

Semantic –Structural Features of Linguistic Phenomenon Phraseological Units

Abbasova Nargiza Kabilovna

EFL teacher.

Ferghana State University

Xoliqova Dilfuzaxon Abdumuxtorovna

2nd year master.Ferghana State University

Email: dilfuzaxoliqova81@gmail.com

Abstract: The article discusses the peculiarities of Phraseological units which are proved by prominent linguists. The author highlights diversity in the usage of those stable units such as their history and culture. Reasonable suggestions are presented to prove how to clarify the meaning of phraseological units and their classification according to the structure in a particular speech as well as in what sphere they can be used.

Key words: Phraseological Units, Stable Units, Idioms, Equivalent, Proverbs, Fusions, Collocations, Partially Transferred, Completely Transferred

By surveying thoroughly the fields of linguistics we cannot deny the fact that the language and the study to research it will never quit to develop whenever the humanity and society keep on improving its spheres. Whenever any nation lives it may be cause its language existence as well as large number of changes will take place.

On this point some of the events may be lost and only their usage in the language can be saved. Thus without knowing their history and origination future generations cannot use them appropriately. This is the most significant issue to utilize phraseological units.

By surveying in this field by the help of abovementioned features various types of problems are clarified as following line:

1. The problem of the adequate term and its definition.
2. The problem of language material, which is referred to domain of phraseology,
3. The problem of the classification of the language material.

In the following paragraphs

There were great deal of investigations on the field of phraseological units on the base of great scientists Vinogradov and Kunin's theory for classification of these units. They definitely can identify a certain nations life style and culture , therefore having not been aware of the nations traditions as well as historically origin we cannot define the meaning of the phrase which is in the context.

On the matter of categorization of phraseological units great linguists admit two concepts :

1. Vinogradov's concept
2. Kunin's concept

In previous investigations leant on Vinogradovs point on classification of phraseological units in contrast with Coonin's classification. The prominent scientist Vinogradov divided those phrases into 3 groups as following lines[1]:

1. Phraseological fusions.
2. Phraseological units.
3. Phraseological collocations.

1. According to his scientific researches results the first group of phraseologiucal units cannot be separated and even cannot be understood by not knowing about the culture, history of the nation. In case they are separated their original meaning cannot be deduced from the constituent parts of the unit . The matter can be clarified by the following instances: 'to kick the bucket'[2] considered as a phraseological fusion which is in meaning ' to die' , however not ' to kick just the container' . Having based on the theory of word by word translation we must not transfer the phrase from one language into another one.

2. In the second type – phraseological units can be partially motivated according to its constituents. For example : ‘Achilles’ heel’- ‘ weak point’(maybe in somebody’s character.)
3. Phraseological collocations: ‘white coffee’-‘ to take smb for granted’. These type of units can be fully motivated . It means that they may be used separately too, at the same time they may not lose the meaning due to the fact their meaning can be clear from their constituent parts.

In contrast with Vinogradov’s classification Kunin tried to clarify and simplify usage and types of phraseological units. He found out 2 types of them as a result of his researches [3] :

1. Partially transferred- to eat like a horse.
2. Completely transferred –east or west home is best.

According to their function in a speech and structure in a particular context those stable units are divided into several special groups:

Types :

1. One –summit units: at large , by heart. (these kind of units cannot be separated . They can only make sense when they are together and even they go always together without any additional between them)
2. Subordinate and coordinate word groups (these word groups denote expressiveness according to the function in the sentence and they are syntactically investigated)

substantives – ‘hot dog’, ‘aye’: ‘the ayes have it ‘ which in the meaning ‘the affirmative votes in the majority.’ The arguments will continue. But we think ‘ayes’ have it.[4] adjectives – ‘ as clear as a day’ [5]

