

E. Vlasenko

Е. Ф. Власенко

МИ МВД (Могилев)

Научный руководитель Е. Е. Иванов

**THE ORIGIN AND STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT “LAW”
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЕ И СТРУКТУРНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ
ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ С КОМПОНЕНТОМ «ЗАКОН»
В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

For centuries, relations between people in society have been governed by a certain set of rules and norms of behaviour. The combination of such rules and regulations is called the law. Occupying an important place in the life of people, the concept of "law" is widely represented in the language, including the field of phraseology. The goal of the article is to analyze the origin of the phraseological units of the English language with the “law” component on the material of the “Comprehensive English-Russian phraseological dictionary” written by A.V. Kunin and classify them according to their structure.

A phraseological unit is the general name of semantically related combinations of words and sentences, which are similar to the syntactic structures in form but are not produced in accordance with the general linguistic laws. They are reproduced in a fixed ratio of semantic structure and a certain lexical and grammatical order [1]. The phraseological area of any language is a kind of system or subsystem. The phraseological units can be classified according to different characteristics – semantic, structural, grammatical, stylistic, etc. Also, they can be classified by their origin.

To describe the sources of origin of English phraseological units with the component “law” we use the classification proposed by A.V. Kunin. According to this classification, phraseological units are divided into two main classes. The first class includes native English phraseological units, and the second class includes borrowed phraseological units, which can be subdivided into interlanguage and intra-language borrowings. The scientist assigns borrowing in a foreign language form to a separate group [2]. As a result of the analysis of phraseological units with the “law” component, it was revealed that most of these phraseological units belong to the original English (*go to law, law catch flies, but let hornets go free, lay down the law, give law*). Some of the phraseological units with the “law” component are intralingual borrowings from American English (*blue law, Lynch law, put the law on smb.*). Several phraseological units are biblical in origin (*be a law into, the law of the Medes*

and Persians). The class of interlanguage borrowing is also represented by a number of phraseological units (*Draconian laws, the unwritten law*). Thus, the phraseological units of this group represent all the main classes of sources of origin. This fact can be explained by the universal nature of the “law” component in the linguistic pictures of the world.

According to structural classification, phraseological units with the “law” component can be nominative (*the blue-sky law, the jungle law*), verbal (*have the law on smb., lay down the law, take the law into one’s own hands*), and communicative ones (*one law for the rich and another for the poor*). A large number of units represents verbal type that can be explained by the syntax role of the component: the law is usually the object of action and rarely acts as a subject. The communicative type is widely represented, which demonstrates close attention paid by the people reflected in the folklore tradition.

Thus, having considered the English phraseological units with the “law” component, we can make the following conclusions: due to the universal nature of law, all classes of sources of origin are represented in this phraseological group; the most common structural classes are verbal and communicative.

References

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М. А. Volynets

М. А. Волынец

МИ МВД (Могилев)

Научный руководитель Е.Е. Иванов

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH SOCIAL-POLITICAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ СФЕРЫ

The study of socio-political phraseology is of great linguistic interest. Socio-political vocabulary is the main background of the economic, political and social spheres of life. The goal of the article is to classify English socio-political