

2003, 2004), (1997,

[4, .256],

[5, .48]

[6, .67].

[7, .163-166].

[8, .17-27],

[9, .145-147].

“ ()
 , ,
 , “ ”
 ” [3, .22].

[10, .10].

[11, .344].

her claws into Des. **get** *hook –*
(to hook- to succeed in attracting smb).

[11, .174].

[12, .27-28].

[13, .64-67].

listen. Of course, he would expect a favour in return, something more than her good ear.

morning. (C.Hemes) **Get the glad eye:** *Mr. March. The glad eye, Mary. I got it that first*

... : «We listened where we were supposed to listen. We twisted familiar arms until they broke» (C.Hemes).

twist smb's arms
familiar,

(...),
(...).

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS **(on the basis of the American detective stories)**

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The article considers structural and semantic features of phraseological units, in the American detective genre of the XXI century their nature and functions. Attention is being focused upon the lexico-semantic system of the English language as a means of cognition and communication.

Keywords: *semantics, phraseological unit, structure, occasional and standard phraseological units, modifications of phraseological units.*

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