

**PHRASEOSTYLISTIC EVALUATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS**

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the phraseological units denoting the emotional state of a person. Phraseological adhesions, phraseological unity, phraseological combinations are given as a type of phraseological units.*

**Key words:** *phraseology, phraseological units, phraseological adhesions, phraseological unity, phraseological combinations, facial expressions, phraseological dictionary.*

In the modern linguistic environment, there are several approaches to the classification of phraseological units. V.V. Vinogradov was one of the first to present the classification of phraseological turns of the Russian language in terms of degree of the semantic cohesion of their components and the motivation of the meaning of phraseological units. This classification is based on a semantic criterion: the degree of semantic cohesion of the components and the nature of the motivation of the meaning of the phraseological unit as a whole. V.V. Vinogradov identifies the following types of phraseological units: 1) phraseological adhesions; 2) phraseological unity; 3) phraseological combinations.

**Phraseological adhesions** are a type of word combinations with the highest degree of semantic cohesion of components and lack of motivation values. The non-motivation of the meaning of phraseological adhesions can be supported by the presence in their composition of lexical and grammatical archaisms [1;22].

**Phraseological unity** is a type of stable word combinations that have a figurative motivated meaning of an expressive-evaluative type of meanings. The motivation of the meanings of phraseological unity is based on various types of transfer (metaphor, metonymy, comparison), therefore this type of word combinations is distinguished by semantic duality, i.e. the figurative meaning of phraseological unity is motivated by the connection with the free homonymous combination of words, on the basis of which it is formed [1;24]. Phraseological combinations are a type of word combinations that have a two-term structure and have the least degree of semantic soldering of components. As part of this type of phraseological units, their constituent components to a greater extent retain their verbal quality [2]. One of the

components has a phraseologically related meaning, the other has a free one. Analyzing the semantic properties of the studied phraseological units, we took as a basis the classification proposed by V.V. Vinogradov. Taking into account this classification, we divided all phraseological units with relative adjectives into three groups: phraseological adhesions, phraseological unity and phraseological combinations [3]. Most of the studied phraseological units, as shown by the analysis of linguistic material, has a figurative motivated meaning, which is based on a metaphorical transfer, and belongs to the category of phraseological units: reopen the wound - in admiration, in full delighted; to tear your hair out - to despair; dizzy – in a state of extreme excitement, nervous excitement, anxiety; throws in a fever - someone becomes sick, bad from strong excitement, indignation, anger; eyes on the forehead climb– someone experiencing strong fear, fright; the arches are shaking - someone is experiencing strong fear, trembling with excitement; hair becomes on end- someone becomes unbearably scared, scared; lowering hands - having lost hope, becomes inactive, inactive, agree, submit, fall into despair; add fuel to the fire - exacerbate hostile relations between someone; make big {round} eyes - express extreme surprise, bewilderment; to bite a bit - to break loose, to lose control of oneself; to tease geese - to cause anger in someone, less often a comparison: how to live like a cat and a dog - to be in a constant quarrel, to be at enmity; pouted like a mouse on its rump - “very much offended, angry, displeased”; to sit on pins and needles - in extreme excitement, restless[4].

Phraseological adhesions are equated in function to non-derivative words, their meaning is not motivated by anything. They are quite rare in the studied group of phraseological units: to get up on the left foot - in the morning to be in a bad mood (the image of phraseological unit goes back to the archetypal opposition "right". "Left", in which the left, as opposed to the right, is associated with a negative principle, evil; the right side is associated with the idea of success, luck, left – with ailure, an evil spirit tempter [4]. The predominance of phraseological units in the study group is probably due to the fact that the emotional state of a person quite often it is accompanied by the clarity of its visual embodiment, which is reflected in human facial expressions: lips, open mouth, make big eyes, eyes on a wet spot; his gestures: in all honesty, pulling your hair out, hands down, wave your hand; pose: walk with your head held high, turn up your nose, hang your head, hang your nose [5]. The analysis of the meaning of verbal phraseological units denoting the emotional state of a person in idioms was

carried out according to the following method[6]:

1. the phraseological unit was written out from the phraseological dictionary;

2. in reliance on the component analysis of its meaning, reflected in the dictionary definition, an integral seme was revealed, on the basis of which it belonged to the study group PU;
3. on the basis of differential semes contained in the meaning of the studied phraseological units, the phraseological units included in this semantic group semantic subgroups [7].

An important place in the selection and structuring of the studied phraseological-semantic group of phraseological units was given to the grammatical attribute - the verb belonging of the given phraseological units. A phraseological-semantic group denoting the emotional state of a person in Russian idioms, is a group of phraseological units that have in their meaning a common integral seme "emotional state of a person" and belong to the category of verbal phraseological units [8].

Analysis of the meaning of these phraseological units according to the vocabulary definitions of various phraseological dictionaries of the English language made it possible to reveal in their semantic structure a common integral seme "the emotional state of a person": worry, worry about someone or what; hangs his head - greatly despair, despair, experience emotional excitement; eyes on the forehead climb- to experience a state of extreme surprise, confusion "; to hold (have) a heart - to be angry, angry, conceal resentment, anger; **make big{round} eyes** - express extreme surprise, bewilderment; keep yourself in control / keep yourself in check - restrain the impulses of your feelings, subjecting them to your will; maintain composure. As the analysis of the linguistic material has shown, the most numerous in terms of composition were the subgroups of phraseological units, endowed with negative evaluative connotations, which is due to the fact that the field of negative assessment in the language is wider and more diverse than the spectrum of positive assessment. This is explained in many respects by the peculiarities of the human psyche, which relatively calmly and restrainedly reacts to what corresponds to the norm, and more emotionally to what violates this norm.

