisms, similes, figurative phrases, idioms, phrasal verbs and multi word-units). Moreover, he determined phraseology as a young linguistic field that is in the process of development.

Now let's see the definition of "idiom" which was suggested by Harald Burger. To make it short in his opinion, it is really a hard job to find the real meaning of idioms. For instance, in an example "Play cat and mouse with somebody" [38, 34]. First of all what comes to mind is a cat that is playing with a dog.

According to Cowie idioms are divided into two parts [13, 38]: 1) idioms and 2) semi-idioms.

It is very hard to guess the meaning from its components, e.g., "to fill the bill" [17, 56] means "to serve or perform adequately".

Semi-idioms, one of the components, saves its meaning while the other part is hard to guess. For instance, "foot the bill" [17, 11] means "pay money".

According to most Western scientists, idioms have several features, as the following:

a) idioms are stable and unchangeable, they may be identified by native speakers. We may not make any idioms by ourselves.

b) idioms turn language into a non-literal form, metaphorical way.

c) no one can change the general form of an idiom, only sometimes tenses and pronouns may be replaced with other ones: e.g. "I am/ she's/we were all at sixes and sevens" [17, 79].

The term "idiom" denotes not only a mode of expression, but also a structural form specific to a shown language. In some cases the words "language" and "dialect" indicating a form of expressions specific to a country, city, people may be taken as a synonym to the term "idiom".

There is such a type of idioms that describes human appearance that are mainly based on irony or jokes. However, sometimes this kind of idioms may be a little bit unpleasant and heartbreaking. Consequently, idioms that describe human may be separated into two groups, as idioms with positive qualities, and idioms with negative qualities. For instance, "His fingers are all thumbs" (means "he is clumsy") or "she is as good as a pie" (means "she is kind and friendly too much") [13, 45]. Some of this kind of idioms may be referred to the social norms that people belong to, e.g., "all brawn and no brain" (which means "the person whose physical strength

is enough but mentally not so much intelligent”) [13, 56]. The phraseological units which describe human appearance may be split into below mentioned subgroups as well depending on the object they depict:

1) Idioms related to facial features, as someone may be born very attractive or vice versa ugly. By means of these idioms speaker or writer may transmit the positive or negative thoughts about someone e.g. ”face like bulldog chewing a wasp” [17, 78]. This idiom is rather negative one, because it refers to the people who are ugly because you consider they have a screwed-up ugly mimicry. Or the idiom that has the same as the first one –“face only a mother could love” [18, 90] which means that someone is unattractive. Mainly this phrase is used in humoristic way.

2) To continue the topic about idioms related to human appearance, we may add expressions about eyes. As one’s eyes may be in various shape or express different thoughts, e.g. “pie eyed” means “an absolutely drunk person” [17, 73]. Another example to the idioms from this range is “saucer eyes” which means “to open eyes largely because of being surprised at something” [17, 45].

3)Next type of facial idioms is connected with a nose, as it may be big, small, hooked and etc. As “nose to light candles at” means “a red nose” (for example, after playing snowball, or because of being in a hot condition for a long time) [13, 56].

4) Talking about the idioms related to the human appearance, we may not forget about hair, as someone may have straight hair or curved one, or sometimes one may lose his hair. All these details help to make new idioms about hair. There are plenty of idioms in Modern English related to hair, e.g. ”to be thin on the top“ (a person who is going to be bald” or ”hell of hair” this expression is used to describe a person who owns untidy hair [13, 56].

5) The next subdivision is about the body shape. According to someone’s being fat or thin, e.g. “a beer belly” “pot belly” which both mean “to be fat” or “turkey neck” [18, 34].

6) The 6th division is devoted to the idioms connected with height. For instance, ”mushroom growth” (growing very fast) [17, 34].

7) Idioms about “age”- as someone may be old and young, e.g. ”old head on young shoulders” this idiom is utilized for the child or young person that considers and shows himself as an older and more experienced person. Another example for this type of idioms is “to be too long in the tooth “(refers to the people who is old for doing something) [13, 67].

8) Now let’s skip to the type of idioms connected with human clothes or tidiness. For instance, someone may dress untidy or fashionable. For example “dressed up to the nines” (putting on very fashionable, and smart clothes), or “mutton dressed as lamb” (this idiom refers to the women in middle age, who wants to seem younger by wearing the clothes designed for younger people) [13, 77].

9) Now let’s see the subdivision related to the state of health. For example, ”like death warmed up” (the meaning is rather negative, refers to the people who look very sick or tired). Opposed to the first example, there is an expression, such as ”to be hale and hearty” [17, 34] which refers to the people, specially to the old ones who has a perfect health.

10) The idioms which express a similarity or differences, e.g. “much of a muchness” [17, 11] (absolutely similar or nearly alike), or “spitting image” (to look like exactly each other as twins).

1.2. Equivalence of phraseology to a word. Various views about the difference between a word and phraseological unit.

The development of phraseology as a linguistic science lately has confronted researchers with a very complex problem - the relationship of the phraseological unit with a word. In modern linguistics there are different points of view regarding the very formulation of this question. Some consider the phraseological unit as equivalent words, others indicate their correlation with the word, the replacement of

the theory of equivalence in the theory of correlation of phraseological combination with the word.

The theory of the equivalence of the phraseological unit to the word goes back to the concept of identifying the expressive facts developed by Ch. Bally who pointed out that “the most common sign of phraseological turnover is the possibility or the impossibility of substituting one simple word for this combination” [10, 56]. This word Charles Bally called “the word-identifier”. The presence of this synonym is considered by Bally as an internal sign of the integrity of phraseological units.

With this concept most linguists, V.P. Zhukov [32], A.V. Koonin [34], A.I. Smirnitsky [42] and others disagreed. “The semantic integrity of phraseology cannot be established in this way,” writes Zhukov in his work on phraseology, “since the word combination variables can also have synonyms” [32, 81]. For example, look fixedly - to stare; sufferings of mind or body.

Indeed, phraseological units are much like a word, but the sign of equality between the meaning of phraseological units and the meaning of those words with which they are identified, as a rule, cannot be the same. An essential element of the semantics of phraseology is the evaluation of the concept expressed by it, its special modality, while for the semantic structure of the word the element of evaluation is less characteristic. In most cases, phraseological units and words related to them differ in stylistic coloring and, in relation to individual words, phraseological units are mainly in the role of stylistic, rather than ideographic synonyms.

It should also be borne in mind that some representatives of phraseology, for example, proverbs and sayings, possess a sentence structure, can be identified only with the help of sentences, for example, “birds of a feather flock together - people who have the same interests, ideas, etc. are attracted to each other and stay close together; the blind” [15]. Some authors, for example, V.V. Vinogradov, V.L. Archangel, A.V. Koonin, V.N. Telia, etc include sentences reproduced in speech as a part of phraseology. On the other hand, another group of linguists such as A.Smirnitsky, who no way denies the possibility of entering “sentences” into the system of language and assigns to them an appropriate place in his classification and

derives them from the phraseology. The third group of linguists, for example, N.N. Amosova refers to phraseology only such sentences that have a holistic meaning and constitute a permanent context and enter into the composition of a variable sentence, do not turn it into a complex one, so they act as nomination units, not communications.

The semantic integrity of a phraseological unit can be established by comparing its meaning with the meaning of its components as individual words, as well as by identifying the features of its use in context.

Some supporters of the theory of complete equivalence (N.N. Amosova, A.I. Smirnitsky and etc.) consider phraseological units as lexical units that do not need any proper view, specific classification and which should be classified in the same way as words are classified. A.I. Smirnitsky, for example, in connection with this includes phraseology in the composition of lexicology [42, 80].

Thus, the whole specificity of phraseological units is reduced to nothing. The word, no matter how complicated it is in the semantic structure, does not belong to the field of phraseology, it is an object of lexicography and lexicology.

Words and phraseological units are brought into speech in ready-made form. This fact is cited as one of the arguments in favor of the theory of complete equivalence. Putting into speech in ready-made form is a shaky basis for the equivalence of phraseology to the word, since reproduction in finished form is a characteristic feature of all units of the language, and, as A.A. Alyokhina points in her work on phraseological units: “It is inappropriate to regard them as equivalent words, it is important only to take into account the characteristic features of reproducibility in the finished form, depending on the structural and semantic features of different units of language” [19, 15]. And in structural-semantic terms, phraseology is a separately formed unit of language, much more complex than a word, and this affects its actualization in a written or oral context.

Phraseological units is not identical with the word and is not equivalent to it completely. “It is a lexical unit of a more complex type, since the semantic meaning represented by a phraseological turn is expressed not by one word, but by a

combination of two or more words” [37, 12]. From the word phraseology is distinguished by its structure: the word consists of morphemes, and any phraseology is first and foremost a combination of words united according to the laws of the grammar of a particular language (the separate formality of the phrase and the entire word formality). The components of phraseological turnover are not free in their connection, the range of their compatibility with other words is closed. Phraseological units are characterized by lexical stability, basically retain a constant composition.

It seems that “The equivalence of a phraseological unit to a word can be recognized only in terms of their relationship to language and speech: and phraseology and word are the units of language normally used in speech as units of nomination” [19, 8].

The word is a main component, but not the only means of nomination in the language system. In oral speech it is peculiar to appear in the combinations with other words and the principle of organizing them into phrases is regulated by syntactic norms and rules. Such combinations are created according to existing models in the language. For example, a model that reflects the principle possibility of a combination of an adjective and noun can be filled with an infinite number of components that meet the requirements of the model and the result of such an operation is quite predictable: the resulting combination will mean something that has a certain attribute. In identical situations, the identical phrases are often used.

These combinations of words are usually used in a fixed form and are reproduced in speech by ready blocks. Such combinations are stable, but refer to a common, not a phraseological foundation of the vocabulary. They retain their value, sometimes changing only their function as, for example in the stable expression “Good morning” the nominative function (description of time of day) is replaced by a contact (greeting).

Despite, the fact that phraseological units consist of combination of words, linguists who investigate them do not take them as components of syntax, but as a component of lexicography. There are several reasons for it. Firstly, in phraseological

unit any of the components may be replaced. For example, the adjective “Red” may be used in combination with a huge number of nouns, preserving its color meaning. In phraseological combination, the connection between the components is rigid and the replacement of any of them is impossible without destroying the meaning of the whole unit.

Formally, corresponding to the language model, phraseological units are not modeled, that is why, they represent a single use of the language model for the transmission in a permanent context of any semantic structure.

Another reason why phraseological units are considered as a component of lexicography is that it has common features with the word. Like the word, phraseological units are not created in the process of speech, but are produced as ready made units. This sign indicates that phraseological units, like the word have a single lexical meaning. The ability to relate to any part of speech by itself and act as a single component for the entire combination of the sentence signals the presence of phraseological units of grammatical meaning.

English language is very rich in idiomatic expressions, that are constantly found in literature, in newspaper, in films in radio and television broadcasts, as well as in everyday communication among the speakers. Examples of phraseological units can be given indefinitely. It seems that their stock will not be exhausted, as the resources of different people with their most interesting traditions are inexhaustible and rich. The great number of phraseological units refer to the theme “love”. In the “English-Russian” phraseological dictionary A.V.Koonin cites 29 phraseological units with the word “love”. The majority of those units state the process of falling into love, as :” to be in love” ,’ calf love”, ”to fall in love” . In many cases, the degree of one’s love is indicated, e.g. “be fathoms deep in love “(means to love someone so deeply” [34, 45]. A number of English phraseological units carry a reproach , a negative attitude towards love, e.g. “as much love a between the old cow and the haystack”(means love like a wolf a sheep), “to be out of love” (means not to be in love),cupboard love(self-serving love, love with reckoning) or “fall out of love “(means to stop love someone) “unrequired love”(not mutual love),”love as the devil

love sholy water” (love someone so deeply as a dog) [34, 56]. The latter idiom emphasizes the ironic attitude to love.

1.3. Proverbs and sayings as pragmatic phraseological units and their features and functions

If we investigate any folklore from its ancient period we may easily encounter with proverbs and sayings which are short, meaningful and full of admonitions that have been created for many years, as a result of various experiences. A saying is also concise, wise statement that mainly include advice, recommend sometimes some invertible realities. Nowadays we still may come across some sayings in our daily life. They are such expressions that are originally unknown but that were handed over from earlier generations to us. Generally, majority of sayings entered English language from other languages and vice versa. There are several terms that are considered to be types of saying, as: Maxim, motto, epigram and aphorism. But to differentiate among them really makes problem. Let’s subdivide them into parts:

Proverbs: Is a short piece of meaningful, and clever statement. For instance, “A stitch in time saves nine” [38, 12].

Adage: Is traditional, outdated expressions that have been existed for a long time e.g.” Where there is smoke, there is fire” [38, 34].

Maxim :Is a short piece of advice about practical experiences, e.g. ”Neither a borrower nor a lender be “ [38, 45].

