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ZOOMORPHISMS AS A PART OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Today language is considered by scientists as a way by that a person gets not only into mentality of a nation, but also into views of ancient people of the world, society and themselves. In the phraseological units are of great value.

Phraseology carries the richest information about representatives of unknown to us culture, cultural and ethnic color and therefore not placed at the last place in hierarchy of language sciences.

Many linguists are united by general idea about the system of phraseological units. And though each of them gives his own definition to groups of phraseological units, according to the semantic and ideological contents they are equivalent and bear identical characteristics. Phraseological units have a special feature: they make language live and carry out the important function in communication.

Presently the researches on zoomorphisms in phraseology with a comparative component in Russian, with a conjunction *сиякты* and a case ending *-дай* in the Kazakh language and a conjunction *like* and its exponent *as* in English have still insufficiently done. It gives us the chance for own analysis of such lexical units. On the basis of the independent researches we can come to conclusions, that phraseological units with zoomorphism in figurative sense are used in the description of the person's appearance, his physical nature and behavior manners. With their help we can characterize the intellectual and moral qualities of a person and find specifics of conjunction use in the three different systems of languages.

However owing to distinction of culturological factors, the ethnic features, different language pictures of the world and different literary sources many zoomorphisms as a part of phraseological units contain certain element of value which is clear only to speakers of the given culture served by this language. This feature, on the basis of which the symbolical importance of phraseological units with zoomorphism is formed, it is not often essential for this animal, and sometimes it represents simply imagined feature. This circumstance is explained by the fact that the same object of reality – the same animal – in various linguistic communities – various features can be attributed. The more the culture and living conditions of three people are closer to each other, the greater is the number of points with the same understanding as their fixed linguistic ideas about animals.

In phraseological units with zoomorphism in English and Kazakh languages coincidence on various points is traced, but there are divergences in use of phraseological units of a comparative component *как* in Russian with adjectives or adverbs before a conjunction, for the description of character and behavior of an animal. In the Kazakh language and a case ending *-дай* with use in most cases a verb for comparison of habits and character of a person with an animal, and in English the conjunction *like* or its exponent *as*.

The most important heritage of zoomorphism is not rather than its semantics (it collapsed in many cases), not mythical tradition, but the unity principle of people and animals in a wildlife chain of concrete ethnic culture. Despite of existence of similar features and structural and semantic parallelism zoomorphic phraseological units of different languages possess the bright national specifics caused by intralingual factors, and features of the national and cultural environment.

NEW BLENDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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We live in the age of information and we are therefore in constant need of new words. English has acquired new words by borrowing words from every language it has been in contact with, though in many years, it has become less of an importer and more of an exporter.

Apart from borrowing, English has many other ways of acquiring new words.

Blending a word formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two or more other words or parts. For example: *biopic* (*biography* + *picture*); *breathalyzer* (*breath* + *analyzer*); *camcorder* (*camera* + *recorder*).

Another term for blend is *portmanteau word*: two words packed together to create a new word which combines the sense of each, for example, *motorcade* (*motor* + *cavalcade*). Blends deal with the acti-