



The Linguistic Features of Phraseologies That Arise Under the Interaction of Cultures

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Abstract: The study of phraseology in linguaculturology is a topical and controversial issue today. To identify the national and cultural features of phraseologies, to clearly and objectively highlight their differences and similarities, it is important to first study the history of their origin, sources, ie etymology. This article provides information on the linguistic analysis of idiomatic expressions and the structure of the semantics of the English somatic lexicon.

Key words: artistic composition, Webster dictionary, copper idioms, illogical even, semantic groups, Homonymic lexicon, oral speech, idioms, Phraseological units, Biblicism.

Introduction

It is known that the definition of idioms is still controversial among linguists. Joper used the phrase in a semantically narrow sense. Jeger, on the other hand, used a narrow and vague definition of the phrase, arguing that the meaning of its artistic composition could not form its image. According to Iruja, an idiom is a figurative expression that cannot be determined from the meaning of the words in it [1-3].

We rely on the definition given in the Webster Dictionary: Idioms are a combination of words whose meaning is radically different from the basic meaning of the set of words in the structure. Several

idioms that are widely used in descriptions serve to give a general idea of the appearance and importance of an idea.

The main part

Phraseologisms based on the interaction of cultures can be divided into three types:

1. Phraseological units based on the Bible.
2. Phraseological units formed on the basis of ancient legends.
3. Phraseological units learned from European languages.

Dictionary analysis, linguistic analysis and statistical methods are used in the semantic, linguoculturological determination of biblical origins of phraseologisms. Religion is an example of this culture and an important part of the human imagination: Religion is one of the most important sources of phraseology. The Bible is the holy book of the British in Christianity. Therefore, along with some phrases, place names and food-related phraseologies are taken from the Bible, both orally and in writing. Biblical phraseology is part of the international phraseological fund, and biblical phrases derived from the Bible, common in most European languages, are called biblicism [3-8].

Biblical phraseology is common in the following dictionaries: Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms,

Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Wordsworth Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. The theory of "phraseological convergence" that analyzes "phraseological internationalism", which is reflected in a wide enough range in the phraseology of many languages in the works of EM Solodukho? Interested in biblical phraseology. Phraseological internationalism is based not only on Roman and Greek mythology, all-urban literature, and historically unwritten units but also on phraseological units within the Bible. E.M. Solodukho observes the difference between the concepts of source and basis of the acquisition of phraseological internationalism and shows that the first concept is much broader than the second [9-14].

Words and phrases from the Bible are extensively analysed in Stoffeld's Studies in English, written and spoken. In the chapter "Scriptural phrases and allusions in Modern", the author has studied the biblical phrases and their etymology. The study of biblicalism in Western linguistics is associated with the name of L.P. Smith. He studied English phraseology in his section on biblical phrases. The author states that "the number of biblical passages and phrases in English is so great that it is not easy to compile and list them" [15-19].

L.P. Smith also argues that English includes not only a number of biblical words but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent a literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. Thus, from the definition of L.P. Smith, I. Khorazin, and Mendelssohn, it is clear that Biblicism is not a word, but an unambiguous phrase. One of the phraseologies that have emerged as a result of the interaction of cultures is the biblical phraseologies. We will analyze a few of them.

1. A man with a roaring voice "Bull of Bashan". The reason for this phraseology is that Bashan is a province in the Palestinian state, which in ancient times was famous for its livestock. Bull is an English word meaning bull. Bashan is the

name of the place, which means "Bull of Bashan".

2. "Balm in (or of) Gilead" - a phraseology that can be used in the sense of soothing, comforting, hunting. According to the Bible, there was a shrub growing around Gava, and its juice was used to cure various ailments. He was treated with ointment. This is how the phraseology "Balm in Yield" came about.
3. "Sodom and Gomorrah" - depravity, sin, disorder, immorality, immorality, drunkenness. The Bible says so. Sodom and Gomar were Jewish cities, and the inhabitants of the city were disobedient to God, free from corruption and immorality. The Lord decides to punish them and sends them fiery rain and earthquakes. As a result, cities will be destroyed by this disaster. The massacre in the cities now creates the Dead Sea instead of the wars. And no living thing can live in the Dead Sea.
4. The plagues of Egypt are unbearable. History has shown that Egypt was given this name by the Pharaoh of modern Egypt, who was punished by Allah for allowing the Jews to be massacred in Egypt. As a result, the above phraseology of "plagues of Egypt" came into being.
5. The Tower of Babel - The Tower of Babel, a mixture of languages. Babel is the Hebrew word for Babylon (modern-day Iraq). If we look more closely at the origin of the word, we can see that the phrase was borrowed directly from the original version of the ancient Torah into English.
6. "Lady of Babylon" - a) immoral woman, b) the Roman Catholic Church. The very meaning of this phraseology is rooted in prostitution. History has shown that Babylon (Babylon) was a land of fornication and corruption. In conclusion, it can be seen that place names in biblical phraseological units are based on the interaction of cultures [31; 36].

In addition to the phraseology that originated in the Bible, there are phraseologies formed based on ancient myths. It is known that ancient myths and legends were created by the people and serve to show the culture of that people. According to ancient legends, the Greek gods lived in the mountains of the sacred Olympus. The height of the mountain is 3000 meters, and the main part of the mountain is covered with clouds. All the positive qualities are used in the name of Mount Olympus because the Greek gods lived on Mount Olympus in peace of mind, unity, peace and tranquillity. For this reason, the phrase "Olympic Calmness" - a peaceful phraseology - appeared in the language [20-27].

According to Greek legend, Parnas is a mountainous part of Greece, with a height of 2,457 meters. From there lived the Greek god Apollo and the Muses. There are the following phrases associated with the name Parnas. Ascent Parnassus, join Parnassian to become a poet.

According to Greek mythology, the goddess of art, literature and science, the goddess of inspiration. According to ancient Greek mythology, Gades is a place where spirits live. Gades is used in the sense of a dark, dark place. But it has another meaning, and in the phraseology "hot as Hades" Gades is used in the sense of hell. There are also phrases associated with the name of the Stins River [28-32].

Cross the Stygian (Styx) - to die, to turn a blind eye to the world, to sit in the world, to go to the hospital, to die. Legend has it that the souls of those who died across the Stins River passed into the underworld.

Thus, legends are unique works created by the people, in which many phraseologies are used. Many of the phraseologies that have emerged as a result of the interaction of cultures are phraseologies that have entered other languages. Most of the idioms associated with place names came into English mainly from Latin and French. For example (to build) castles in Spain - unattainable dreams. (etymologically French Chateaux en Espagne). The phrase came to English from the French heroic epic

Chansons de Geste. Attica, Greece, is one of the oldest cities in the world, and many of its inhabitants stood out from the rest of the city with their sharp wit. This is the origin of the phrase "Attic salt" - a subtle, sharp-witted phraseology.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that most of the national and cultural idioms are related to the daily life, customs and traditions of the people. Analysis of phraseological units based on the interaction of cultures. Assimilation shows the similarity of phrases. The analysis of the above examples shows that most of the phraseology, which includes place names, occurs in the national-cultural context and enriches the phraseological layer.

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