Motto: It looks like maxim but in a form of principal management, e.g. “Honesty is the best policy” [38, 45].

Epigram: It is a short, satiric, dodgy, penetrating expression that sometimes gets its acuity through paradox, for example: “The only way to get rid of temptation is to yield to it “ [38, 15].

Aphorism: This type of saying is much deeper rather than witty but, somehow looks like an epigram. For example, “He is a fool that can not conceal his wisdom” [38, 12].

As it was mentioned above one of most used types of phraseological units is proverbs and sayings. Proverbs are considered more ancient and steady part of each languages opposing to sayings and aphorisms of outstanding authors. Both of them keep in themselves the historical improvement, traditions and customs of people. Proverbs may depict all sides of people’s life, that is why the semantic sphere of proverbs is much larger. Even there was a “Proverb Book “ which was originated from Hebrew Bible, or old Testament and it was also popular with the name “Proverbs of Solomon” as at those times it was believed that king Solomon wrote it. In ancient times Israel of children were taught at home. Teaching proverbs at school helped the parents who wanted to bring up their children successfully, educated and responsible adults.

Somehow proverbs and sayings look like each other and it becomes hard to differentiate between them. There were plenty of scientist who tried to show the differences between them. A Russian linguist who wrote “”Dictionary of Vivid Russian Language” and “The Proverbs of Russian Notion” gave a definition to these two items: ”Saying is a bud, and `proverb is the fruit“ . Consequently, after this definition it becomes clear that proverbs have much more high degree than sayings. According to some thoughts sayings are the half part of proverbs. But it should be mentioned that these two items belong to absolutely different genres.

Actually, the main function of proverbs is to show the correctness of any situation. In order to be used rapidly, proverbs should describe the temporary social lifestyle of the people. The proverbs which are important and related with the modern life problems are used frequently, but on the contrary proverbs which do not have any connection with it are rejected by the people and gradually become useless. Secondly, proverbs should contain in themselves the global problems, in order to be used by all human beings all over the world.

There are some mutual features with proverbs and set expression. As both of their lexical components are stable, both of their meanings are figurative and traditional and also both of them are used in speech in a ready-made form. Due to all these facts some scholars, such as V.V.Vinogradov considered that proverbs should be investigated with phraseological units. However, according to other linguists, such as J.Casares and N.N.Amosova. proverbs are independent units and may make parts of other sentences ,that is why, they should not enter the system of language. Even for N.N. Amosova, the proverbs should not be considered as a part of phraseology. But there are several facts that are opposed to her thought. For example, firstly, because in majority of proverbs the parts that compile the proverb do not show any definite changes, even if we compare it to the meaning of the exact words in free word group. So because of this reason they do not differentiate them from set expressions. Secondly, sometimes the proverbs act as the basis for set expressions.

It is an interesting fact that there are some folk definitions referring to the proverbs. For example “Proverbs are the children of experience “ or “Nothing can beat a proverb “ ,”Common proverb seldom lies” ,”The wisdom of proverb can not be surpassed “ Actually ,there are the following types of proverbs. Let’s analyze them one by one:

1) Firstly, universal proverbs –this type of proverbs generally relates to the proverbs that combine culturally unrelated countries, traditions, customs of the world. Although the places are different,universal proverbs are similar, even some parts of these expressions are identical and almost everybody can guess the meaning.

2) Regional proverbs - this kind of proverbs appear in culturally connected regions. Though the countries are different, the traditions of the same region help to create almost identical proverbs. Majority of these proverbs’ root goes back to the ancient classic literature of those regions. For instance, Greek-Roman classics are very well-known in Europe and Sanskrit and Korean classics in the Far East.

3) Local proverbs. Sometimes it is absolutely possible that even inside of any region there appear several internal groups. Geographically closeness gives the chance to create their own proverbs inside one region.

Opposing to the saying and aphorisms that are thoughts of popular thinkers, proverbs are more constant part of the national thoughts and much more approachable. The main reason for this conclusion is that the proverbs include people's vivid life, viewpoints and daily problems. For example, Koonin refers proverbs to communicative phraseological units. According to him "constancy is one of important criteria of a phraseological unit" [35, 45]. Then he adds that not only the criterion of communication but also nomination cannot refer there. The main reason for this is that in majority of verbal phraseological units verb may be used in Passive Voice form e.g. "to cross the Rubicon"- "the Rubicon is crossed" However, according to Prof. Atrushina, "there is not any barrier between proverbs and phraseological units due to the fact that phraseological units are created from the proverbs" [22, 34]. For example, the phrase "to catch straw" appeared based on the proverbs – "a drowning man catches at straws" [22, 236]. The effectiveness of a proverb lies largely in its brevity and directness.

The proverbs that have a rhymed construction have two parts. The meaning of the first part is usually opposed to the first part that is always conclusion. For examples, "Iron hand in a velvet glove" or "Wine is in, truth is out" [38, 34].

II CHAPTER

SOURCES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

2.1. Phraseological units borrowed from other languages.

Phraseological units are one of the important parts of linguistics and they take a huge place in each language. Due to this fact this field of linguistics grabs many linguists' attention. As, phrases are representatives of its country's culture the linguists who investigate it should know their semantic and cultural points as well because the mentality of native speakers is hidden there. Many outstanding linguists have investigated this branch of linguistics. For example, A. Potebnya, M. Lomonosov, A. Shakmatova studied the syntactic view and semantic features of set expressions.

Sources of the origin of phraseological units in modern English are very diverse. In general, as A. Koonin points out four groups [36, 40]:

1. Original English phraseological units;
2. Interlingual borrowings, that is, phraseological units. Borrowed from foreign languages by means of one or another type of translation.
3. Intralinguistic borrowings, that is, phraseological units, for example, borrowed from the American version of the English language.
4. Phraseological units borrowed from other foreign languages.

Firstly, let us talk about the original English phraseological units. Phraseological units in English are mostly native English translations, whose authors are unknown. They became entrenched in colloquial speech, and acquired a characteristic, English flavor, which reflects the peculiarities of English culture. They are all connected with the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, as well as with legends and historical facts, for instance : “have a bee in one's bonnet” – “be worn with some idea, be obsessed with something”; “bite off more than one can

chew” - "take in your mouth more than you can swallow", that is, “take up an impossible task, do not calculate your strength, or: The nut is too tough, it's not up to the job” [17, 13].

1. Phraseological units reflecting the traditions and customs of the English people: Baker's dozen is a bloody dozen (according to the old English custom, bread traders received from bread bakers 13 loaves instead of 12, and the 13th went to the merchants' income); good vine needs no bush - "good wine does not need a label" [17, 34] - a good product praises itself (according to an old custom, innkeepers hung ivy branches as a sign that there was wine on sale).

2. Phraseological units associated with English realities: to carry coal to Newcastle – “to carry coal to Newcastle” i.e. to carry something to where this is already enough. Newcastle is the center of the English coal industry. Or: ”Be born within the sound of Bow bells”- means “ To be born in London “(in the centre of London next to the church bell St.Mary-le Bow) [17, 270].

3. Phraseological units associated with the names of English writers, scholars, kings: Tom, Dick and Harry - everyones, everyone, first counter.

4. Phraseological units associated with beliefs: Black sheep is a black sheep, shame in the family [17, 36] (according to a legend, the black sheep was marked with the seal of the devil). Or for example, ”Have kissed by the Blarney stone” [17, 215] means “ To be a flatterer” (according to the legend , everyone who kissed a stone in Blarney Castle in Ireland received the gift of flattery) or “Peeping Tom” means “ An overly curious person “ (The legend of Lady Godiva, the wife of the Earl of Mercia, tells that the count imposed an unbearable tax on the inhabitants of the city of Coventry ,when the lady of Godiva interceded for them, the Earl said that he would cancel the tax if Godiva dared to go naked at noon across the whole city. In order not to make her be blush the inhabitants of the city closed their eyes. Only one person did not do it. He was Tom, so, he suddenly was struck by blindness” [38, 48].

Phraseological units associated with astrology: “Be born under lucky star - born under a lucky star” [38, 37].

6. Phraseological units, taken from fairy tales and fables: “Borrowed plumes - a crow in peacock feathers” [38, 81].

7. Phraseological units associated with legends: “Have kissed the Blarney stone - be a flatterer” [38, 215].

8. Phraseological units associated with historical facts.

9) Phraseological units reflecting the traditions and the customs of the English people; For example: “Cut somebody off with a shilling “ – means “To deprive someone of an inheritance “ the testators often left a shilling devoid of a shilling in order to prove that the forfeiture of the inheritance was intentional). Or ”Attendance on somebody”-means “Hanging out“, ”Running after somebody”, ”To be forever ready to serve someone“ or “to walk on hind legs in front of somebody” (according to the Old English custom at the wedding party the bride should dance with any guest who invited her to dance) or “to sit above the salt“ means “to occupy a high position in the society”, but “to sit below the salt“ means “to occupy a modest social position (according to the Old English custom, the salt seller was placed in the middle of the table , with the noble being placed at the upper end of the table ,and poor guests ,poor relatives and servant for lower) [38, 36].

10. Phraseological units connected with the names of English writers, scholars, kings and etc. For example “Hobson’s choice” means “Forced choice“ (named after Hobson, the owner of the paid stables of Cambridge in the 16th century, which obliged his customers to take only the horse which was the nearest to the exit [38, 214].

11. The next subdivision is related with the writers’ work who used fixed phraseological units in their poems. Shakespeare’s works occupy a huge place here. Their number is over 100. For example, “A fool’s paradise “ (Romeo and Juliet) means “Ghostly happiness, a world of fantasy “The works of the famous English classicist W. Shakespeare are one of the most important literary sources due to the number of phraseological units enriching the English language. The number of them is over a hundred. Here are some examples of some of the most common Shakespearisms. All of the following examples of phraseological units are taken from

the Anglo-Russian phraseological dictionary of A.V. Koonin [36]. In all, 350 phraseological units are represented in the practical part.

Borrowed Phraseological Units.

The Bible is the main literary source of phraseological units. This great work enriched not only the English language, but also many other languages of the world with phraseological theses. “The colossal influence that the translations of the Bible had on the English language was said and written a lot” [41, 35].

For centuries, the Bible was the most widely read and quoted in books; “not only individual words, but also whole idiomatic expressions entered the English language from the pages of the Bible” [41, 35]. For example, “To kill the fatted calf” means “to welcome the guest in the best way, to put all best food on the table for him” or “The apple of Sodom”-“Beautiful but rotten fruit” means “a deceptive success” [17, 45]. The source of several phraseological units is from” prayer book “(The Book of Common Prayer)”. For example, “for better or for worse” means “ for joy and sorrow ,in happiness and in misfortune” or “From the bottom of one’s heart” means ”to do something with an open heart” . Consequently, the Biblical images and concepts may be easily found in such phraseological units as: forbidden fruit – (a female that you know you can’t become involved with ,because she has a boyfriend or not interested in you)” [17, 167].

“Phraseological units of biblical origin often differ in many respects from their biblical prototypes” [50, 49]. This is due in some cases to the fact that the biblical prototype has been rethought over time, the order of words could also be changed, or the archaic odds of words were discarded. For example, the turn to kill the fatted calf in the parable of the prodigal son is used literally to “slaughter a fat calf.” Later, this turnover acquired a new meaning to treat the best that there are at home. Some phraseological units go back to the biblical story.

In addition to the phraseological units taken from the Bible, in English, as in the languages of other European peoples that are the heirs of ancient culture, there are many proverbs, aphorisms and figurative expressions that arose among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Phraseological units “the golden age - the golden age, the apple

of discord - the apple of discord, Pandora's box - Pandora's box" [38, 34], "Achilles' heel" –(somebody's weak point) [38, 53], "Augean stable" [38, 302] (s) – "Augean stables, a labor of Hercules labor" [38, 62], "a labor of Sisyphus - Sisyphian labor" [38, 14].

Homer's poems "Iliad" and "Odyssey" are connected with the expressions: Homeric laughter (the turn is connected with Homer's description of the laughter of the gods); an Iliad of woes (a story about countless misfortunes); a sardonic laugh - a (sarcastic laugh).

Phraseological units borrowed to English from the literature of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome are endowed with extraordinary colorfulness and expressiveness, and this explains their prevalence not only in English but also in other languages of the world.

Examples that were created by people, and were widespread circulations. As examples "In for a penny, in for a pound" means "To risk a penny or pound" or "Bite off more than one can chew" means "To take the mouth more than you can swallow" means "To take an impossible business" [38, 213].

Many phraseological units are based on proper names. For example, "a Sally Lunn 'sweet bun' (named for a female pastry cook at the end of the 18th century), according to Cocker 'correctly, exactly, according to all the rules" [38, 89] (E.Cocker is the author of the English textbook of arithmetic, widespread in the 17th century).