- 1.1 adverbial-‘at last, as quick as a flash ‘

3. Structures with an embedded clause (a lexim + a clause). – Ships that pass in the night; to see how the land lies.

4) Clause idioms – ‘when pigs fly’. It is depicted by the Uzbek ‘ Tuyani dumi yerga tekkanda’- ‘when camel’s tail touches the ground’(definition-the event which never happens)[6]. In comparison with the Uzbek Language another type of animal ‘camel’- ‘tuya’ is used in Uzbek. Investigating thoroughly Uzbek nation we can have following summary on this point: firstly , the Uzbeks are Muslims –Islamic world by their religion so pigs are considered as unclear product to eat, and was once common animal to use its labor, to continue its tails is short as well as never touches the ground.

Nominative phraseological units consist of word groups one of them meaningful the other is coordinative phrases of the type: ‘wear and tear’[7]

5)Nominative-communicative (verbal word groups which can be converted into a sentence when the verb is used in the passive voice and also proverbs and sayings can be clear sample for them) – ‘ An apple a day keeps the doctor away’, ‘to break the ice ‘-‘the ice is broken’, ‘to pass the Rubicon or crossing the Rubicon’ [8]means to take an irrevocable step that commits one to a specific course.

6) Sentence idioms: birds of a feather flock together; if you run after 2 hares you will catch neither, when the tree falls, monkeys scatter.(may be equivalent to the Uzbek proverb Sulaymon o’ldi devlar qutuldi’)

‘Get your act together – organize yourself in the manner required in order to achieve something: (informal).[9]. There are still many who think all that the dirty, homelessman on the corner talking to himself needs is just to get his act together.

7) Interjectional sentence (denoted peoples inner and external feelings and treatment of other events or objects. By expressing user’s sudden feeling through these structures the author emphasize the meaning of the given context and can add extra color to the utterance)

– ‘Oh my God’, ‘Go to the devil! –‘to go away rudely’, ‘ Devil will take it’[10]

Having surveyed the matters on characteristics of phraseological units according to their visible figurative shape the various features can be analyzed:

1. Phraseological units are naturally ready made.
2. They are constant and stable in structure .
3. They may have either idiomatic or transferred meaning.
4. They may be colorfully expressive means
5. Those units are stylistically marked in the context of a text.

Taking into account all abovementioned concepts about the point of phraseology which was already have been proved by well known linguists such as Vinogradov and later by Kunin definition of a term phraseological units as well as its usage spheres, contextual and visual meaning can be identified .

- Previously, using those stable units (in one name phraseological units): idioms, proverbs , sayings in the written or oral speech shows the speaker's wide horizon.
- Secondly, an intelligent reader easily identifies speakers' attitude to the listener and at the same time to the situation by the help of phraseological units.
- Thirdly, the event –depicted in the idiomatic phrase is accepted by the addresser and addressee differently.
- In order to avoid repetition, thus, to utilize peculiarities historically formed for ages of the nation which the language belongs to.
- Eventually, hinting at their history phraseological units possess a secret –unclear to nonnative users and also by increasing colorfulness of the speech phenomenon

References.

1. Vinogradov V. The main types of lexicological meanings of the word // Chosen. Proceedings. - m.: Science, 1977, pp. 162-189.
2. Collins English Dictionary. Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Copyright © HarperCollins Publishers Profits from funerals. Times, Sunday Times (2014), (2016)
3. Kunin A.V. Phraseology course in modern English. - Moscow: Higher School, 1986. - 336 p.
4. Newspaper: 'Guardian.' 2003.
5. Idioms the free dictionary.com. <https://idiomsrhefreedictionary.com>.
6. Poetic lug'at.uz.So'z birikmasi –Lug'at. 2022.
7. Dictionary. Cambridge .org- SMART Vocabulary: related words and phrases <https://dictionary.cambridge.org> 2020
8. The Oxford Dictionary of Idioms. Judith Siefring. 2004.Guardian .2000
9. New York Times. 01.2002
10. Dictionary. Cambridge .org- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org> 2020