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SUBJECT CODE OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY: LINGVOCULTURAL ANALYSIS

Phraseological units are considered to be one of the inexhaustible sources of strengthening and deepening the expressivity of a presentation. They can make a language strong and beautiful, imaginative and convincing [1].

The phenomenon of phraseology is universal in linguistics, because PU (phraseological units) are present in all languages and have specific external and internal forms. Modern English is rich in PU. They are etymologically related to different spheres of folk and spiritual culture (ceremonies, popular beliefs, signs, presentations, certain objects, phenomena). Thus, the coded information about the original linguistic picture of the world is saved in phraseology.

The process of understanding and evaluating phraseology as linguistic signs of any national culture is a way to know the mentality of the people [2].

Having analysed PU that include lexemes on denotation of *water element* we draw to the conclusion that negative connotation prevails. It is explained by the fact that a water element was always hostile to a man, in spite of the fact that the sea was always connected with the life of the nation that lives on the island (between the devil and the deep blue sea; watery grave; when the sea gives up all its dead).

PU with lexemes *ship* and *boat* have both positive (50%) (when your ship comes in) and negative (50%) connotation (in the same boat). The UK was the country that made international trade so the image of wealth and money is connected with *ship* and *boat*. But the sea is a dangerous place and people always try to survive in it.

Having analysed 30 English PU that reflect *the features of landscape*, we come to the conclusion that 47% of them have positive connotation (land flowing with milk and honey; in the land of the living) and 53% - negative. PU lose their primary meaning and represent the attitude of the British towards other people and surrounding (amount a into climb; the grass is green on the other side of the hill).

52% of 30 analysed PU with the lexemes *way* and *road* have positive (clear the way for smth) and 48% - negative connotation. It means the road is something new and a permanent danger as well (be set in one's ways; go on the road).

Having analysed 19 PU with the lexemes *wood* and *grass* we draw the conclusion that 47% of them have positive connotation, 53% - negative. PU of this group demonstrate superstition of the British, their attitude towards reality, life, people (don't halloo till you are out of the wood; touch the wood; keep all the grass).

24% of 25 analysed PU denoting *natural phenomena* have positive connotation (a second wind), 76% - negative. It is explained by fear of nature which served as defense and habitation for people as well as a permanent threat for them (it never rains but it pours; sail close to the wind).

Conducting the quantitative and qualitative analysis of PU denoting subject code of English phraseology we have concluded that the majority of PU have negative connotation because of the pessimistic attitude of people towards life and the world.

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