



# KONFERENSIYA

**“ZAMONAVIY TA’LIM TIZIMINI  
RIVOJLANTIRISH VA UNGA QARATILGAN  
KREATIV G’OYALAR,  
TAKLIFLAR VA YECHIMLAR”**

@bestpublication |     | Street: Alisher Navoiy

**FARG’ONA 2022**



**«BEST PUBLICATION»**

*Ilm-ma’rifat markazi*

**“ZAMONAVIY TA’LIM TIZIMINI RIVOJLANTIRISH VA UNGA  
QARATILGAN KREATIV G’OYALAR, TAKLIFLAR VA YECHIMLAR”  
MAVZUSIDAGI 44-SONLI RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY ON-LINE  
KONFERENSIYASI  
MATERIALLARI TO‘PLAMI  
1-DEKABR , 2022-YIL**

**44-SON**

**“DEVELOPMENT OF A MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND CREATIVE  
IDEAS FOR IT, REPUBLICAN SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL ON-LINE  
CONFERENCE ON "SUGGESTIONS AND SOLUTIONS"**

**1- DECEMBER 2022**

**PART-44**

**MUNDARIJA / TABLE OF CONTENTS / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ**

**SO‘Z BOSHI**

<i>YUSUF XOS HOJIBNING “QUTADG‘U BILIG” ASARIDA YETUK INSONNI KAMOLGA YETKAZISH MASALALARI.</i>	<b>7</b>
<b>Nodirova Madina Baxtiyorovna</b>	
<i>MAHALLA – ULUG‘ QADRIYATLARIMIZ BESHIGI</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>Yusupova Mohira Uralovna</b>	
<i>THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL FACTORS ON THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS</i>	<b>12</b>
<b>Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna</b>	
<i>DEFINITION OF IDIOMS IN MODERN PHRASEOLOGY</i>	<b>16</b>
<b>Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna</b>	
<i>BO‘YOQLAR VA ULAR BILAN ISHLASH TEXNOLOGIYASI</i>	<b>21</b>
<b>Hoshimova Dilshoda</b>	
<i>TEXNOLOGIYA FANINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ASOSIY USULLARI</i>	<b>26</b>
<b>Xudayberganova Anargul Uktamovna</b>	
<b>Ollamova Gulnoza Xusinovna</b>	
<i>ONA TILI DARSLARINI TASHKIL ETISHDA INTERAFAOL METODLARNING AHAMIYATI</i>	<b>28</b>
<b>Abdurahmonova Gulshod Kurambojevna</b>	
<b>Xudayberganova Muxabbat Rustambek qizi</b>	
<i>DETECTIVE WORKS HAVE BEEN REVIVED IN THE UZBEK TRANSLATION.</i>	<b>31</b>
<b>Xakimova Nasiba Xidirovna</b>	
<b>Solikhova Nodira</b>	
<i>BIOSFERADA QUSHLARNING TUTGAN ŐRNI.</i>	<b>33</b>
<b>Muslima Zokirova Qobiljon qizi</b>	
<i>WAYS TO BECOME A GOOD ENGLISH SPEAKER.</i>	<b>35</b>
<b>Esaeva Tolibaxon Muxinovna</b>	
<i>THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EUPHEMISMS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE</i>	<b>37</b>
<b>Ruziyeva Nafisa Zarifovna</b>	
<i>BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFLARDA XALQARO BAHOLASH</i>	<b>40</b>
<b>Yunusova Nargiza Azamatovna</b>	
<i>ROLE-PLAYS AND DIDACTIC GAMES.</i>	<b>44</b>
<b>Madrimova Farog‘at Rashid qizi</b>	
<b>Satimova Mehriniso Bahrom qizi</b>	
<i>USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE</i>	<b>47</b>
<b>Yo‘ldosheva Zebiniso Odilbek qizi</b>	
<b>Sultonova Go‘zal Rashid qizi</b>	
<i>HUQUQ IJODKORLIGI TUSHUNCHASI.</i>	<b>49</b>
<b>Narzullayev Dilmurod</b>	

## THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL FACTORS ON THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna  
Bukhara State University

