

УДК:42:48-20

Абдисаматова М.

**ИДИОМАЛАРДЫН КЕЛИП ЧЫГЫШЫ ЖӨНҮНДӨ БИР НЕЧЕ МААЛЫМАТ
АНГЛИС ЖАНА АНЫН НАТЫЙЖАЛАРЫН АНЫКТОО**

Абдисаматова М.

**НЕКОТОРЫЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ ИДИОМЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ
ЯЗЫКЕ И ЕГО ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ**

M. Abdisamatova

**SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH
LANGUAGE AND ITS DEFINITION**

Аннотация: макалада абдан тааныш сөздөрдү көрсөтүүгө идиомалардын теориясы, бар чыкты. Аны дудук же жаз эмес эне тили Идиомалар түшүнүүгө болот? Ар түрдүү булактар өз сөзүндө боюнча КНС колдонот жана таптакыр ар бир тил анын анын маанисин түшүндүрө бабасы пайда болот.

Негизги сөздөр: тил, идиомалардын, теория, каймана тил, сүйлөм аныктамасы.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается теория идиомы, чтобы отобразить наиболее знакомые фразы, как всплыл в бытии. Как неродной язык может разобраться идиомами, когда они говорят или пишут? Различные источники появляются идиомы, чтобы использовать его на речи и абсолютно каждая идиома имеет свое объяснение его смысла.

Ключевые слова: язык, идиомы, теория, образно-язык, фразы, определение.

Annotation: The article focuses on the theories of idiom, to display the most familiar phrases, how popped into being. How can the non-native speakers sort out the idioms when they speak or write? Various sources to appear an idiom to use it on speech and absolutely each idiom has its explanation for its meaning.

Key words: language, idioms, theory, figurative-language, phrases, definition.

Englishidioms

The hardest portion of English, I must say it: idioms'. #Flula Borg

Well, every language and dialect involves its own complex system of idioms metaphors and other bits of figurative language that oftentimes perplex non-native speakers. Incidentally, American English is very rich in idiomatic expression. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. An idiom is a phrase that has a meaning that cannot be understood from the knowledge of its component parts. Linguists also use the word formative to describe idioms. Some idioms are extremely difficult to decode, but other are less opaque.

Some have **origins** so obscure that nobody seems quite certain. Others are quite obvious. Still others have theories attached to them that tend to be repeated rather than ever really explained. Attempting to trace their first meanings can easily become a sort of game. Many idioms have their origins in metaphors. For example, to "bury the hatchet, " "gnash one's teeth, " and "give someone

a piece of one's mind" are all rooted in metaphoric language. Some idioms have both a literal and an idiomatic meaning; only the context will determine the intended meaning. For example, to "pull someone's leg" and "kick the bucket" can be interpreted literally or metaphorically. If the literal meaning does not make any sense, such as "raining cats and dogs," the phrase is likely to be an idiom[1].

Actually, Idioms usually evoke an image, such as to "pull someone's leg." **E. Lattey** (1986) found four categories of idioms that depict pictures. One type is those with a focus on the individual, such as to "die a thousand deaths." Another variety is those with a focus on the world, such as "that takes the cake." A third category contains those that refer to the interaction of individuals, such as to "lend someone a helping hand," and a fourth is idioms that describe the interaction between an individual and the world, such as "to know something inside and out." **R. Gibbs** (1980) found that readers and listeners understand idioms as quickly as comparable literal expressions. In fact, highly familiar idioms are understood with more ease as idioms, than in their literal sense. That finding disproves the theory that idiomatic meanings are sought only if a linguistic analysis has failed. It might be that idioms are non-compositional items that must simply be retrieved from memory in order to be understood. **D. Swinney and A. Cutler** (1979) postulated that idioms are recognized like other long words. When a listener hears an idiom, ordinary linguistic processing, plus retrieval from the phrasal lexicon, occur simultaneously. Usually, idiom retrieval occurs more quickly than literal expressions, because it does not require the lexical, syntactic and semantic processing involved in regular linguistic analysis. An explanation of where the idiom comes from or how it came to mean what it does always gives if possible. The explanation is introduced by the sign[2].

Examples:” **blue blood**” the blood of a noble or royal family; noble descent...< A Translation of Spanish *sangre azul*, used by families to mean that their blood was pure Spanish and that they had no MOORISH blood. The phrase perhaps refers to the blue colour of the VEINS of people who have light skin. **“The salt of the earth”** someone who is very dependable, honest, etc... <from the Bible: “Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted?” [Matthew 5:13].

“Fred kicked the bucket”: this idiom has a rather dark origin, it came from a reference to someone hanging himself by standing on a bucket and then kicking it away, thus “kicking the bucket”. It is interesting to note that while there are different idioms for each individual language, many languages have equivalent translations of idioms found in other languages. For instance, the phrase “kicked the bucket” in English which implies, as we’ve discussed, that someone has died, can be translated into a phrase that means the equivalent in; Ukrainian “*to cut the oak*” (as in, building a coffin); in German “*to look at the radishes from underneath*”; or in Swedish “*to take the sign down*” and so on[3].

