

the object of designation it can denote: objects and phenomena («*Python*»); features and properties («*Dwarf Planet*»); processes («*data mining*»); values («*Newton*»); symbols («*** (*asterisk*)»); abbreviations («*ID10T*») [3].

In conclusion, terminological allusiveness is one of the recent component of scientific texts. This linguistic phenomenon helps to combine two seemingly incompatible ideas – conceptual and figurative, that is simultaneously transfer special scientific and figurative connotations. Thus, the terminological allusiveness is presently an essential part of linguistic research.

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COMMON ENGLISH SPORTS IDIOMS WITH POSITIVE MEANING

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Idioms are an important part of everyday English. They occur all the time in both written and spoken English. Meaning of an idiom is not always obvious from looking at the individual words. The key to understanding English idioms is never to consider them in a literal sense. They have developed over time and are often based on analogies and metaphors. Learning common idioms in English will help you in many situations.

Native English speakers use all kinds of idioms, though sports phrases and expressions are among some of the most widespread forms of communication. People everywhere love sports. English speakers love talking about sports so much that they have actually become part of the language, particularly when it comes to idioms.

Various issues of sport, health and physical education have long been the focus of much research [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12]. Great deal of attention has also

been paid to different aspects of English learning [13; 14; 15; 16]. Further survey, though, remains to be done in terms of English sports idioms, consequently becoming the aim of this study.

Due to comparative analysis of the printed and internet resources [17; 18; 19], the most common English sports idioms with positive meaning appear to be as follows:

- *the game is up* – the deception has been exposed;
- *to have the ball at one's feet* – to have the opportunity one has been waiting for;
- *to have someone in your corner* – to receive managerial support;
- *heavy hitter* – an important or influential individual or organization;
- *heavyweight* – a person of great influence or importance;
- *to hit out of the park* – to be wildly successful, to exceed expectations;
- *to hit the target* – to achieve what is expected;
- *ice water in the veins* – an exceptional employee who routinely defies odds to deliver a deal;
- *to play it cool* – to act calmly, in a restrained manner;
- *to play one's best card* – to employ the best means at one's disposal to get the desired result;
- *to play a straight bat* – to act in an honest, straightforward manner;
- *to put one's cards on the table* – to make one's intentions clear;
- *to remain in the saddle* – to remain in a position of authority;
- *to ride in tandem with* – to work in perfect harmony with;
- *saved by the bell* – to be saved from misfortune or unpleasantness by a timely interruption;
- *a sporting chance* – a fair or reasonable chance;
- *as straight as a die* – absolutely honest and fair;
- *to swim with the stream* – to think or act in accordance with the views of the majority;
- *to take one for the team* – to do some boring or difficult work to make others' job easier;
- *to win a round* – to inflict a temporary defeat on the enemy;
- *to win on points* – to win a useful advantage without crushing one's opponent;
- *a winning game* – a venture with a strong probability of success.

Summing up, sports idioms occur frequently in all languages. They have evolved usages and meanings independent of sports and are often used by those with little knowledge of these games. Some phrases become figurative idioms while retaining the literal meaning of the phrase. Examination of the ethno cultural relevance of these idioms in English speech occurs in various areas. The body of idioms derived from sports is extensive, and has already become a part of a nation's linguoculture.

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