**Abstract:** *The article analyses the role of social factors in the process of phrase formation. It attempts to trace the character of changes in the lexical composition and imagery of phraseological units in their relation to material culture, hierarchy of values and norm. The article suggests some ideas for the study of phraseological units in a social context.*

**Key words:** *social factors; lexical composition of a phraseological unit; image bearing component of meaning; phrase formation; norm and hierarchy of values.*

Currently, many linguistic studies are interdisciplinary in nature, which reflects a general trend in the field of science, objectively formed under the influence of the belief shared by many scientists that most significant discoveries are made at the intersection of sciences. This feature fully extends to phraseology; as an intensively developing field of knowledge, phraseology comes into contact with such disciplines as comparative linguistics, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology and, in the future, as we see it, it can develop in close interaction with sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics has its own methodology, conceptual apparatus and clearly defined problems. Sociolinguistics, according to W. Labov, is “the study of language in a social context” [3, p. 41].

Within the traditional areas of sociolinguistics, studies, including the study of the influence of society on the functioning of the language, the analysis of the social conditioning of linguistic phenomena, quite a lot has already been done. The question of the reflection of the social directly in the structure of the linguistic sign, according to the fair remark of T. B. Kryuchkova, has been studied much less in linguistics [2]. Phraseological units, of course, are of interest material for studying how information about social phenomena, about the state and changes in the public consciousness is included in the semantics and pragmatics of complex linguistic signs. Being a complex language sign, a phraseological unit (hereinafter - PU) consists of a number of components that can be considered from the point of view of the influence of social factors on their formation and development. These components include: lexical composition of phraseological units, figurative basis, connotative meanings, pragmatic information that determines the use of a language unit in a certain communicative situation. The phraseological fund as part of the language system is constantly evolving. All three factors of the dynamics of the language system: the emergence of new lexical units, the expansion of the range of variant forms, stylistic differentiation and the movement of units within the system, to one degree or another, relate to the lexical composition of phraseological units.

The question naturally arises as to what role in various kind of changes in the lexical composition of phraseological units, as well as in the very process of phrase formation,

social factors play. For our observations, we used the data of the following dictionaries: "Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms" (the dictionary includes phraseological units, common in British, American, Australian modern English) [5] and the Longman Idioms Dictionary, the first edition of which appeared in 1998 [6]. The lexical composition and the figuratively motivated basis of the phraseological unit somehow correlate with the subject area of culture and reflect the development of society and, in particular, the level of development of science and technology. So, a number of phraseological units include lexemes that, until some historical moment, could not appear as part of stable verbal complexes of a phraseological nature and phraseological units proper. Examples of such lexemes as part of phraseological units can be: battery (accumulator battery), autopilot (autopilot), tank (tank) and a number of others. The lexeme "battery" is used in the phraseological turnover to recharge one's batteries and is defined in the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms [5] as "to rest in order to get back your strength and energy". The value of sustainable turnover to be built like a tank, which has a double referential relationship, is interpreted as "very strong & very big". Of undoubted interest for researchers are also the reasons for the phrase-forming activity of certain lexical units, the stable reproducibility of phraseological units with these components, which can be associated with new socially determined mythologems and symbols. The lexeme "cold" retains its phrasing activity, for example: PU to come in from the cold "if someone comes in from the cold, they become part of a group or an activity which they were not allowed to join before" [5]. This phraseological unit correlates with the phrase "bring smb" formed by conversion. in from the cold; PU to leave smb. out in the cold - "to deliberately not include someone in an activity or group" [5] and has a similar figurative basis. In phraseological units that function in modern English and are noted in dictionaries as units with a high frequency of use, the aspect of social relations is expressed quite clearly. Dictionary data testify to the active participation of stylistically reduced vocabulary in the formation of stable turnovers. The study of the phrase-forming activity of stylistically reduced vocabulary, as well as the analysis of the features of the use of fixed phrases that include these lexemes in different types of discourse, makes it possible for researchers to more closely monitor changes in the norm. The language norm, as you know, is a socio-historical concept, influenced by external them, social factors. Interestingly, linguists who study the diversity of processes occurring in the modern Russian language, they note the intrusion of the "colloquial element" into public forms of speech, the penetration into public speech of vocabulary from social and professional jargons [1]. It can be assumed that similar processes are sufficient actively developed in modern English. Thus, stylistically marked vocabulary actively participates not only in phrase formation processes, but also in the formation of variant forms of already existing phraseological units. The composition of phraseological units can rightfully be included in the agenda of modern research, as well as the question of the interaction of culture and language at a certain stage in the development of society, since special attention is paid to the study of the relationship between language and culture in modern sociolinguistics.

