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## Cognitive-Semantic Features of Phraseological Units

*Nargiza Amirkulova*

*Senior Lecturer of Karshi State University*

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### ANNOTATION

The phraseological level of the language develops and enriches on the basis of many years of knowledge, experience and culture of mankind. Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spirituality, culture, traditions, profession, living conditions, aspirations, attitude of the people who own the language. It is known that man strives not only to describe the world objectively, but also to understand the properties of existing objects and evaluate them. Phraseological units reflect objective knowledge and subjective attitudes of a person and reflect the speaker's personal assessment of the speech situation. In recent studies on the conceptual analysis, which do not derive their common meaning from the sum of the components. A compound word is not a direct name of reality, but a product of the complex activity of the human mind and thinking. This article discusses cognitive-semantic features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages.

**KEYWORDS:** compound words, phraseological units, phrases, phraseme, compound.

### Introduction

Phraseological units are classified differently, which is directly related to their meaning, how they are used in a certain context, which part of the sentence they represent, and many other factors. When phraseological units are functionally and stylistically divided into categories, they are first of all divided into two large groups: neutral phraseology and literary phraseology.

Neutral phraseological units include phrases whose consumption is not limited, used by many and understandable, without any additional emotional-stylistic coloring. Such units can be easily used both in oral speech and in written speech. For example: take care of- g'amxo'rlik qilish; look through-ko'zdan kechirmoq; day by day-kundan kunga.

Literary phraseological units are characterized by a high level of bookishness, characteristic of artistic style, and include poetic phraseologisms, historicisms, archaisms, phraseological units that came from the literature of antiquity, phrases borrowed from other languages, Biblicisms, expressions related to literature and art.

Academician V. V. Vinogradov (1946) distinguishes three semantic types of phrasemes according to the motivational changes in the meaning of phraseological units, i.e. based on the relationship between the meaning understood from the phraseme as a whole and the meanings of the lexemes:

1. Phraseological integrity;

2. Phraseological confusion;

3. Phraseological compound;

It is called a phraseological-phraseological whole whose meaning is interpreted on the basis of the specific meanings of the lexemes, embodied as the common denominator of these lexical meanings. For example: a fish out of water (xijolat, noqulay vaziyatdagi odam) to fall into a rage- (g'azablanmoq); to get on one's nerves (asabiga tegmoq); to play the first fiddle (biror ishda yetakchilik qilmoq); According to Vinogradov's analysis, the third type of phraseological units, phraseological compounds, is a unit based on a stable figurative meaning, and one of the components that differs from other phraseological units in its lexical sense. For example: break a promise (va'dani buzmoq); pay attention(e'tibor bermog); to be good at smth (biror sohada iqtidorli bo 'lmoq); keep a promise(va'dasida turmoq);

### Materials and Methods

Poetic-literary phraseological units give the poem a high spirit and increase the emotional impact: the silken band-friendship and love bond; under the sad-grave situation; to bring to mold; under the rose-mysteriously, in the dark of the night; Archaic phraseological units are units that have expressed concepts that do not exist now, and sometimes serve to express space and time in art works. For example: lady of the manor house-feodal qasr bekasi; to shuffle off-hayotdan ko'z yummoq; germane to the matter-maqsadga yaqin;

Literary phraseological units include examples from ancient Greek or ancient Latin literature: the Islands of the Blessed –devonalar oroli, the Age of Reason –ratsionalizm asri, the cask of Danaides –Daneyd bochkasi, tubsiz bochka. In this category we also include phraseological units related to court, parliament, army: the Newgate Calendar –Nyugeyt qamoqxonasi ma'lumotlar bo'limi; to accept the Chiltern Hundreds – o'zini ahamiyatli parlament a'zosi deb hisoblamog;

Historicism phraseological units include units related to names of historical persons, various historical laws, names of geographical places: members above the gang way- sobiq vazirlar va parlamentning oddiy a'zolari; Lords temporal- oqsuyak janoblar;

In English phraseology, terminological phraseological units also make a significant contribution, and they include terminological units representing the British state administration, its regional division and other events of national importance: members above the gang way- sobiq vazirlar va parlamentning oddiy a'zolari; Lords temporal- oqsuyak janoblar;

Language style is a set of language tools that stand out as a certain form of the universal language and are used as a certain type of speech communication. It is historically formed. It is known that there is an experience of choosing and using language material depending on one or another type of speech communication. For example, in a family conversation, in an official statement, in a scientific article, in newspaper reports, the basics of the common language are chosen and used differently. As a result, they differ from each other in their stylistic purpose and subtleties of expression and meaning.

