

Christopher Williams или *Sir Christopher*. В неофициальной обстановке коллеги профессора будут обращаться к нему и по-новому (*Sir Christopher*) и по-старому (*Professor Williams* или просто *Professor*).

Таким образом, представленный в статье материал показывает, что речевой этикет имеет национальную специфику и тесно связан с особенностями лингвокультуры, с традициями, обычаями конкретного народа, его историей. Важнейшим элементом речевого этикета является обращение к адресату речи, выбор формы которого зависит от множества факторов, связанных с характером и условиями коммуникации.

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УДК 81

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Formation of phraseological units in English

The article deals with the formation of phraseological units in the English language. The phraseology is a science about phraseological units. Different views and opinions on the topic are given by many scientists in the article.

Keywords: phraseology, education, dictionary, formation, description.

В статье рассматривается происхождение фразеологизмов английского языка. Фразеология – это наука о фразеологизмах. Многие ученые высказывают разные взгляды и мнения на эту тему в статье

Ключевые слова: фразеология, обучение, словарь, образование, определение.

The phraseology is a science about 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.

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.

B. A. Larin was the first scientist after E. D. Polivanov and V. V. Vinogradov who again brought up a question of phraseology as to linguistic discipline. "The phraseology as linguistic discipline is in a stage of "the hidden development" ... but it wasn't issued as a mature fruit of preparatory works yet [2, с. 29].

And allocation of such discipline is already necessary for us because amateurish helplessness, a disparate and unsuccessfulness of passing, casual analysis of this material in a lexicography, stylistics, syntax" is clear to all [2, с. 23]. Studying of phraseology is characterized not only number of the published works, but also their character. Among them there are a lot of monographs, doctoral and master's theses, collections of articles concerning phraseology, phraseological dictionaries, bibliographic indexes.

It is necessary to mention numerous conferences and meetings on phraseology questions. Thus, there are all bases to state rapid growth of phraseological researches in our country.

Primary way of formation of phraseological units when the division is formed on the basis of the free word Groups are:

a) the most productive in modern English is formation of phraseological units by transfer sense of terminology the word of groups, for example in space equipment we can note the following phrases: "launching pad" in its terminological sense – "стартовая площадка", in its transferred sense – "отправная точка", "to link up" – "стыковать космические челноки" (to get acquainted);

b) big group of phraseological units their sense, for example "Granny farm" – "пансионат для фуршета стариков" was formed of the free word of groups by transformation;

c) phraseological units "A sad sack" – "несчастный случай", "culture vulture" – "человек, который интересуется искусством", "fudge and nudge" – "уклончивость" can be created due to alliteration, for example;

d) they can be created with the help expressiveness, especially it is characteristic for formation of an interjection, for example My aunt – "Моя тетя!", "слышать, слышать!";

e) they can be created with the help distorting words of group, for example Odds and ends "Мелочи" was created from "odd ends", "нечетные заканчиваются";

f) they can be created by means of archaisms, eg "In brown study" means 'in gloomy meditation' "в мрачной медитации" where both components of preservation their archaic values;

g) they can be created by means of the offer in other sphere of life, for example: That cock won't fight "это петух не будет бороться" can be used as free the word group when it is used in sport (the crane of military operations) it becomes phraseological units when it is used in everyday life because it is used metaphorically;

h) they can be created when we use some unreal images, for example "To have butterflies in the stomach" – "чувствовать бабочек в животе" ("испытывать волнение"), "to have green fingers" – to достигать успехов как садовод-любитель", etc.;

i) they can be created by means of expression of writers or politicians in everyday life, for example "Corridors of power" (Snow) – "corridors of power", "American dream" (Alby) – "the American dream", "locust years" (Churchil) – "a locust of years", "the winds of change" "wind of change" (McMillan).

