

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF MILITARY THEMES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The article shows separation of combinations of words reproduced in the language in the finished form, was originally necessary to separate the fixed phrases from the combinations, naturally and regularly formed in speech. And also the fund of phraseological units of the military theme of the English language is very extensive; therefore, we will consider the classification of phraseological units.

Keywords: phraseological unit, phraseological unit, idiom, military sphere, classification, semantic group.

INTRODUCTION

The problematic side of the study of a phraseological fund, which is a kind of reflection of the world's picture of native speakers, the spirit and culture of a people, is becoming increasingly relevant.

Separation of combinations of words reproduced in the language in the finished form, was originally necessary to separate the fixed phrases from the combinations, naturally and regularly formed in speech. In the Course of General Linguistics, F. de Saussure noted that there are a large number of expressions in a language that are ready-made statements, whose composition cannot be changed even if they can be decomposed into significant parts. Such expressions, according to the theory of the linguist, exist in the language in finished form and are transmitted according to tradition.

To understand the term "phraseological unit", we consider it expedient to reveal the content side of this concept. Phraseological units (or phraseological units, hereinafter phraseological units), as the object of study of the science of phraseology (from the Greek phrasis "expression" and logos "teaching"), are semantically related words and sentences that "unlike syntactic structures similar to them, are not made in accordance with the general laws of choice and combination of words when organizing a statement, but are reproduced in speech in a fixed ratio of semantic structure and a certain lexical and grammatical composition."

LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the richest resources of phraseological units in the language is professional speech. Terminology vocabulary easily acquires a figurative meaning due to figurative and metaphorical use, gradually moving into the category of phraseological units with their characteristic features and properties. Phraseological units used in the speech of a certain professional group, often turn into the category of commonly used.

In this article we will focus on the phraseological units of the military sphere, from which a large number of stable expressions were borrowed, which subsequently received a new rethought meaning.

The fund of phraseological units of the military theme of the English language is very extensive; therefore, we will consider the classification of phraseological units of this type according to the principle proposed by A.V. Kunin, who divided the phraseology into idioms, idiophrasematics and idioms.

The first section, idioms, includes phraseological units (idioms) - stable combinations of words, the meaning of which is fully or partially rethought. Amongst them stand out: nominative, including substantive, adjectival, adverbial and prepositional phraseological units;

- nominative and nominative-communicative phraseological units consisting of verbal phraseological units;
- interstitial FE and modal FE of non-stem character;
- communicative phraseological units (proverbs and sayings).

The first class of nominative idioms includes substantive phraseological units of the military sphere, representing a large layer of phraseological unity and adhesions. They serve to designate the subject and relate, based on the functions performed, with nouns, which are their main element, that is, a grammatically independent component related to a certain part of speech and explaining the functioning of a phraseological unit as a member of a sentence.

Substantive phraseological units are formed by either complete (metaphorical or metonymic) or incomplete rethinking. Metaphorically rethought phraseologisms are understood as phrases that have arisen on the basis of similarity with any object or phenomenon. Such FEs are used to designate and evaluate, for example, persons: companion (comrade) in arms — comrade in arms, ally, comrade, and red coat — English soldier. Evaluation can be expressed explicitly, which implies the presence of an evaluation word directly in the composition of phraseological units (for example, the expression an awkward squad - platoon of recruits, “clumsy platoon”) and implicitly. Implication is understood as a sense, guessed by a carrier, but not verbally expressed. Substantive idioms often have a tint of evaluation, which can be both positive and negative: an old campaigner is a veteran warrior, an “old warrior”, colonel Chinstrap - “Colonel Chinstrep” - a cheerful person, a lover of drinks, a big gun is an important person, “cone”; big brass - generals, generals, senior military, high authorities, colonel Blimp - “Colonel Blimp” - the personification of inertia, stubborn, conservatism.

