

## FUNCTIONAL AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**ABSTRACT**

The study is devoted to the identification of the pragmatic potential of phraseological units in a popular science text, the specifics of the functioning of phraseological units, as well as semantic-stylistic transaction, taking into account copyright intentions. The communicative orientation of phraseologisms of different structures and semantics, taking into account emotional coloring, has a special effect on the reader. The expressive possibilities of phraseology are determined by the semantics of the component composition. An important role in the interpretation of semantics is a context in which the intentions laid down by the author of the text are manifested. Phraseologisms in a popular science texts perform a special text-forming function, in particular, are a means of expressing the category of connectedness of the text. In the texts of the popular science genre, phraseolo-gimmers are actively functioning, the figurative nature of which is no longer perceived by the reader in full. These units are close to cliché, which over time lose their expressiveness. The rethinking of the term into expressive phraseology can occur without the influence of the metaphorical meanings of the lexemes, according to general rules-by transmitting a sustainable structure as a paradigmatically integral unit from one subject to another subject. The resulting scientific results are promising for further studying the specifics of the functioning of phrase-logisms in texts of various types and genres.

**Key words:** *pragmatic potential, phraseology, component composition, cliché, expressiveness, lexeme, rethinking, intentions, connectivity, context, syntagmatics, popular science text, transformation, structure, metaphorical meaning*

The statement of the problem in general and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The study of the pragmatics of phraseologisms in texts of different types is relevant from the point of view of the structural-semantic and communicative features of these units. Additional connotations contained in the semantics of phraseological units allow you to have an additional effect on the reader. Analysis of recent studies and publications in which aspects of this problem were considered and on which the author is justified; The allocation of unresolved parts of the general problem. A lot of works are devoted to the study of phraseological units in texts of different types. Thus, it is worth noting the works of V.I. Karasik [1], who considers the communicative capabilities of the phraseum in different speech spheres, N.V. Bizyukov [2], which reveals the pragmatics of the phraseum in the sphere of human relations, T. Yu. Zalavina [3], which determines [3], which determines The cognitive capabilities of the phraseum with the meaning of "censure" and others.

Formation of the goals of the article (setting tasks). The aim of the article is a linguistic and practical analysis of the phraseological units in the texts of the articles of the magazine "National Geographic". The presentation of the main material of the study with the complete justification of the scientific results. Initially, the pragmatic approach to the functioning of the language was formed as an opposition in relation to the a priori theories of the language, to show that in the framework of linguistics, a direct subject of study is living human speech. In other words, "pragmatist studies what happens when people begin to use semantic and syntactic units in real communication situations" [4, p. 383]. Studies in the field of pragmatics affect the question of the pragmatic component of linguistic units, the content of which can be determined as follows: the pragmatic component is the implementation of the illocative force of phraseological units, the functioning of which is manifested in the ability of the phraseological effects on the emotions and behavior of the addressee and, as a result, to form in him

Pragmatic attitude to the communicated. The pragmatic potential of language and communication, according to N.I. Formanovskaya, associated with the attitude of man to linguistic signs, with the expression of his attitudes, assessments, emotions, intentions in the production (and perception) of speech actions in statements and discourse [5].

For example, the phraseology “Put (a person or an animal) out of pain” with the meaning “put an end (someone else) suffering, kill out of pity” [6]

I remember looking down at the kitchen counter and see- ing a knife. And suddenly that knife seemed like the only way to put out of pain inside me. So I picked it up and started to saw through the skin on my wrist. (NG, № 8, 2012).

