

Predisposition of connotatively marked units to metaphors

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Abstract: This article examines the semantic-stylistic meaning of phraseological units of the connotative aspect, since we consider connotation as emotional, evaluative, expressive and functional-stylistic components of a usual and occasional nature, which are part of the meaning of a linguistic unit.

Key words: phraseological unit, connotative aspect, metaphorical phrases, expressiveness;

When considering the semantic-stylistic meaning of phraseological units, it is necessary to proceed from the connotative aspect, since we consider connotation as emotional, evaluative, expressive and functional-stylistic components of a usual and occasional nature, which are part of the meaning of a linguistic unit [6].

The connotative aspect is the stylistic coloring of phraseological units, their emotional and expressive side, i.e. the attitude of a native speaker to extra linguistic entities denoted by phraseological units, or enhancing the effectiveness of language influence devoid of an evaluative element [2].

Connotative features are those features that lie in the basis of rethinking the word. They don't go out of the game, but steadily accompany the rethought meaning, fulfilling the role of semantic components detailing aspects of the course of an action or state, called the reference name, ways of realizing what it indicates its location, qualitative or quantitative certainty, the bearer of its attribute, etc. That is why such things are of great interest in terms of connotation stylistic devices as metaphorical and metonymic rethinking. Metaphorical rethinking of variable phrases is one of the most important sources of enriching the phraseology of any language, including English [3]. Traditional metaphors are based on different types of similarities. Similarity of position: babes (or children) in the wood "simple-minded, trusting people" (an expression taken from an old ballad); later also a babe in the wood; a fish out of water "fish out of water"; "a man is not in his element"; similarity of age: babes and sucklings "newbies", "completely inexperienced people" (compare "wet behind the ears"), etc.

Very often, similarity is based on various properties of objects, animals, insects, etc., considered as their main feature. The property of being tough: a hard (or tough) nut to crack "a tough nut to crack", "too tough"; an indication that the end of something is approaching: the last straw; a nail in one's coffin "anything accelerating death, the death of someone", "like death"; that which denotes the beginning and the end: the alpha and omega of something "alpha and omega", "the beginning and the end"; annoying character of something: a flea in one's ear "annoying answer", "harsh remark", usually send somebody away (or off) with a flea in one's ear; a red rag to a bull "like a red rag for a bull", i.e. "that which infuriates, infuriates"; and thorn in the flesh of somebody "a source of constant irritation, trouble," "an eyesore"; that which is promising: the thin end of the wedge "a modest but promising beginning"; the terrifying nature of something: a lion in the path or in the way "a terrible obstacle" (often ironically about an imaginary obstacle); something to be proud of.

Many metaphorical phrases are euphemistic in nature, due to which this or that concept is expressed in a veiled form. There are especially many similar phrases among phraseological units denoting death or the devil. Death: the great (or the last) enemy "the last enemy"; the last great change, one's last sleep; the never-ending sleep "eternal sleep". Devil: the author of evil "evil spirit"; the Evil One "evil spirit"; "evil spirit"; the father of lies Bible "father of lies"; the old one "enemy of the human race"; the prince of darkness "prince of darkness"; the evil Spirit "evil spirit".

Often metaphors are hyperbolic in nature, for example all the world and his wife as a joke; a bull in a china shop; a bull of Bashan bib. "Bashan bull", "man with a thunderous voice", "trumpet of Jericho", etc.

In addition to simple metaphors, transparent in their image, among phraseological units there are many complex metaphors, which are based on the most diverse and sometimes difficult to define types of similarity: a bee in one's bonnet; cupboard love; a pill to cure an earthquake; ships that pass in the night, etc. Not all metaphorical phraseological units were formed as a result of rethinking the variable combination of

words. In some cases such a phrase did not exist. This refers to phrases based on an unreal situation: the devil on two sticks “diabolo” (toy); hell on earth “utter hell”; an ocean grey-hound “fast ocean steamer”; and grief of sand “deceptive strength”; “illusion”, etc. The metaphorical character arose as a result of a holistic rethinking of the words included in them.

Metonymic transfers are based on various types of contiguity. Among phraseological units, the following types of metonymic rethinking are most common. An organ instead of the function it performs: long ears “curiosity”; names of certain persons instead of what is associated with them: Big Bertha “big Bertha,” “a long-range gun from which the Germans shelled Paris during the First World War.” The gun is named after Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen, the wife of arms manufacturer Krupp von Bohlen; the Prince Albert; the name of the street instead of the establishment located on it or the people associated with it: Downing Street “English government”. 10 Downing Street in London is the official residence of the Prime Minister; Fleet Street “English press”. The editorial offices of the largest newspapers are located on Fleet Street in London; Harley Street “doctors”, “medical world”. Harley Street is a street in London where many famous doctors live; Lombard Street “England’s financial center”.

Lombard Street, in the City of London, contains a number of the largest banks, etc.; Wall Street “American financial oligarchy”. Wall Street is a street in New York on which the largest banks, stock exchange, etc. are located. Of particular note is Queer Street’s “financial difficulties.” Unlike previous streets, Queer Street is a “street of the unwell” - an imaginary street populated by the needy. An interesting example of metonymic rethinking is the phrase the three (golden) balls “a sign (or shop) of a moneylender” (three balls were described on the coat of arms of the Medici family. The bankers of Lombardy were the first large moneylenders in Europe). Other examples of using a part instead of a whole are the phraseological units a bed of roses; beer and skittles “holiday entertainment”; the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker joke. “people of different professions”; cakes and ale, etc. A rarer type of metonymy is the use of the name of the vessel instead of the contents, for example black bottle “poison”.

Comparison of the meaning of a phraseological unit with one of the essential features inherent in the designated concept, expressed by the direct meaning of a phrase or its individual lexemes, creates the imagery of a phraseological unit.

A variable phrase as a whole or its individual lexemes, transferred to another thematic sphere, are gradually fixed in the language in a new meaning, sometimes not very similar to the original one. The two-dimensionality of the use of phraseological units (sometimes revealed only historically) gives rise to imagery, and the key to understanding the image is the correlation of the meaning of phraseological units with the original phrase used in its literal meaning.

The connotation of phraseological units is understood as a combination of emotional, evaluative, expressive and functional-stylistic components of a usual and occasional nature inherent in phraseological units as units of language. At the same time, other aspects of the meaning of phraseological units - imagery and internal form, which are specific parameters of phraseological units, less characteristic of lexemes, also require separate consideration. The semantic-functional purpose of the image is to convey a new thought, a new idea in the most economical and at the same time the most expressive way [4].

In relation to the internal form of phraseological units, it should be noted that isolating this aspect of meaning is complicated, firstly, by the separate design of phraseological units and, secondly, by the rethinking of the components that make up the form of expression of phraseological units [5].

The most convincing and reflective of the essence of the issue under consideration is the definition of the internal form - as the semantic motivation of phraseological units [1].

Thus, in the structure of the meaning of phraseological units, the denotative-significative aspect, connotation, imagery and internal form are distinguished. The stylistic coloring of the components-lexemes that make up the phraseological units, the nature of the rethinking of the components of the phraseological units and the entire phrase as a whole, the content of the phraseological image - these are the factors underlying the creation of connotative components of the meaning of phraseological units as the most important components of their semantic structure.

Phraseological meaning is a fact of language; it is characteristic only of turns of phrase with phraseological stability. The super verbal structure of phraseological units and their semantic and stylistic

originality create the complexity of the semantic structure of phraseological units. A completely or partially rethought meaning determines their emotionality and expressiveness.

References

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