

MEANING IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: FORM AND CONTENT

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Xamidov Behzod Axadovich

Andizhan state institute of foreign languages

Annotation

The article talks about aspects that need to be taken into account when analyzing the meaning of phraseological units, their form and content aspects, denotative and connotative meanings, internal and external forms. In addition, the ideas about these cases are clarified with the help of factual examples.

Key words

formal construction, form and content, phraseological meaning, etymological meaning, internal meaning, external meaning, internal form, external form, phraseological expressiveness, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, national stereotype, semantic integrity, figurativeness, figurative meaning, original meaning.

The theory of "form construction" formed in linguistics was based on the concepts of V. von Humboldt. According to the scientist, it has a one-sided character, it reflects the spirit of the people and national identity. But as a result of further development, this concept has partially changed.

Phraseologism is a two-sided linguistic unit consisting of a dialectic unit of form and content. The word-component forms the formal aspect of phraseologism. Their content side is a phraseological meaning. Phraseological meaning is of a very complex nature, some of them have a denotative nature, while others have a grammatical meaning, just like in a lexeme [7.42].

Phraseologisms consist of more than one independent word. However, its meaning is not a simple sum of its constituent meanings. For example, the meaning of the phraseology "qo'yniga qo'l solmoq" is not a synthesis of the meanings of the lexemes "qo'yin", "qo'l", "solmoq". The meaning of a phraseology is formed as a result of the use of the words that make up it in full or partial figurative sense. For example, the act of trying to know someone's opinion is similar to the act of trying to find out what they have. (birovning fikrini bilishga urinish harakati uning qo'ynini titkilab, nimasi borligini bilishga intilish harakatiga o'xshaydi.)

As a result, the free combination qo'yniga qo'l solmoq is specialized to express another content similar to the one understood by itself and becomes a phraseology.

Or what happens if a person "drops the watermelon" (tarvuzini tushirib yuborsa) he is carrying? If the state of a person who is depressed about something is expressed through a similar free word combination, then "to be disappointed" (hafsalasi pir bo'lmoq), "to be in a bad mood" (kayfiyati tushmoq) are the meanings that have the essence of phraseologism. This indicates the logic of the phraseological meaning.

However, some scientists, including Gak V.G., analyze the internal form as the most acceptable etymological meaning of language units, while others accept the internal meaning as a meaning "sharply different from the name of the object" [6].

The internal form also creates other associative relations when it is used to create a secondary noun or to reflect a structural relationship. In addition, the situations typified by the internal form reflect in their content "concepts that emerged based on the experience of some individuals, as well as expressing a separate holistic direction that has been historically formed in the minds of people." [2.137].

While the internal form of phraseological units expresses "... the diachronic relations of the compound and their etymological meanings", the internal form of the compounds is undoubtedly related to the "content plan and synchronic semantic features" [3.22]. Accordingly, we can analyze the internal form of phraseological combinations as a living concept in constant development. The violation of its derivation, in turn, causes a disconnection between the prototype of the compound and the phraseological compound.

Along with "internal form", the concept of "phraseological expressiveness" plays an important role in the formation of FU meanings as stable compound meanings. The concept of "linguistic expressiveness" in A.A. Koralova's researches, it was interpreted as a phenomenon of "creating two-level expressions with the help of language tools, which consists of reflecting one subject through another subject."

The two levels of visual expressiveness have been called by different terms in the researches of different scholars. For example, A.K. Dolinin named them as defining and identifiable components, A.M. Melerovich named them as defining and defined parts, and O.A. Leontyevich as descriptive and descriptive components. Unlike others, O.A. Leontyevich conducted deeper research in this field, and in addition to the above types, the scientist also mentioned components such as phraseological expression and common feature - tertium comparationis, in addition to the above types. [15.24].

Phraseological meaning usually has two plans:

A) a meaning plan that is divided into types such as denotative and connotative meaning;

B) and it consists of the material form of the direct combination, i.e., the expression plan consisting of its constituent components. The combination of these two levels reflects the expression and meaning aspects of phraseological units. [8].

The denotative meaning of FUs refers to the meanings that generally reflect the subjects and objects outside the language, and its expressive signs also mean the concepts outside the language. [11].

The original meaning consists of a complex of signs expressed directly in the content of the combination. The connotative aspect is the stylistic coloring of FUs, their emotional-expressive aspects, that is, the attitude of the speakers of the language to things outside the language, or the meanings that enhance the effectiveness of the language without evaluative criteria. The study of connotative phraseological units is of particular importance and reflects figurative meanings in compounds, proving that all phraseological compounds have two plans. In turn, we can analyze connotative meanings as a unit of semantic levels that evaluate their content, functional-stylistic, emotional and expressive expressions, and as additional information showing the connection between significant-denotative meanings. [1.40-42].