For explain; Idioms are culturally bound, providing insight into the history culture and outlook of their users. This is because most idioms have developed over time from practice, beliefs and other aspects of different cultures.

An important fact which must be stressed is that idioms are not only colloquial expressions, as many people believe. They can appear in formal style and in slang. They can appear in poetry or in the language of Shakespeare and the Bible. As a culture changes, the words used to describe it also change; some idioms fall out of use and others develop to replace them. With idioms in particular, the beliefs or practices leading to their use may disappear while the idiom itself continues to be used. Idioms can be overused that they become Clichés; or they can become slang, or Jargon, expressions used mainly by specific group or professional.

The journalist Eric zorn said: **“You can’t buy time or save it, common idioms notwithstanding. You can only spend it”.**

You should know that idiom is a fixed group of words with a special different meaning from the meaning of the separate words. So, **to spill the beans** is not all collected with beans; it means 'to tell something that is secret'. The way in which the words put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. These are the special features of some idioms, we have to learn the idioms as a whole and we often cannot change any part of it (except perhaps, only the tense of the verb)[4].

It cannot be explained why a particular idiom has developed an unusual arrangement or choice of words. The idiom has been fixed by long usage – as is sometimes seen from the vocabulary.

There are many different sources of idioms. As will be made clear later, the most important thing about idiom is their meaning. This is why a native speaker does not notice that an idiom is sometimes easier to imagine its meaning. **Many idiomatic phrases come from the every-day life of Englishmen,** from home life, eg *to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to make a clean sweep of something, to hit the nail on the head.* There are many which have to do with food and cooking, eg *to eat humble pie, out of the frying pan into the fire, to be in the soup.* Agricultural life has given rise *to go to seed, to put one's hand to the plough, to lead someone up the garden path.* Nautical life and military life are the source of *when one's ship comes home, to be in the same boat as someone, to be in deep waters, to sail under false colours, to cross swords with someone, to fight a pitched battle, to fight a losing/winning battle.* Many idioms include arts of the body, animals, and colours. The bible gives us *to kill the fatted calf, to turn the other cheek, the apple of one's eye.* Idioms take many different forms or structures. They can be very short or rather long. A large number of idioms consist of some combination of noun and adjective, eg *cold war, a dark horse, French leave, forty winks, a snake in the grass.* Some idioms are much longer: *to fish in trouble waters, to take the bull by the horns, to cut one's coat according to one's cloth.*

Other idioms can be guessed if we hear them in context, that is, when we know how they are used in particular situation. Let us take the idiom *to be at the top of the tree now.* If we hear the sentence 'John is at the top of the tree now', we are not sure what is saying about John. Perhaps it means that he is in a dangerous position or that he is hiding. But if we hear the phrase in context, the meaning becomes clear to us: ten years ago John really was at the top of the tree! The idiom means 'to be at the top of one's profession, to be successful'[5].

By the way, Idioms can be useful to teachers of English to speakers of foreign languages. Many teachers of English as a Second Language avoid idioms and their complexity. However, idioms can make someone sound like a native speaker, and communicate a feeling or attitude toward an event in a way that literal phrases cannot. Idioms enliven speech, so native speakers use them frequently. Without the use of idioms, a foreigner speaking English will never "enter the spirit" of a foreign language.

In order to learn idioms, foreign language speakers have to progress through several challenging steps. They have to learn the meaning, as well as words that can be substituted for each part of the idiom. They have to learn the various constructions in which an idiom may appear. To fully understand idioms, they have to recognize the feelings and emotions, as well as cultural ideas that the phrases convey. In order to use idioms properly, they have to learn to choose idioms appropriate to the message they want to communicate, and to use them in the correct social circumstances.

In the end, I conclude that Idioms turn out to be a crucial piece of evidence in the heated and ongoing debate about the evolution of language. Surprisingly, heavyweights like **Noam Chomsky** believe that language isn't directly a result of natural selection. They believe it's an accidental byproduct of other evolved changes, like increase in brain size. Other titans of the field, such as Pinker, believe language is like any other complex faculty and that it was directly selected for.

Chomsky's view of language evolution, based on his word-centric, rule-driven generative grammar model of language can't explain some of the observable properties of idiom use. The specifics get quite technical (it is all about compositionality, what is held in memory and how sentences are constructed). However they aren't too important, the main point is that idioms and other stock expressions aren't peripheral language oddities – they are central to how we communicate. Getting back to the original question: why on earth do we communicate like this? And people everywhere on earth do – all cultures use forms of non-literal language. The bottom line is that the use of idioms in language is an excellent example of how we aren't built to function only logically[6].

References:

1. English idioms and how to use them, Jennifer seidl, W. McMordie.
2. Longman Dictionary of English Idioms, longman.
3. www.quetia.com/library.
4. www.theguadian.com/books/booksblog.
5. www.owlcation.com/humanities.
6. www.brainyqoute.com/quotes.

Рецензент: к. филол. н., профессор Кадырова Ш. К.
