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.

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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

phraseology according to the existing semantic and structural types. Material for the article was taken from "The English-Russian Dictionary of the Language of media" completed by E.V. Pokrovskaya.

The picture of the world, spiritual and cultural values, and the mentality of the people are reflected in the language and transmitted through language means. 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 units of this system, i.e. phraseological units, can be classified according to different characteristics – semantic, structural, grammatical, stylistic, etc.

Scientists identify the following semantic types of phraseological units: phraseological combinations, phraseological unities and phraseological fusions.

Phraseological combinations are stable word combinations in which each of the components, while remaining unfree, retains some semantic independence. The meaning of the whole idiom consists of the direct meanings of each of the words. Most English socio-political phraseology belongs to this type, for example: *Crucial issue, vote of confidence, unfair list.*

The second type is phraseological unity. The semantics of the whole phrase is a rethinking of individual words in its structure. The lesser part of the socio-political phraseological units is represented by this type: *A political football, recurve the map.*

Phraseological fusions are phrases that represent a semantically indivisible whole. The meaning of fusion is not derived from the meanings of individual words that are parts of a given phraseological unit, for example: *snow under, brainwashing.*

According to A. V. Kunin's classification, next structural classes of phraseological units are distinguished [2]:

Phraseological units, functionally – related to a noun, are considered to be substantive (*sweeping reforms, defective output, unfair list).*

Phraseological units that are functionally related to the verb should be considered verbal (*snow under, brainwashing, recurve the map*).

Phraseological units should be considered adjectival if they are functionally related to adjectives (*iron gasp, a hard bargain, laissez-faire policy).*

There are phraseological units that are structurally related to the sentence (*best defence is offence, to have someone's mantle fall upon one).*

Thus, having considered the English phraseological units in the socio-political sphere, we can make the following conclusions: phraseological combinations are the most common semantic type of socio-political phraseology; the most common structural class of such phraseology is verbal, the least common are units structurally related to the sentence.