

### **ENGLISH IDIOMS AS A SIGNATURE OF CULTURE**

Over the past decades, the popularity and need for a detailed study of the English language has been steadily growing. Knowledge of the English language involves not only operating a certain vocabulary, but also understanding native speakers, the ability to maintain a dialogue, immersion in the atmosphere through audio files, films, books in the original language. A high level of command of a foreign language presupposes knowledge and understanding of phraseological units or idioms. The term "idiom" comes from the ancient Greek words ἴδιος - own, characteristic; ἰδιόμα is a feature, originality, and means a stable indivisible turn of speech that conveys a single concept, the meaning of which is not determined by the meaning of its constituent elements [1, p.187].

The relevance of the study of idioms is of great importance for several reasons. Firstly, idioms are an important part of language and their use helps enrich speech and convey nuances of meaning that cannot be expressed by words in their literal sense. Therefore, the study of idioms can contribute to the development of language skills and the expansion of vocabulary.

Secondly, idioms are an important part of the cultural heritage of the country that language is being studied. They reflect the uniqueness of the culture and traditions associated with the words and expressions used in speech. Therefore, the study of idioms can help to understand better the cultural and linguistic features of a country, its history and traditions.

Thirdly, idioms can have practical applications in various fields, such as language analysis, translation, literary creativity and the study of foreign languages and cultures. The study of idioms can help develop new methods and approaches to language learning and improve the quality of translations.

Therefore, knowing and being able to choose a "sharp" expression is a sign of high knowledge not only of the language, but also of culture.

The first idioms arose in the process of historical development and were closely related to the traditions and culture of the people. Much of the earliest idioms were borrowed from the Bible and myths, as well as from Celtic, Latin, Scandinavian, French, Germanic and other cultures. There are about 24,000 idioms in the modern English language, and they are often used in films, television programs, newspapers, fiction, in everyday life and even in business communication.

In modern linguistics, there are many methods and ways of classifying English idioms; in our study, the most used classifications are considered. The following methods of classifying idioms are most common: by meaning, by emotional saturation, by parts of speech. There is also a distinction between authentic (own) idioms that arose in the process of historical development and borrowed ones. According to the thematic orientation, idioms are divided depending on the profession, the specifics of human activity. There are a large number of idioms related to weather, finance, music, sports, cooking, household, sewing, agriculture, fishing, hunting and hunting, etc. [2, p. 110].

Depending on the period of origin and history of origin, idioms can be divided into traditional and modern. Traditional idioms are associated with the Bible, myths, the history of Rome, proper names, names of famous historical figures. In the 17th century England and Holland competed with each other for world domination on land and sea. In connection with this, many expressions of a demeaning, negative nature with the word Dutch appeared in the English language: Dutch wife, Dutch widow – a woman of easy virtue, Dutch concert – excessive noise, drunken company, Dutch-bottomed – meaningless conversation. In the phraseology of the English language, there are a number of idioms related to the Bible, they are called biblical idioms, or biblical idioms: a mote in smb's eye, the root of the evil, the salt of the Earth etc. Idioms originating from ancient mythology (Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome) are

mostly international: the apple of discord – the main cause of enmity or quarrel; the golden age – the time of prosperity, revival; golden age, the horn of plenty etc.

Idioms also differ in grammatical structure and composition. English idioms can be classified by certain parts of the language that are part of them, in particular common noun constructions: a bad of roses – easy life, a month of Sundays – a long time ago; verbs: to live to tell the tale – to have something to tell the grandchildren; adjectives: as clever as paint; paired repeated words little by little, again and again [3].

The overall findings of the study emphasize the importance of studying idioms in the context of English language and culture, as they are reflection of the views and values of a country and its people. The study of idioms is a key to understanding the cultural and mental characteristics of the people who use this language. Idiomatic expressions reflect the uniqueness of people's thoughts and views, their ideas about the world and its phenomena.

The study of idioms contributes to deeper understanding of cultural differences between nations and contributes to the enrichment of international communication and cultural exchange. Since each language has its own unique idioms, learning idioms from different languages can expand your vocabulary and improve your communication skills. Thus, the study of idioms has an important role in the study of languages and their cultural aspects; the study of idioms is a fascinating and important topic in linguistics, which allows us to understand better the cultural differences between different languages and people.

#### REFERENCES

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