

If at one time in Native Americans' creativity was imbued with stories about human origins, communication with gods, prophecies, greatness and eloquence, then with the arrival of the colonists, they were forced to turn their literature into a struggle.

As a result, one can admit that despite centuries of pressure, constant oppression, destruction of their culture, genocides, they did not give up, indigenous peoples continued to fight for their own existence on their lands. They tried desperately to be heard. All their literary efforts ultimately became a breakthrough of the centuries-old wall of silence created by the rulers of the first Kingdom of England and then the United States between the American society and the indigenous people. This was the beginning of understanding this terrible phenomenon. Now it is obvious that the fierce strife between culture and civilization, which unfolded in the 16th weight in the vastness of continental America, found its firm imprint in literature, and this entailed consequences that, although they would not resurrect all those killed and would not return the inhabitants of their land, but many people will open their eyes. All of their literature has become a strong thread to the "Great Awakening" of all the ethnic minorities who populate their homelands of America.

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**Василишин Н. П.**

гр. МАМ–11 (Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет імені Володимира Гнатюка)  
*Науковий керівник – канд. філол. наук, доцент Олійник І. Д.*

## CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

The field of phraseology is fascinating and varied in the English language. English would lose diversity both in writing and speech without having the variety in phraseology. In linguistics, phraseology describes the context in which the word is used. The usage of the phraseological units makes the speech more emotive, expressive and vivid. Phraseological units cannot be understood directly as they carry special meanings. Phraseological units are used in all spheres of human activity, including art and literature.

Phraseological units can be classified according to their structure, according to their part-of-speech meaning, according to the degree of the motivation of their meaning and according to the ways they are formed [5, p. 1, 3].

All phraseological units are divided into phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations according to synchronic (semantic) classification developed by Vinogradov. There are three classification principles of phraseological units but this one is the most popular. His classification is based “upon the motivation of the unit that is the relationship between the meaning of the whole and the meanings of its component parts” [2, p. 1].

Phraseological fusion is a semantically indivisible phraseological unit which meaning is never influenced by the meanings of its components. It represents the highest stage of blending together. Fusions are called idioms sometimes because of a complete loss of inner form.

*Under the rose – quietly;*

*To cry for the moon – to demand unreal;*

*Once in a blue moon – very seldom.*

Phraseological unity is a semantically indivisible phraseological unit the whole meaning of which is motivated by the meanings of its components. The meaning of the significant word is not too remote from its ordinary meaning.

*To fall into a rage – to get angry;*

*To come home – to hit the mark;*

*To come to one's sense – to change one's mind.*

Phraseological combination (collocation) is an expression or a construction in which every word has absolutely clear independent meaning while one of the components has a bound meaning. They contain one component used in the direct meaning while the other is used figuratively.

*To offer an apology – to beg pardon;*

*To make haste – to hurry;*

*To make an attempt – to try.*

Some linguists define the fourth type of phraseological units – phraseological expression. Phraseological expression is a stable by usage and form semantically divisible construction. The components are words with free meanings. It can be proverbs, aphorisms and sayings of famous artists, scientists, writers and politicians.

*Still waters run deep;*

*Marriages are made in heaven;*

*East or West, home is best.*

Another classification is according to A.I. Smirnitsky. He compared phraseological units with words. He points out “one-top units which he compares with derived words because derived words have only one root morpheme” and “two-top units which he compares with compound words because in compound words we usually have two root morphemes”.

There are three structural types of one-top units: units of the type “to give up” (verb + postposition type); units of the type “to be tired”; prepositional-nominal phraseological units. There are the following structural types of two-top units: attributive-nominal; verb-nominal phraseological units; phraseological repetitions.

I.V. Arnold suggested the classification of phraseological units as parts of speech. There are the following groups: nominal phrases or noun phraseologisms denoting an object, a person or a living being; verbal phrases or verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state or a feeling; adjectival phrases or adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality; adverbial phrases or adverb phraseological units, such as; prepositional phrases or preposition phraseological units; conjunctive phrases or conjunction phraseological units; interjectional phrases or interjection phraseological units [2, p. 1-5; 6, p. 30; 4, p. 22–23; 1, p. 182–183; 3, p. 91–92].

Phraseological units are divided into native and borrowed according to their origin. Native phraseological units are usually connected with history, traditions, British realia. Borrowed phraseological units come from several sources [5, p. 2–3].

All things considered, we have investigated different classifications of phraseological units so we can make some conclusions. All phraseological units are divided into phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations according to synchronic (semantic) Vinogradov's classification. A. I. Smirnitsky compared phraseological units with words. He points out one-top units and two-top units. I. V. Arnold suggested the classification of phraseological units as parts of speech. Without usage of phraseological units the English language would lose its vividness and expressiveness. They are used in all spheres of human activity. Phraseological units carry special meanings and cannot be understood directly.

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