In this illustration, the author’s intention to attract the reader’s attention to the described events is clearly manifested, to force the addressee to empathize with the hero who finds himself in a difficult life situation. Eating in the text of this ford causes negative emotions in the reader, he feels the danger and approach of the death of the hero. This is largely indicated by the semantics of the word Pain - pain, i.e. The effect of phraseological agents on the addressee is due to the fact that the latter projects these negative sensations on itself, on its body. A. N. Baranov notes that “the internal form of idioms is a very complex education that affects both the plan of the idiom and the peculiarities of its use - from compatibility to the conditions of functioning in discourse” [7, p. 567]. Thus, choosing a certain language tool, the author deliberately affects the sensory area of human reinforcement, on the area of human emotional experiences. The pragmatic potential of many phraseological units lies in the fact that a metaphorization is based on the rethinking of the components of the phraseological unit. So, the phraseology a Window on the World in the “window to the world” meaning is based on a metaphorical rethinking of components. A context plays an important role in the interpretation of semantics. Initially, the meaning of this phraseology in the minds of many addressees was associated with the concept of “journey” “acquaintance with other countries”, but in the texts of scientific popular literature this phraseology has a completely different syntagmatics (a Window on the World of Scientists).

Among the great pleasures of writing about an organism is gaining a window on the world of scientists obsessed by it. John Matthews, a young ecologist studying the migration of green darners, was among the dozens of wonderful and fanatical odonatologists I met the summer of 2005. (NG, № 8, 2006).

The phraseological unit of Good Neighbor Policy in the meaning of “good-neighborly relations” is a newspaper stamp that characterizes largely the cynical of the American government (in the dictionary of A.V. Kunin is given to the litter.) [6]. On the southeastern tip of the island near Tôlanaro, the Anglo-Australian mining company Rio Tinto is attempting an ambitious good-neighbor policy to offset its \$940-mil- lion project along the Indian Ocean coast extracting ilmenite, rich in titanium, a common ingredient In Paints, Paper, and Plastic. (NG, No. 9, 2010). Undoubtedly, in the minds of many, the concept of Neighbor causes ambiguous associations: with neighbors you can build friendships, or you can be in a state of conflict. For decades, the US concept developed to create “good-neighborly relations” with someone, but with someone, is largely reflected in the pragmatics of this phraseology, the semantics of the adding good effect have a serious effect on the meaning of which. Regular use in scientific and popular texts combinations Good Neighbor in many ways confirm this fact. President Rayale Believes this is a misguided approach. "Leave Aside This Dream of a Greater Somalia," He Says. “Let Us Just be a Good Neighbor, A Function State Near Them. Let them Sit Like We have Sat, Under the Trees. ” (NG, No. 9, 2009).

In the texts of the popular science genre, phraseological units are actively functioning, the figurative nature of which is no longer perceived by the reader in full. These units are close to cliché, which over time lose their expressiveness. At the same time, it should be noted that a significant part of the cliché is presented in various explanatory dictionaries of the fertility. But it's Important to Bear in Mind that Those Images Actually Quite Coarse. The Most PowerFul Scanners Cannors Re- Cord Activity Only Down To the Scale of a Cubic Millimeter- a Sesame Seed's Worth of Tissue. (NG, No. 2, 2014). Bear (have or Keep) in Mind to keep in mind; remember, do not forget; Remember. [6, p. 503]. Scientists Are Learning So Much ABOUT THEEN THAT IT's EASY To ForGet that Much of History WEDNYTNYTETETEA HOW IT WORKED or WHAT IT ITS. In the Ancient World Physicians Believed That The Brain Was Made of Phlegm. (NG, No. 2, 2014). Don't have the Faintest Idea - have no idea. Phraseologisms, the figurative nature of which is no longer perceived by native speakers, serve as a means of expressing the category of connectedness of the text. The coherence is primarily in the linear sequence of signs, ranging from the components of the proposition combined in internal speech and ending with different sets of statements formalized as independent sentences.

