# NATIONAL AND CULTURAL SPECIFICS OF THE PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH

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**Annotation:** In this scientific article, national and cultural specifics of the phraseology in English will be analysed. And also the examples belong to them will be given definitely.

**Key word:** Etymology, somatism phraseology, Shakespeareisms, sphere of literary origin, Bronte "Jane Eyre".

Since the national cultural specificity is largely determined by the etymology of phraseology , from this point of view, the sources of the origin of phraseology in modern English are very diverse. Basically , according to V.A. Kunin, they can be divided into three main groups: 1) native English phraseology; 2) phraseology borrowed from foreign languages; H) phraseology borrowed from the American version of English. Most of the phraseology of the English language are native English, and it is these phraseology that most reflect the national specifics of phraseology , since their true author is the common people, who through phraseology reflected the traditions, various realities and customs of the English people. The source of the phraseology data are historical facts, Shakespearean, biblical, as well as the works of many other writers, children 's poems and fairy tales. The results of the analysis of the linguistic material allowed us to classify the native English S phraseology and divide them into several groups reflecting their national and cultural specifics.

1. Somatism phraseology, reflecting the traditions and customs of the English people: phraseology ―long in the tooth‖ – old, sand is falling. The phraseology is associated with the custom of checking the teeth of a horse when buying, long teeth in a horse were considered a sign of old age. ―" Whom have you got in the mind for this committee?" – asked the squire abruptly. ―"My father", said Michael, ―and we'd thought of Marquess of Shropshire‖. – ―Very long in the tooth‖. ―But very spry" – said Sir Lowrence. -

Who do you have in mind for the committee? "My father," Michael said."We were also thinking about the Marquess of Shropshire. - Yes, he's as old as the world. – No, he's still doing well, - said Sir Lawrence.

Phraseology FE ―chip on one's shoulder‖ – a feeling of anger or bitterness because one thinks that one is regarded by others as a person of little value or worth (L.54.) – arrogance, pugnacity - reflects in its meaning the custom adopted among American boys to carry a sliver on their shoulder and offer to knock it down to everyone who wants to fight. If we take into account the role of horse racing in the UK, we can understand the origin of the FE associated with horses. For example: "neck to neck" - "in an equal position, keeping up" (literally "head to head").

2. Somatism phraseology related to beliefs: One of the spheres of the English language reflecting the belief of the people is the phraseology ―medical (middle) finger‖, which is also called ―ring finger―. So many names of the ring finger

it is due to the fact that, according to an old belief , a nerve connecting it to the heart passes through the ring finger, and therefore a person rubbing the medicine with the ring finger can immediately feel whether it is harmful to health or not. There are no analogues of this phraseology FE in either Russian or Uzbek.

3 SPHERE of literary origin: a) S phraseology borrowed from the works of Shakespeare: Many somatisms of the will into the English language through works Shakespeare. As you know, Shakespeare's works in English culture are the most widespread and sometimes act as a symbol of English literature in general. According to the number of phraseological units that have enriched the English language, the works of W. Shakespeare occupy the second place after Bibles. According to the latest data , their number is 152 Shakespeareisms include such somatisms as: to wear one's heart upon one's sleeve for daws to peck at (Othello) - flaunt your feelings, soul wide open. In modern English , this phrase is usually used in abbreviated form: to wear one's heart upon one's sleeve; the green eyed monster (Othello) - a monster with green eyes, jealousy; to one's heart's content (Merchant of Venice) - to your heart's content, to your heart's content.

b) Other works of English writers also act as a source of the formation of somatisms . For example: bite the hand that feeds you - bite the hand that feeds you (E. Burke, Thoughts and Details on Scarcity); not for ears polite – not for the hearing of well-bred people (A.Pope, Essay on Man); be under somebody's thumb – entirely in the hands of someone, under the shoe of his wife (S. Richardson, The History of Sir Charles Grefindson); catch (take) somebody red-handed - to catch someone red–handed, to catch anyone at the crime scene (W. Scott, Ivenho). This turnover, with the same meaning, has been used since the 16th century in Scottish legal terminology. In modern English, the phrase "to catch somebody red-handed" is more used.

4. Somatism phraseology of biblical origin (bibleisms) an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth – an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth (Matthew 5:38); a man after his own heart - a man for the soul (Samuel 13:14); in the twinkling of an eye – in the blink of an eye out of the mouths of babes – through the mouth of a baby (Psalms 8:2). the skin of my teeth – letters. fight your way through with your teeth (Job 19:20); keeping your head – soberly judge, keep your mind (2 Tim 4:5); feet of clay – letters. clay feet, flimsy (Daniel 2:33) face like flint – a hard, stony face (Isaiah 50:7); ash my hands of it – don't take responsibility for anything, wash your hands of it (Matthew 27:24).

5. Somatism phraseology reflecting historical facts: phraseology ―raw head and bloody bones‖ – image of a skull with two crossed bones, 2) a scarecrow, something scary (special. for children). – it is connected with the sea, where in the Middle Ages pirates hunted on whose ships, usually hung a flag depicting a skull with two crossed bones, which became a symbol of evil. Phraseologism ―dead hand‖ (jurid. ― dead hand‖), ownership of real estate by a legal entity without the right to transfer (about real estate); synonym: in dead hand. this. лат.in manu mortua. Phraseology ―the heart of Mid Lothian‖ – east. Edinburgh Dungeon (the nickname of the prison, demolished in 1817), which was famous for the cruelty of morals. He looks as if he were just about to honour with his residence the Heart of Mid Lothian. ―You are mistaken – he is just delivered from it‖. "He looks as if he's going to honor Edinburgh with his stay." the dungeon. "You're wrong; he's just been released from there. (W. Scott, ―The Heart of Mid Lothian‖ch.I). ―be thumbs down‖ - be against, prohibit; ―be thumbs up‖ – be for, encourage, allow. The phraseology data is related to history. In ancient Rome , the fate of the

defeated gladiator was decided by the movement of the emperor's hand or the audience; the thumb lowered down is death, the thumb raised up is life.