The influence of the social factor can also explain the presence of certain trends in the formation and development of stable language expressions within a particular thematic group of units. So, for example, the growing role of certain spheres of human activity, and in modern society this is, first of all, the sphere of politics, leaves its mark on the processes of phrase formation. Dictionaries fix a fairly large number of units associated with the concept of power and influence. An example would be PU:

**For example:** *the movers & shakers* – «someone who is powerful or has a lot of influence» [5]; *to have smb. in the palm of your hand* – «to have so much control over someone they will do whatever you want them to do» [5]; *to bow & scrape to smb.* – «to please people in authority» [5].

The thematic area “finance, money” is replenished most actively with new units:

*to be coining money* – «to be earning a lot of money quickly» [5];

*to be right on the money* – mainly informal «to be exactly right» [5].

The value of sustainable turnover with the predicative structure "my money is on" in the dictionary is defined as "saying that you think a particular person is going to do or achieve smth. or that a particular thing is going to happen" [7]. Social factors, of course, have a significant impact on the dynamics of language processes. It is important for the researcher to get an answer to the question why some images live for centuries, while others lose their communicative relevance and are marked by dictionaries as obsolete or undergo some modifications, which manifests itself in the expansion and differentiation of variant forms. An important component of phraseology is the figurative basis. The figuratively motivated basis of phraseological units correlates not only with the subject area of culture, but also with the actional picture of the world, with the value-normative system that dominates in a particular society. The expressive means of the language, and phraseological units are such, can serve as a kind of illustration of how the hierarchy of values changes in modern society. Scientists dealing with the problems of sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics and cultural studies note the significant significant changes in the axiological picture of the world; at the same time, not only values change, but also “their representations and ways of presenting them” [4]. An analysis of the linguistic material shows that the figurative basis of phraseological units can be formed under the influence of stereotypes prevailing in society, reflecting ideas about certain social strata of the population, the nature of the relationship between people belonging to different professional or other social groups.

The socially conditioned, stereotyped idea that an actress can get a role in a film or a theatrical performance by providing services of a certain nature to the director influenced the formation of the figurative basis of the cast (casting) couch phraseological unit. In the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, this idiom is labeled “hum”, and its meaning is defined as “a situation in which someone agrees to have sex in return for getting a job as an actor” [5]: Her rise to stardom owed much to the casting couch.

So, the basis of a number of units is an image of an allegorical nature. This type of image is found in phraseological turns, which are the designations of some social groups of people. At the same time, the socially conditioned evaluative component in such phrases appears quite clearly. An example is the stable turnover of the chattering classes – Br.

humorous "educated people who like to discuss and give their opinions about political and social matters" [5]. A certain number of phraseological units denoting certain models of behavior in society are labeled “humorous”, which prompts us to question the need for categorical condemnation or criticism of the traditional norm of behavior; new normal, thus becoming more free and less defined.

In conclusion, it can be noted that all the changes that can take place in linguistic units under the influence of an external, social stimulus cannot be considered outside the context of internal development mechanisms.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Крысин Л. П. Слово в современных текстах и словарях // Очерки о русской лексике и лексикографии. – М. : Знак, 2008. – С. 127–135.
2. Лабов У. Исследование языка в его социальном контексте // Новое в лингвистике. – Вып. 7. Социоллингвистика. – М. : Прогресс, 1975. – С. 40–93.
3. Крюкова Т. Б. Развитие отечественной социоллингвистики // Социоллингвистика: вчера и сегодня. – ИНИОН РАН, 2008. – С. 110–125.
4. Эволюция ценностей в языках и культурах / отв. ред. И. А. Седикова. – М. : Пробел-2000, 2011. – 254 с.
5. Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1999. – 588 p.
6. Longman Idioms Dictionary. – Barcelona : Addison Wesley Longman, Ltd, 1998. – 398 p.
7. Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. – London : Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2002. – 1692 p.