Some phraseological units, which serve to designate persons, do not carry any assessment, are neutral: brother in arms is a brother in arms, a blue coat is a soldier, a sailor, and brass hat is a senior officer, a staff “rank”; biggie, “bump”, G.I. Jane - military man (rank and file), G.I. Joe - Private (soldier).

Among the substantive idioms of a military subject designating an inanimate object, there are also phraseological units with positive, negative, and neutral evaluations. For example, the dogs of war - the horrors of war, the forces of war, and call to arms - a call to arms.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Adjective idioms have a quality characteristic value and, like adjectives, appear in the sentence as a function of the definition or the nominal part of the predicate. Among adjective phraseological units of military subjects, the following phraseological units are distinguished:

quick on the trigger - impulsive, responsive, its antonym slow on the trigger - slow reacting; armed to the teeth - armed to the teeth; camp happy is crazy; low on amps and voltage - inert, stupid man.

Adverbial and prepositional phraseological units include qualitative adverbial and adverbial phraseological units. Quality adverbial idioms - this is a stable phrase, denoting the quality of any subject. Adverbial idiopathic PUs describe the conditions under which the process proceeds:

with flying colors - victoriously; on the alert - alert, alert, ready;

without (striking) a blow - without a fight, without a fight;

up in arms - ready to fight, fight, resist; sharply objecting, protesting against something; revolted against something or someone; above the battle - away from the fight; with the colors - in active service, in the army.

Prepositional idioms are used to connect components in a sentence: in force - significant forces.

The second class includes verb phraseological turnovers - phraseological units with the meaning of action, process.

To systematize the verbal idioms of military subjects, it seems appropriate to describe semantic groups of words. This definition refers to a series of words or phrases that are close in their basic meaning, that is, belong to the same semantic field. As a rule, such a combination of words characterizes a common lexical meaning and formation into groups based on the concepts embodied in them.

We attributed the first semantic group of phraseological units to mark the beginning of certain actions, the readiness to proceed with the implementation of the case:

fly to arms - hastily prepare for war, take up arms;

rise in (take up) arms (against) - take up arms, rebel with arms in hand (against); join battle - start a discussion or contest; clear the decks - get ready for a fight, for a fight; dig up the hatchet (tomahawk) - to start a war.

The following group of verbal phraseological units describes the nature of the struggle, which can be both positive actions and deception, hostility:

change one's battery - direct the fire in another direction, change tactics;

mask one's batteries - to hide their hostile intentions;

turn smb.'s battery against himself — beat the enemy with his own weapon;

fling (throw) oneself into the breach - to help out of trouble, to come to the rescue.

In a separate semantic group should be allocated the verbal idioms denoting success, victory in a particular case:

carry the day - win the battle, battle, win;

save the day - successfully complete an unsuccessfully starting battle, decide the outcome of the battle;

show fight - to be ready to fight, to be militant, not to give up; continue resistance;

And, on the contrary, a whole series of verbal phraseological units means failure, collapse, defeat:

lay down one's arms - to lay down arms, surrender, capitulate;

throw down one's arms - throwing weapons, giving up;

fight a losing battle - to wage a fruitless struggle, to wage a fight that is doomed to failure; leave smb.

in possession of the field - be defeated.

The third class includes interdomain phraseological units (bless my life! My eyes!) And modal phraseological units of a non-interlocking character (well and good, not at all). Interdomain phraseological units are stable combinations that serve to express emotions and feelings, modal phraseological units characterize the attitude of the speaker to the topic of the utterance. An example of PU of military subjects in this class can serve as the expression all clear - the air raid passed, hang up, as straight as an arrow - straight as an arrow.

The fourth class includes communicative phraseological units, that is, proverbs and sayings:

attack is the best method of defense - the best defense is attack;

come unscathed out of the battle - come out unscathed;

a threatened blow is seldom given - a blow that is often threatened is rarely inflicted;

every bullet has its billet - what to be, not to be avoided; forewarned, forarmed - who forewarned is armed.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The section of idiophrasematics is composed of stable phrases that have both literal and rethought meaning. The first value of phraseological units of this type, as a rule, is professionalism or a term, the second one is a rethought variant of the basic meaning.

