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PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Every people, nation, country has peculiarities. They are different in traditions, appearance, and, most importantly, language. Each language is unique and has its specific features. Some of them are phraseological units, idioms, proverbs and sayings. Each of them has the own history of creation. After all, it is impossible to find the same set expressions in any language. For example, the phrase «make ends meet» is not understood properly even with a dictionary. Idioms and phraseological expressions make an extensive part of everyday communication. They are found in both written and spoken English.

Many scholars and academics study origin of phraseological units and develop different classifications. Vinogradov V. V. studied three types of phraseology: phraseological merging, phraseological unity and phraseological combinations. Larin B. O. developed the classification of phraseological units according to the historical evolution of the semantics of established verbal compounds. This classification makes possible to trace the stages of development and transformation of the original source phrases. Combining approaches to the classification of idioms, Kunin O. V. established a structural-semantic classification, dividing phraseological units into the following types: nominative idioms, which are used to denote objects, phenomena, nominative-communicative (verbal) phraseology; exclamatory and modal phraseological units that express emotions and expression, and communicative idioms [1].

Phraseologisms saturate the language with emotions and colors, help to express the author's opinion. Also, some phrases can be used only in certain areas of life. Although idioms are commonly introduced in informal conversations, journalists often use them to create catchy headlines or to attract public attention. It is worth noting that it was the economic journalist who began to use phraseological units in the economic discourse.

The language of business communication does not intend the emotional vocabulary, and the expression of emotions is veiled by the idiomatic nature of language. So idioms are not rare phenomena in the language of economics. Although the numerous research gives us the opportunity to evaluate these features of the language, the topic seems still actual.

A number of studies have resulted in the classification of economic phraseological units and the formation of the main sources of the origin of phraseological units. Idioms were divided into groups: «monetary relations», «buying and selling», «business and management», and «economic and production relations». The sources of phraseology were: Mythology («Midas touch», «Achilles heel», «Grim Reaper», «Pandora's box»), Historical events, characters and persons («Cross the Rubicon», «Caesar's wife is under suspicion», «The Judgment of Solomon», «The Wisdom of Solomon»), Literary works («American dream», «Don Quixote», «James Bond»), Biblical and religious scenes («To wash one's hands», «Thirty pieces of silver», «Forbidden fruit», «Alpha and Omega», «Tower of Babel») [6].

The introduction of phraseological units can be found in the video magazines «The Economist», «Mirror», «Poets & Quants». For example, an excerpt from «Coming of age – Emerging economies» (from The Economist): «Globalization is causing the biggest shift in relative prices (of labor, capital, commodities and goods) for a century, and this in turn is causing a significant redistribution of income. Low-skilled workers in developed economies are losing out relative to skilled workers. And owners of capital are grabbing a bigger slice of the cake relative to workers as a whole» [3]. We see the phraseological unit «a slice share of the cake» – a share, a

tidbit (about money). Or an excerpt from the article «Little London – Metropolitan growing pains» of the same magazine: «There are many ways to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. London's economy makes Britain rich. If Britons were to vote on June 23rd to leave the European Union, London would suffer» [5]. The famous expression «to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs» means to destroy something that makes a profit, with your own hands.

The word «money» naturally dominates economic phraseological units: «black money», «dodgy money», «blood money», «white money», «honest money», etc [6].

It should be mentioned that phraseological units with zoonym components are also very often used in the economic sphere. Animals mean economic agents or economic relations of comrades. Such phraseological units are formed in the following way: the name of the animal + an economic term. For example, «bull-market» (a market with a tendency to decrease rates), «dead cat bounce» (a sharp growth of the financial asset price after a period of its decline), «to smell a rat» (someone who has been disloyal to you or deceived you) [6].

Despite the fact that idioms and phraseological units make up a significant part of the modern English vocabulary, they are intrinsically ingrained in all the spheres of life, giving the language a unique colour, beauty and originality.

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CHARACTERISTICS AND OPERATING PRINCIPLES OF THE E-NET MODEL SYSTEM

The distributed modeling system E-net Model System (EMS) [1] allows you to create various distributed models. This is done mainly on the basis of the formal apparatus of hierarchical electronic networks. Such actions are possible within the framework of HLA (High Level Architecture). In defining the concept of HLA, one of the main roles is played by RTI (Run-Time