

SEMANTICS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ANALYTIC LANGUAGE IN TERMS OF PHRASEOLOGY

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Summary

Our research is dedicated to investigating the semantic attributes of idiomatic expressions in English. We consider phraseology to be a fundamental characteristic of language units, evident at different levels, encompassing individual words to fixed combinations. This observation underscores that a substantial portion of units in the English vocabulary possesses this distinctive trait. A lexical idiom can present itself as a standalone word or represent a lexical-semantic variant with complete or partial semantic integrity.

Keywords

idioms, figure of speech, foreign borrowings, polysemantic phraseme

A functional command of a foreign language necessitates not only the active acquisition of vocabulary and grammatical structures but also the utilization of phraseological units – vivid, figurative idiomatic expressions. Consequently, students' comprehension of the fundamental theoretical and practical aspects of phraseology holds considerable significance. Proficiency in phraseological content, encompassing a substantial portion of the expressive language repertoire, functions as a wellspring for cultivating stable communication skills. This, in turn, infuses the speech of foreign language learners with vitality, emotion, and expressiveness. Mastery of phraseology establishes favorable conditions for a more comprehensive understanding of literary texts and newspaper journalism.

According to a particular definition, the term "idiom" is categorized as one of the types of phraseological units. Idiomatic phrases are distinctive expressions within languages, possessing integral and unified meanings in their usage. They typically resist precise translation into other languages, often necessitating substitutions with similar stylistic nuances during the translation process.

Practical proficiency in a foreign language involves not only actively acquiring vocabulary and grammatical structures but also employing phraseological units – vivid, figurative idiomatic expressions. In this context, students' understanding of

the fundamental theoretical and practical aspects of phraseology holds significant importance. Knowledge of phraseological material, encompassing a substantial portion of the expressive language repertoire, serves as a foundation for developing stable communication skills, lending vitality, emotion, and expressiveness to the speech of foreign language learners. Proficiency in phraseology also establishes favorable conditions for a more comprehensive understanding of fictional texts and newspaper journalism. The evolution of phraseology as a linguistic discipline in recent years is marked by a continuous differentiation of studied problems, the development of new principles and methods for material analysis, and the emergence of novel aspects in exploring the phraseological wealth of language. These advancements are rooted in the theoretical foundations of phraseology that have evolved in modern linguistics. As a branch of the science of language aligned with the broader trends of linguistic research, phraseology is intricately connected to addressing both general and specific questions within the theory of language. The exploration of issues concerning the nominative aspect of phraseological units, semantic identity, and the nature of their reinterpretation represents a broader theoretical endeavor. These inquiries not only unveil the distinctive characteristics of phraseological units but also shed light on the fundamental nature of their semantics.

At the close of the 19th century, the exploration of idiomatic issues took shape through two distinct trends: the Anglo-American and Continental-European traditions. Anglo-American scholars such as G. Sweet, N. Chomsky, W. Weinreich, and others argued for a multifaceted interpretation of idioms. Within the context of the interlanguage plan of expression, they asserted that an idiomatic combination possesses a specificity inherent to a particular national language. This group of linguists also posited, on the intra-linguistic plane, the existence of an idiom as a combination of words where the general meaning cannot be determined by analyzing its constituent elements.

During the process of compiling dictionaries and other lexicographic materials, proponents of this approach categorized various formations into the realm of idioms. This encompassed a wide range, extending from phrasal verbs, phraseological units, and proverbs to words with metaphorical meanings and onomatopoeic expressions. Consequently, disagreements may arise in the compilation of dictionaries focused on idioms or phraseological units.

Within this framework, there exists a subset of idioms specifically applicable in business contexts. For instance, the phraseology "a City man" is elucidated in the following sentence: "After seven years of business, George became a City man,"

conveying that George has entered the realms of trade, banking, or finance. This highlights the potential for nuanced interpretations in the compilation of dictionaries catering to idioms or phraseological units.

Here are additional examples of phraseological units suitable for use in similar business-oriented contexts:

1. "To grease someone's palm" - To bribe someone for favorable treatment in business.
2. "To be in the red" - To operate at a financial loss.
3. "To cut a deal" - To negotiate and finalize an agreement.
4. "To be in the black" - To be financially solvent or profitable.
5. "To tighten one's belt" - To reduce expenses or live more frugally, often during financial challenges.
6. "To have a stake in" - To have a financial interest or investment in a particular venture.
7. "To be on the ball" - To be alert, attentive, and well-prepared in business dealings.
8. "To go bankrupt" - To become financially insolvent and unable to meet obligations.
9. "To be in the driver's seat" - To be in control or a position of authority in a business situation.
10. "To turn a profit" - To make a financial gain or earn a profit.

Modern English is characterized as an analytical language, and this heightened analytic nature extends across all aspects of English phraseology, influencing the structure of phraseological units. For instance, expressions like "wed the man of the hour" and "hero of the day," as well as "worship the golden calf" and "worship the golden calf," exemplify how analytical features manifest in the language.

The prevalence of analytic features in the English language is also evident in the extensive attributive use of phraseological units with various structural types. Linguists may hold differing opinions on various issues within phraseology, a natural aspect of scholarly discourse. Nonetheless, a crucial objective for linguists working in the field of phraseology is to collaborate and establish common ground that serves the interests of both phraseological theory and the practical aspects of teaching foreign languages.

Literary works composed in languages other than English serve as crucial reservoirs for borrowed phraseological units. Among these, some of the most influential sources include the Bible, ancient mythology, and classical literature.

Examples of phraseological units with biblical origins include "cast pearls before swine" (to offer something valuable to those who cannot appreciate it), "the root of all evil" (the source of all wrongdoing, often referring to the love of money), and "daily bread" (sustenance or livelihood). Expressions such as "the bed of Procrustes" (an arbitrary standard to which individuals or things are forced to conform), "the golden age" (a period of great prosperity and happiness), "Augean stables" (a neglected or polluted place), and "between Scylla and Charybdis" (in a perilous situation with no good choices) are examples of reinterpreted phrases from ancient sources, including mythology and literature. These borrowings enrich the English language with a depth of meaning and cultural resonance drawn from diverse literary traditions.

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