Among the substantive idiophrasematic units are the following:

the rank and file - 1) military. ordinary composition; 2) ordinary people, ordinary members of the organization;

a running fire - 1) military. rapid fire; 2) hail of criticism;

the seat of war - 1) military. theater of war; 2) hotbed of war.

Verb idiophrasematic expressions form a numerous group:

stand fire - 1) military. withstand enemy fire; 2) to withstand criticism, resist the difficulties;

return to the charge - 1) military. resume attack; 2) to resume the discussion, the dispute;

take the field against - 1) military. start fighting; 2) start a company, speak;

stand fire - 1) military. withstand enemy fire; 2) to withstand criticism, resist the difficulties;

turn the flank of smb. (smth.) - 1) military. make a workaround; 2) outwit, deftly get around;

take by storm - 1) military. take by storm; 2) to seize, entice, captivate;

mark time - 1) military. mark a step in place, march in place; 2) stagnate, stay idle.

Among the idiofrasematisms of military subjects there are adverbial and adjective phraseological units, for example:

under fire - 1) military. under enemy fire; 2) under a hail of attacks;

with a rush - 1) military. cast, fast; 2) rapidly;

on parole - 1) military. pledging not to take part in hostilities (about a prisoner); 2) released on parole.

The third section, phrase mathematics, includes not formally stable phrases, but having a

complicated meaning. "Such turnovers, on the one hand, are reproducible units of the language, and on the other, they are formed according to the generative model of the variable phrase, i.e. they are variable stable formations" [4, p. 32].

As part of the phraseological turnovers of military subjects, let us highlight, first, the semantic group, including various types of weapons:

to detonate (explode, set off) a bomb - detonate a bomb; to drop a bomb - drop a bomb; to fire a weapon - shoot a weapon; to handle a weapon - handle weapons; to lay (throw down) one's weapons - to lay down arms (to refuse military actions; to surrender); to load a weapon - load the weapon.

The second group includes the actions of military personnel during hostilities, exercises: bloody battle - bloody battle; decisive battle - decisive battle; fierce (raging) battle - brutal fight, fierce battle; losing battle - unpromising battle, knowingly lost battle; to do (give) battle - give battle; to join battle - join the battle; to fight (wage) battle - to fight; to break off, terminate a battle - to end the battle; line of defense - line of defense; to conduct (organize, put up) a defense - to defend, to defend; to overwhelm smb.'s defences - to break through the defense; to fight to the finish - fight to the end; to fight a battle - to give battle; to achieve peace - to achieve peace; durable (lasting) peace - lasting peace; fragile peace - a fragile, shortlived world; to hold smb. (as a) hostage - to keep smb. hostage; to seize (take) smb. hostage - to capture smb. hostage; to carry out an invasion - to commit an invasion; to repel an invasion - repel the invasion.

The third group includes military phraseology, describing the daily activities and way of life of military personnel:

direct order - direct order; to give an order - to issue an order; to carry out (execute) an order - execute the order; to obey (follow) orders - execute orders; to cancel (rescind, revoke) an order - cancel the order; to violate an order - to violate the order; to break (demote, dismiss) an officer - degrade, fire an officer; to commission an officer - to appoint an officer; to promote an officer - to raise an officer in the rank.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the analysis of phraseological units of military subjects, we formulated the following conclusions:

1. The Foundation of Military PUs is a vast reservoir of idiomatic, idio-razematic and idiom with the prevalence of the first and third.
2. The idiomatic and idiophrasematic turns of the military theme are a large group of phraseological units, most of which, by their structural and semantic characteristics, belong to the substantive and verbal phraseologisms, which are the most productive stable expressions in any language; to a lesser extent in the military sphere, modal and interstitial phraseological units are represented, which is explained by the general nature of their use.
3. The phraseology of the military sphere includes turnovers used to denote various phenomena of military service, weapons and military equipment, activities during combat operations and exercises, the daily life of military personnel.

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