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**ANALYSING OF THE COMMONLY USED
ENGLISH IDIOMS AND THEIR ROLE
IN LEARNING ENGLISH**

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The English language has a thousand-year history. During this time, it accumulated a large number of expressions that people found successful, apt and beautiful. This is how a special layer of language arose - phraseology, a set of stable expressions that have independent meaning. By means of the help of phraseological expressions that are not translated literally, but are perceived re-interpreted, the aesthetic aspect of the language is enhanced. Using the assist of idioms, as with the succor of different shades of colors, the informational aspect of language is complemented by a sensory-intuitive description of our world, our life (Kovecses, Szabco, 1996: 326-327). The world of phraseology of modern English is large and diverse, and every aspect of its study certainly deserves due attention. Idiom - (from the Greek *idioma* - feature, originality) is a combination of linguistic units, the meaning of which does not coincide with the meaning of its constituent elements. This discrepancy may be a consequence of a change in the meaning of elements within the whole.

[<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idiom>]. There are intralingual and interlingual idioms. The latter are characterized by the impossibility of “literal” translation. Lexical idiom is a non-free combination of words (a type of phraseological units), characterized by a unity of meaning that cannot be derived from lexical components; it has the functional characteristics of a word as a nominative unit of language and is reproduced as a “ready-made” unit of language. Idioms have a wide variety of structures and combinations, mostly uninflected and often illogical, and may not follow the basic rules of grammar. Idioms can be quite clear (in general; come out; at first; the root of all evil) or pretty unclear (on end; pack it in; high and low; hard cash). Some idioms have proper names in them (a Jack of all trades; Uncle Sam); some other idioms are comparisons (as clear as a bell; as the crow flies). Proverbs and sayings may also have idiomatic character (every cloud has a silver lining; still waters run deep) (Dixon, 1994: 23-25).

In conclusion, idioms are the structural pieces of a language and human development that supply fascinating perceptions into the use of words, languages, and their announcers’ concept procedures. Idioms have an authentic and symbolic meaning (3).

References

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