



ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES

Teacher: Seytimbetova Aykumar Pulatbaevna

Uzbek State World Languages University

Abstract: This article tries more or less fully, to cover the issues of researching the semantics, structure and functions of phraseological units. The linguistic structure of the work, one of the elements of which is the phraseological composition of the vocabulary, is a multifunctional author's fragments of which are verbalized in a phraseological sign and reflect the mental operations of the author who creates the artistic word

Key words: Semantic and structural features, a certain phenomenon of reality, lexical compatibility, emotional and expressive coloring, imagery and expressiveness.

Phraseology is one of the branches of the science of language that studies the etymology, semantics, structure and functioning of phraseological units. In scientific linguistic literature, the term "phraseological unit" is considered in a broad and narrow sense. Some researchers attribute aphorisms, idioms, paremias and catchphrases to phraseological units. In the lexical composition of the language, phraseological units occupy a significant place, since they figuratively and accurately convey thought, reflect various aspects of reality.

Phraseologisms for the most part not only denote a certain phenomenon of reality, but also characterize it, give it a certain assessment. In a semantic sense, they correspond to unified concepts, expressing the meaning of objectivity, process, quality, property or method, have grammatical categories determined by morphological forms and syntactic function in a sentence, and reveal patterns in relation to the general system of language, which are manifested in lexical compatibility, stylistic and emotionally expressive coloring of meaning and synonymous connections. Winged words are traditionally viewed as a means of figurative and expressive literary speech. The name of the term goes back to the work of the ancient Greek poet Homer, in whose poems "Iliad" and "The Odyssey" it occurs more than once: He uttered a winged word, We exchanged winged words among themselves quietly. The figurative expression of Homer, which arose from the association of pronouncing a word, as a flight to the ear of a hearer from the mouth of a speaker, has become a term of linguistics. They denote short quotations, figurative expressions, sayings of historical figures, names of mythological and literary characters that have become common



nouns, characteristics of historical figures, which have entered our speech from literary sources, etc. Popular sayings, sayings, all kinds of figurative expressions, both literary and everyday origin, can also be attributed to winged words. Metaphoricity, emotionality, evaluativeness, expressiveness - all these qualities of phraseological units give our speech brightness, imagery and expressiveness. The etymology and semantics of the phraseological fund of the language is directly related to the cultural and historical experience of the people. The phraseology reflects ideas related to work, life and culture of the people.

Phraseologisms are used in everyday speech, in works of art and in journalism. They give the language a special expressiveness, unique originality and often have a bright national character.

Researcher T.Z. Cherdantseva defines the meaning of phraseology in the aspect of the linguistic picture of the world: "The phraseology of any language is the most valuable linguistic heritage, which reflects the vision of the world, national culture, customs and beliefs, fantasy and history of the people speaking it. Stable stereotypical phrases and phrases often represent structures reflecting certain periods of the state and development of each specific language, its history".

In recent years, interest in the comparative study of the phraseology of languages of different structures has significantly increased, when universal and specific features of phraseological units within certain groups and fields began to emerge. In the research paradigms of recent decades, the process of anthropologizing knowledge began to dominate, affecting almost all spheres of scientific knowledge and expressed in the desire to comprehend them through the prism of the human worldview. Phraseological nomination is never primary. It is always secondary or tertiary (Kunin 1982, 88-100). When phraseological units are formed, two meanings are usually combined in it: primary, original (or etymological) and secondary, derivative (or material, actual; Zhukov 1978, 8-9), while the second is associated with the motivating etymological meaning (internal form) metaphorical, less often - by metonymic relations. Let us dwell on the role of the metaphorical factor in the formation of phraseological meaning.

Speaking about different ways of forming phraseological meaning, E.V. Kuznetsova identifies three factors underlying these methods (Kuznetsova 1989,199). We will not dwell on the first two, since they are associated with the formation of both separate words and stable reproducible turns of a nominative character, with a dismembered meaning (phraseological combinations and expressions). The third, most powerful factor in education is the factor of metaphorization. There is a wide and narrow understanding of metaphor. "Metaphor (from the Greek *metaphora* - transfer) is a trope or mechanism of speech, consisting in the use of a word denoting a certain class of objects, phenomena, etc.