Events taken from everyday facts, such as "to carry coals to Newcastle" (to take something to the place where there is so much of it (taking something that will not be needed there because there plenty of it)).

If we speak about the phraseological units borrowed from different languages we should take into account that there will be several items to show as well:

1) A large number of English phraseological units are associated with ancient mythology, history and literature. As in the example "Achilles' heel", "apple of discord", "the golden age" or "to cross the Rubicon" (to do something that will lead to very significant results, that will not be any chance to change it), "to meet one's Waterloo" (means after a great success to face with failure) [38, 53].

2) Phraseological borrowings from the French language: “Castles in Spain” This expression is associated with the medieval heroic epic of the Chansons de Geste, whose knights received a private possession-the conquered castles of Spain [38, 167].

3) Although there are few borrowings from the German language, we may face with them as well. For instance, “Blood and iron” - means “Ruthless use of force “related with the principle of Bismarck’s policy, which sought to unite Germany with the power of Prussian weapons. Another example for this section is “Words are silver, silence is gold“. This proverb was first met in Thomas Carlyle work [38, 59].

4) Some phraseological units are borrowed from the Spanish language. We may give an example as “Blue blood” which is used for showing people from aristocratic origin. And another example taken from the story Don Kixot“ Tilt at windmills” which means “Fight, or to try for not valuable things, for nothing important [38, pp.9-10].

5. Borrowings from the Dutch language are: “ Forlorn hope”- means “1) A detachment performing a dangerous task or doomed to certain death; 2)a hopeless, dirty business” [38, 34].

6. From the Chinese language: “To lose prestige - to be humiliated, dishonored” [38, 67].

7. From the Danish language: “An ugly duckling [38, 41] - “a man who unfairly underestimated his merits, abilities ,but at the end changed and showed who is he in reality. This example for phraseological unit took its plot from the writer Anderson’s story “An ugly duckling” [38, 41] that at the end grows and turns into a beautiful swan.

8. From the Russian language: ”The sick man of Europe” as Nicolas I called Turkey in 1853,and still now any European country in a difficult economic situation is called like this [38, 32].

9. There are some contributions of Arabic literature to phraseology. Several expressions came into English language from the fairy tales “Thousand and one nights.” Aladdin’s lamp” is one example for it. This expression may be used as attribution of objects that fulfill all desires. Or “Alnaschar’s dream”-means empty

dreams , fantasies. ”The old man of the sea “ means a man who is difficult to get rid of , an obsessive person- a hint is from the episode of one the fairy tales ,which tells how Sindbad- seaman can not get rid of the old man who puts all his problems on him [52].

Sometimes it is possible that the sources of borrowings of any phraseology are not always established with sufficient accuracy, since many phraseological units coincide in different languages without any borrowings. The parallel existence of the same expressions in different languages can be explained by the generality of the socio-political conditions of life of the peoples speaking these languages, the commonality of customs, traditions and elements of popular wisdom. Not all word combinations should be considered as a phraseological unit. Koonin distinguishes seven basic types of phraseology, depending on the linguistic material that formed the basis future for the phraseological units, preceding the stage of potential phraseology, and the way in which it is phraseologized, taking into account both linguistic and extralinguistic factors: the formation of the phraseological units by reinterpreting the variable combinations of words; the formation of phraseological units by reconsidering stable combinations of a non-phraseological character; formation of phraseological units on the basis of potential phraseological units; study of phraseological units from the author's work, turnovers; study of the phraseological units based on the plot, but not a combination of words; the formation of phraseological units by punning homonyms; the formation of phraseological unit from another phraseological units (phraseological derivation).

The first six types refer to the primary phraseology, and the phraseological derivation to the secondary. There is another formation of the phraseological units by rethinking the variable combinations of words as well. This type of phraseology is the most common and can be complete or partial. It needs rethinking the variables of word combinations and sentences, i.e. one or another departure from the literal meaning of their components, full rethinking of the variables of word combinations.

Phraseological units, which arose as a result of a complete rethinking of the variable combinations, can serve: “big wig” – means an important person (lit. a large

artificial hair); “that cock will not fight” – means this number will not work (lit. this cock will not be able to fight) or breakers ahead! - Danger! Beware! [38, 249].

Many phraseological units are created due to a rethinking of stable combinations of a non phraseological character. It can include, for instance, professionalism and terms used in a literal sense. For example: “hold in leash”– (keep in check, in obedience), (lit. keep the letters on the pack (greyhounds));or “Go off at half-cock” – means “To act or speak hurriedly, thoughtlessly” [17, 49].

Phraseological units, formed as a result of a rethinking of stable combinations of a non- phraseological character have these four stages of development: A) stage of potential non-phraseological character stability; B) the stage of stability of a non-phraseological character; C) stage of potential phraseological stability; D) stage of phraseological stability. The study of phraseological units on the basis of potential phraseological units.

Many phraseological units have a rethinking stage of a variable combination of words of a consistent combination of words of non phraseological nature. These turnovers arise as a result of rethinking of the words that make up their composition. Phraseological units that have arisen in this way have only one preliminary stage of development - the stage of a potential phraseology. Usually this refers to the phraseological units, based on an unreal image, a creation of fantasy.

Phraseological units, based on an unreal image: “one's wings are sprouting”- means “he (she, etc.) is not a person of this world”, “she is a real angel”, “she doesn't deceive, lie, she is like an angel” (lit. wings are breaking through). Another example, as “Enough to make the angels weep” means - “involuntarily tears catch you up, or at least someone will make you cry” (lit. angels will make you cry) [17, 319].

There are plenty of phraseological hyperboles and exaggerations: “Make a mountain out of a molehill” - make an elephant from a fly [17, 68].

Except this there are phraseological units with different stylistic colors. They add a new color to the speech, or mainly, may be used in the literature in order to catch listener's attention, or to create an interesting situation: A) ironic turns: “have a soul above buttons” - consider the work performed below than its real value;

underestimate ; a fat lot of – “very little” [17, 39]; B) jocular turns: the clerk of the weather (changeable person, who changes very often as weather”, “In one's birthday suit”- “naked “ Has the cat got your tongue? "Have you swallowed your tongue?" [38, 244]; C) vulgar expressions: Damn your eyes! Means “Damn you!” [17, 89].

Phraseological units take an important place in Azerbaijan language. There are two types of word combinations in Azerbaijan language: Free word combinations and Constant word combinations. Constant word combinations are sometimes called Phraseological unities are such combinations that are in ready form in the language, and separately do not have any meaning but, whole combination has a specific meaning. For example, “dabanına tüpürmək” (qaçmaq), “əldən düşmək” (yorulmaq). The phraseological units of Azerbaijan language differ from free word combinations as in English language. For example, “dəniz havası”, “məktəbin həyəti”. These are free word combinations and they differ from phraseological units, as the words entering these free combinations are used in their real meaning, but the words compiling phraseological units already have lost their real meaning and together they create a new word. [57]

As in English language phraseological units in Azerbaijan language have their synonyms, antonyms. For example, “özündən çıxmaq”- “hirsini başına vurmaq” (synonym), “əlini ağdan-qaraya vurmamaq”- “dərindən qabıqdan çıxmaq” (antonym) [57].

In Azerbaijan language we may come across with numbers in the process of forming phraseological units. But one of the outstanding researchers of phraseological units Bayram Huseynov thinks that numbers do not take any important place in forming them. And grouping them according to different features is useless. However, “one” is very active in the process of making new phraseological unit. [3.212]

2.2. Ways of forming phraseological units.

Making a new phraseological unit from another phraseological unit (phraseological derivation). The isolation of phraseological phrases from the composition of more complex phraseological units is one of the ways of forming phraseological units. The newly formed unit begins to live on its own, but its meaning is determined by the semantics of the original phraseology. Thus the unmotivated nature of the phraseological unit “The gray mare” means “The wife holding her husband under the shoe is explained by the motivation of the proverb “the gray mare is the better horse”-“The wife who is a leader in the home” from which this PU was formed by separating the initial components [38, 267]. Moreover, new phraseological units can be formed by separating the initial final components of a more complex phraseology. For example, from the proverb “The old birds are not to be caught with chaff” formed two PE “An old bird” 1) An old, shooting sparrow, and “to be caught with chaff”-to be easily deceived “ [17, 36].

Moreover, phraseological derivations include:

1) conversion :from the noun form “A play with fire” to the verb form “To play with fire”;

2) study by analogy: curiosity killed a cat – “curiosity will not lead to good” the phrase was taken from Shakespearism to “care killed a cat “ – much care will not lead to the goodness”;

3) the formation of the verbal phraseological units from the proverb used in the imperative mood: “strike the iron while it is hot “;

4) expansion of the phraseological units: “As merry as a grig” – means “cheerful, full of life” was formed from obsolete phraseology “a merry grig” - cheerful guy [17, 59];

5) study by contrast: “to come off the high horse” - means “to stop being too haughty” on phraseological unit “to get on/ ride/ mount a high horse” which means “to be arrogant“. Thus, there are many ways of learning phraseological units. The

study of phraseology is important both in the theoretical plan, and in the practical as well, as it contributes to the conscious assimilation of phraseological units [22, 246].

As it was mentioned above, there are a number of linguists who were engaged in the investigation of phraseological units. Mainly, western and Russian linguists were working on this field of linguistics. Western scientists gathered different words, word groups, combinations and described them as idioms. The first person who studied various word groups on a scientific basis was A.A.Schachmatov. He depicted all these features in his book “Syntax”. Semantics, Grammar and Lexicology are the fields of linguistics which are closely connected with Phraseology. If we have a look at the national peculiarity of phraseological units the following levels may appear, as: “Phonological level, grammatical level, and lexical level.

Phonological level is considered from the view that every language has its own phonological system and the phraseological units of this language should comply with this system.

Lexical level: While investigating lexical level it should be taken into account that all countries have their own traditions, customs, beliefs and historic facts. There are a number of phraseological combinations which are closely connected with these facts, e.g. “the bard of Avon “, “Fleet street” [38, 45]. Consequently, the speaker who comes across, or uses this kind of phraseological units should be aware of the exact meanings of these units.

Grammatical level: All phraseological units should comply with its grammatical structure of language.

If to subdivide phraseological units for the degree of the national characterization, they may be divided into three groups:

1) international phraseological units: understanding of the meaning of such kind of phraseological units is based on the users’ point of view, because this kind of units are based on universal images. For example ”the alpha and omega of something”, “to discover America”, “to cross the Rubicon”, ”the heel of Achilles”, ”Trojan horse”, “Pandora’s box”, “Herculian pillars”, “I came ,I saw I conquered”, ”The ten Commandments” etc [17, 56];

2) locally unmarked phraseological units: this kind of phraseological units consist of neutral thoughts, the components of these units do not possess the character to show any peculiarity of any nation. In short, this kind of phraseological units includes simple words, and the combination of these words make a new phraseological unit, for example, “to burn one’s fingers”, “to break one’s heart”, “to snake in the grass” [17, 23];

3) locally marked phraseological units: this type of phraseological units directly depict the national and cultural thoughts of any country, e.g. “to catch the Speaker’s eye”, “to set the Thames on fire”, “to carry coals to Newcastle”, “something is rotten in the state of Denmark”, “to dine with Duke Humphry”, “to cut off with a shilling” [17, 34].

There are some phraseological combinations which may be translated in several languages that are regionally or culturally close to one another: for example, “as pale as paper”, “measure twice, cut once”, “to know something as one knows his ten fingers” and so on [17, 34].

From the first sight we may think that any free word group and phraseological unit are similar. However, it is not like this. There are plenty of differences between them. The main fact that makes hard to distinguish between them is that the limitation line between them is not seen clearly. The lexical and grammatical valency have some features which differ them.

Grammatical valency means that one word may appear in different grammatical structures. This ability differs separate meanings of a polysemantic word, such as: **V+N**- to grow roses (wheat)= “to cultivate”, **V+V**-to grow to like= “to begin”, **V+A**-to grow old (tired, dark)= “to become”, **V+D**-to grow quickly (rapidly)= “to increase”.

In the case when grammatical valency of any word that refers to the same part of speech is not adequate. For example, “to propose (suggest) a plan”. In this expression the only word “propose” can be followed by an infinitive of a verb: e.g. “to propose to do something”.

Lexical valency- when words may be utilized in different lexical contexts.

V+N- to deliver letters="to distribute letters" or to deliver a blow="to strike a blow" or "to deliver a lecture ="to give a lecture". The usage of grammatical valency is cramped by lexical valency: A+N-"Blind people" (+) - "Blind sugar" (-) or "A smiling girl"(+)- "a smiling crocodile" (-). However, sometimes the combinations which are literally absurd may be utilized in several places figuratively. For example: "Look at him. A smiling crocodile" [38, 11].

