

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ARE AS OBJECT OF LEXICOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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The word is the main means of nomination in the language system. In speech, it appears in combinations with other lexical units, and the principle of organizing words into phrases is regulated by syntactic norms and rules. Such combinations are created according to existing models in the language. There are several reasons to consider and study phraseological combinations in more detail. First of all, in a free phrase created according to a certain model, it is possible to replace any of the components within this model, but not in a phraseological one. Another reason why phraseological units are the object of lexicological research is the presence of such a combination of common features with words. By meaning, phraseological units can be divided into 2 types: *It differentiates idiomatic, idiophraseomatic and phrasiomatic word-combinations of the military sphere; provides the classification of phraseological units by structural and semantic principle in nominative (substantive, adjective, adverbial and prepositional), nominative-communicative (verbal), interjectional and modal uninterjectional, and communicative phraseologisms; identifies basic semantic groups such as designation of the various military service phenomena, armaments and military equipment, the activities during the hostilities and exercises, personnel daily routine. The article concludes that most of the military specific phraseological units are idiomatic and phraseomatic word-combinations relating to substantive and verbal phraseologisms according to their structural and semantic features; modal and interjectional phraseological units are represented in less degree.*

Idioms – a term that denotes an expression used as a whole that is not subject to further decomposition and usually does not allow its parts to be rearranged within itself.

Phrasemes are less cohesive phraseological units that retain the direct meaning of one of the components.

So, a phraseological unit is not a modeled phrase, connected by semantic unity. In speech, such unity is not created, but is reproduced in a ready-made form and functions as a single member of the sentence.

1. Using literature and dictionaries, we found English idioms that contain lexemes related to military topics, the translation of which into Russian is not related to it. Here are some examples:

Togolikeabomb – move very fast; rush

To make a bomb – get the money

To be in the gun – get into trouble

Toblowgreatguns – do not give up positions

To fight for one's own hand – defend your interests

2. The following examples of idioms relate to militaristic topics in Russian, but do not have military vocabulary in English:

To clear the decks for action – get ready for you

Tocometoblows – reach hand-to-hand combat

Tocooksmd'sgoose – ruin anyone

Tobedone – to die, to be defeated

Under dog – defeated, loser

To enter the field – join the fight

To throw down the gauntlet – throw a challenge, a duel

A handle to one's name – title, title

To throw in one's hand – give up

To clap smb by the hills – grab

Highandlow – people of every rank

Tolockhorns – join the fight

To draw in one's horns – retreat

As a result, we come to the following conclusions. In the course of writing the work, we studied the scientific literature, considered the concepts and features of

phraseological units, such as idioms and phrasemes, and made a selection of military idioms from dictionaries. We have found a lot of idioms that contain vocabulary related to military topics, we have identified several phrasemes in which there are military lexemes both in the original language and in the translation language. Also during the study, we identified the most productive military vocabulary for the formation of phraseological units

LIST OF REFERENCES

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