

**THE SEMANTIC- STRUCTURAL FIELD OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE
SAMPLE OF THE WORD “MONEY” IN ENGLISH TEACHING PROCESS****Rakhmatullayeva Makhbuba Zafar**

Master's degree in English philology, Karshi State university

ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the semantic-structural analysis of phraseological units with the word ‘money’ in English teaching process. Moreover, teaching English phrases is designed not only for learning in the classroom, but also for expanding vocabulary in communication. Also, teachers must know how to use appropriate and certain methodological techniques so that students can use them for real purposes. It is said that phraseological units are colorful side of the language. According to the semantic specificities of phraseological units, they are usually unpredictable in meaning. Phraseologisms with expressing currency units are considered by many researchers as important part of the language. Analysis of phraseological units can help us to learn the language more and enrich the communication widely.

Key words: phraseological units, currency units, methodological techniques, semantic specificities, phraseologisms.

INTRODUCTION

The vocabulary of a languages is unreached not only by words, but also phraseological units. Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech. They exist in a languages as ready-made units. So, it is necessary to give the definition of a phraseological unit itself. Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell use the term ‘idiom’ in their book ‘English Idioms in Use’ and write that idioms are fixed expressions which have a meaning that is not immediately obvious from looking at the individual words [McCarthy, O'Dell; 1994: 6]. Hockett claims that it is a phrase whose meaning is non-compositional, that is the meaning of the whole cannot be fully deduced from the meanings of the parts [Hockett; 1958: 15]. The vocabulary of the English language consists of words and their equivalents, which are not created by the speakers but are used as a ready-made linguistic unit. Such units are characterized primarily by the contradiction between the semantic integrity of the whole and the formal independence of its parts. It is very difficult to draw a sharp line between the free word combinations created by the speaker in the speaking process and the phraseological units used as ready. As a rule, it can be indicated that there are different “barrier” levels or different levels of constraints. This is the subject of phraseology research, but some of these theoretical aspects are very important for teaching foreign languages. In speech, phraseological units have meaning related to emotions and evaluation.

MAIN PART

The notion of the semantic field in the linguistic science is represented as a multitude of the language units put together and bound with invariant, meaning “united by the generality of contents and reflecting notional, objectivest or functional similarity of the phenomena highlighted.”(Zvegintsev V., 1989). The unit of the semantic field appears a lexico-semantic variant or a seme. Such lexico-semantic categorical relations as polysemy, synonymy, conversion, antonymy underlying the integrated semantic field units, serve different measuring of semantic field. The units of every semantic field are characterized by a homogeneous conceptual interrelationship. Phrase-semantic field can be further subdivided into micro-fields and the last ones into groups. Such a division is aroused by heterogeneity of the language material examined. The leading element in the construction of the semantic fields is a phraseological unit meaning. It is impossible to single out the unit which would present the whole sense, with all the other meanings subjected to it. Consequently, a significant role of the leading component of the phrase-

semantic field should be given to a general notion. We define here a phrase-semantic field as a relatively independent and systematized group of phraseological units, consolidated under a certain general meaning.

Let's define phraseological units with samples. O'Dell and McCarthy stated, "Phraseological units are formulaic language. Formulaic language consists of fixed expressions which you learn and understand as units rather than as individual words"[6, 2002]. Moreover, Fellbaum in Malmkjaer believes, "idioms are a class of multi-word units 'which pose a challenge to our understanding of grammar and lexis that has not yet been fully met'" [7, 2010]. Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that idioms are fixed expression that has different meaning from the original word. On the contrary, it has definite meaning depends on the culture of the origin language that could not be changed according to the user of the language. Moreover, in the following paragraphs phraseological units with the components "money" will be analyzed according to particular classifications.

Phrase-semantic analyzez of the word "money"

In this part of our paragraph we'll analyze phraseological units with the components "money" from English-Russian Dictionary of Phraseological units by A.V. Kunin. There are 43 phraseological units with this component. And look through some of them. [12,1984] Syntactically Flexible Expression in this types of idiom, the phraseological units with components "money" which exhibit modulation of syntax or morphology (or both), and their meaning cannot be composed literally word by word but being possible to be modified under certain circumstances. For example, for my money and marry money are the explicit examples of this types which have been analyzed as containing special idiom words, money "in my opinion" and marry "wife", money "rich". Next, we turn our attention to the syntactical classification of phraseological units with the lexeme "money" by I.V. Arnold: Noun phraseologisms denoting an object, a person, a living being:

Money belt – seat belt;

Chicken feed – something of little importance, especially a small sum of money;

Hot money- to make a profit from high interest ;

Money for jam - money you get for doing something very easy;

Pin money- a small amount of extra money that a person earns to buy things that they want but do not need;

Verb phraseologisms denoting an action, a state, a feeling:

Marry money - to marry a rich person;

be flush with money- a brush with smth;

have more money than sense- used to talk about people spending a lot of money on something that you think is unnecessary;

sink money – to spend money without benefit;

To coin money- to make so much money from one's business;

Adjective phraseologisms denoting a quality:

Not everybody's money – unsuitable;

Somebody/something for my money – appropriate or suitable;

There are some phraseological units which didn't go into the syntactical classification. Syntactical classification doesn't include the phraseological units that function as a proverb. There is a list of these phraseologisms:

Money answers all things – money always has a telling influence;

Money begets money – money calls money;

Money makes the man – wealth makes the man.

The following is grammatical patterns of phraseological units. According to Joodi, idiom has got some forms in its structure [13, 2012]. The diversity of grammatical patterns which occur in set expression is showed below:

a. Noun Phrase

1) Article + Adjective + Noun For instances:

- a) a pretty penny means large or amount of money.
- b) a good penny worth means take advantage, benefit.

b. Transitive Verb Phrase

1) Verb + Noun Phrase For this pattern, it consists of a transitive verb plus a noun phrase that can be functioned as direct object.

Example:

- a) Break the bank which is used to say that someone can afford to buy something.
- b) To turn an honest penny, means to earn money yourself.
- c) To cut of with shilling, means disinherited from someone's will or the fortune of one's family.
- d) Pay the piper, means when you pay the piper, you have to accept the consequences of something that you have done wrong or badly.

c. Lexical Verb + a Preposition. It consists of a lexical verb plus a preposition where the preposition goes very closely with the verb and changes the meaning of the verb.

Example:

a) To turn up which means to appear, or be doubled; to turn up like a bad penny means if someone or something turns up like a bad penny, they appear again when they are not welcome or wanted. Her husband was able to find her, to turn up again on her doorstep like a bad penny.

d. Prepositional Phrase

A subtype of idiom phrase is the prepositional phrase consisting of preposition plus its object (or complement).

Example:

1) in for a penny, is used to say if one has committed to doing something, one will or should do it completely, and not spare any effort. A shortening of the phrase is "in for a penny". "We can't turn in a halffinished report, so we need to stay up all night and get it done. In for a penny, in for a pound.

2) For love nor money or for love or money, means that is very difficult to get. You won't get a room here, not for love nor money. Norman had created a fine vegetable garden that gave us all the things you couldn't buy in the local shops, for love or money.

3) For one's money, means in one's opinion; according to one's preference or choice. For my money, I'd like to see our tax dollars go toward fixing all the potholes in our roads.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, From the results of the syntactical analysis of the phraseological units with the lexeme "money" we can see that the majority of phraseologisms function as a noun and a verb. this study can be useful to enrich the knowledge and comprehension about idiomatic phrases and their types, patterns, and the meaning by reading and understanding as many phraseological units as possible. Studying idioms would help to add the vocabularies and the language variation that can be applied in daily conversation.

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