Secondary ways of formation of phraseological units are those phraseological units which it is formed on the basis of another phraseological units; they are:

a) transformation, for example "To vote with one's feet" "проголосовать ногами" was transformed to "vote with one's feet" – "голосование ногами";

b) change of a form of grammar, for example "Make hay while the sun shines" "сделать сена, когда солнце светит" is transferred in verbal the phrase — "to make hay while the sun shines";

c) analogy, e.g. "Curiosity killed the cat" – "Любопытство убило кота" was transferred to "Care killed the cat" – "Забота убила кота";

d) contrast, for example "Cold surgery" – "холодная операция" — "запланированное до операции" was created, opposing it with "острая хирургия"; "тонкий кот" – "бедняк" was created, opposing it with "fat cat";

e) reduction of a proverb or saying, for example from a proverb of "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" – "Вы не можете сделать шелковый кошелек из свиного уха" by cutting off in the middle, phraseological units of "to make to sow an ear" was created about sense "ошибаться";

f) loan of phraseological units from other languages, for example or in translation quality of the credits, living space" – "жилая площадь". "(German), to take the bull by the horns – to work resolutely "взять быка за рога" (Latin) or by means of

phonetic loans of "meche blanche" – "белый фитиль" (French), "corpse d'elite" "тело элиты" (French).

In a formation of phrase a human factor plays as the vast majority of phraseological units is connected with the person, with various spheres of his activity huge role, the factor of the addressee is the most important element of communication. Besides, the person seeks to allocate with human lines objects of the outside world, including the inanimate. Still Sh. Balli claimed: "Immemorial imperfection of human reason is shown as well that the person always to seek to spiritualize all that surrounds it. He can't imagine that the nature is dead and callous; his imagination constantly allocates with life inanimate objects, but there is more to come: the person constantly attributes to all subjects of the outside world of line and aspiration, his peculiar persons" V. G. Gak brings an essential amendment in Sh. Balli's statement: "As to be in the center of attention of the person he, from here his constant aspiration to describe world around just like the. The language anthropomorphism is not a remnant of primitive thinking as it is approved by some philosophers, but the general law of development of means of the nomination in language". The material given in this book confirms this situation. The language anthropomorphism usually is understood as investment with human properties of subjects and phenomena of inanimate nature, celestial bodies, animals and mythological beings [1, c. 6].

The ancestor of the theory of phraseology is the Swiss linguist of the French origin Charles Balli (1865–1947). Balli for the first time I systematized combinations of words in the books "Stylistics Sketch" and "French Stylistics". Balli included chapter about phraseology in the books on stylistics [1, c. 4]. In the first book it allocated four groups of phrases:

1) the free phrases (les groupements libres), i.e. the combinations deprived of stability, which are breaking up after their education;

2) habitual combinations (les groupements usuels), i.e. the phrases to comparatively free communication of components allowing some changes, for example, of une grave maladie - a serious disease (une dangereuse, serieuse maiadie - a dangerous serious disease) [1, c. 60].

3) phraseological ranks (les series phraseologiques), i.e. groups of words. In which two concepts merge almost in one. Stability of these turns is fixed primary by word usage, for example, remporter une viktoire – to win a victory (courir un danger – to be endangered. These combinations allow a regrouping of components;

4) phraseological unities (les unites phraseologiques), i.e. combinations in which words lost the value and express uniform indecomposable concept. Similar combinations don't allow a regrouping of components. Thus, Bali distinguishes combinations of words on stability degree: combinations in which there is freedom of group of components, and combinations deprived such of freedom. Bali only schematically planned these groups, but didn't give them any detailed description.

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УДК 81

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General characteristics of the semantic field of “labour”

The aim of the article is to define the semantic field of words related to “labour” in English. The theory of Semantic Fields constitutes the linguistic background of this article.

Keywords: labour, semantic field, meaning, concept, linguistics

Целью статьи является определение семантического поля «labour» в английском языке. Основу исследования составляет теория семантических полей.

Ключевые слова: работа, семантическое поле, значение, концепт, лингвистика

The aim of the article is to define the semantic field of words related to “labour” in English and to study its different features. Here is the words and set phrases belonging to the semantic field of labour which we find in the dictionaries and thesaurus books.

labour *US*, labor [*'leɪbə*] *n*

1. (Business / Industrial Relations & HR Terms) productive work, esp. physical toil done for wages

2. (Business / Industrial Relations & HR Terms)

a. the people, class, or workers involved in this, esp in contrast to management, capital, etc.

b. (*as modifier*) a labour dispute labour relations

3. a. difficult or arduous work or effort

b. (*in combination*) labour-saving

4. a particular job or task, esp. of a difficult nature

5. (Medicine / Gynaecology & Obstetrics)

a. the process or effort of childbirth or the time during which this takes place

b. (*as modifier*) labour pains

labour of love something done for pleasure rather than gain

vb 1. (*intr*) to perform labour; work

2. (*intr; foll by for, etc.*) to strive or work hard (for something)