The presence of evaluations in phraseologisms expressing the intellectual abilities of a person in modern English is due to the fact that evaluative values always create a valuable picture of the worldview, which is due to the specifics of a particular language group. Therefore, the presence of intellectual abilities in a person is a value and, accordingly, is always subject to a positive assessment, and the absence of intellectual



xayolga keldi	come into one's mind (to cross one's mind)
fikrini egallash	occupy smb's mind
yelkasida boshi bor	have a head on one's shoulders
Aqlli bosh	a clear head
kimnidir esidan chiqishi	be out of one's mind
Aqlga quloq solish	listen to reason
Sog' tanda sog'lom aql	a sound mind in a sound body
aqli raso bo'lish	be in one's right mind
kimningdir fikrlarini o'qish	read smb's mind
Aqlingiz uchun ozuqa	intellectual food

Next, we conducted a comparative analysis of phraseological units that reflect the intellectual abilities of a person with a negative value, presented in table

2:Table 2. - Comparative analysis of phraseological units with a negative value

<b>Uzbek phraseological units</b>	<b>English phraseological units</b>
Esi ketmoq	go out of one's mind
aqldan ozgan	of unsound mind
Axmoq qilmoq	to be fooled
Miyasi yuq	not to have a brain in one's head
Aqli o'zida emas	not in one's right mind
Aqldan ozdirish	drive smb out of his sense
Miyasini zaharlamoq	poison smb's mind
Aqlidan ayrilmoq	be out of one's mind

It should be noted the level of positive mental state, which is expressed using the following phraseological units: ~ as wise as Solomon (Navoiydek dono)

~ drive home (miyasiga yetib borishi) ~ have an old head on young shoulders (aql yoshda emas boshda) ~ cut one's eye (aqlli bo'lmoq)

~ have one's feet on the ground (sog'lom fikr yuritmoq), etc.

Phraseological, with a negative value of the mental state form a kind of synonymous series: Foolaround:

~ make a fool; ~ act the goat; ~ play the fool; ~ cut didoes;

~ act the ass. Crazy: ~ barmy; ~ scatter-brained; ~ balmy on the crumpet;

~ dotty ~ off one's head; ~ half-baked; ~ soft in the head;

~ Tom O'Bedlam. Go crazy: ~ be gone in the upper storey; ~ have wheels in one's head; ~ be a shingle short; ~ be off one's onion.

~ Not everyone at home: ~ be eighteen bob in the pound;

~ have a tile loose; ~ have got apartments to let;  
 ~ be a button short. When translating from one language to another, a change in imagery is often observed, which manifests itself in such phraseological turns as:  
 ~ run in blinkers (word for word translation – ko'z himoyalagichlarda yugurish)  
 - tor fikrli odam, kaltabin odam. ~ laugh at smb's beard (word for word translation – birovning soqoli ustidan kulish) – gapidan adashtirmoq, kimnidir axmoq qilmoq.

It should be noted that in the formation of phraseological units expressing the intellectual abilities of a person in modern English, the use of the names of body parts is widespread. This fact is explained by the fact that using the figurative meaning of the names of the parts of speech, the native speaker seeks to convey his own emotions and feelings from what he has spoken deeper and more accurately. For example, in various phraseological units the token "head is the repository of the mind" is used: clear, intelligent, stupid, empty head; rack their brains, come to a head, a hot head, soft head, a wooden head, old head. This series of images is present in English in the form of the following phraseological units:

- ~ turn smb's brain (kimnidir aqldan ozdirish)
- ~ have a good head on the shoulders (yelkasida boshi bor)
- ~ have one's feet on the ground (sog'lom fikr yuritmoq)
- ~ clear head (ziyrak), etc. Nouns in English in most verbal phraseological units are used exclusively in the plural, thus characterized entities do not appear singular:
  - ~ go bananas (aqldan ozish)
  - ~ not to have all one's buttons (esdan og'ish) ~ lose one's marbles (bir sharigi kam)
  - ~ meeting of minds (fikri bir joydan chiqish)
  - ~ have an old head on young shoulders (aql yoshdamas boshda)
  - ~ come to one's senses (aqlini/hushini yig'moq), etc.

Most phraseological units in English that express the intellectual abilities of a person have two and (or) more acceptable meanings, presented in table 3:

Table 3. - Acceptable meanings of phraseological units in English, expressing the intellectual abilities of a person

<b>Phraseological units</b>	<b>Acceptable meanings</b>
Make up one's mind	Qaror qabul qilmoq
Be of the same mind	Bir xil qarashga ega bo'lmoq
Do you mind	Qarshi emasmissiz?

It should be noted that a similar phenomenon, presented in table 3, does

not occur in mental phraseological units of the Uzbek language, which is a difference in the structural-semantic structure of the phraseological units of the English and Uzbek languages.

### **CONCLUSION**

Phraseological units, representing a single semantic whole, are not identical from the point of view of the given components, as well as the correlation of the semantics of the constituent components with the semantics of the whole utterance. Thus, phraseological units contain the history and culture of the people. They contain the thoughts of famous people, as well as lines written by the greatest writers. In English, one of the most important sources of phraseological units that have enriched the language are the works of the English classic W. Shakespeare. For example, there are so-called "Shakesperisms" that express the mental state of a person: a fool's paradise (ahmoqning jannati), there is method in my madness (bu mening jinniligimdan darak), midsummer madness, to cudgel one's brains (telbalik), to out-Herod Herod (fikridan adashtirish) and many others. Based on the analysis, a classification of the considered stable expressions was developed taking into account their structural and semantic features. Two main groups of phraseological units with the component in the meaning of intellectual abilities are considered: phraseological units with a negative evaluation; phraseological units with a positive evaluation.

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