



Classification of verbal phraseological units denoting the emotional state of a person

Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna
Bukhara state university

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 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 failure, 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. Thesis 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.

RESOURCES:

1. Vinogradov V.V. Izbrannietrudi. Leksikologiyaileksikografiya. – M. :Nauka, 1977 – 198 s.
2. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2021). STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISM OF MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 2(10),137-143. <https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/401>
3. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2017). Didactic games as framework of students in cooperation. *Научный журнал*, (3 (16)). <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/didactic-games-as-framework-of-students-in-cooperation>.
4. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2017). Psychological bases Of the development moral and aethetic outlook of future vocational teachers. *Научный журнал*, (3 (16)). <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/psychological-bases-Of-the-development-moral-and-aethetic-outlook-of-future-vocational-teachers>.
5. Saidova, Z. K. (2018). QUESTIONING TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING ENGLISH. *Достижения науки и образования*, (5), 60-61. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=34914073>.
6. SZ Khudoyberdievna, ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTS OF EMOTIONS IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD. *Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT*, 2021, <https://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/article/view/21>.
7. Askarovich, H. A., &zulfizarKhudoyberdiyevna, S. (2021). EMOTIONAL CONCEPTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY. *Conferencious Online*, 33-37. <https://conferencious.com/index.php/conferences/article/view/55>.
8. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2021). Phraseologization as Cognitive Process. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 22-26. <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/download/4/4>.
9. Saidova, MukhayyoUmedilloevna (2020) "LEXICOGRAPHIC AND ETHYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF LITERARY TERMS BY Ch. BALDICK," *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University: Vol. 2 :Iss. 9* , Article 45. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/namdu/vol2/iss9/45>
10. Umedilloevna, S. M. (2020). The problem of classification of literary terms in “the concise oxford dictionary of literary terms” by chrisbaldick. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(6), 527-531. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aca&volume=10&issue=6&article=07>
11. Расулов, З. И. (2010). Принцип контекстуального анализа эллиптических предложений (на материале английского языка). *Вестник Челябинского государственного университета*, (21), 91-94. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/printsip-kontekstualnogo-analiza-ellipticheskikh-predlozheniy-na-materiale-angliyskogo-yazyka/viewer>



12. Kobilova, N. S. (2018). BENEFITS OF USING SONGS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO YOUNG LEARNERS. In *Инновационные подходы в современной науке* (pp. 102-107). <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=35081671>
13. Кабилова, Н. (2021). ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ ПСИХОЛОГИЗМ В РОМАНЕ ДЖЕКА ЛОНДОНА “МАРТИН ИДЕН”. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 1(1). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/2523
14. IzzatilloevnaKhodjaevaDilafruz, TolibovnaSaidovaZokira. “Dependent taxis: Semantic features and methods of expression in English”, *ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH*: 2021, Volume : 10, Issue : 5, Online ISSN : 2278-4853, Article DOI : 10.5958/2278-4853.2021.00411.0