

## THE USAGE OF HORSE SAYINGS AND IDIOMS IN COMMUNICATION

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### ABSTRACT

The article analysis of idioms are common phrases or expressions in a language that has a figurative meaning rather than a literal one. In other words, the meaning of an idiom cannot be deduced by looking at the individual words in the phrase.

**Keywords:** idiom, memory, recognition, non-native, horse sayings speaker, phrasal learning, literal and figurative.

All the things of language talked about within the phonetic. One think about of the linguistic science is semantic. Semantic meaning related with that exists in each dialect. one question of ponder of semantics is the meaning of figures of speech. Expressions of a dialect makes a wonderful and these days expressions are exceptionally regularly utilized in ordinary communication.

Language is an important communication tool for humans, because with a language we can find the information we need, besides our can convey ideas and our ideas through language. According to sources there are two dialect understandings. To begin with, dialect may be a instrument utilized to shape our considerations and sentiments, wants and activities, a instrument utilized to influence and be affected. Moment, dialect may be a clear sign of a great identity and the awful, a clear sign of the family and the country, a clear sign of the human intellect.

One lesson of metaphorical expressions which happens in all dialects, but which is exceptionally dialect particular, is figures of speech. Figures of speech are expressions of at slightest two words which cannot be caught on actually. In English we say, Horse of a Different Colour, meaning "An entirely different issue or circumstance; something unexpected." Or the other one Wild Horses Wouldn't Drag Me Away, meaning "Nothing could persuade me to take a different course or do something else."

From the over depiction, it can be concluded that the meaning idiomatical is the meaning of a unit of dialect (whether words, expressions or sentences) that "deviate" from the meaning of lexical or linguistic meaning of its constituent components. To know the meaning of expressions of a word (express or sentence) there's no way other than to see within the word reference.

In conversation speakers utilize words or expressions which drop into the category of slang, colloquialisms, and figures of speech. Expressions are expressions we utilize to depict circumstances where the meaning of the express cannot be derived from the words in it. In discussion speakers are free to utilize a run of words or expressions that are unmistakably slang, colloquial, or colloquial. Such words or phrases might be treated as somewhat inappropriate in more formal speech settings and, thus, are often avoided in these contexts. One of the ways in which speakers orient to a setting as being formal is by explicitly marking that they are about to use, or have used, slang, colloquialisms and idioms. To use sayings in our speech is that **it reinforces our ideas** [1].

A saying offers a second voice echoing your claims, but is more powerful than simply repeating yourself in different words and most people do not have the ability to spontaneously offer relevant quotes to support their statements, so, when we deliver a saying, it demonstrates our domain knowledge and preparation.

As we know, English as the language of communication and commerce. Whether it is working in one's native country or in an English-speaking country, idioms are important as part of the shared knowledge among English speakers. Idioms are not only a part of language, but also they are the part of universal communication. We use idioms for theoretical purposes, and if we categorize idioms, they can be used in different ways for different purposes. Whatever it may be definitions of idioms don't produce a class that conforms more or less well to general understanding [2].

We can know the theme of idiom or a saying in sentence, which is used by the writer or speaker. In any case, it is more interesting to use the horse idioms and sayings in our speech. For example, Don't Look a Gift Horse in the Mouth, **meaning** "Don't be ungrateful. For instance, don't receive a gift, not be thankful, and treat the person who gave you the gift badly", A Nod Is as Good as a Wink to a Blind Horse, **meaning** "You cannot get some people to take a hint if they are determined not to do so. Alternatively, if someone is ready to understand something, they will appreciate it regardless of how it is signaled", Trojan Horse, **meaning** "Something that appears to be one thing but is actually something else (or has something else hidden inside it); often a gift", Get Off Your High Horse, **meaning** "Be more humble or agreeable", Every Horse Thinks Its Own Pack the Heaviest, **meaning** "Everyone in a group or team believes they work the hardest", Eat Like a Horse, **meaning** "Have a ravenous appetite; eat a surprising amount", Horse Sense, **meaning** "The type of common sense one might have from rugged, practical experience rather than education; practical wisdom", Hold Your Horses, **meaning** "Wait; slow down; hold on", Horseplay, **meaning** "Rough or rowdy play; tussling", Put the Cart Before the Horse, **meaning** "Do things in the wrong order or sequence", Stalking Horse, **meaning** "Something or someone used to mask or hide the actual purpose behind an act", Don't Spare the Horses, **meaning** "Hurry; make haste", One-Horse Town, **meaning** "Describes a small and unremarkable town, dull or boring", Dark Horse, **meaning**, "Someone who unexpectedly comes to prominence or wins a race or competition; someone with an incredible but previously unknown talent for something", Hobby Horse, **meaning** "A subject, issue, or topic about which someone frequently talks or complains", Enough to Choke a Horse, **meaning** "A huge or excessive amount", Horse Doctor, **meaning** "A poorly-equipped or inadequate physician (derogatory)", Gone the Way of the Horse and Buggy, **meaning** "Become old fashioned or out of date", Horse Opera, **meaning** "A clichéd or formulaic performance (film or stage show)", If Wishes Were Horses, Beggars Would Ride, **meaning** "If wishing worked, everyone would have what they wanted", Horse Hockey, **meaning** "Nonsense; malarkey", You Can Lead a Horse to Water, but You Can't Make It Drink, **meaning** "No matter how much you try to persuade or help someone, it won't work unless they also put in the effort", Beat a Dead Horse, **meaning**, "Do something that's already been done; do something that's a waste of time or serves no purpose"[3].

So, the communication with the usage of idioms or sayings will be more interesting and effective as one feels himself or herself a dominant. Even we may use idioms to "add color" to their

writing, while others are adamant about keeping their communication as simple as possible. While idioms and sayings can certainly clutter our speech with unnecessary detail, they may also introduce powerful imagery into our communication.

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