According to Koonin, "there are the following distinguished features of phraseological units of free word groups: 1) the main characteristic feature of phraseological units is their being semantically complex. Consequently, the meaning of phraseological units may be fully or partially transferred: e.g. "to burn one's finger". The meaning of this phraseological unit is figuratively used, it is metaphor based on likeness of action; 2) semantic togetherness and structural dissolubility e.g. "to kick of the bucket" (to die); 3) the components of any phraseological units never may be replaced with,as it happens in free word groups" [35, 34]. No one may predict the formation of it. There are several grammatical patterns of phraseological units as the following: noun phrases, verbal phrases, adjectival phrases and some semantic phrases:(metaphoric formation, metonymic formation).

Let's have a look at the distinguishing features of phraseological units in this paragraph. Phraseological units have fixed stability which is sometimes called macrostability. However, this macrostability includes microstabilities as the following ones:

1) the stability of usage: phraseological units exist in the language system as ready-made form, they do not appear in the speech process, no one can make his own phraseological unit or add/change any detail/component of it by himself. They stay in dictionaries unchanged and handed to the next generations;

2) the stability of meaning: as phraseological units are fully and partially transferred, metaphor and metonymy are the main types of transference. Firstly, let's give some examples to the fully transferred phraseological units. For example: "Bull in a China shop". "to make a mountain out of a molehill" ,"like a fish out of

water”, ”Tide and time wait for no man”. Now let’s give examples for partially transferred meaning: “as brave as a lion”, “as sly as a fox” [17, 34].

Sometimes the meaning of any phraseological unit may lose its previous meaning, e.g. “to give up the ghost”. Before the meaning of this phraseological unit was “to die”. But now it means “the car or train, etc which stopped functioning”.

3) lexical stability: if we talk about the lexical stability, we may divide it into two subparts as: a) without any lexical substitution: ”to pay through the nose”(to pay a very large sum of money),”Tomy Atkins” (American soldier),”a bloody Mary” (a drink). However, in many cases they may have their own grammatical forms as well:”He kicked the bucket” (He died). b) limited substitution is possible as well : “close (near)at hand, not stir(to raise) a finger”, “to close (shut)one’s eyes to something [17, 45].

2.3. The prototype of phraseological units and simple shift of the meaning.

Majority of phraseological units (PU) came out in English language by the help of simple change of meaning and the prototypes of those PU are alternative combinations of words and sentences. Generally, metaphor, hyperbole and metonymy are the basic figurative languages that underwent the simple shift of meaning of phraseological units. As it is clear that metaphoric shift of meaning is to transfer features of any object to another one and to associate them on the base of real and unreal likeness. One of the most spread type of meaning shift is metaphoric shift. Variable types of likeness may be the base for metaphoric shift of meaning: e.g. resemblance of action “to put one’s eggs in one basket” –“ to peril all things “ [9, 29].

As it was mentioned above there is hyperbolic features too, which may have shift of meaning in the connection with the PU. If we consider our earlier knowledge we know that hyperbole is the figure of speech which adds exaggeration to the sentence and intensifies its meaning by giving emphatic color to the statement. Hyperbolic metaphors are formed from the combinations with unreal and absolutely

unbelievable meanings. For instance ,”(as) innocent as a babe unborn “ , “make a mountain out of a molehill “ or “pull the devil by the tail “,”come down on somebody like a ton of bricks“ [9, 56].

However, metaphors may have inoffensive character as well, as if there is a wish of putting a veil on the unpleasant situations make them milder e.g. “to do one’s long rest”, “join the majority” [8].

To continue the topic we may add the partial shift of meaning as well .It contains “verbal and adjectival features of similes e.g. “(as) gaudy as a peacock “ , ”(as) bold (or brave) as a lion “ , “ (as) mute as a fish “ or “fight as cat and dog “ etc [9, 11]. But when the variable prototype is not found in the language the PU shift of meaning may be built up according to the set of literal meanings of its units. There are several phraseological units that literal meaning of which are made upon unreal facts. Although the basic part of these phraseological units is based on the fantastical images their main hint is based absolutely on real meaning. It means that reality is made via unreality.

If the literal meanings of the parts lie on the imaginary objects ,the whole meaning of the phrase may be damaged and in this case semantical discrepancy appears :

a) Logical collision that is mainly related with two irreconcilable notions, e.g. “eat one’s cake and have it(have one’s cake and eat it) “ ,”Hamlet with Hamlet left out” or “Hamlet without Prince” [17, 34].

b) Immediate collision where the main thought is grabbed with its peculiarity but not with its characteristics. For example,” as drunk as boiled owl “ ,”make darkness visible “or “somebody’s pet aversion “ [17, 87].

c) Absurd collision has non-fiction feature which does the context absolutely absurd e.g. “a hog in armour” , “a mare’s nest “ [17, 56].

Generally, the graphic function of phraseological units is considerable difference from words. Metaphorical and metonymical images are easily transferred by visual means. We may see the simple shift of meaning in the case the second phraseo-semantic choice is procreated from the first component and this component

owns to a little bit complex meaning. Furthermore, this process is the main feature of idiophraso-semantic combinations, e.g. the expression - “trim one’s sail to the wind” has several meanings. Firstly, “to put a sail to a wind”, secondly “to put the nose to wind” and thirdly, to know where the wind blows from “ [9, 36].

There is also a type of phraseological units which are connected with person or everything that is connected with the person. This kind of phrases are called “anthropocentric”. They denote actions or statements and so on e.g. “grasp the nettle” means “to manage everything courageously in order to solve any problem”, or “to put all one’s eggs in one basket” means to “bet all you have/to make a risk “ [38, 43].

Sometimes the component or components of phraseological unit name any object or animal, however: the meaning of it becomes referred to only human beings. For example, “a new broom” means “a new director” or “a big fish in a little/small pond” means “the boss” [17, 23]. Inner structure of majority of the phrases, which refer to a person, do not consist of simple, different word groups, but of potential phraseological units which are linked with unreal images. For example, “have nine lives like a cat” means “to have surprised ability to survive/ hard to be killed” or “like a bat out of hell” means “too fast”, “wrestle with an angel” means “to fight with very powerful rival” [38, 23]. As a result, we may highlight that not only phraseological units, but also their prototypes refer to a person. Simple shift of phraseological units play really great place for enlarging phraseological system of contemporary English language.

Except simple shift there is a complex shift of meaning. Generally, both simple and complex shift accompanied by the process of phraseological nomination and this process makes the appearance of phraseological unit in a language. Furthermore, both of them appear in the language in the same way- during the process of transferring the literal meaning of prototypes. But opposed to the simple shift, in the complex shift of the meaning there appears a complicated fact as, non-motivational case of the meaning of the phraseological unit or sometimes the linking with other linguistic factors for example, the initial link in the process of reference. As Koonin’s investigation shows “the non-motivation of the phraseological meaning

happens because of the lacking of synchronic derivational ties between the main meaning of phrase and literal meanings of its parts” [34, 147]. Consequently, as a result, this non –motivational factor leads to a change of peculiarities denoted by the phraseological units: all peculiarities that are connected with the phraseological unit prototype vanish and new ones appear. Generally, according to the tradition of communicative application the fact of non- motivation makes a barrier to the communication, but here this process does not happen. In some cases a non-motivated phraseological unit may act as phraseological unit.

Now let’s see the metonymical complex shift of meaning. For example, the phraseological unit “Joe Miller” which means 1) “the collection of jokes”, 2) or an old joke”. This phraseological unit appeared according to the name of the famous actor Joseph Miller (1684-1738). He was the first person who published the collection of jokes.

While having a complex shift of the meaning it should be taken into account that if the etymology of the phraseological unit is not known it is unrealizable to create the character of the shift of meaning. It means that the complex shift of meaning is established by means of diachronic etymological analysis e.g. “To go the whole hog” means “ to do something thoroughly ,till the end “ or “ talk through one’s hat “ means “to talk nonsense” [38, 12].

Sometimes the phraseological units may originate from the phrase that have an author ,for instance “the last of the Mohicans” (was taken from the novel that is written by F. Couper). There is a connection between the literal meaning of phraseological unit and the context of it .The example which was taken from Bible “ kill the fatted calf” that has an allegoric character is about a spendthrift son and it had only literal meaning first. After several times this phrase underwent the metaphorical shift of meaning and gained a new meaning “treat to your guests with the best thing that you have at home”. So complex shift of meaning has taken place in this phrase.

According to Koonin there are following types of occasional phraseological units usage [34, 34]:

1. Determination of meaning: “Fine words butter no parsnips”-Having been myself at various times both poor and ill ,I am aware that fine words butter no literary parsnips (U.Sinclair).

2. Amplifying the meaning: ”give somebody the glad eye “- Charles : ...Didn’t you see her giving me enormous glad eyes? Wanted me to come round and see her when it was quieter (J.B.Priestley).

3. Impoverishment of the meaning: The impoverishment of phraseological unit may be shown by introducing these adverbs : “almost, a bit of, a little, a trifle “ and so on. For example,” Talk shop “- which means “to talk about your job with those you work with when not at work” (Cambridge Dictionary). For example, “... the Air Force and army boys couldn’t help talking a bit of shop. (J.B..Priestley).

Putting the word “rather” into the middle of the phraseological unit plays decrement character, moreover, it adds emotional color to the utterance. By appearance this word looks like a litote ,but generally this word is used in the phrase in order to weaken the meaning e.g. the phrase “come a copper” means “to fall over” or “to fail at some venture “ [17, 11]. Freeman; ”If I came rather a cropper that is no reason why you should come one too” (W.S .Maugham).

III CHAPTER

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN S. MAUGHAM'S NOVEL "THEATRE"

3.1. Classifications of phraseological units applied in the novel "Theatre".

As phraseology is a large linguistic discipline there are several approaches to study it: semantic approach, functional approach, contextual approach.

Semantic approach defines that as free word groups are completely motivated, phraseological units are reverse with them and are unmotivated.

Functional approach displays that phraseological units act as word equivalents consequently, the same happens with word groups. As word groups they also have semantic and structural inalienability.

Contextual approach determines the fact that phraseological units act only in specific contexts, -non -variable or "fixed".

Scientists have not developed a single and unique principle for classification of phraseological units. There are several classifications of phraseological units offered by various authors. Since the phraseological units is a complex phenomenon with wide subdivisions it is quite obvious that it may be viewed from different points of view. First of all, let's study one of them based on semantic approach. The following classification compiles this approach.

Traditionally, English phraseological units are classified in terms of semantics, its origin and structure. Perhaps, the most widespread was the classification of the acad. V. V. Vinogradov (1986) who proposed the semantic principle of classification of phraseological units. Generally, an important stimulus for the independent development of the problems of English phraseology in Soviet linguistics was the appearance of the works of Academician V.V. Vinogradov [28, 173]. In his works, phraseological units received a more substantiated definition. He

believed that “phraseological units are stable verbal complexes that are opposed to free syntactic combinations as ready-made language formations that are not created, but only reproduced in speech” [28, 4]. There is no doubt that semantic characteristics are very important while considering phraseological units. Vinogradov’s classification is based on the degree of semantic closeness among the components of a phraseological units. The classification of phraseological units in the Russian language proposed by academician V.V.Vinogradov, may be successfully applied to the phraseology of the English language. According to this classification, all phraseological units are divided into three groups [29, 6]: phraseological fusion, phraseological unity and phraseological combinations. He improved some points in this classification which first was suggested by Swiss linguist Charles Bally. His classification is mainly based on the investigation of phraseological units’ components, the relations between the whole meaning and the meaning of its components. So, as we mentioned above, according to V.V. Vinogradov’s classification, all phraseological units are divided into phraseological fusion, phraseological units and phraseological combinations.

Phraseological fusion (or idioms) - refers to such semantically indivisible phraseological units in which the integral meaning is completely inconsistent with the individual meanings of the words composing them, and the components of the phraseological unit do not change the whole meaning of it. Combinations are sometimes called Idioms. So they have a large idiomatic coefficient and it is difficult to translate them into another language: for example, “to kick the bucket” – “to die” “once in a blue moon”- “very seldom” , “under the rose”-“quietly”, “at six and sevens” – “in confusion or in disagreement”, “to set one’s cap at somebody”- “to try attract a man, about girls and women” [38, 56].

“Phraseological fusion emerged on the basis of the portable values of their components, but subsequently these portable meanings became incomprehensible from the point view of the modern language. The image of phraseological fusion is revealed only historically” [37, 35]. For example, the words “bay”, meaning “dead end” and “beck”-“wave of the hand” are archaisms and are not used anywhere except

for the following phraseological units: "at bay"- "driven in a desperate situation" and "be at somebody's beck and call" means "be always ready for services".

