

12. **Meet someone halfway**- means to find a compromise. It is used when someone is ready to do something for agreement in case another one agrees to do something too.

Example: If you don't want to lose your friends you should try to meet them halfway.

Conclusions. In our humble opinion, the English language is a language with a vast idiomatic base, which makes its learning and usage very exciting and intriguing. So grasping the use of its idiomatic expressions is an essential part of learning, practicing and using the language. We have come to the conclusion that idioms are essential and we should pay more attention to their usage.

THE MOST COMMON HEALTH IDIOMS IN ENGLISH

Zhadko Yu.

Scientific supervisor: senior lecturer Kolyada I.V.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
yulyamodest@gmail.com

Introduction. To start with, we have to define what an idiom is. According to the Collins English Dictionary: "An idiom is a group of words which have a different meaning when used together from the one they would have if you took the meaning of each word separately."

Aim. To review the educational materials in order to analyze the most common health idioms in English.

Materials and methods. The analysis of educational materials and modern phraseological dictionaries in the target field.

Results and discussion. To our knowledge, idioms are often used in English that is why it is really important be aware of idioms and their usage if you aim to sound naturally. There are plenty of different dictionaries which can represent lots of different idioms with a wide range of topics and ideas.

So, we have chosen the most common health English idioms.

1. As fit as a fiddle - to be healthy and physically fit
My grandmother is ninety years old but she is as fit as a fiddle.
2. At death's door - very near death
The sales manager was at death's door after his heart attack.
3. Black-and-blue - bruised, showing signs of having been physically harmed My arm was black-and-blue after falling down the stairs.
4. Black out - to lose consciousness, to faint, to pass out
The football player blacked out after being hit by the other player.
5. Draw blood - to make someone bleed, to get blood from someone The doctor decided to draw blood from the patient in order to check his blood sugar level.
6. Feel on top of the world - to feel very healthy
I have been feeling on top of the world since I quit my job.
7. Get a black eye - to get a bruise or darkened eye after being hit or after bumping into something
The boy got a black eye when he fell in the playground.
8. Go under the knife - to have an operation in surgery
The woman went under the knife at the hospital last evening.
9. Green around the gills - to look sick
My colleague was looking a little green around the gills when he came to work today
10. Head shrinker - a psychiatrist
The man went to see a head shrinker after his recent problems at work.
11. In a family way - pregnant, going to have a baby
Our new secretary is in a family way and plans to stop working soon.
12. In the pink - in a very good health
My grandmother is in the pink and is feeling very well.
13. Nothing but skin and bones - to be very thin or emaciated
The young man was nothing but skin and bones when he returned from the long camping trip.
14. Take a sick day - to be absent from work and still receive pay

- I did not feel well yesterday so I decided to take a sick day.
15. Under the weather - not feeling well
My boss has been under the weather all week and has not come to work during that time
 16. Take (someone's) temperature - to measure someone's body temperature
The nurse took my temperature when I went to the hospital yesterday.
 17. Take a turn for the worse - to become sicker
My aunt took a turn for the worse last week and she is now in the hospital.
 18. Clean bill of health - a report or certificate that a person or animal is healthy My doctor gave me a clean bill of health when I visited him last month.
 19. Catch a cold - to get a cold
I caught a cold last week and had to miss four days of week.
 20. Bring (someone) around - to restore someone to health or consciousness, to cure someone
The medical workers were able to bring the man around after the accident.

Conclusions. In our opinion, the English language is a language with a vast idiomatic base, which makes its learning and usage very exciting and intriguing. So grasping the use of its idiomatic expressions is an essential part of learning, practicing and using the language. We have concluded that idioms are essential and we should pay more attention to their usage.

POLYSEMY AS THE SOURCE OF AMBIGUITIES IN A LANGUAGE

Zholdybayeva G. B.

South Kazakhstan Medical Academy, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

gulnur.gb@mail.ru

Introduction: Polysemy is a semantic inherent in the fundamental structure of the language. All languages have polysemy on several levels. A wide-spread polysemy in English is rightly considered as one of its characteristic features conditioned by the peculiarities of its structure.

The main source of the development of regular polysemy is the metaphoric and metonymic transference, which is commonplace and appears to be fundamental in living language.

Research aims: Polysemic words make up a considerable part of the English vocabulary. Potential polysemy of words is the most fertile source of ambiguities in language.

Materials and methods: In this article were used dictionaries, monographies, study books, methods of compare and description.

In a limited number of cases two meanings of the same English words are differentiated by certain formal means, as, for instance, by spelling: born - borne, draft - draught; by word-order: ambassador extraordinary - extraordinary ambassador; hanged - hang. The distinctions between thing-words (countable) and mass-words (uncountable) is easy enough if we look at the idea that is expressed in each single instance. But in practical language the distinction is not carried through in such a way that one and the same word stands always for one and the same idea.

On the contrary, a great many words may in one connection stand for something countable and in the other for something uncountable. Compare:

- 1) Have an ice.
- 2) There is no ice on the pond.

In the first example ice - any frozen dessert, especially one containing cream, as a water ice, sherbet or frappe. In the second example ice - water frozen icing frosting, any substance looking like ice.

In the vast majority of cases the context, linguistic or situational will narrow down all irrelevant senses.

Words often signs not of one but several things. The linguistic mechanism works naturally in many ways to prevent ambiguity and provide the clue to distinguish the necessary meaning. It's also important to take into consideration the significance of the context, linguistic or non-linguistic; many ambiguities are never noticed because the various possible meanings are excluded by the situation. Important observations in this area of the vocabulary have been made by contextual, distributional and transformational analysis.

The problem of polysemy, in other words, the use of the same word in two or more distinct meanings in relevant to a number of other important questions. these are: the development of different types of synonyms, as a result of semantic transpositions of lexical units and homonymy.