Currently, it has become a tradition in linguistics to accept the connotative meanings of phraseological units as cultural information. In this, the interaction of figurative-motivational and culture-related associations in the content of language units takes the main place [12].

The cultural function of phraseological units is directly related to the formation of "national stereotypes" and in its content reflects the empirical knowledge and experiences of the speakers of this language in the historical, spiritual and everyday lifestyle. These life experiences are undoubtedly connected with national culture. For example, the subject of nominations and speech process is always the subject of national culture [13.13].

In general, the meaning of a phraseological unit cannot be analyzed as a sum of the meanings of its components. The semantic structure of the unit is a unique system, and all its elements are interconnected. Its semantic integrity is determined based on the mutual comparison of the meanings of the components and the features of their use in the context.

In linguistics, several classifications have been put forward for the analysis of phraseological units, which differ from each other according to the characteristics of compounds and methods of analysis. One of the linguists who conducted the

most effective research in this regard is the Russian scientist V. V. Vinogradov, in his classification, in addition to "free compounds", three more types of phraseological compounds were indicated.

1. frazeologik chatishmalar are classified by their semantic, grammatical and syntactic indivisibility (stagnation).

2. compounds of which some components are free and can be semantically divided into components.

3. o'zgaruvchan birikmalar - content compounds with separate semantics, the components of which are relatively free [4. 123].

This idea was continued later in the research of A.V. Kunin, who divided phraseological units into compounds used in full and partial figurative meanings.

Here are some important common aspects of FUs:

- linguistic stability
- semantically whole
- aspects is emphasized such as separable into component parts as the main features.

But on the basis of research, it became clear that the most important aspect of the classification of FUs as a separate language unit is their figurativeness, in other words, the presence of figurative meaning and the fact that they have expressiveness, a phenomenon that serves the development of language.

However, in linguistics, in the classification of FUs, the principles that generalize the linguistic aspects of all compounds and are uniformly accepted by scientists have not yet been developed. Since the classification proposed by A.V. Kunin is relatively more complete, many studies refer to this classification. In turn, A.V. Kunin showed three different types of FUs: idiomatic, phraseomatic and idiophraseomatic. [9.122-123].

Among them, idiofrazematizms and idiomatizms are distinguished by their figurative use in speech. However, there is no unanimity among scientists even in the nomination of these concepts. Although the term "phraseological meaning" was used for the first time in 1964 by A.V. Kunin and V.L. Arkhangelsky without knowing each other, since the linguistic term denoting this phenomenon was not clearly indicated, the phraseological meaning existence of no as a separate linguistic category has been a controversial topic. For example, research from the point of view of the semantic integrity of components in FUs was also mentioned for the first time in the researches of academician V.V. Vinogradov.

It is known that phraseologisms usually appear as a result of the use of free compounds in figurative meanings, and then the original meaning in the content of

the compound is lost, and the compound remains as a stable compound in the language with a figurative meaning. Accordingly, the loss of the original meaning and the actualization of the figurative meaning, V.V. Vinogradov divided phraseological combinations into three types: phraseological combinations (фразеологические сращения), phraseological wholes (фразеологическое единство) and phraseological combination (фразеологические сочетания) had separated [5.89].

In order to prove his classification, the scientist analyzed phraseological units in the English language as an example. In particular, phraseological units (фразеологическое единство) include units that each preserve the separate original meanings of the components, although the figurative meaning in it is predominant. For example: to spill the beans – sirni fosh qilmoq; to burn bridges – ko'priklarni yoqib yubormoq; to have other fish to fry – boshqa zarurroq ishi bo'lmoq, zarur kelibdimi; to throw dust into smb.'s eyes – kimnidir ko'zini shamg'alat qilmoq; to burn one's fingers – nimadadir kuyib qolmoq; to throw mud at smb. – loy chaplamoq.

The components of these units retain their original meaning only in English, and their corresponding equivalents in other languages may not have such a case, or may not exist as a phraseological combination in a language other than the compound content.

In turn, "phraseological units" in V.V. Vinogradov's classification differ from "phraseological phrases" by figurative and metaphorical aspects of their content. Although phraseological phrases also have figurative use and metaphorical expression, they can only be determined diachronically in the context, but this transfer of meaning in phraseological units depends on the modern language. This idea was also emphasized in the studies of V. N. Teliya that "the connection between the components of the phraseological unit is reasonable and requires the existence of a context of the object being compared" [14.51].