Phraseological units - phraseological unities are partially unmotivated; Their meaning is usually perceived by means of a portable, metaphorical value of the whole PU. For example: "to show one's teeth" "to show character". If we give a semantic motivation with the help of a combined lexical meaning, the phraseological data can be perceived in their literary meaning. They are also integral and indivisible, however, in contrast to fusion their whole semantics is already motivated by separate meanings of their constituent words. Parts that make up unity can be separated from each other by insertions of other words, and this property sharply distinguishes the unity not only from fusion but also from combinations and expressions e.g. "To come to one's sense" – "to change one's mind", "To fall into a rage" – "to get angry", "To stick to one's guns"- "to be true to one's views or convictions", "To lock the stable door after the horse is stolen" - "to take precautions too late ,when the mischief is done" [38, 34].

"Phraseological unity is somewhat closer to phraseological fusion with its imagery, metaphoricity", says Telya V.V. [44, 50]. According to the scientist, "the connection between the components of phraseological unity is motivated, metaphorization is distinctly felt" [44, 51].

In order to understand that phraseological unity, its components must be perceived in a figurative sense. For example, the meaning of the expression "make mountain out of a molehill" is greatly exaggerate something. Phraseological units are known by the semantic duality. If we take a phraseological unit from the text everyone will have some problems to define the semantic meaning of it, because of their ability being used both in direct meaning and in the figurative meaning.

Characteristic features of phraseological units:

1) bright imagery and the consequent possibility of coincidence with parallel existing phrases (to burn one's fingers, to burn bridges);

2) preservation of the semantics of individual components (to put a spoke in somebody's wheel);

- 3) impossibility of replacement of some components by others;
- 4) emotionally expressive coloration plays a decisive role;
- 5) ability to enter into synonymous relations with individual words or other phraseological units (to gild refined gold =to paint the lily).

“Phraseological combination” Vinogradov calls “stable combinations” with a partially interpreted meaning in which each of components retains some semantic independence, and the value of such a unit may be deduced from the meaning of its constituent words. Phraseological collocations are motivated, but consist of words with a special lexical valence, which is explained by the high degree of stability of combinations of this kind. In phraseological word combinations, the variety of words used is strictly limited. For example: “To be good at something “,”To have a bite”, ”Bosom friends”.

Unlike, phraseological fusion and phraseological unity, which have a holistic indivisible meaning, “phraseological combinations are characterized by a semantic decomposition” [49, 75].

Each word has independent meaning, but one of the components has a bound meaning e.g. “to be a good hand at something, “to come off a poor second”, ”to stick to one’s word”. At the same time the phraseological combination is not a frozen unity, in some cases it allows synonym or just substitution, for instance: “to pay attention - to direct attention”.

The promotion of reproducibility as the main feature of phraseological units allowed by Professor N.M. Shanski develops further the classification of Academician V.V.Vinogradov and highlights the fourth type of phraseological units- “phraseological expressions” [27, 76]. Phraseological expressions include such phrases that are stable in their composition and use, which consist entirely of words with ”free nominative meaning and are semantically separated” [37, 76]. They are used as ready-made speech units with a permanent lexical composition and certain semantics. Phraseological expressions are only turns with the literal meaning of components. Phraseological expressions consist of proverbs, sayings and aphorisms of popular writers, scientists which are used in direct meaning. Such proverbs do not

have a figurative, allegorical meaning. For example, "live and learn", "better untaught than ill taught", "many man, many mind", "nothing is impossible to a willing heart". Phraseological expressions have a fixed form and the ability of being partible. This group of phraseological units will be discussed later in the next chapters.

Another outstanding classification was suggested by Professor Koonin. Koonin's classification is mainly about structural-semantic principle. Furthermore, he deeply investigated the degree of constancy of phraseological units. According to his classification, "set expressions are separated into three parts, namely: 1) phraseological units, or idioms, 2) semi- idioms, 3) phraseomatic units [34, 23].

Phraseological units have completely or partially transferred meaning; however, Semi-idioms contain not only literal, but also transferred meaning in itself. In many cases the first meaning denotes professional or terminological notion, and the second transferred. For example, "chain reaction" (it is frequently used as a terminology in physics and it is a figurative expression as well) [17, 56]. Phraseomatic units contain both literal and phraseomatic bound meaning, e.g. "pay attention".

There is the syntactical classification of English phraseological units as well. This division was done by I.V. Arnold. According to the author, phraseological units may be classified as parts of speech [8, pp.174-181]:

1. verbal (taking the role of a verb): e.g. " to run for one's life" , " to get (to win) the upper hand" "to talk through one's hat" –" talking utter rubbish, to talk foolishly " , "to make song and dance about something" , "to get on somebody's cocktails", " to be on the beam " - " to nose out" [8, pp.174-181];

2. substantive (fulfilling the role of a noun) : e.g. "white lie " , "calf love " , "red tape", "bullet train", " redbrick university "[8, pp.174-181];

3. adjective (performing the role of the adjective) e.g. "high and mighty", "spick and span" , "safe and sound". In this subdivision the most expressive type is the comparative phraseological units, e.g. " cool as cucumber", "nervous as a cat", "weak as kitten", "good as gold"(usually refers to children) , " pretty as a picture" [8, pp.174-181];

4. adverbial(performing the role of adverb) e.g. “by hook or by crook” ,”in the dead of night “, “between the devil and the deep sea” [8, pp.174-181];

5. interdomain (acting as an interjection) ‘My God!’, By George!”, ”Goodness gracious” ” Good Heavens!” [8, pp.174-181];

The main classification of the phraseological units was done by A.I Smirnitsky who distinguished between phraseological units and idioms. Phraseological units are stylistically neutral turns that are devoid of metaporicity or have lost it. Idioms are based on the transfer of meaning on a metaphor that is clearly recognized by the speaker. Their characteristic feature is a bright stylistic coloring a departure from the usual neutral style. In structural terms, Smirnitsky divides phraseological units into one-vertex, two- vertex and multi-vertex depending on the significant words. For example, single –verbal phraseology is the union of a non-significant word or words with one significant.

A.I. Smirnitsky suggests the structural-semantic classification of phraseological units of the English language [42, 6]:

1) one - summit (one –top) units. Such kind of units just have one meaningful component. It has the following types:

a) verb-adverbial one –vertex phraseological units with the coincidence of the semantic and grammar centers in the first component of the phrase, appearing as equivalents of verbs e.g. “to give up” ,” to look for “ ,”to make out” , “to pick up” b). one –vertex phraseological units as “to be tired of” in which the main semantic center is in the second component and the grammatical center is in the first component of the phrase. At the first sight, this phraseological units remind Passive Voice structure, as its first component also consists of “to be”, but in Passive Voice only two prepositions may be used –“by “ and “with” but in phraseological units any prepositions e.g. “to be surprised at “ “to be obliged to”; c) Prepositional – nominal single- verbal phraseological units with a semantic center in the nominal component of the phrase and with the absence of a grammatical center in general. They can act either as equivalents of adverbs (by heart ,in time) , or as equivalents of connecting words (in order to, by means of).

2) two-summit(two-top) units: this kind of phraseological units have two or more meaningful components: The two verbal phraseological units of the English language are: a) attributive–nominal phraseological units having the construction of “adjective+ noun “ and representing the equivalents of a noun, for example “black art” , “blue blood “,”red tape” ,“high road” etc. Such phraseological units are widely distribute and are often found not only in English. These phrases are interpreted by A.I Smirnitsky as an adjectival-substantive subtype of attributive – nominal two-vertex phraseological units. There is also a substantively- substantive phraseological units, for example, “son- in- law” ,”man-of-war”; b) verbal-nominal vertex phraseological units, acting as equivalents of verbs, for example “to read between the lines” means “to get the hidden meaning” or “to speak BBC” means “to speak in English correctly”; c) phraseological repetitions serving as equivalents of adverbs ,e.g. “now or never” ,”with might and main” ,”back and forth”; d) adverbial multi-verbal phraseological units which consist of a lot of meaningful components e.g. “ every other day”, “every now and then”, ”to be a shadow of one’s own self “means “to believe in herself“ .

The initial study the problems of phraseology linguists is engaged in quite a long time. The most important point is the systematization of the phraseological material because of the need to penetrate deeper into the semantic systematics of the phraseological types themselves.

According to G.B. Antrushin, O.V. Afanasyeva and N.N. Morozov, the traditional and oldest principle of classification of phraseological units is “thematic, or” etymological”. And actually this classification is based on the origin of phraseological units. They classified them according to the source of their origin. The thematic principle of classification of phraseological units considering only the origin and meaning of phraseological units, doesn’t pay any attention to their linguistic characteristics, but allows us to consider them from the point of view of reflecting a particular subject area in the linguistic picture of the world.

Another outstanding classification has been done by Koonin. This classification is related to the functions of phraseological units. Phraseological units

are predetermined by their essence. Some functions are constant while others are variable and this feature is peculiar only to certain types of phraseological units. Constant functions are the following:

1. a communicative function is an appointment to serve as a means of communication. Communication involves the mutual exchange of statements and transferring the messages;

2. a cognitive function is consciousness-mediated ,socially-determined reflection of objects of the real world ,contributing to their cognition. Social determinism is manifested in the fact that, although potential phraseological units are created by individuals, these individuals are part of society and their cognitive function is possible only on the basis of previous knowledge;

3. a nominative function is the correlation of phraseological units with objects of the real world, including situations and the replacement of these objects in speech activity by their phraseological denominations. As an example, we can cite the phraseology “brown paper”-“wrapping paper”. For the nominative function of phraseological units, lacunae are filled in the lexical system of language. This is characteristic of most phraseological units, since they do not have lexical synonyms.

The semantic function is divided into two parts, such as:

a) voluntative function is associated with the expression of will, wish.

b) a deictic function is realized in pointing out the spatial or temporal localization of an action, a phenomenon ,an event with respect to a reference point that is relevant within a given speech situation. Moreover, there are several types of deictic function, as: personal deixis is used in the situations where the main object is person, Spatial deixis is used when pointing issue is an object of place. Another type of deixis is time deixis, it should be used as its name denotes when the starting point is time. For example: ”at once” which means “simultaneously” .

Resultative function mainly denotes the action which are related with any reason and its result.

The most important function of all unities of language including phraseology is pragmatic function. Pragmatic orientation is inherent in any text or any utterance where phraseological units are used. The targeted object here is addressee.

Stylistic function - the main feature of this function - is its stylistic effect. The main duty of this function is stylistically coloring of the sentence and adding the coloring effect.

Cumulative function - this kind of function includes in itself the people's experiences taken from real life. Proverbs should be added into this group. Their basic function in speech is recommending or giving advice.

Directive function is closely connected with the previous function. It also functions for educating and forming personality. Let's give an example to this function: "as you brew so must you drink" means "as you yourself made this problem try to solve it by yourself too" or "strike while the iron is hot" means "do your job in time".

The summarizing function of the phraseological units which has summarizing meaning or gives a brief conclusion, for example "that is flat" means "it is finally decided" [18, 45].

Next type of phraseological units has a contact-establishing function. This function is used for creating a comfortable sphere for communication. This communication may take place between the writer and his readers in order for them to understand each other.

The function which is called an affirmation function is a branch of pragmatic function, that is why proverbs should also enter this subgroup. For example, "It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest" which means "only the bad bird defiles nest" [17, 89].

Interjectional function describes the actions that were done psychologically strong utterances, emotionally.

Today there are two main linguistic theoretical schools dealing with the problems of English phraseology, founded by N.N. Amosova and A.V. Koonin. Let's try to trace the main ideas of these schools. According to the theory of N.N.

Amosova, “phraseological unit is a unit used in a constant, unchanging context” [20, 45]. That is why the classification of N.N. Amosova received the name of “contextual classification”. She splits phraseological units into three parts [20]:

1) a fixed context. She determines that in the fixed context there is not changing consistency of lexical elements and there is particular connection among them;

2) phraseological units are usually double featured, one part has phraseologically connected meaning and the other is used as a defining context e .g. “small talk” ,” small hours “;

3) idioms where each component lose its meaning or the meaning becomes weak, in this way new meaning is made by the whole unit .For example ,”in the nick of the time” which means “at the exact moment”.

When we talk about idioms we should take into consideration that there are several terms that enter the notion “Idiom”. So Idioms contain the following ones:

1) proverbs that are taken from the moral lessons, and are used to show the truth in imaginative way, and gives the result from a wisdom of the society, moreover they are metaphorical and moralizing e.g. “Hell is paved with good intentions“ [38, 56]. Some proverbs criticize or give advice. For example “He who would eat the nut must first crack the shell“. Proverbs have stable lexical components, figurative meaning. They are used in a ready made form .They are not changeable .One may change them into phraseological units easily e.g. ”Do not cast pearl before swine “- “to cast pearls before swine “ [38, 78];

2) sayings opposed to proverbs are non- metaphorical and not figurative moreover, as a form they are completed sentences e.g. ”Where there is a way ,there is a will“ [38, 11];

3) quotations are the main source where phraseology comes from. They do not express a complete thought, for example: “To err is human“ [38, 45].