Colloquial style is a style system formed without special preparation. During the conversation, when the interlocutors answer each other's questions, they think according to the situation without preparation, in which the activity and operativeness of the interlocutors is clearly visible. As a result of activity and operability, they tend to economize language tools, and as a result, phraseological units of speech are created. The style of conversation is a style of a subjective nature, a person evaluates an objective entity differently, as a result of

which his subjective thoughts are formed. When a person wants to report an event in a hurry, he wraps his speech in a subjective shell. As a result, a style expressing subjective opinion is formed.

Modal-imperative forms are often used in colloquial speech. In everyday communication, imperative expression is used to directly influence the interlocutor's opinion. Therefore, imperative phraseological units of modal character are found. For example: Man alive! (Tezroq, jonliroq harakat qilinglar!), Marry come up! (Buni qarang-a!)

It is characteristic that communicativeness is stronger than informativeness in colloquial speech. Colloquial phraseological units are the most common stylistic type in the structure of phraseology, and such phraseological units make up more than half of the phraseological fund of the language. They are widely used in folk art and daily communication, and generally represent household items, clothing names, food names, currency units, daily activities, as well as emotional and mental states of a person. Colloquial phraseology differs from book phraseology by its simplicity, household character, sometimes having a satirical or comic stylistic color and high level of emotionality.

A characteristic aspect of phraseological units is that their components are based on figurative meaning and often have a certain emotional and stylistic color. Therefore their semantic classification is of great importance in the study of phraseological units. After all, the semantic structure of phraseological units is a multidisciplinary phenomenon, and if we study the components of phraseological units in a semantically interconnected manner, we can see that phraseology has both a denotative meaning and a connotative meaning. we will witness. Unlike only words, connotative meaning is important in phraseological units. As we know, the main signs of connotativeness include evaluation, emotionality, and affectiveness. However, all the above features are also the main features of phraseological units. Phraseological units make up a significant part of speech, so it is important to classify them semantically, that is, to study them by dividing them into categories. Because the skillful use of phraseological units at the moment of speech increases the culture of speech and serves to determine the intellectual activity of a person. In addition, a deep understanding of colloquial phraseology makes it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the history and customs of a nation, to get to know the culture of a particular nation. Colloquial phraseology can be semantically divided into the following categories:

Phraseological units that express the relationship of human activity with the surrounding work, dependence: get it in the neck- ta'zirini yemoq; a fine day for the ducks-yomg'irli kun; of one's own hat, on one's own hook-o'zicha, o'zbilarmonlik bilan; on the nose- aynan, xuddi o'zi; be above oneself-dimog'i osmonda; be all one to smb-baribir, farqi yo'q; set one's bag for smth-ko'z olaytirmoq; fish or cut bait-bir qarorga kelmoq; have the ball at one's feet-vaziyatni qo'lga olmoq; give smb down the banks-burnini yerga ishqalamoq, qattiq tanbeh bermoq; like a bat out of hell-ko'z ochib yumguncha; beat it-quyonni rasmini chizmoq; get off one's bike- jahli chiqmoq; foot the bill- qilmishi uchun javob bermoq; hit the books-boshi bilan o'qishga sho'ng'imoq; be in smb's boot- biron kimning o'rnida bo'lmoq; fix smb's clock- kimnidir adabini bermoq, yo'ldan olib tashlamoq;

Phraseological units indicating the culture of conversation: spill the beans-o'tlab ketish ko'p gapirish ma'nosida; talk turkey-yuzingda ko'zing bormi demay gapirish, betgachoparlik; talk big-katta gapirmoq; hot air-safsata, bo'mag'ur gap; talk through the back of one's neck-safsata sotmoq, valdiramoq; a bag of wind-ezma vaysaqi, mahmadona; empty the bag- ochiqchasiga aytmoq, oshkor qilmoq; valdiramoq; speak like a book-balanparvoz nutq so'zlamog; chew the fat- ming'ir ming'ir qilmoq, javramoq, g'iybat qilmoq; shut up like a clam-og'ziga talqon solganday; cut the cackle-valdirashni to'xtatmoq;

