

Linguistic Analysis of Phraseological Units Expressing the Concept of “Smile” (English Language as an Example)

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Abstract: This article discusses the concept and its definition. In addition, a linguistic analysis of phraseological units made with the help of lexemes representing the concept of “smile” was carried out and divided into positive and negative groups in terms of meaning. Also, the translation of English phraseological units into Uzbek language is presented. The obtained results show that there is still an abstraction in the minds of Uzbek-language-speaking people regarding the use of synonymous expressions and there is a need to study the expressions from the pragmatic aspect in the context of communication.

Keywords: concept, smile, phraseological units, linguistic analysis.

Language, as a component of every culture, expresses the worldview and mentality of the nation. By learning the language, one will have the opportunity to get enough necessary information about the studied concept, its appreciation, and the reaction to this phenomenon in the national mindset.

It should be noted that "concept" (Latin “conceptus”- the content of the concept) is interpreted by supporters of logical modeling of semantics as a concept. In this case, the concept is understood as "thinking that includes the objects and events of reality in a generalized form by defining their properties and relationships (Бунева, 1996, p. 35).

In particular, since the second half of the 20th century, the concept has been one of the main concepts of cognitive linguistics. In particular, the works of researchers such as S.G. Vorkachev (Воркачев, 2003, p. 5-12), Z. D. Popova and I. A. Sternin (Попова З. Д., Стернин И. А., 2001, p. 191) contribute to the linguistic and cultural nature of the concept. As for Uzbek linguistics, the concept has been considered as the main subject of scientific research in recent years.

This scientific article talks about language units that appear as a result of the verbalization of the concepts in the language that express the concept of “smile”. In general, concepts are to a certain extent related to idioms, their events and meanings.

A Phraseological unit (PU) can be defined as a non-motivated word-group that cannot be freely made up in speech, but is reproduced as a ready-made unit. It is a group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced by examining the meaning of the constituent lexemes. Phraseological units have always been studied with great interest among linguists. Because they are the most important language units, they are repeated in speech as "ready" phraseological units. Unlike their representatives who represent concepts, they have a special place in the human mind. However, it is very difficult to distinguish phraseological units created by the speaker in the course of speech activity from similar speech units. Therefore, conducting a linguistic analysis of lexemes and phraseological units representing the concepts of smile in English and Uzbek languages is one of the most important tasks.

Let's get acquainted with the phraseological units which have positive meaning made using the lexeme "smile" in English.

A smile expressing beautiful, sincere meanings - *A bright smile, a broad smile, a cheerful smile, a dimpled smile, a gentle smile, a happy smile, a sincere smile, a sunny smile, a warm smile, etc.*

A broad smile is one in which your mouth is stretched very wide because you are very pleased or amused.

Example: *She greeted her parents' guests with a broad smile, but looked pained to find her parents arguing.* (Times, Sunday Times 2012)

A smile that means approving / kind / polite / gentle - *An amiable smile, an encouraging smile, an indulgent smile, etc.*

An amiable smile -used to express friendliness, warmth or good humor.

Example: *He walked the fairways with an amiable smile on his face.* (New York Times-Sport)

Mysterious smile- *An enigmatic smile.*

An enigmatic smile- is mysterious and difficult to understand.

Example : *She sat there peacefully, her enigmatic smile following me out of the door.* (Times, Sunday Times 2014)

Charming smile- *A beatific smile, a charming smile, a sweet smile, a winning smile, etc.*

A sweet smile-one that is genuine, and to be genuine, it cannot be hindered by embarrassment or dislike.

Example: *As his mind cleared, his face and body visibly relaxed, and a sweet smile appeared on his face.* (Times, Sunday Times)

A dazzling smile- *a radiant smile, A dazzling smile.*

A radiant smile -obviously very happy, or very beautiful.

Example : *He gave a radiant smile when he heard her news.*

Now we will consider the phraseological units in which the lexeme "smile" has a **negative meaning**.

False, fake, masked or social smile- *An affected smile, an artificial smile, a crocodile smile, a fake smile, a fixed smile, forced smile a mocking smile, a phoney smile, a ready smile, a sharp smile, a tight-lipped smile.*

A phoney smile-not sincere or not real.

Example: *All salespeople seem to have the same phoney smile.*

A sad smile- *A ghastly smile, a grim smile, a humorless smile, a joyless smile, a mirthless smile, a rueful smile, a sad smile and so on.*

A mirthless smile- if someone gives a mirthless laugh or smile, it is obvious that they are not really amused.

Example: *He permitted himself a small mirthless smile.* (Collins dictionary)

A sarcastic/ironic smile- *A sardonic smile, a wry smile, etc.*

A wry smile- made by a deliberate distortion of the facial muscles often to express irony or mockery.

Example: *When I asked her how she felt after winning the race, she gave me a wry smile and said, "Pretty tired."*

Conspiracy smile- *A conspiratorial smile*

A conspiratorial smile - they do it in a way that suggests they are sharing a secret with someone.

Example: *His voice had sunk to a conspiratorial whisper. When I went to collect the car, Bill met me with a conspiratorial grin.*

A shy smile- *shy smile.*

A shy smile - It's sort of a fake smile that implies that the smirker has some kind of secret knowledge about you, or whoever they're smirking at, that could prove to be embarrassing.

Example: *He hugged it to his chest with a shy smile. If you are single, don't ignore that shy smile.*

A proud smile- *A supercilious smile.*

A supercilious smile- coolly and patronizingly haughty. reacted to their breach of etiquette with a supercilious smile.

Example: *She gave a supercilious smile.*

An attractive but dangerous smile- *A beguiling smile*

*A beguiling smile-*having the power to charm or divert the attention; intriguing.

Example: *An immaculately dressed 60-year-old with a beguiling smile appeared in the scene.*

A weak/slight smile-*A faint smile, a thin smile, a wan smile, a weak smile, etc.*

*A wan smile-*looking pale and weak.

Example: *He offers a wan smile and remains silent*

The above-mentioned words with the lexeme “smile” show that the meaning of the smile depends on the situation and changes depending on the reasons for its appearance. Synonyms of these words are used in different situations to indicate specific variations of the corresponding phrase. It should be noted that synonymous nouns and, in general, a large number of attributive expressions as a means of expressing various smiles are abstract in the minds of English speakers, and there is a need to study the pragmatic aspects of using smiles in real communication situations.

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