

Муниципальное общеобразовательное учреждение  
Средняя общеобразовательная школа №17

# English idioms and their Russian equivalents

Работу выполнила:  
Мишина Евгения Андреевна  
ученица 9-в класса  
Руководитель:  
Новикова Тамара Александровна  
учитель иностранного языка

Ковров 2010

**Idiom** is a phrase or expression whose total meaning differs from the meaning of the individual words. Idioms come from language and generally cannot be translated literally (word for word). Foreign language students must learn them just as they would learn vocabulary words.

It is generally accepted that interpreters did not know much about the laws and rules of translation at the dawn of civilization. They did not have enough scientific knowledge, and some writers maintained later that translation was a problem which could never be solved.

**"All translation seems to me to be simply an attempt to solve an insoluble problem."**

W. von Humboldt

**The object of the work** is the process of developing language guessing skills.

**The subject of the work** is idioms in English and Russian languages.

**The objective of the work** is an attempt to study all the aspects of idioms, the cases of their usage and to analyze the frequency of idioms usage referring to English and Russian.

# The idioms used in speech

**all right** – все хорошо

**for example** - например

**in time** – вовремя

**by the way** – между прочим

**be married** – пожениться

**in summer** – летом

**stand up** – вставать

**Happy birthday!** – С днем рождения!

**It rains cats and dogs.** – Льет как из ведра

**Ways of  
classification  
according  
to "*English Vocabulary  
in Use*"**

```
graph TD; A["Ways of classification according to "English Vocabulary in Use""] --> B["grammatical idioms: "give smb the creeps""]; A --> C["the idioms by meaning: "be head over heels in love with""]; A --> D["by verb or another key word: "by heart""];
```

**grammatical  
idioms:  
'give smb the  
creeps'**

**the idioms by  
meaning:  
'be head over  
heels in love  
with'**

**by verb or  
another key  
word:  
'by heart'**

**Ways of  
classification  
according  
to *structure***

```
graph TD; A["Ways of classification according to structure"] --> B["nominal: 'an office junior'"]; A --> C["verbal: 'to be going to' and 'to give smth up'"]
```

nominal:  
**‘an office  
junior’**

verbal:  
**‘to be going to’  
and  
‘to give smth up’**

Ways of  
classification  
according  
to  
*parts of speech*

```
graph TD; A["Ways of classification according to parts of speech"] --> B["nominal phrases: Curriculum Vitae or VC"]; A --> C["adjective: worth it"]; A --> D["verbal: to take it easy"]; A --> E["adverbial: each other"];
```

nominal  
phrases:  
**‘Curriculum  
Vitae’**  
or **‘VC’**

adjective:  
**‘worth it’**

verbal:  
**‘to take it  
easy’**

adverbial:  
**‘each  
other’**

# CONCLUSION

- The origin of idioms is closely connected with people's mentality.
- Idiomatic sentences enrich a language.
- The knowledge of idioms signal that the speaker knows the language on the level of a native speaker.
- Idioms are integral part of language which make our speech more colourful and authentically native.