To characterize or name an object belonging to another class, or the name of another class of objects, similar to this in any respect. In a broad sense, the term "metaphor" is applied to any kind of use of words in an indirect sense. "A metaphor in the narrow sense is



defined as a transfer of a name based on similarity. Examples of phraseological metaphors: milk on the lips has not dried up - someone is still very young and inexperienced; lying on your side - messing around; sit back - do nothing, do nothing; expose a leg to someone - deliberately harm, etc.

At the same time, there are phraseological units, the figurative meaning of which is formed on the basis of contiguity or the relationship of a part and a whole. For example: shave your forehead - take a soldier; a strong hand is an influential patron; the right hand is the first assistant, the main confidant; tongue without bones someone is very talkative, etc. It should also be noted the difference between metaphor and metonymy in the syntagmatic aspect.

“Metonymy gravitates towards the position of the subject and other reference members of the sentence,” - It cannot be used in a predicate. Metaphor, on the other hand, in its primary function is strongly associated with the position of the predicate. This distribution follows from the nature of each trail”.

In other words, metaphor fulfills a characterizing function and, therefore, is focused mainly on the position of the predicate, while metonymy performs an identifying function in a sentence and therefore is focused on the position of the subject and other octants. Hence, verbal and adjective phraseological units refer, as a rule, to the metaphorical type (lead by the nose, tie hand and foot, hold the tongue, stretch the legs; blood with milk, skin and bones, etc.). Among the substantive phraseological units, there are many formed according to the type of synecdoche’s (spruce head; violent head; foolish head; evil tongues, etc.).

Speaking about the formation of PU, the most important condition for the emergence of phraseological units is "semantic enrichment, called metaphORIZATION, the essence of which is to expand and generalize the meaning towards figurative typicality". In other words, the derivative, secondary meaning of phraseological units is associated with the motivating etymological meaning, as a rule, a metaphorical connection (in a broad sense).

At the same time, between the initial, etymological meaning and the secondary, actual in the process of metaphORIZATION, a "mediator" arises, which is the bearer of the figurative representation and which is usually called the internal form of phraseological units. The term "internal form" was first introduced into linguistics by A.A. Take a little bit of a poetic word. Later this concept was applied to the phraseological unit. Many linguists paid attention to the problem of the internal form of phraseological units in their works. “The internal form of the word,” he writes, “is a residual element of the semantics of the derivative word, conveying the idea of the attribute by which the object is named, and thus motivating the name of the object”. At the same time, it is important to note that objects are named not necessarily according to the most essential feature, but according to the one that catches the eye; such a sign, insignificant from a logical point of view, is essential from a linguistic point of view, as a distinctive sign of a concept. "Many researchers of phraseology describe various thematic groups of phraseological units: for example, phraseological units denoting character traits, properties, qualities of a person, phraseological units expressing emotions,



etc. It is necessary to describe thematic groups and phraseological units of the Uzbek and English languages.

Moreover, it seems to us that the thematic classification of the above phraseological units should be drawn up and considered in two directions: firstly, within phraseological units united by a common somatic component, in order to identify groups common to all phraseological units and specific to each somatism; secondly, in comparison of multilingual groups of phraseological units with the same somatic component, see what the similarities are, and what is the difference between thematic groups of phraseological units of the compared languages.

The list of used literature:

1. Arnold I.V. Lexicology of modern English: Textbook. For in-tov and fak. Foreign language - 3rd ed., rev. and additional - m.: Higher. shk., 1986.
2. Berlison S.B., Specificity of the semantics of phraseological units and the role of structural components in its definition // semantic structure of words and phraseological units: collection of articles. Scientific articles - Ryazan, 1980. Zhukov V.P. Semantics of phraseological turns. - M., 1978.
3. Kunin A.V., Course of phraseology of modern English, uch. manual, 2nd edition - M, High School, 1996. - P. 381.