

THE CONCEPT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL MEANING AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT

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ANNOTATION

In this article, we considered it relevant to compare phraseological units with proper names, as we are sure that their analysis will allow us to conclude that much in languages is due to national traditions, the life of society, but this influence cannot but be mutual. Thus, the special role of phraseological units as a conceptual system with which one can consider the national picture of the world in unity with the general and specific features of a single language, as well as the growing interest of researchers in the concepts of phraseological units with proper names in line with the modern cognitive direction, determined the choice of the topic of this study. Ignorance of the correct meaning of one or another phraseological unit in phrases, sentences, texts during communication, reading and analysis can lead to a violation of understanding the meaning of foreign language learners.

Key words: *phraseologism, culture, historical events, tradition, figurative sense, literal sense, lexical meaning, semantic associations, semantic structure, correlation, linguistics.*

The linguistic and cultural value of phraseological expressions lies in the undeniable reliability of their content. Phraseologisms are used by all segments of the population, so we can say for sure that they reflect the national character. And for the most part they were created by the people, so they are closely related to the interests and daily activities of ordinary people. Like no other means of language, they absorb history best of all, since genetically free phrases described certain customs, features of life and culture, historical events, traditions of the people, some of which may no longer exist and have been preserved only in the language.

The term “phraseological unit” is understood by most collectors and researchers as “lexically indivisible, stable in composition and structure, integral in meaning, a phrase reproduced in the form of a finished speech unit”.

Speaking about the phraseological unit, some linguists call it a ready-made language unit, consisting of two or more oral components, fixed (i.e. constant) in its meaning, composition and structure.

A linguist calls a phraseological unit “the constant combination of verbal signs that exists in the language at this stage of its historical development: limiting and integral; reproduced in the speech of its carriers; based on internal dependency of members; consisting of at least two strictly defined units of the lexical level, located in a known sequence; grammatically organized according to existing or existing patterns of phrases or sentences; having a single meaning, combinatorial to varying degrees in relation to the meanings of the combined elements, but stable in relation to the signified for the expressed” [1, p. 115].

The proposed definition emphasizes that phraseological objects are units of the language system. According to the form of expression and content, they are known to native speakers who own its system, or may become known under certain conditions. These are the ultimate and integral constant combinations of verbal signs. They are characterized by reproducibility and use in one, several or all styles of literary speech.

So, a phraseological unit is a constant combination of verbal signs that exists in a language at a given stage of its historical development and is reproduced in the speech of its speakers; consisting of at least two strictly defined units of the lexical level, located in a known sequence; grammatically organized according to existing or existing patterns of phrases or sentences; having the same meaning.

Phraseologism differs from a free combination of words by the constancy of the composition and a single meaning, it is one member of the sentence, it is reproduced "in finished form", and is not created in speech.

The difference between proverbs and phraseological units is also that proverbs can be used simultaneously in a literal and figurative sense. Proverbs, due to their duality, as well as sayings used in the literal sense, consist of words with a well-defined independent lexical meaning, which cannot be said about phraseological units, the components of which are completely or partially devoid of semantic independence. Words that are part of proverbs and sayings and express the most essential aspects of thought are often highlighted or, at least, can be highlighted with logical stress. Almost none of the components of a phraseological unit can be logically emphasized. Phraseologisms, therefore, are devoid of actual articulation" [3, c. 336].

The study of phraseological units is of particular importance, since the words that make up phraseological units do not add their meanings to one another, but produce a kind of general meaning of the entire statement. The process of understanding and the process of communication is complicated by the fact that the phraseological unit contains national-cultural semantics.

Phraseologisms carry an emotional burden and help foreigners overcome the language barrier. Using idioms in speech, the recipient shows that his opinion is based on real knowledge about the history and culture of this people. The specific goals of the impact of a phraseological unit on consciousness are determined by the direct goals of the addresser of speech communication and the semantic load of the phraseological unit itself.

