

ENGLISH FRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH ROAD SIGNS

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Abstract. As we know, phraseological units can be classified according to their various features from the point of view modern linguistics. Phraseological units are divided into categories according to their etymological, structural-semantic, motivational level meaning, accordingly, which word group they are represented by in linguistic works. This article analyzes road signs and their meanings in English phrases

Key words: Phrases, English language, Uzbek language, cross analysis, road signs.

Phraseology (from Greek φράσις *phrasis*, "way of speaking" and -λογία *-logia*, "study of") is a scholarly approach to language which developed in the twentieth century.^[1] It took its start when Charles Bally's^[2] notion of *locutions phraseologiques* entered Russian lexicology and lexicography in the 1930s and 1940s and was subsequently developed in the former Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. From the late 1960s on it established itself in (East) German linguistics but was also sporadically approached in English linguistics. The earliest English adaptations of phraseology are by Weinreich (1969) within the approach of transformational grammar, Arnold (1973), and Lipka (1992 [1974]). In Great Britain as well as other Western European countries, phraseology has steadily been developed over the last twenty years. The activities of the European Society of Phraseology (EUROPHRAS) and the European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX) with their regular conventions and publications attest to the prolific European interest in phraseology. European scholarship in phraseology is more active than in North America. Bibliographies of recent studies on English and general phraseology are included in Welte (1990)^[6] and specially collected in Cowie & Howarth (1996)^[7] whose bibliography is reproduced and continued on the internet and provides a rich source of the most recent publications in the field.

In linguistics, **phraseology** is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other types of multi-word lexical units (often collectively referred to as *phrasemes*), in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than, or otherwise not predictable from, the sum of their meanings when used independently. For example, 'Dutch auction' is composed of the words *Dutch* 'of or pertaining to the Netherlands' and *auction* 'a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder', but its meaning is not 'a sale in the Netherlands where goods are sold to the highest bidder'; instead, the phrase has a conventionalized

meaning referring to any auction where, instead of rising, the prices fall.

Below, we gave some examples fraseological units with road signs.

All roads lead to Rome: an expression meaning that many methods will lead to the same result
get (back) on track: resume focus
get off track: lose focus
beat a path to [one's] door: arrive in great numbers, with the implication that someone who offers a highly desirable good or service will attract much attention
blaze a trail: be the first to take a certain approach (from the Native American practice of signaling the course of a trail through a forest with burn marks)
down the road/track: at a later time
end of the line/road: a conclusion or outcome
fast track: a quick way to accomplish or manage something
go down that road: decide to take a particular action, with the implication that the decision starts one on a path that one cannot easily deviate from
high road: an easy or sure course to achieve a result
hit the road/trail: depart, or begin a journey
hot on the trail: about to discover something or catch up with someone
inside track: an advantage because of circumstances or connections keep on track: maintain focus
kick the can down the road: put off a decision or action, with the idea that the decision or action is being pushed farther along the way but will be encountered again as one continues
lead [one] down the garden path: deceive someone
let's get this show on the road: an exhortation to begin something promptly

lose track: fail to maintain focus, or become distracted
middle of the road: moderate or bland, suggesting that something is not at or near one extreme or the other
on the beaten path/track: busy, frequented, or well known
off the beaten path/track: not busy, frequented, or well known
on the right track: in progress toward a desired result
on the wrong track: misdirected
on the road to [blank]: used to indicate that someone is or was starting to achieve something, as in “on the road to recovery”
on the trail of [someone or something]: seeking a person or thing
on the warpath: angry, from an association with Native Americans heading for an attack
one for the road: a euphemism to refer to a final alcoholic drink consumed before departure
one-track mind: having a narrow focus
paper trail: documents that lead to a discovery or provide proof
path of least resistance: easiest approach or strategy
primrose path: a seductively attractive course that leads to disillusionment or a bad outcome
put/throw [one] off the track/trail: to cause someone’s attention to be misdirected, or to cause someone to lose his or her attention or place
road hog: a driver who does not allow other motorists to pass
road rash: an injury sustained when a bicyclist or motorcyclist falls on the road while moving and scrapes his or her skin

<p>road show: a promotional tour, as for political campaigning; originally referred to traveling theatrical productions and similar entertainments</p>
<p>the road to hell is paved with good intentions: a proverb that states that well-meaning people make bad decisions</p>
<p>stop [one] dead in [one's] tracks: halt or surprise someone completely</p>
<p>take the low road: do something underhanded or unscrupulous</p>
<p>high road: do something ethical or noble</p>
<p>there is no royal road to learning: learning takes work (with the implication that no special route exists for privileged people)</p>
<p>where the rubber meets the road: the point at which a challenge or problem becomes immediate or acute, from the idea of the point when a vehicle's tires start rolling on the road beneath them</p>
<p>wide place in the road: a small town, with the implication that the increased width of a road as it passes through the town is the only distinguishing feature</p>
<p>as much as the traffic will bear</p>
<p>The maximum amount that customers are willing to pay. <i>I will charge as much as the traffic will bear—I need to make a profit, you know!</i></p> <p>charge as much as the traffic will bear</p> <p>To charge the maximum amount that customers are willing to pay. <i>We've got to charge as much as the</i></p>
<p><i>traffic will bear. We're in this to make a profit, after all!</i></p>
<p>charge what the traffic will bear</p> <p>To charge the maximum amount that customers are willing to pay. <i>We've got to charge what the traffic will bear. We're in this to make a profit, after all!</i></p>
<p>go play in (the) traffic</p> <p>To go away and leave one alone because what is being done or said is very irritating. Often used as an imperative. A: <i>"The experiment might work better if you actually knew what you were supposed to be mixing together."</i> B: <i>"You know what, Jenny? Why don't you go play in traffic?"</i></p>
<p>stuck in traffic</p> <p>Of a driver or passenger, moving very slowly or not at all due to heavy road traffic. A:</p>

"Hey, are you nearly home?" B: "No, I'm stuck in traffic, so it's going to be another 45 minutes at least before I'm back." I have to leave the house at nearly 6 AM to avoid getting stuck in traffic on the way to work.

See also: **stuck, traffic**

take a long walk off a short pier

Go away and leave me alone. What you are doing or saying is really irritating. I'm really tired of your constant criticisms. Why don't you take a long walk off a short pier?

tie traffic up

To force cars to go slowly or come to a stop on the road; to cause a traffic jam. Some cattle got onto the highway and tied traffic up for most of the morning. Hey, buddy—get a move on! You're tying traffic up!

tie, traffic

tie up traffic

To force cars to go slowly or come to a stop on the road; to cause a traffic jam. Some cattle got onto the highway and tied up traffic for most of the morning. Hey, buddy—get a move on! You're tying up traffic!

traffic jam

An instance in which the cars on the road are at a complete standstill or moving very slowly, as due to rush hour, an accident, roadworks, etc. Sorry, honey. I know I said I'd be home by 8, but I'm stuck in an awful traffic jam at the moment. There's always an awful traffic jam on this highway right after work.

SIGNS

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Road signs are as taken for granted as the macadam or asphalt on which we drive – until there is an issue. Drivers' awareness of the actual road is understandably heightened when vehicle tires drop mercilessly into damaging potholes or as yellow or white pavement markers become illegible; otherwise, vehicles sail along without much consideration of the work involved in the "Under Construction" zones.

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