It is a constant combination of words in which at least one component contains a phraseologically limited meaning; for example, the phrase: "a white lie" (an innocent lie), "Husband`s tea – (liquid tea). Either the meaning of each component

of the phraseological group weakens, or completely loses its denotative meaning, it occurs in the idiom: red tape - bureaucracy; Mare`s nest - absurdity [38, 45]. In the classification of N.N. Amosova phraseological divisions are divided into idioms and phrases (the basis is the classification of T.N. Derbukova). But even this classification suffers from serious shortcomings. First of all, the unified classification principle has not been sustained: idioms are distinguished by the principle of the integrity of the value based on the weakening of the lexical meaning of the components, and the phrase is based on the principle of the presence of a phraseologically related value due to the single combinability of one of the components. Thus, one group stands out on the basis of a purely semantic principle, and the other on the basis of a structural-semantic principle. The selection of the first group only on the basis of the semantic criterion is not justified. The semantic criterion outside of the connection with the structure of verbal education does not lend itself to precise measurement and recording and inevitably leads to subjective estimates.

Thus, from the point of view of the principles underlying it, the classification proposed by N.N. Amosova, is not quite adequate. The selection of two types of meanings in English phraseology is clearly insufficient. After Amosova, several linguists approached these verbal groups (Smirnitsky, Z.N. Anisimova and T.N. Derbukova). Most of the examples given by them do not confirm the single combination of one of the components.

The concept of a permanent context can serve, in the author's opinion, as a reliable criterion for differentiating phraseological units from both variables (i.e. free) combinations, and from the phenomena of stylistic compatibility of words, from traditional descriptive phrases with a fixed nomination, etc. In other words, one of the main properties of phraseological units is stability. At the same time, the author does not ignore the semantic specificity of phraseological units, which becomes the basis for the internal division of the phraseological foundation into two main classes: the class of phrases and the class of idioms.

A phrase is a unit of a permanent context in which the meaning of a semantically implemented word is phraseologically related, as is seen in phrases such as “black frost”- 'frost without snow', “white day”- 'happy day', etc [38, 67]. Phrasemes always have a two-term structure, the changeability of the keyword is limited, though possible. Changing the same component with a phraseologically related value leads to the appearance of synonymous phrasemes. For example, “a sleeping partner”- “ is a dormant partner, a partner who is not involved in the conduct of business”, “piper's tale-traveler's tale”, "unreliable story," “Christian name”-“first name 'personal name [17, 34].

Idioms, by definition of N.N. Amosova, are units of a constant context, characterized by an integral value, and in which none of the components has a phraseologically related value, depending on the connection with other components. These are the phraseological units as “the dark horse”- 'a man with an obscure reputation', “mare's nest”- 'nonsense, absurd,' “the day after the fair”- 'too late', etc [17, 98]. Both phrases and idioms allow two types of permanent context, which the author calls a mobile and fixed constant context. The mobile context allows for variations in the morphological design of materially identical units, a change in the order of their arrangement, and even the introduction of variable components (e.g. they are pulling my leg, - “they are fooling me” and “the apple of (my, her, mother's) eye”- 'the most precious (for someone)', and “prick of conscience” - pricks of conscience 'reproaches of conscience', etc.) [38, 98]. The structure of the fixed context is frozen.

Classification of N.N. Amosova, as we see, is close to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov in the sense that the author, like her predecessor, uses two criteria - stability and idiomaticity - to distinguish the types of phraseological units, mainly their classifications are reliable basis for distinguishing between free word combinations with narrow compatibility, stylistic formations with metaphorical meaning, etc. and mainly phraseological units. However, strict and objective the principles of a permanent context may be, they still allow the variability of the components, and with it doubts about the status of certain word combinations. To

limit phraseology to units of only a fixed context would mean unreasonably narrowing its scope.

There is the syntactical classification of English phraseological units as well. This division was done by I.V. Arnold. According to the author phraseological units may be classified as parts of speech [9, 34]:

1) Noun phraseologisms which show persons, objects all lively things and etc . e.g. bullet train, latchkey child, redbrick university , Green Berets [6, 34].

2) Verb phraseologisms that indicate an action ,a state or a feeling as “ to break the log-jam” ,” to get on somebody’s cottomails”, “to be on the beam“, “to nose out“ [9, 34]

3) Adjective phraseologisms that sign a quality for example “loose as a goose”, “ dull” [9, 34].

In his research on phraseological units R.Ginzburg dealt with the structural formation of units .In this classification the author determines the syntactical likeness of phraseological units with words. Following Vinogradov, Ginzburg also divided phraseological units into three groups [R.Ginzburg, 1979]:

1) Phraseological fusions are unmotivated, are defined by absolute stability of the lexical elements and grammatical structure. For example ,”to kick the bucket” ,”red tape”.

2) Phraseological unities-they are partially non- motivated word groups ,the stability of the lexical components is high and they get the meaning through the metaphoric meaning of the unit e.g. “to show one’s teeth” ,”to wash one’s dirty linen in the public”.

3) Phraseological collocations -opposed to phraseological fusions and phraseological unities they are motivated word- groups, the characteristic lexical valency makes them stable e.g. “to take a liking / fancy” ,”to bear a grudge/ malice “.

There is still another classification of phraseological units which was done by Soviet linguists in order to overcome the shortages of phraseological units. They are the following:

1) Phraseology is considered not to be a part of lexicography but it is self-contained type of linguistics.

2) The main duty of phraseology is to be engaged with the subsystem of language. It does not deal with individual phraseological units.

3) All types of set expressions are included in Phraseology.

4) Set expressions are separated into three groups: phraseological units (red tape, mare's nest), phraseomatic units (win a victory, launch a campaign), and there is a group which consists of blending classes. There is a little semantic difference between the first and the second groups. Although phraseological units have full or partial transferred meanings, the parts of phraseomatic units, on the contrary, have only literal meaning.

5) Phraseological and phraseomatic units do not have any connection with being a word –equivalent but some of them are approached as word correlates .

6) Phraseological and phraseomatic units distinguish from free phrases and compound words by having phraseological constancy ,and they are considered set expressions .

7) Phraseological and phraseomatic units may consist of different word groups e.g. “small hours “.Consequently, their structural independency is the main fact that differentiates them from compound words. For example, “blackbird”, ”black market” [17, 67].

There are three more aspects of their stability: Stability of use, lexical stability, and semantic stability. Let's examine them one by one.

8) Stability of use means that set expressions are not created spontaneously in the speech, but they are ready made in speech.

9) Lexical stability means that the parts of set expression are not only indispensable (red tape), but also sometimes modifiable. For example: lexically (“skeleton in the cupboard” – “a skeleton in the closet”), sometimes it happens in grammatical way (“to be in deep water”-‘to be in deep waters’), positional (“head over ears”-“over head and ears’) or quantitative (“to lead somebody a dance” – “to lead

somebody a pretty dance”), and sometimes mixed variants (“rise, stir up a hornets’ nest about one’s ears arouse” – “stir up”) the nest of hornets”) [38, 19] .

10) Semantic stability springs from lexical stability, because while certain changes happen the meaning of the expression is safe, do not change. For example, if the component “raise” in “to raise a question” is substituted by the verb “settle “(as “to settle a question”) [38, 11] the meaning will change completely.

3.2. Structural and semantic analysis of phraseological units in the novel.

William Somerset Maugham is one of the outstanding and well-known English writers of the XX century. He was not only a great dramatist, but also a successful novelist. He also was perfect at short story writing. Comedies of manners for the scene brought the first glory to him. Writing in ironic style was his main feature and he usually showed a great sympathy to the characters made by himself. “Of Human Bondage”-one of his masterpieces which was a semiautobiographical novel created his position as a serious writer. He is one of the writers, whose language differs not only for richness of lexical units and syntactic constructions, but also for skilful usage of idiomatic expressions. There is a huge number of idioms with different meanings and structures in his works. Some of them help to create inimitable images of heroes, others create a characteristic atmosphere. Maugham arranges them according to text of novels so skilfully that each of them reaches a certain goal and does not go unnoticed. His novel “Theatre” is a vivid confirmation of this.

Maugham’s works influenced on many people’s life, and his masterpieces are mainly about real life’s problem, hardships. Since his childhood he had a great interest to the theatre, that is the main reason why he had devoted several woks to this topic which were shown not only in England, but also in Germany and France. One of his best novels from this range is “Theatre”.

This novel is about arts and was filmed in Russia. The main plot of the novel is based on the woman named Julia Lambert. She lives and works as an actress in England. As a person she owns everything beauty, wealth, and as an actress she is very popular. Due to all these factors the man who would marry her is considered to be the luckiest man of the world. So her husband Michael is a trustworthy and very attractive man. Consequently, this novel contains very affluent vocabulary and plenty of stylistic devices were used here, as well as phraseological units.

The text of the novel 'Theatre' is full of idioms. There are approximately 196 idioms in this novel. Consequently, each of these idioms plays a certain role and performs a certain function. Generally, examples of phraseological units are widely used in this masterpiece.

The process of studying idiomatic phraseology in the composition of verbal and artistic creation is much more difficult than studying them in everyday speech. The speech of literary characters are stylized and chosen by a special selection of words and expressions that helps to specify the personal characters of those personages in the work. As it is obvious, styling involves imitating the manner or style of speech which is typical for a recent environment or era. As V.V. Vinogradov pointed out, "Fiction gives an aesthetically transformed reflection and reproduction of the "verbal life" of the people in accordance with the socio- conditioned aesthetic and ideological trends and methods of creativity prevailing in this period" [29, 23].

The phraseological units studied in this dissertation function as means of forming the national language and cultural picture of the world. So the natural cultural components of the semantics of the phraseological units in S. Maugham's prose have been revealed and deeply investigated and the specific features of their translation into different languages, specially into Russian language and the presence of analogues in the Russian and other languages have been thoroughly studied. Such a study not only enriches the theory and practice of phraseology with new concepts, but also contributes to the development of a technique for the functional analysis of phraseological units in language and text.

Let's investigate the phraseological units that were used in this novel and their types. Firstly, let's have an eye to the colloquial lexis which are used: "to blurt out" which means "to utter suddenly or inadvertently" and "pop in and out" [S.W. Maugham, 12]. Theatre, which means "to go or to seek out the company to socialize" were used in order to describe Julia's home maid's character. While continuing reading the novel we may come across with the phrase which is used for describing girls as "she is a sport", "and for describing boys "he is a brick" is used by the author. When Julia is sad, when she is not in a good mood or when she is bored, she usually uses slangs and colloquial phrases. As "then she was as blue as a devil" or "she did not care a straw on gossip" [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*].

There are a lot of idioms in this masterpiece related with love and feeling as "to fall in love", "to be absolutely sick with love", "to take an enormous fancy to somebody" "to be head over ears in love", "to fall out of love" [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. The majority of them are used by Julia who is married to Michael and now she is going to fall out of this love.

Besides these idioms S. Maugham utilizes phraseological units connected to animals, e.g. "Julia was as clever as a bag of monkeys", the monkey is shown as a witty animal in this phrase. So Julia is so clever that it may be enough for a lot of monkeys as well. Or "Julia had a lot of elephants in her mouth". This phrase means "to be overburdened". As an elephant is a symbol of the object that can carry hard things to a long distance. In this case if a simple person and specially a woman works so much this idiom is conventional for this phrase. Or "Julia has worked as hard as a horse to become a perfect actress" Consequently, in this phrase her working ability is compared with a horse. Or "she lapped them up as a kitten laps up milk", "Old cow" In other phrases we may face with the names of animals as "cat, mouse, peacock, and crow" [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*].

The most wonderful idiomatic phrases were used for displaying the shortest time. For example, "before one can make a wink" "in a blink, in a flash", "in half a minute", "in a fraction of a second", "in no time" [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. The majority of phrases related with the temporal time are revealed with exaggeration.

There are several examples about impersonal phraseological units in the novel "Theatre": "one's got to know/remember one's roots"- "to know/to remember one's root" or "one should know where one stands " means "one should remember". Or the idiom which one of the personages –Evie utilized "It is no good crying over spilt milk" which meaning comes to "one who lost a head does not cry for hair" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre] also enters the impersonal phraseological sentences.

As in the novel "Theatre" there were so many brilliant idioms displayed we should study their etymology as well. The number of the idioms represented here has very interesting etymology. For example "to be at loose end" means "not being sure about any item/ to be in a hopeless situation" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. This idiom is translated by lexical means ,since it is the descriptive translation that corresponds to all the stylistic and semantic features of the phraseological unit. This idiom may be a synonym with "to be confused".

Or "one's got to know the ropes" –the deep relations of meaning of this idiom goes to this statement as, for instance in the condition when the end point of any rope is getting thin or badly fixed. That is why one should be sure whether this rope is reliable or not? So, the meaning of the idiom "One's got to know the ropes" means "to be sure about something" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. Consequently, these types of idiomatic units may be spread among the people who work in the middle of rocks/mountains with the rope or among acrobats who show circus tricks with the rope. As a result in both cases the safety of rope is very important.