By the Time the Light Fades ABOUT 11 P.M., We Head Toward Shore and the Hunters Make Camp on a Rocky Beach. EVERYONE's in High Spirits. Were there Had Been Open Water A Week Earlier, Now Ice Has Congealed. Perhaps Hunting Will Be Good after All. (NG, No. 1, 2006). The ability of such phrases to express the connectivity of the text is especially bright if phraseology takes a strong position of the absolute principle of the line: it can logically fasten both the meaning of related sentences and various paragraphs. Many If Not Most of the Species 'Wild Instins have Long Since Been Lost. Domestication, in Other Words, Is Mostly in the Genes (NG, No. 6, 2007). "I'm not trying to see if Alex Canrn a Human Lan-Guage," She Adeded. "That's Never Been The Point. My Plan Always Was to Use His Imitative Skills to Get a Better Under-Standing of Avian Cognition, " In Other Words, Because Alex Was Able to Produce a Close Approximation of the Sounds of Some English Words, Pepperberg Cold Ask Him Questions ABOUT ABOUTAC UNDERSTANIC UNDERSTANICA UNDERSTANDINARY UNDERSTANDINARY UNDERSTAND (NG, No. 3, 2008).

The pragmatic potential of such phraseological units lies in the fact that their use contributes to the accurate transmission of the logic of the narrative, which largely reflects the author's idea. Only Later Might Their Arms have Evolved Into Wings They Cold Push Up and Down, Transforming Them Gliders to True Powered Fliers. In Short, The Evolution of Feathers WoULD HAVE HAPPENED Along with the Evolution of Flight (NG, No. 2, 2011). They Were Forced to Adapt, To Range Farther in Their Search for Food and Water, to Take Advantage of OF OFTER Resources. In Short, to get Creative (NG, No. 8, 2008). The values of the lexemes, with which the components of the phraseological unit formed on the basis of the constituent term are associated, are determined by the semantics and paradigmatic ratios of the unit. The structure of the ford Mother's Mark, functioning as a designation, enters into synonymous correspondences with the word a Birthmark. In the production of the phraseological unit of Mother's Mark, negative in emotional coloring, the portable meaning of the substantive is actualized (Mark- "something dishonorable, discrediting or extremely unpleasant"). Communication with the word MARK is so important for the nominative-ha-has of the phraseological unit that it is isolated from synonymous relationships with the condensed designation of BIRTHMARK.

Most Birthmarks Are Harmless, But Some May Require Treatment for Cosmetic Reasons or Becay of Rapid Growth. Still Others May Be a Sign of An Underlying Disease. (NG, No. 2, 2006). The portable values of the lexemes play an active role in the transformation of composite terms and designations into expressive phraseological units due to the segments of the direct initial meaning of the structures on semantic features

corresponding to the word composites: the attraction of the lexical system is preserved; The power of the word with its ambiguity, contextual relationships acts. The rethinking of the term into expressive phrase-ologism can occur without the influence of the metaphorical meanings of lexemes, according to general rules- by transferring a sustainable structure as a paradigmatically integral unit from one object to another subject. Similar phraseological units, acquiring a figurative value after a word, do not require an appeal to scientific definitions and are widely used as figurative units. The portable values of the lexemes associated with the components of phraseology contribute to the actualization of its semantics, if the stable phrase genetically correlated with obsolete designations. At the Bottom, The Steps Drop Off Into The Aqua Virgo, An Underground Aqueduct Carved Solid Rock by Emperor Augustus 'Right-Hand Man, Marcus Agrippa, In 19 B.C. (NG, No. 7, 2006). One's Right Hand (One's Right Hand or Right-Hand Man; Red. One's Right Arm)-the right hand of the closest assistant. [6, p. 633].

## CONCLUSION

of the study and prospects for further research of this area. The specificity of the functioning of phraseological units in popular science texts is determined by the system structural-semantic parameters of units, enshrined in the structure of the meaning of the second assessment (positive/ negative), possible transformations of phraseological units, as well as the etymological characteristics of the phraseological units. The pragmatic potential of the phraseological potential is determined by the following language processes: a) a change in the structure of the phraseological unit, by varying of the component composition; b) transformation of semantics; c) the role of phraseological units in the text and the functions performed by them, including textures.

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