It is necessary to note the difference between an idiom and a phraseological unit: idioms are stable structural and semantic associations, the meaning of which is indecomposable into the meanings of the component words that make them up, and which function in a sentence as the equivalent of a single word, while a phraseological unit is capable of various kinds of syntactic transformations that act as "potential" word equivalents. [2, c. 118].

It should be noted that, in general, phraseological meaning is an extremely complex phenomenon and, of course, it cannot be considered as a mechanical sum of its components. The semantic structure of a phraseological unit can be represented as a microsystem, all elements of which are closely connected and interact with each other. And as part of the phraseological meaning, three aspects are distinguished:

- the significative aspect is the content of the concept, realized in this meaning;
- the denotative aspect is the scope of the concept implemented on the basis of isolating the minimum of generalizing features of the denotation, i.e. a whole class of homogeneous objects (general), unique objects (singular) or abstract values. This shows the inseparable unity of language and thought. Thus, the denotation, in contrast to the denotative aspect of meaning, is an extralinguistic category, an object of people's cognitive activity. Signs of denotation, identified as a result of the activity of thinking and fixed in language units, are reflected in dictionary definitions and are sufficient to identify objects;
- the connotative aspect is "the stylistic coloring of phraseological units, their emotional and expressive side, that is, the attitude of a native speaker to extralinguistic entities, or the strengthening of the effectiveness of linguistic influence, devoid of an evaluative element." The connotative aspect is especially important for phraseological semantics, which is explained by the two-dimensionality of the semantic structure of all phraseological units built on figurative rethinking. Connotation can be considered as additional information in relation to the significative-denotative meaning, as a set of semantic layers, including evaluative, expressive, emotional and functional-stylistic components [3, c. 310].

Some linguists believe that the selection of these aspects is possible only theoretically, since in real speech activity they are all merged.

Since the main goal of this work is the analysis of phraseological units with proper names, in the study the term "phraseologism" is understood in its broad sense. A phraseological unit is understood as all types of constantly reproducible combinations that are grouped into highly blurred sets based on certain features characteristic of each set.

In addition, we can say that the phenomenon of interference is studied in linguistics, sociolinguistics, psychology, psycholinguistics, methods of teaching foreign languages and psychologists consider it as the occurrence of obstacles and hindrances due to the transfer of skills and abilities from one activity to another. And so, in the context of expanding and deepening contacts between countries, today the question of the success and effectiveness of intercultural communication is acute, which is defined as communication between people representing different cultures or as an adequate mutual understanding of two participants in a communicative act belonging to different national cultures. It should be noted that in a linguist the problem of interference is considered within the framework of language contacts and interference is understood as "violation by a bilingual (a person who speaks two languages) of the norms and rules for the correlation of two contacting languages". In the process of learning any foreign language, the question of interference arises. However, the degree of its relevance in relation to the indicated sections of the sciences, to the types of speech activity, to different levels of language units is different.

The most important source of information about the cultural, historical, sociolinguistic and geographical aspects of the life of native speakers are proper names. Like phraseological units, proper names make up a special layer of vocabulary in each language. A phraseological unit with a proper name is a stable phrase, which includes a lexical component, which is the names of famous personalities, geographical names, names of animals, mythical heroes, plants, etc.

In the modern linguistics, there is still no consensus on what a phraseological unit is, therefore, there is no unity of views on what is the composition of such units in the language.

Thus, we see that phraseological units of a language can perform various functions in the language, as well as preserve historical evidence of certain events in their composition, be instructive in nature and enrich the vocabulary of the entire language, from scientific texts to colloquial speech. So, the classification of phraseological units plays a very important role in studying them within the framework of the science of phraseology and helps to trace not only the structure of speech, but also to identify some national patterns and features. Phraseological units can include various components. These are: zoonyms, toponyms, To study phraseological units with one or another component, it is important to consider not only the classification of the phraseological units themselves, but also the features of the component included in it.

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