

FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LINGUOCULTURE

Raskhodova I.A.

*Kazan National Research Technical University
named after A.N.Tupolev - KAI, Kazan*

Khamidova N.N.

Kokand State Institution of Pedagogy, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The article is dedicated to the development of linguocultural techniques for the comparative analysis of phraseological signs. The work is devoted to the analysis of semantics and pragmatics of phraseological units and their features. A comparative study is carried out at the intersection of language, culture and communication.

Key words: phraseological units, communication, lingua-cultural aspects, language

As a sign of the language, phraseological units inform about what is happening, figuratively describes reality, convey an assessment, express emotion. The plan of the content of phraseology corresponds to the plan of systemic-linguistic expression. The semantic analysis of phraseological units leads to the etymology of the image, the disclosure of the internal form, basic metaphors, describes the connotation that arises in the context and makes up for the insufficiency of the rationalized meaning. The concept of connotation brings semantic analysis to the level of interpretation of a language sign in the space of various types of knowledge. Language semantics is considered in conjunction with cultural semantics; the cultural component, or culturally marked meanings embodied in the linguistic sign, is distinguished [1].

As a sign of language, phraseological unit preserves the traditions of the people, passes from generation to generation cultural knowledge regarding the realities underlying the phraseological image: everyday life, ritual, religious, historical, literary, mythological, scientific, etc. Phraseology fixes stable cultural representations in the image and turns into a symbol of what is happening, becomes a stereotype of situations, is a standard of those or other qualities of realities. Phraseology keeps in the depths of its inner form the initial models of human perception of the world, or archetypes that “hold” the phraseological image, do not allow it to “disintegrate” and literally pass through the semantics of phraseological unit [2]. “Language is becoming an increasingly valuable reference point in the scientific study of a particular culture. In a sense, the network of cultural models of civilization is indexed in the language expressing this civilization. It is naive to think that you can understand the essential concepts of culture by observation alone, without relying on linguistic symbolism, which makes these outlines meaningful and clear to society.”

Phraseology as a sign of culture. The plan of content, the components of the meaning of phraseological units are compared: denotative, or description of the signified, a generalized idea of a fragment of reality; Significant, or type representation configuration; preconditions of the designated; motivational, or figurative inner form; an emotionally-evaluative, or emotional attitude that evokes an image perceived against the background of moral and ethical attitudes formed in culture. This determines the universal and specific in relation to the different types of information transmitted in the content of phraseological units [3]. The plan of expression is compared, due to the grammatical features of a particular language; the analysis is carried out on phonetic-prosodic, surface-morphological, surface-syntactic, surface-lexical manifestations of phraseological units. Information on the variability of phraseological units is added, its lexico-grammatical transpositions are

given - conversions, aspectual options, morphological restrictions or extensions, etc. The lexical and syntactic fixation of phraseology is noted, restrictions on the variability of its form or some part, as well as the syntactic role of phraseology are indicated. This reveals the universal and specific in phraseological units of different languages, their structural-semantic types are determined [4].

Phraseological units and their use in both oral and written language can be used normally (normatively) and occasionally. The common meaning of phraseological units (phraseological unit) is the meaning indicated in the dictionary. Occasional meaning is the meaning that phraseological unit receives in any context, accompanied by a departure from the ordinary and generally accepted. The possibility of occasional transformations of phraseological units is due to two of their main properties - separate formality and system-language stability. In addition, for phraseology with a complex semantic structure, the role of connotative components is great. All these factors make phraseological units extremely interesting for the study in terms of their "behavior" in context [5].

One of the first who subjected a detailed study to occasional changes in phraseological units was the Russian scientist A. V. Kunin. For the first time, he introduced the terms "everyday use" and "occasional use" into scientific linguistic speech and analyzed various types of occasional conversion of phraseological units in context based on English material.

Context - "this is a piece of text that is singled out and united by a linguistic unit or a speech unit that can go over into a linguistic one, which are determined by the actuator during normal or occasional use". A.V. Kunin identified three types of phraseological context: intra- phraseological unit and its actualize, expressed by a word or phrase in a simple or complex sentence; phrase phraseological context includes phraseological unit and its actualize, expressed by a sentence, simple or complex; and super phrasal - this is phraseological unit and its actualize, expressed by two or more simple or complex sentences.

From the point of view of everyday and occasional use, the scientist distinguishes four types of phraseological configurations:

1. The normal configuration of the first degree. In this configuration, phraseological units realize their vocabulary stylistic coloring, preserving their traditional structure and component composition.

2. The second-degree normal configuration is characterized by an increase in the stylistic effect within the framework of the same stylistic tonality. Moreover, the increase in expressivity occurs due to a change in the position of phraseological units or the use of two (or more) phraseological units within the same configuration.

3. Occasional configuration of the first degree. In this configuration, the implementation of occasionally transformed phraseological units occurs due to the use of numerous stylistic techniques (wedging, adding, double updating, replacing components, breaking, ellipsis).

4. Occasional configuration of the second degree. This configuration includes complex stylistic techniques.

In the language, for the most part, those aspects of information that are associated with cultural-national standards, stereotypes, and mythologemes are fixed and phraseological units. Understanding the national-cultural specificity of phraseological units is closely intertwined with the problems of a person's awareness of the world and the reflection of this consciousness in language.

Phraseological units directly (in denotation) or indirectly (through the correlation of associative-shaped foundations with standards, symbols, stereotypes of national culture) carry cultural information about the world.

The linguo-culturological approach allows us to determine the volume of semantics of phraseological units of different languages in relation to an identical fragment of reality; show how a similar set of seme is configured in phraseological units; identify the original archetypes in internal form; identify ethnic the personality of phraseological images; show how culturally conditioned conceptual models that underlie images form the axiological content of phraseological units; compare consumption parameters. Thus, the linguo-culturological approach reveals a universal, culturally-conditioned and nationally-specific in phraseology at the level of language, culture and com-

munication, analyzes the original models and the living cultural component in the semantics of phraseological units in their pan chronic interaction in communication processes.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРЕ

Расходова И.А.

*Казанский национальный исследовательский технический университет
им. А. Н. Туполева-КАИ, Казань*

Хамидова Н.Н.

Кокандский государственный педагогический институт, Узбекистан

Аннотация: статья посвящена разработке лингвокультурных методик сравнительного анализа фразеологических признаков. В работе рассматривается анализ семантики и прагматики фразеологических единиц и их особенностей. Сравнительное исследование проводится на стыке языка, культуры и коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, коммуникация, лингвокультурные аспекты, язык