

THE INVESTIGATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN AMERICAN VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation. The article deals with the investigation of phraseological units in American variant of the English language. For years of independence over 51,7 thousand teachers of foreign languages are trained, multimedia textbooks on English, German and French languages for 5-9 classes of comprehensive schools, electronic resources on studying of English in initial classes are created, over 5 thousand language laboratories at comprehensive schools, professional colleges and the academic lyceums are equipped.

Key words: investigation, language, barrier, phraseology, standards

«Исследование фразеологических единиц в американском варианте
английского языка»

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена исследованию фразеологических единиц в американском варианте английского языка. За годы независимости подготовлено свыше 51,7 тыс. учителей иностранных языков, созданы мультимедийные учебники по английскому, немецкому и французскому языкам для 5-9 классов общеобразовательных школ, электронные ресурсы по изучению английского языка в начальных классах, свыше 5 тыс. оборудованы лаборатории в общеобразовательных школах, профессиональных колледжах и академических лицеях.

At the same time the analysis of the operating system of the organization of learning of foreign languages shows that educational standards, training programs and textbooks not fully conform to modern requirements, especially regarding use of front lines information and media technologies. Training is conducted by generally traditional methods. Demand further improvement the organization of a continuity of learning of foreign languages at all levels of an education system, and also work on professional development of teachers and their providing with modern educational and methodical materials.

For cardinal improvement of system of training of younger generation in foreign languages, the training of specialists which are fluent in them by introduction of the advanced methods of teaching with use of modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies and on this basis of creation of conditions and opportunities for their broad access to achievements the worldto civilization and world information resources, developments of the international cooperation and communication [5].

English language has thousand-year history. During this time in it a large number of expressions which people found successful, well-aimed and beautiful collected. And there was a special layer of language – phraseology, set of the set expressions having independent value.

Studying of English is widespread in our country. Good knowledge of language including English, it is impossible without knowledge of its phraseology. The knowledge of phraseology extremely facilitates reading both publicity, and fiction. Reasonable use of phraseological units does the speech of more idiomatic.

By means of phraseological expressions which aren't transferred literally, and are perceived it is rethought, the esthetic aspect of language amplifies. "By means of idioms as by means of various shades of flowers, information aspect of language is supplemented with the sensual and intuitive description of our world, our life" [51,15].

The world of phraseology of modern English is great and diverse, and each aspect of its research, certainly, deserves due consideration.

For learning English as foreign this layer of language presents difficulty at development, but after development of phraseological units we start speaking as British, we take of them the hint, our speech readiness sharply increases. We briefly and very precisely can express the thought, being confident in correctness of its expression.

In spite of the fact that distinctions between English in the USA and England attracted attention researchers for a long time, in linguistic literature there are no the works devoted to the systematized comparison of these two main options of English. As a rule, in the works devoted to this subject distinctive elements of the American and British options are considered not in the context of language system, and with other elements of language structure [78,3].

It is represented clear that the real picture of the existing ratio between the American and British option of English can be opened not by the simple list of their distinctive lines, and only by a way of specific weight of distinctive elements, and also scales and depth of distinctions at all levels of language structure. And it can be reached only in case distinctive and general elements are considered as a component of uniform language system.

The phraseology is a science about phraseological units (phraseological units), i.e. about steady combinations of the words to the complicated semantics which aren't formed on the generating structural semantic models of variable combinations.

The phraseology consists of three sections: idiomatics, an idiofrazеomatic (semi - idioms) and a frazeomatic. This division is based on various types of value of phraseological units: from more complicated to less complicate. This classification includes the classification offered by V. V. Vinogradov and supplements it. Need for new classification arose because the English phraseology doesn't keep within three classes allocated with V. V. Vinogradov. The idiofrazеomatic and a number of the groups entering a frazeomatics, for example, frazeomatizm with additionally - qualifing value are for the first time allocated. The section of a frazeomatics includes actually phraseological units, or idioms i.e. steady

combinations of lexemes with in whole or in part the rethought value. These FU happen various structural types and can be both motivated, and unmotivated.

The section of an idiofrazematic includes idiofrazematic units, or idiofrazematism, i.e. set phrases, at the first the frazeosemanticof options (the frazeosemantic option is understood as one of values of the polysemantic phraseological unit. The term is formed by analogy with the term "lexicon-semantic option" offered by A. I. Smirnitsky, i.e. one of values of the polysemantic word.

At the second idiomatic options - completely rethought, for example, 1) chain reaction (completely rethought idiomatic option). The second option - reconsideration of the first, being its prototype. Reconsideration has metaphorical character.

The section of a frazeomatics includes frazeomatic units, or phraseological units of not idiomatic character, but with the complicated value. In traditional turns like fail in one's duty –невыполнитьсвойдолг; hope for the best – надеятьсяналучшее, etc. the semantic structure isn't complicated, and similar turns aren't objects of studying of phraseology. They are under authority of a lexicology. It is fair and concerning turns with terminological value, for example, - a hydraulic brake; - measuring device; - visual navigation, etc.

Similar turns, on the one hand, are the reproduced language units, and with another are formed on the generating model of the variable phrase, i.e. represent variable - steady educations. The generating model removes similar educations out of phraseology limits. It is visible, it is expedient to leave as object studying of phraseology only technical turns, both with literal, and with in whole or in part the rethought values, black box which aren't formed on the generating model, for example, - black box; blind gut (medical) - a blind gut, etc. cf. bull heart, wolf mouth, angina pectoris, thorax, cleft lip, wisdom tooth, Night blindness, elephantiasis, auricle, etc.

The phrases with narrow value of the leading componentaren't object of phraseology, for example, with a verb of to launch-запускатьвкосмос; to launch a rocket (spacecraft, spaceship, an astronaut, an earth satellite), etc. L. P. Smith wrote

that in English idioms there is a lot of humor, but it isn't enough beauty and romanticism. Such expression as «coucher a la belle etoile» (French) (letters, to sleep under a fine star ~ to sleep in the open air) would be heard in English informal conversation a little strange. The content of English idiomatic expressions is our terrestrial world, and their atmosphere is the acute common sense deprived of romanticism [76,28]. Success and money - in their center: to have one's bread buttered on both sides.

The question of phraseology as to linguistic discipline was for the first time given by the linguist professor E.D.Polivanov.

E.D.Polivanov repeatedly came back to this question and claimed that the lexicon studies individual lexical meanings of words, morphology - formal word meanings, syntax - formal values of phrases. "And there is a need for special department which would be measurable with syntax, but at the same time meant not the general types, but individual values of separate phrases just as the lexicon deals with individual (lexical) values of separate words. To this department of linguistics as in total the phenomena studied in it, I also give the name of phraseology (I will specify that for this value also other term - idiomatics is offered)"

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