Phraseological units that determine the mental activity of a person. Such units often have a negative stylistic connotation: go bananas-aqldan ozmoq; to be out of one's box; go out of one's mind-esini yegan; to be soft in the head-miyyasi aynigan; addle brained, addle headed- miyasiz, to'nka; as balmy as bandycoot- tentaksimom, miyasi biroz aynigan; be of the beam-tentaksimon; crazy as bed-bug-ahmoq, esi o'zida emas; crazy as a coot-tentak;

Phraseological units of speech expressing monetary units and related situations: pin money-cho'ntak puli, folding money- katta pul summasi; money for jam-osongina topiladigan daromad; throw good money after bad-pulni havoga sovrish; on the beach, not a bean -sariq chaqasiz qolmoq; go to the cleaners- bir tiyinsiz qolmoq; cash the nail-naqd pul;

Phraseologisms expressing emotionality, mainly exclamations: Great Caesar!-Voy xudoyim!; Dear heart!-qanday ajoyib-a! Go along with you!- Bo'ldi! Yetar! bas! Away with you!-Yo'qol, Daf bo'! Chin up!- Bo'sh kelma! Come off it-Bo'ldi! Yetar! My conscience!-Buni qarang-a!

Phraseological units related to a person with various professional situations: to be good for nothing – takasaltang; get crackling-immilamoq; to trifle away the time-vaqtni bekorga sarflamoq; a pretty go-ajoyib ish, qiziq holat; fish in the air-foydasiz, bekorch'i ishlar bilan band bo'lmoq; be all out, be all over oneself-har qanaqasiga harakat qilmoq; bring home bacon-ishi o'ngidan kelmoq; get the first base-ilk muvoffaqiyatga erishish; beat hollow-butunlay muvoffaqiyat qozonmoq, soyasida qoldirmoq; do one's bit- o'z ishi bilan shug'ullanmoq; no a bit- umuman , hech ham; lay the blast- qattiq tanqid qilmoq; shut the book- faoliyatini tugatmoq; come down to cases-asosiy maqsadga ko'chmoq;

Phraseological units related to other human activities: go west- u dunyoga ravona bo'lmoq; the name of a game- asosiysi, eng muhimi; stick one's neck out-tavakkal qilmoq; hate smb's guts-biron kishini o'lgudek yomon ko'rmoq; be up in the air-portlamoq, g'azablanmoq; arty and crafty-jimjimador, serhasham; bag and baggage-hamma lash-lushlari bilan,butunlay; have a ball-xursandchilik qilmoq; from the bottom of one's heart-chin dildan; take smth on the chin-umidsizlikka tushmaslik; be on the cloud- yettinchi osmonda uchmoq;

Phraseological units showing human behavior: ball of fire-olov, chaqqon; rough as bags-dag'al qo'pol; smart Aleck-surbet, beor, maqtanchoq; with a bang- juda omadli; with the bark on-qo'pol, dag'al, tarbiyasiz; full of beans- yuragida o'ti bor; an eager beaver- serg'ayrat, tirishqoq; a downy bird-ayyor; a gay bird- xushchaq-chaq, hazilkash; spring chicken-g'or tajribasiz; do the civil- iltifot ko'rsatmoq; hard case- ashaddiy jinoyatchi; a tame cat-lattachaynar, sust; good cheer-hazilkash;

## Conclusion

Phraseological units as a ready-made unit in the language, are units with a clear meaning, constant content and structure. When it comes to the phraseological fund of the language, linguists emphasize that their traditionality, stability, and quality are unchanging units. Colloquial phraseology, which forms the main part of the phraseological fund of the language, is distinguished by the fact that it has its own characteristics in the language. Colloquial phraseology makes the speech lively and colorful and gives it a unique expressiveness. Colloquial phraseological units are the most common stylistic type in the structure of phraseology, and phraseological units make up more than half of the phraseological fund of the language. They are widely used in folk art and daily communication, and generally represent household items, clothing names, food names, currency units, daily activities, as well as emotional and mental states of a person. Colloquial phraseology is distinguished from book phraseology by its simplicity, household character, sometimes having a satirical or

comic stylistic color, and high level of emotionality. Based on the cognitive analysis of phraseological units, it can be concluded that in the formation of some compound words in English and Uzbek languages, as a result of the interaction of the cognitive fields to which the compound word components belong the integration of conceptual metaphor and metonymy.

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