For example, in the English phrase "make a mountain out of a molehill" the meaning of "pashshadan fil yasamoq" is only the smallness of "pashsha" and the extremely big size of "fil" is concreted on the basis of comparison. However, if the connection between them is not a comparison, but a similarity, the meaning of the combination changes completely.

For example, "to make an elephant out of a fly" can be analyzed as "an impossible task". In turn, among the components of the phraseological unit, there are no elements that are incomprehensible in the modern language.

If we conclude from this, we can accept the following linguistic aspects as characteristic features of phraseological units:

- semantically extremely colorful, in which it is observed that phraseological units become completely synonymous with another combination. The phenomenon of synonymy between stable compounds should be distinguished from synonymy of lexical units [10.67]. For example: FU in Uzbek, "Uchqundan qo'rqqan temirchi bo'lmas" can be chosen as the synonym of "Chumchuqdan qo'rqqan tariq ekmas". The phraseological unit of the English language (as) quick as a lamplighter - very quick remains synonymous with other units like a lamplighter - very quickly, which are fundamentally different according to their structural components;

- some elements in FU retain their semantic expressions. For example, to put a spoke in smb.'s wheel;

- It is not possible to replace the components of FU with other words. For example, "to hold one's cards close to one's chest";

- Predominance of emotional and expressive coloring in FUs. For example, "to throw dust into smb.'s eyes, to paint the devil blacker than he is;

- Synonymous relationship of FUs to individual words and phrases. For example, to gild refined gold = to paint the lily.

Phrases are stable whole phrases, which are composed of free or phraseologically connected words. For instance, in English, a bosom friend - qadr don do'st, a pitched battle - shiddatli jang, (to have) a narrow escape - zo'rg'a qutulib qolmoq, to frown one's eyebrows - qovog'ini solmoq/qoshini chimirmoq, Adam's apple - qo'shtomoq, a Sisyphean labor - foydasiz, og'ir, qiyin ish, rack one's brains - boshini qotirmoq, to pay attention to smb. - diqqatini tortmoq/olmoq and etc.

In contrast to phraseological units, a phrase is distinguished by its "separation into meaningful parts" [16.75]. Accordingly, they are close to free phrases.

Phrases, in turn, have the following linguistic symbols.

- in these compounds, certain components can be freely exchanged with other words. For example, there is no semantic difference between "a bosom friend" and "a bosom buddy" and in both cases it means "a dear friend".

- the core word in the compound can be replaced by another synonymous word. In the combinations "a pitched battle" and "fierce battle" the meaning reflects exactly the same meaning of "shiddatli/qonli jang".

- if additional words are included in the composition of the compound - defining, explaining, etc., it does not affect its meaning at all. For example, even if

the combination "he frowned his eyebrows" is "he frowned his thick eyebrows", there is no change in its semantics.

- components can be interchanged, for example, the combination "a Sisyphean labor" can be used in some cases in the form "a labor of Sisyphus".

- only one component in the composition should be free, and the other should be in a permanent composition. For example, in the English combination "a bosom friend", only "bosom" is free, and the use of "dushman" or another word instead of "do'st" seriously affects the semantics of the combination. These lexical symbols are considered to be almost universal categories and are considered to be the same feature of almost all languages.

Based on the ideas of N. M. Shansky, who analyzed visualization as the main feature in the creation and classification of phraseological compounds, V. V. Vinogradov developed his classification and added an additional fourth type to it. This type is called "figurative expression or phraseological expression (фразеологические выражения)" and is distinguished from other types of compounds by its semantics.

"Figurative expressions" are analyzed as "free nominative meaning and semantically separable" compounds consisting of completely free words. It is emphasized that they are used in the speech process in the form of a ready-made combination and in the form of a constant semantic expression, and in most cases they are built on the basis of their original meanings. Examples of this are proverbs, sayings, words and expressions used in the original and allegorical sense of languages. For example, in English, Live and learn – beshikdan to qabrgacha ilm izla; better untaught than ill taught – chalasavod olim bo'lgandan ko'ra savodsiz omi bo'lgan afzal; many men, many mind – har kallada har xayol; easier said than done – aytishga oson; nothing is impossible to a willing heart – izlagan imkon topadi [9.354].

In many cases, despite the fact that the semantics of "figurative expressions" in different languages are exactly similar, the words contained in them are fundamentally different from each other, with the fact that the linguistic and cultural features and the attitude of the speakers to the world are clearly noticeable in their content. We see that it belongs to the category of phraseological combinations. However, their meaning can be easily determined on the basis of the original lexical meanings of the components of the compound, regardless of the language.

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