Let's see other etymological phrases used in the novel . "To turn something to good account " means "to make use of banks to increase accounts". Or "to turn somebody bag and baggage" which means "to get rid of something" but etymologically it means "to send someone away with his luggage" There are a number of idioms which might be used during hunting as "to beat about the bush" which means "to avoid answering a question and waste time" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. The etymology of this idiom goes to this story: Once the hunters who wanted to hunt geese were beating the bushes with rocks in order the geese hiding inside of the bushes to come out, but all attempts were in vain. When the hunters

found out that all efforts were for nothing they understood that the time was lost. This phrase is used after this incident in the cases when somebody hides the word which is important and should be said at once; this act takes much time for nothing.

Now let's have a look at the idioms with stylistic devices. Firstly, let's give examples of similes. For example, "Tom was as poor as a church mouse" or "Julia's acting made the rest of actors look like a piece of cheese" which means that "against her background they looked but a grey mass" or "'to be nobody'." You make the rest of us look like a piece of cheese"- means "Near you we are nothing" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. The functional-stylistic features of this context require a descriptive translation of the phraseological unit, that creates a humorous effect.

Another example for the idiom with simile in the novel is "Being a teenager Julia's son Roger was as stubborn as an ass".

Besides, similes there are a number of synonyms used by S.Maugham in the novel. Furthermore, both of the synonymic pairs are given there. For example, "to cry with one eye and laugh with the other(refers to Julia), the synonymic pair of this idiom is "to carry one hand and water in other". Both of these idioms mean "to have a double character" Or "to be horse of another color "is a synonymic pair of "to be another pair of shoes". Both the first and the second idioms mean that something is a completely different matter". Next example for the idioms from this range is "to be head over ears in love with" is equivalent to "to be madly in love with" and "to be absolutely sick with love". These idiomatic expressions refer to description of Julia's great love. In order to show the thoughts about carelessness the author gave this following synonyms "Never mind it" ,"to turn one's back/face from" and "not to care a pin(a straw)" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. All these synonyms about the indifference were both Julia's and Michael's reactions towards various gossips.

The synonyms as "to be in a hole" or "to be in a box "express the feeling of depression for the people who just begin their career and face with some hardships on their way to the top of their career. In this novel these synonymic expressions was described the young actors and their difficulties. The next proverb is used to depict the useless things: "to cook a hare before catching them" and "to count one's

chickens before they are hatched". The latter one corresponds in the proverb system of several languages. "To make bricks without straw" corresponds "to make omelet without eggs" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. It is obvious from the literal meaning of these idioms that they may be used in the case of making something without the important and needed material.

Now let's investigate the phrases with the metaphorical stylistic device. One of the interesting idioms with metaphorical device is "to be hand and glove with one another"- means "to be inseparable". This phrase is used to portray the closeness of Tom and Roger. A phrase from this range is "to be mantled together" (like Michael's parents). Or another example "to roll in money" is an equivalent to the phrase "to swim in money" It is easy to guess the meaning from their components that this phrase is used for showing a great amount of money (in the novel this phrase was referred to Dolly). Another interesting idiom in the novel refers to Michael's hardships for starting a new career without any help.(after Dolly's financial help he could overcome these difficulties). This phrase is "to stew in one's own juice" which means to do something without having any help from other people [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

In order to understand the meaning of this sentence from the novel "Theatre" we firstly, should know the idioms used inside it: "All the same she kept her eyes open, and if she noticed that any woman had predatory intention on Charles she took to queer her pitch" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre] The woman personage in this sentence is Julia. This sentence means "all the time she was on the alert, that if any woman is going to pick up Charles on the hook, Julia did everything to spoil her plan".

"I was as pleased as Punch when I found out"-she told her stepmother"-means "This discovery fascinated me" she told to her grandmother". Another example : "If I played my cards well, I can get some old woman to back me and go into management". In order to grasp the meaning of this sentence one should translate it properly like this: "If I use circumstances well, I could find a woman who subsidizes me and helps open my own theatre"

“A woman attracts men by her charm and holds them by their vices” may be paraphrased as “A woman attracts men by using her charm and keeps them near themselves by using their vices” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*].

Sometimes in order to maintain the same degree of expressiveness of an idiom we have to sacrifice some components of it. Otherwise, if we translate the idiom word-for-word it will lose its meaning, e.g. “a mill stone about somebody’s neck” which means “heavy responsibility/burden”: “Especially if he marries an actress. He becomes a star and then she’s a millstone round his neck” [S.W. Maugham, 17]. This stable combination originates in the biblical text and has a literal meaning and is often used with the verbs “hang and have”. The component “about” allows the substitution of the word” (a) round. The expression “stone on the neck” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*] was borrowed from the English language and conveys the expressive-stylistic connotation and the author’s emotional attitude that happens in the novel.

“To melt within oneself”- in this sentence “her heart was melted within her, when she was examined in his deep ,friendly eyes, and she shivered with delightful anguish when she considered his shining, russet hair” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. This idiom means “melting at the sight of somebody or something”. The image of a precisely matched analogue gives the expression a more powerful emotionality, which makes it clear what Julia felt at the sight of Michael.

“Roll in money” means “to have a lot of money” ”to bathe in gold” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. This phraseological unit is translated by Russian analogue, which fully corresponds to the functional-stylistic features of the context. The literal meaning of it “to bathe in money” is not adequate for the context where it was used by the author. Of course some of those Middlepool manufactures were rolling in money”. The expression “to bathe in money” fully corresponds to the author’s communicative intention, clearly depicts the scene described by him .

“To have one’s feet on the ladder”-this idiom means “to make a success” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]-here the author uses a fairly extensive description of the value of the phraseological unit, playing both the phraseological meaning and the

literal meaning of some components, which contributes to the most effective description of the main character's thoughts, deciphering what exactly he means.

“To take the rough with the smooth”-”to be ready for everything, both good and bad things/put up with difficulties” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. Let's see an example from the novel “In this business you have to take rough with the smooth”. (Everything may happen in our business, today it is good ,but tomorrow it may be in bad condition). To understand this sentence without knowing the meaning of the idiom inside it, is very difficult.

Let's see another idiom used in the novel, as “ hard as nails”. The meaning of this idiom is “ to be cruel/ruthless” as a nail. This idiom serves to show the negative character of somebody. While reading the novel, a reader manages to understand the author's emotional intention to make such an idiom, and the functional-stylistic belonging of it. Double actualization contributes to the concretization of thought and the expression of greater expressiveness. The use of this method of updating a stable expression, like an ellipse, allows the author to give greater vividness and expressiveness to the description of the character, which opens up a huge space for the reader to imagine the situation which happens in the novel.

A very important place in the text is occupied by idioms, which serve to convey the feelings and emotions of characters. The author can convey the character's inner state, even hidden at first glance with the help of an idiomatic expression referring to a certain hero in his speech, e. g “to take a weight of one's mind”(means to relieve, getting rid of a heavy load of unpleasant feelings and thoughts). Or “to give a pang “ reflects hero's emotion, unexpected pain inflicted on him. “Heart leaps” may indicate a sudden anxiety or a poor premonition of the hero. Another idiom from this range is “a bitter blow to one's pride” reveals someone's wounded pride.

The idioms in the novel “Theatre” are surprisingly diverse, only some of them are repeated. However, there is an idiomatic expression that occurs six times in various variants and serve precisely to convey the feelings and characters' inner states. The idiom “not to care two straws” was repeated twice ,its version of “ not to

care a hang” also was repeated twice and the other variants of this idiom “not to care two hoots” and “not to care a damn” may be met once. All these three idioms have the same meaning- “ absolutely not caring about anyone or anything” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

Only the shades of the meaning of the idiom “ not to care a damn” is more coarse. It very clearly expresses the emotions of the character. This can be seen by referring examples of their usage. He does not love me. He does not care a damn about me. I hate him. I’d like to kill him. Blast that American manager” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. Here Julia thinks about how angry Michael is because he does not care about her”.

“You do not think I am running after any other woman, do you? It is quite obvious that you do not care two straws for me” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. In this case Julia believes that her husband, obviously, does not care about her, although, in fact, it is not so.

Now let us see the other idiom from the text as ”She gave a deep sigh”. You do not care two hoots for me. That is what that means. That is not fair”. This is an excerpt from the conversation between Julia and Tom, where Julia is sure in Tom’s indifferent attitude towards her. The idiom in this sentence emphasizes the idea that Julia as a result became indifferent to Tom: “When she came to the conclusion, quite definitely now she no longer cared for him. She stroked his cheek gently” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

“That was all to good” (much better),”to have an affair with somebody”(to have love relationship with someone), ”to feel compassion for somebody”(to feel pity for someone), “to lay no claims on somebody”(not to claim to anyone), “to use all her arts of cajolery” (call upon all your art of seduction), “to have no inclination”(not to be inclined), “to overcome one’s scruples”(to overcome doubts),” man of the world” (secular man) and other phraseological units may be seen in the novel. If we continue to write the idioms from the novel we may add the following ones: “smack in the face “(direct to the face), “One’s heart was wrung “(This idiom is used about Julia, and means “someone was anxious”), “a vile disposition”(horrid demeanor), “to act with

great naturalness”(to portray something),”to make a scene”(to arrange a scene), “to be in a black rage”(about Julia, means “to be choke by a black rage”, ”to get even with someone”(not getting on well with someone),”to rack one’s brain”(to fight against any problem) [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

There are a number of phraseological units, which have function of a metaphor, such as “The poor lamb’s as thin as a rail (it is as thin as a hanger, this phraseological unit was used about a young man whom Julia met at a café); another example is “she talked to her about Sarah and her golden voice” (golden voice-perfect, rare voice). Let’s give the next example from the 5th chapter, as “Have you broken my heart and ruined my whole life just to keep me in your rotten theatre”. Let’s see the next example from this series of phraseological units as “to take one’s courage in both hands “;”Before you could say a knife” (to have so little time that can not to blink an eye),”the weight off one’s mind” (means the weight of all grief and bad thoughts vanished), ‘ her eyes were misty with tears (eyes fill with tears), “ his admiration made them feel a little larger than life size “ (his admiration made them feel more valuable). “to fell like a million dollars/ to feel on the top of the world (to feel wonderful), “A poor little thing” (Poor/pity baby), “A bloody fool” (someone who is foolish), “A black despair seized her”(horror grasped her),”At the bottom of someone’s heart”(In the depth of someone’s soul), “To be absolutely stony”(to be as a stone), “her eyes were heavy with tears”, “To speak broken English” (to speak not correctly in English)” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

The following group of idioms mainly functions as adjectives, as ,“ to make someone as vain as peacock”(to be as proud as peacock looks), “to be going down like a barrel of oyster”(to be beaten down), “to shine like a new pin’(to be absolutely charming”, “to cry as a child”, “to be as mean as cat’s meat”(to be terribly mean), “like fish fin”, ”as soft as velvet”, “as beautiful as a Greek God”, “act as a hell”, “to think like hell”, “as safe as a house” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*].

‘I do not care a hang about that.’ Oh, Christ, do not be, so magnanimous” she cried. “I cannot bear it” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. This example is from the dialogue of Julia and Michael and she testifies that her husband is still worried about the state

of his wife and shows some concern. Or in the example as “ Oh, do not care a hang about that. As long as we can find. Perhaps in the next play there will be a good part for me too [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. And this remark of Michael also shows that he is the first person who really is not indifferent to Julia’s life. The idioms “not to care two straws”, “not to care a hang” and “ to care to two hoots” reflect the feelings of heroes associated with loneliness, lack of care and support.

The theme of “care” in the novel “Theatre” is specially underlined through the entire book. The main character, Julia Lambert, a successful and accomplished actress, often experiences a sense of loneliness and does not feel the desired support from the other people. Sometimes she thinks that no one cares about her existence. And she herself does not care about anyone: her husband no longer feels the same strong feelings as in his youth, her son is much away from her. Due to these facts Julia often feels lonely. Thus, the idioms with the core of “care” are not only an effective means of conveying the feelings and inner state of the characters in the novel, but also reflect the key theme of the work.

Idioms help the reader understand better what the characters feel, what they think about and what they feel at a certain moment. That is the main reason why the reader can so deeply feel the characters’ feelings in the novel and so vividly imagine their figures and relationship with each-other and never remain indifferent to their feeling and experiences. Generally, in the text of the novel we may find a large number of both metaphors and figurative comparisons. These examples help us illustratively show different ways to translate and understand them.

3.3. Grouping the idioms in the novel ‘Theatre’ according to the proposed classifications.

Phraseological fusion or idiom is an unmotivated unit, acting as the equivalent of words. Idioms are based on the transfer of the meaning on a metaphor

and it is clearly recognized by the speaker. Their characteristic feature bears a bright stylistic coloring, and a departure from the usual neutral style.

