

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF OLD ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

M.Kh.Niyazova*; M. Temirova**

*Phd,
Bukhara State University,
Bukhara, UZBEKISTAN

**Master Student,
Bukhara State University,
Bukhara, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: m_niyazova@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the characteristics and semantic analysis of phraseological units in fiction and Old English.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseological Units, Classification, Phraseological Combinations, Old English.*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology – (from the Greek “phrasis” and “logos”) is a science that studies stable combinations of words – phraseological units. The term “phraseology” was introduced by Swiss scientist Sh. Bally, where he understood this science as that which is studying connected combinations. Despite the fact that different authors name these units differently, each definition emphasizes the essence of phraseologism – their semantic unity, stability of meaning. Stability, as a rule, is characterized by the reproduction of the existing combination in the finished form. A. Kunin identifies five types of resistance of phraseological units: sustainability, structural-semantic stability, and semantic stability, lexical and syntactic stability [9]. Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech; they exist in the language as ready-made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. Like words, phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. American and British lexicographers call such units idioms. Phraseological units can be classified according to the ways they are formed, according to the degree of motivation of their meaning, according to their structure and according to their part-of-speech meaning.

Speaking about phraseological units, one cannot fail to mention their classifications. There are several classifications of phraseological units in English, such as the classification of A.V. Kunin, A.I. Smirnitsky, V.V. Vinogradov [10, 15]. Based on the consideration of the meanings of phraseological units, we have compiled a thematic classification of phraseological units with a color designation component

1. Phraseological units associated with various spheres of human life (38%). Such phraseological units describe the psychological state of a person, his mood, emotions, for example: be in the pink, black-affronted, be green with envy; characterize the appearance of a person, for example:

be red as a beetroot, black as a raven; denote a group of people, for example: men in blue or character traits: white feather, yellow-livered.

2. Phraseological units call actions, deeds (14%): to paint town red, to sing the black psalm;
3. Phraseological units call an abstract concept (12%). For example: a white lie, red alert;
4. Phraseological units denote a sign by action (7.3%). For example: till all is blue, yellow-bellied;
5. Phraseological units name dishes and food (5.7%): brown sugar, blue plate;
6. Phraseological units design a place (5%). For example: a green-belt area, a black hole, white Africa, blue earth;
7. Phraseological units denote an intense color feature of an object (4.8%): as red as a cherry, white as the driven snow, as black as night;
8. Phraseological units associated with time (4%). For example: the blackest day of the life, a red letter day;
9. Phraseological units denote concepts related to profit (3%). For example: green stuff, black money, gray market;
10. Phraseological units name a specific subject (2.2%): a black flag, a green glass, a white elephant, black diamond;
11. Other (4%). For example: white magic, a blue, a purple heart, black Maria.

Phraseological combinations are phraseologies whose meaning is understood from the phraseological meaning of whole phraseological units. The transfer of meaning based on metaphor is clear and unambiguous. The lexical components of phraseological combinations are the most stable. Phraseologisms such as “to look a gift horse in the mouth” (to examine a present too critically, to find fault with something one gained without effort), “to ride a high horse” (to behave a superior, haughtily, overbearing way), “a big bug” (a person to importance), “a fish out of water” (a person situated uncomfortably outside his usual and proper environment) are examples of phraseological combinations. There is a lot of phraseology. Some of them are easy to translate and some are even international. For example, to know the way the wind blows – to know where the wind blows. Phraseological units are words that have a specific valence. One component of such phraseological units is used in its literal sense, and the rest is used in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological units are to some extent semantically indivisible. Phraseological units are partially altered combinations of words. The meaning of these phraseological units is easily understood from the meaning of the words that make them up. To be at one’s wits end, to be a goodhand at something, to come off a poor second, to coma to a sticky end, to stick at nothing, gospel truth, bosom friend are examples of phraseological units. In conclusion, the semantic aspects of occupational phraseological units show that in both languages they are related to human physical labor, which express concepts directly related to human labor activity.

As a lexical unit, they are in many ways close to words, and many of the characteristics of words are also characteristic of phraseology. There are different hypotheses in defining the object of

phraseology. The object of phraseology consists only of stable combinations. Phraseology is defined as the study of the spiritual and structural properties of phraseological units, their appearance in the language system, and the properties of their use at a point. Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "frama" (phraseos), it is used to mean different things. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: in the general sense of the existing phraseological units in the language, and in the sense of the field that studies such units. So phraseology is the science of expressions. Like other branches of linguistics, phraseology has its stages of formation and development. Although phraseology is very ancient in origin, the science of phraseology spans nearly two hundred years. The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Bally. In his work *French Stylistics* (1909), he included special chapters on the study of word combinations. Ferdinand de Saussure, on the other hand, expressed his views on syntagma and its features. He said that there are ready-made units in a language whose linguistic nature is due to their meaning and syntactic properties, such combinations are used ready-made, traditionally. Phraseology is one of the fastest growing fields in the further development of linguistics. While phraseology has been studied in Russian and English linguistics for a long time, it has been studied systematically in Uzbek linguistics since the 1940s and 1950s. During this period Sh.Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A. Bayramov (1970), G.H. Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G. Uraksin (1975), L.K. Bayramova (1983), M.F. Chernov (1986) are devoted doctoral dissertations to the study of phraseology. The sources of the origin of phraseological combinations in English are very different. It is expedient to study the origin of phraseological combinations in English into three main groups.

1. Old phraseological combinations in English
2. Phraseological combinations learned from other languages
3. Phraseological combinations derived from the American version of English

The authors of most of the phraseological combinations in English are still unknown to science. This problem is especially evident in articles that are considered to be a type of stable combination. Phraseological combinations in all languages, especially in English, are also folk art that reflects the wisdom and linguistic taste of the nation. Many phraseological units reflect the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, historical truths and facts of English history that we know and do not know. The roots of many phraseological units go back to professional communication. The main source of phraseological combinations is the change of their meanings of interconnected words. Many English phraseologies are derived from works of art and various literary sources. According to the number of phraseological combinations in English, after the literary sources, the first place is occupied by the Bible, and the second place is occupied by phraseology from Shakespeare's works. The works of writers, children's poetry, fairy tales, and caricatures are also the source of phraseology. V.V. Vinogradov classifies phraseology into three classes: phraseological fusions, phraseological units, phraseological collocations or combinations. Phraseological fusion components are phraseologies that are not related to the meaning of the whole unit. Phraseological units are made up of words that have a specific valence. One component of such phraseological units is used in its literal sense, the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological units are, to a certain extent, semantically indivisible. For example: heavy father – the main role in the play; to kick the bucket – to die. Phraseologisms such as the bureaucratic method are idioms that have the same meaning as a whole.

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