

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE CONCEPT KNOWLEDGE IN ENGLISH AND THEIR MEANING

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Abstract:

This article analyzes phraseological units with the concept knowledge in English and their content in the English language.

Keywords: Phraseological units, language, knowledge, phraseological combinations.

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.

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)^[3] within the approach of transformational grammar, Arnold (1973),^[4] and Lipka (1992 [1974]).^[5] 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.

We gave some examples phrases with the concept knowledge in the table.

1.	Knowledge is power
2.	Learn the ropes
3.	Can't make heads or tails of
4.	Burning the midnight oil/ pull an all-nighter
5.	Know something backwards and forwards
6.	Doing your homework
7.	Under one's belt
8.	Two heads are better than one
9.	Pick his brain
10.	Great minds think alike
11.	As far as anyone knows
12.	To the best of your belief/knowledge

Knowledge is power

- **Meaning:** The more someone knows, the more equipped that person is.
- **Example: Knowledge is power.** If you know something about the past, it may help you to anticipate the future.

Learn the ropes

- **Meaning:** To learn or understand the basic details of how to do or perform a job, task, or activity.
- **Example:** We have a few high-priority projects we need to get done now, so you'll need to **learn the ropes** on your own.

Can't make heads or tails of

- **Meaning:** Failing to understand or confused about something.
- **Example:** I've been working with the new software for hours, but I still **can't make heads or tails out of it**.

Burning the midnight oil/ pull an all-nighter

- **Meaning:** Used by students to indicate late night/all night studies.
- **Example:** I'm going to have to **pull an all-nighter** if I'm going to get this term paper done in time for school tomorrow.



Know something backwards and forwards

- **Meaning:** To be an expert or intimately familiar with something
- **Example:** I've read this book so many times, I **know it backwards**.

Doing your homework

- **Meaning:** Literally, to complete school work that has been assigned to be done at home.
- **Example:** You can't watch any more television until you **do your homework**!

Under one's belt

- **Meaning:** Safely or satisfactorily achieved, experienced, or acquired.
- **Example:** He now has almost a year as minister **under his belt**.

Two heads are better than one

- **Meaning:** Two people working together have a better chance of solving a problem than one person working alone.
- **Example:** Come over here and help me balance my check book. **Two heads are better than one**.

Pick his brain

- **Meaning:** To obtain ideas or information from someone.
- **Example:** You should **pick John's brain** sometime; he knows all about car engines.

Great minds think alike

- **Meaning:** Used when they have the same idea as someone else, to show that they think they are both clever.
- **Example:** I hear you gave Emma the same present as me — **great minds think alike**!

As far as anyone knows

- **Meaning:** To the limits of anyone's knowledge.
- **Example:** **As far as anyone knows**, this is the last of the great herds of buffalo.

To the best of your belief/knowledge

- **Meaning:** As far as you know
- **Example:** He never made a will, **to the best of my knowledge**.

To sum up, The meaning of the phraseological units is colorful, and the phraseological units with the concept of knowledge are derived from the views of the nation, and the national mentality of the people is manifested in them.



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