Firstly, let's divide the idioms in the novel according to I.V. Arnold's classification. His classification is based on the syntactical function of phraseological units. As it was mentioned above, Arnold's classification consists of the following parts :

a) Verbal function (taking the role of verb): "to have one's back on (somebody/something) which means "to reject"; "to run across somebody/something –means " to meet somebody by chance; "to turn somebody bag and baggage". Some expressions denote the behavior of characters and act in verbal function, e.g. "to beat about the bush" , 'to turn the tablets" or "to tear somebody limb from limb" , "to put on airs" [S.W. Maugham, Theatre];

b) Attributive function : "as quick as silver" , "as old as mountains /hills" , "as sweet as honey", "as busy as a bee", "as melancholy cat", "as merry as a cricket". From these mentioned idioms the last four ones belongs to Julia. Or another example, for this range of phraseological units is "Julia was as clever as a bag of monkeys"- here Julia's witness is in comparison with the amount of monkeys. Attributive phraseological units mainly originate from "simile". Their construction is equal to the formation of "simile". As in this example : "she lapped them up as a kitten laps up milk". Some of them help to create character of images and describe their characters, and this idioms help the readers to imagine the real characters of the personages in the novel, e.g. "as strong as a horse" , "as mean as cat's meat". These idioms display attributive function [S.W. Maugham, Theatre];

c) Adverbial function: "Neither here nor there", or "in the nick of time "- means "preciseness". This idiom belongs to description of Julia's character. As she is able to manage her time perfectly by means of this idiom the author displays Julia's punctuality as "Julia always appeared in the nick of time". Another example ,for an idiom used in adverbial function is "to be in a hole" means "to have serious problems" used to explain Tom's problems related with money. "Before Tom got acquainted with Julia he was in a hole being head over ears in debt". Let's add the

idioms –“before one can make a wink” “ in a blink, in a flash” ,”in half a minute “,’in a fraction of a second” ,”in no time” to this group of idioms. These idioms show time adverbs, as they mean “to do something in short time” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

If we group the idioms in the novel according to Vinogradov’s classification we should subgroup them into the following parts: phraseological fusions, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations and phraseological expressions.

Firstly, let us begin with phraseological fusions. As it was mentioned above phraseological fusions or (idioms) are unmotivated combinations, and the components of the unit do not lead to the basic whole meaning. Furthermore, phraseological fusions are long established in the language, usually emotionally colored, frozen speech. Due to that fact these phraseological fusions may include the following idioms: “to be as blue as a devil”. Secondly, “ to care a straw on gossip” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre] may be given as an example to the group of phraseological fusions. As it was mentioned in the previous chapter there are plenty of idioms in the novel that consist of animal phrases inside. The majority of them are included into the group of phraseological fusions, as “to have elephants in somebody’s mouth”, or “to work as hard as horse”. “She was as clever as a bag of monkeys” also enters into this group. Let’s give the next example of the exactly the same type from the text: “She (Julia) lapped them up as a kitten laps up milk”. “Old cow”,” to cry over spilt milk”, “to beat about the bush” ,”to be poor as a church mouse”,” to be as stubborn as an ass”,” to cry with one eye and laugh with the other”, “to carry one hand and water in other”, ‘to be horse of another color”, “to be hand and glove with one another”, ”to be mantled together”, “ a mill stone about somebody’s neck”,” to melt within oneself”, “hard as nails” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre]. According to Vinogradov’s classification,all these idioms refer to the group of phraseological fusions.

The second part of Vinogradov’s classification is phraseological unities. The general meaning of unity is motivated by the meaning of the words it contains Now we want to subgroup the phraseological units. Firstly, “ to blurt out”, ”pop in and out”, ”to fall in love”, ”to be absolutely sick with love “, “to be head over ears in love “,”to fall out of love”,”one’s got to know /remember one’s roots”, ”to be at loose

end”, “one’s got to know the ropes”, ”to turn something to good account”, ”to turn somebody bag and baggage “,’ to be in a hole”, ”to be in a box”. To continue the topic we may add the following idioms as well :” to make bricks without straw”, ”to make omelet without eggs”, “to roll in money”, ”to swim in money”, ”to stew in one’s own juice ”, “ to give a pang”, ”heart leaps”,” a bitter blow to one’s pride” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

The third subgroup is phraseological combinations. They are motivated unities and one of the components is used in its real, concrete meaning, however another one is used in figurative meaning. As the meaning of a phraseological combination, can be derived from the meanings of its constituent words, the following idioms may be given as the example to this subdivision :” to take an enormous fancy to somebody” ,”someone can make a wing”, “in a flash”,” in a fraction of a second”,” to make the rest of people look like a piece of cheese”, ”to turn one’s back/face from”,” to care a pin (straw, hang, hoots, damn)” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

There is one more subgroup which is called “phraseological expressions”. Proverbs and sayings, aphorisms enter this subdivision. There are not so many phraseological expressions in the novel. Only these proverbs may be seen in the novel; “to cook a hare before catching them” and “to count one’s chickens before they are hatched” [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

Now let’s see the other classification on the idioms of Maugham’s novel “Theatre”. The next classification will be about A.I.Smirnitsky’s structural classification of phraseological units. According to him phraseological units are divided into two parts: top units, the phraseological units which have two root morphemes, the same as derived words, and they have only one meaningful component. As it was discussed above, one top units have several structural types:

1) verb+ proposition type.

Consequently, the idiom from the novel –“ to blur out” is one example to it.

2) Units of the type “to be tired of” or “to be surprised at”.” To be mantled” is one instance for this subdivision.

3) Prepositional-nominal phraseological units. There are some phraseological units which we may give as an example for this subdivision, as ‘in a wink ‘, or “in a flash”, “in a fraction of a second”.

According to Smirnitski the second group division of phraseological units is “Two top units” .He duplicates them with the compound words, as both of them have two root morphemes. Furthermore, Smirnitski points out that opposing to the ‘One top units” this type of units have two or more meaningful components. As “top unit”, ‘to top unit” also has several subdivisions. Let’s re-order the idiom in the novel according to this subdivision as well:

b) attributive –nominal(Adj+ noun), “Old cow”, “ A millstone about somebody’s neck”;

c) Verbal- nominal. Generally, there are a number of idioms which enter this group.” To care a straw/pin’, ‘to fall in love ‘, ‘to be absolutely sick with love”, “to take an enormous fancy to somebody”, ‘to be head over ears in love”, “to make a wink”, “cry over spilt milk”, “get to know one’s roots”, “to be at loose end”,” to turn something to good account”, “to beat about the bush”, ‘to make the rest of people look like a piece of cheese”, “to be horse of another color”, ‘to be another pair of shoes’, ”to turn one’s back/face from”, “to be in a hole’, “to be in a box”, “to cook a hare before catching them”,” to count one’s chickens before they are hatched’ ,’to make bricks without straw”, ”to make omelet without eggs’ ,”to be hand and glove with somebody”, “to roll/swim in money’, ‘to stew in one’s own juice”, “to be pleased as Punch”, ‘to melt within oneself”, ‘ to have one’s feet on the ladder”,’ to take the rough with the smooth ‘,to take a weight of one’s mind”, “ to give a pang”, ”to blow to one’s pride”, ‘to cry with one eye and laugh with the other’, “to carry one hand and water in other’ [S.W. Maugham, Theatre];

d) Phraseological repetitions: ‘pop in and out’, ‘as blue as a devil ‘, ‘as hard as a horse’, “as clever as a bag of monkeys’, “as a kitten laps up milk ‘, ‘bag and baggage”, ‘poor as a church mouse”, ”as stubborn as an ass”, ”hard as nails’ [S.W. Maugham, Theatre].

The next classification which we are going to re-order is the idioms is Arnold's classification. As it was discussed in the previous chapter Arnold classified phraseological units according to the parts of speech.

1) Nominal phrases, which denote an object or a person (in the function of noun). For instance, "old cow" [38, 45].

2) Verbal phrases (taking the role of verb). Actually, there are plenty of phrases in the noun which enter this group, e.g. "to blur out", "to fall in love", "to take an enormous fancy to somebody", "to have a lot of elephants in one's mouth", "to cry over spilt milk" and so on [38, 34].

3) Adjective (showing the role of adjective), e.g. "as blue as devil", "as hard as horse", "as a kitten laps up the milk", "as stubborn as an ass" and so on [38, 12].

CONCLUSION

Summing up the research work, it is possible to draw a number of basic conclusions:

Phraseology is the branch of linguistics and mainly studies phraseological units in it. Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics appeared in 1940s. Phraseology is a section of linguistics that studies the phraseological composition of language in its present state and historical development.

There is no single classification of phraseologisms of both Russian and English, so far, scientists divide phraseological units based on different principles: structure, semantics, communicative function, etymology of phraseological units, approaches to their translation into other languages, etc.

The theory of the equivalence of the phraseological unit to the word goes back to the concept of identifying the expressive facts developed by Ch. Bally who pointed out that “the most common sign of phraseological turnover is the possibility or the impossibility of substituting one simple word for this combination. The semantic integrity of a phraseological unit can be established by comparing its meaning with the meaning of its components as individual words, as well as by identifying the features of its use in context.

Phraseology is not identical with the word and is not equivalent to it completely. It is a lexical unit of a more complex type, since the semantic meaning represented by a phraseological turn is expressed not by one word, but by a combination of two or more words. From the word phraseology is distinguished by its structure: the word consists of morphemes, and any phraseology is first and foremost a combination of words united according to the laws of the grammar of a particular language (the separate formality of the phrase and the entire word formality).

One of most widely used types of phraseological units is proverbs and sayings. Proverbs are considered more ancient and steady part of each language opposing to sayings and aphorisms of outstanding authors. Both of them contain the

historical development and traditions and customs of people. Proverbs may depict all sides of people's life that is why the semantic sphere of proverbs is much larger. There are the following types of proverbs: 1) Firstly, universal proverbs –this type of proverbs generally relates to the proverbs that combine culturally unrelated countries, traditions, customs of the world. Although the places are different universal proverbs are similar, even some parts of these expressions are identical and almost everybody can guess the meaning; 2) Regional proverbs - this kind of proverbs appear in culturally connected regions. Though the countries are different, the traditions of the same region help to create almost identical proverbs; 3) Local proverbs. Sometimes it is absolutely possible that even inside any region there appear several internal groups.

Sources of the origin of phraseological units in modern English are very diverse. In general, as A. Kunin points out four groups: 1. Original English phraseological units; 2. Interlingual borrowing, that is, phraseological units. Borrowed from foreign languages by means of one or another type of translation; 3. Intralinguistic borrowing, that is, phraseological units, for example, borrowed from the American version of the English language; 4. Phraseological units borrowed from a foreign language.

Moreover, phraseological derivations include: 1) conversion; 2) study by analogy; 3) the formation of the verbal phraseological units from the proverb used in the imperative mood; 4) expansion of the phraseological units; 5) study by contrast.

Metaphor, hyperbole and metonymy are the basic figurative languages that undergo the simple shift of meaning of phraseological units. As it is clear that metaphoric shift of meaning is to transfer features of any object to another one and to associate them on the base of real and unreal likeness. One of the most widely spread type of meaning shift is metaphoric shift.

Phraseology is a large linguistic discipline and there are several approaches to study it: semantic approach, functional approach, contextual approach.

Phraseological units may be classified as parts of speech: 1. verbal (taking the role of verb); 2. substantive (fulfilling the role of a noun); 3. adjective

(performing the role of the adjective); 4. adverbial(performing the role of adverb); 5. interdomain (acting as an interjection).

There is the syntactical classification of English phraseological units as well. This division was worked out by I.V. Arnold: 1) Noun phraseologisms which show persons, objects, all lively things, etc; 2) Verb phraseologisms that indicate an action, a state or a feeling; 3) Adjective phraseologisms that sign a quality.

There are a lot of idioms in the novel “Theatre” related with love and feeling as “to fall in love” ,”to be absolutely sick with love”, ”to take an enormous fancy to somebody” “to be head over ears in love “, “to fall out of love” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. The majority of them are used by Julia who is married to Michael and now she is going to fell out of this love. The most wonderful idiomatic phrases were used for displaying the shortest time. For example, “before one can make a wink”, “in a blink, in a flash”, ”in half a minute“, “in a fraction of a second”, ”in no time“[S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*]. The majority of phrases related with the temporal time are revealed through exaggeration.

There are several examples about impersonal phraseological units in the novel “Theatre”: “to one’s got to know/remember one’s roots”-“to know/to remember one’s root” or “one should know where one stands “ means “one should remember”. Or the idiom which one of the characters –Evie utilized “It is no good crying over spilt milk” which meaning comes to “one who lost a head does not cry for hair” [S.W. Maugham, *Theatre*] also enters the impersonal phraseological sentences.

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