6. Somatism phraseology reflecting religious rules and laws: FE -the eye of the Pope‖ - the fat part of a leg of mutton. This phraseology with the custom of giving all the best land, cattle, etc. to the head of the Catholic Church , the Pope. From there, the FE is the head of the pope‖ - a broom for sweeping the ceiling (iron-) and — the nose of the pope‖ — the tail of a (fried) bird. 7 Somatism phraseology SFE reflecting measurement measures: FE "up to the eyes" has two meanings in English: 1) up to your ears in debt – up to your ears in debt The neighbor's estate, mortgaged to the ears, was sold under the hammer. (Ch. Reed, "Born for luck"). 2) up to the ears in work – up to the throat Mr. Blake Sr. was up to his ears in the affairs of the House Gommonov (W. Collins, "Moonstone", the first period, chapter XXIII).

Russian and Uzbek phrases expressing the same meaning are usually transmitted by other lexemes-somatisms, but not by the lexeme "eyes" as in English. For example: up to the ears, up to the knees, up to the throat; qulogigacha, bo'gzigacha. In general, in all three languages compared, the most active somas are the components "eyes", "head" and "hand", which to one degree or another belong to the same semantic groups. As you know, many phraseology with the head component in all languages means "thinking", as well as —eues‖ – "vision" or "perception", —food‖ – —walking, self—control‖, -hand‖ – ownership activity. However , very often in all these languages there may be some kind of rethinking.

So in English, "eyes" can mean not only perception and vision, but also refers to the semantic group "thinking" as for example in somatism "for eyes see more then two‖ – Rus. mind is good and two is better, Uzbek. —bitta kalla yahshi, ikkitasi undanam yahshi, as can be seen from this example phraseology may not have direct correspondences and is used without somatism, as in Russian or with another somatic lexeme, as can be seen in the Uzbek example, where the component —eues‖ is replaced by another somatic lexeme "calla - head". Or another example: phraseology —Wet the other eye‖ – drink more Moister your day, wet the other eye, drink man (Ch. Dickens "The Old Curiousity Shop). Well, wet your throat, grab another sip, skip another glass. In this phraseology, the English "eye" is also replaced by another lexeme — throat..

Consider the following example: —Fly in the face‖ – —to be defiant, to challenge, to openly neglect someone‖. For example: "But I should have you know, Miss Edwards" resumed the governess in a tone of increased severity, "that you shall not be permitted to fly in the face of your superiors in this exceedingly gross manner" (Ch. Dickens, "The Old Curiosity Shop. Ch. XXXI). But know this, Miss Edwards! - the headmistress continued her speech, - no one will allow you to offend people above you with your unworthy behavior. This FE, having no equivalent in the Russian language, coincides in meaning with the Uzbek phraseology "yuzga sapchimoq", and in both cases the somatic lexeme —person‖ is used. Often, in the phraseology of various languages, soma is replaced, as for example: phraseology "at somebody's hand" - from someone's side. This phraseology has no direct analogue in Russian, but has an equivalent in Uzbek —kimningdir qo'lidan- a catfish that coincides with it in use.

Jane, if aid is wanted, D II seek it at your hands; I promise you that. (Ch. Bronte "Jane Eyre", ch.XIX); But I am no beggar; I look for no favors at your hands ... (R.Stevenson. "Kidnapped", ch.III); Be out of smb's hands - not to depend on anyone, to be unattainable. I tried to prevent your being dragged in so scandalously, but the situation was out of the hands

(J.Aldridge, The Diplomat). The replacement of lexemes-somatisms can also be traced in the following phraseology : Before smb's Jace – under the nose of someone - burning tagida In smb's fingers – in someone's hands – birovning kylida Wipe smb's eyes – wipe someone's nose – ko'zini shamgalat qilmoq. Or even the use of without soma in one of the languages: a green hand - green (inexperienced person, beginner); tajribali . an old hand - experienced in anything, experienced person, a shot sparrow, a dirty roll; tajribali. In English, there are also phraseology representing the meaning of the disease "disease": white leg– thrombophlebitis of a femoral vein (throm ani, if I need help, I will turn to you for it; I promise you this. (C. Bronte "Jane Eyre", ch.XIX); But I am not a beggar; I do not expect favors from you ... (R. Stevenson. "Kidnapped", chapter III); To be independent of small and medium-sized businesses is not to depend on anyone, to be unattainable. I tried to prevent your so scandalous intervention, but the situation got out of control (J.Aldridge, diplomat). The replacement of lexemes-somatisms can also be traced in the following phraseology : In front of Jace from smb – under someone's nose - a burning tagida In the fingers of a small business – in someone's hands – birovning kilida Wipe the eyes of a small businessman – wipe someone's nose - qizini shamgalat kilmok. Or even using Somatism phraseology without soma in one of the languages: green hand - green (inexperienced person, beginner); tajribasiz. the old hand is experienced in something, a seasoned person, a shot sparrow, a dirty roll; taghribali. In English, there are also phraseology that convey the meaning of the disease "disease": white leg)

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