

The Lexicographical Description of the Stylistic and Lexical Properties of English Fixed Expressions

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Abstract. *The article discusses the specifics of the phraseology in English, the factors of formation, and the relation to literary language norms. It aims to interpret specification of simple verbal phrases, their formation reasons and their relationship to literary language norms. In article is also analyzed the theories of phraseology, using them in practical examples of everyday usage.*

Key words: *phraseological unit, phraseological layers, reduced unit, literary norm, stylistic reduction.*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is an integral and especially emphasized component of the language, the most vivid, original, unusual, "individual", culturally significant and nationally specific, able to express in a concentrated way, not only the peculiarities of the given language, but also its speakers, their worldview, mindset, mentality, national character and style of thinking [1, 112].

The study of problems related to the phraseological units of different languages has a long tradition. The study of the character and peculiarities of phraseological semantics can be referred to as one of the problems around which there are still disputes. However, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the phraseological unit is first of all a semantic phenomenon and the attempt to exclude it will not lead to any positive results.

There is no doubt that phraseology gives the language its brightness, uniqueness and national flavor, which distinguishes languages from each other.

Language of each nation has its unique phraseological units, recorded in dictionaries, and arising under the influence of its history, spirituality, philosophical worldview, spiritual, cultural and material way of life, specific traditions and customs, beliefs, national and mental features, they are preserved and applied within certain norms and standards. If their common features change, the norms and boundaries of phraseological units are violated.

Language Norms which are Characteristic for Phraseologisms and it consists of three sections. The sections of the chapter highlight problems of norm in phraseological units, as well as the oral and written manifestations of deviations from the phraseological norm [3, 275].

Any deviation from the phraseological norm is an abnormal use of phraseological expressions and has such occasional, individual manifestations as replacing phraseological components or using them as free words, syntactic and semantic union or isolation of their parts, expanding the structure by adding additional words.

The issue of the norms of phraseological units is one of the main problems that have long attracted the attention of linguists around the world, and caused a violent discussion. Special interests cause opinions of B.S. Schwarzkopf, Yu.Belchikov, A.I. Molotkov.

B.S. Schwarzkopf, gives the following interpretation: “Phraseological norm is traditionally consistent, homogeneous and equivalent use of phraseological units, linguistic phenomenon, accepted and recognized by the linguistic community in a certain period of time as correct and exemplary that are formalized in the speech practice” [4, 101].

As a result of the expanded use of certain phraseological units in the text, their components are blurred in context. This makes it difficult to understand their meaning; they can be understood only after understanding the general meaning of the context.

The following is an example of an extended use by the writer of the traditional phraseologies “confident”: ***“Keep your heart as wide open as a gypsy’s knickers, so the wind can blow in and take you where you need to be.”***

The expression “broad soul” is usually applied to people who do not feel depressed or worried. “Keep your heart as wide open as a gypsy’s knickers, so the wind can blow in and take you where you need to be.” It’s a simple philosophy, but it is a good comfort if you’re down in the dumps, isn’t it? In fact, our ears are not only given to us so that we might listen to the din of this transient world!”.

Violations of the form and meaning of phraseological units as a result of improper combination. For example, in the next sentence we see that synonymous expressions are used together as part of one sentence: “Only this became a favor, John showed goodwill.” both phrases are omitted: “John, gladdened by this unrealistic but generous offer, said”.

In this example, **the synonymous distortion of phraseological units** is obvious, because the term “revulsion” is actually an expression used in relation to dairy animals (cows, sheep, goats), and its use in this context in relation to a person, especially a man John is semantically incorrect, because many words and their meanings in our language are limited in terms of internal semantic and gender relations in the language system. Therefore, such replacements of lexical units in the structure of expression lead to a violation of the phraseological norm [2, 104].

You can also witness an **antonymic violation of phraseological units**. For example, “If I drink milk, I will whiten it,” said Steven with difficulty.

“Drinking the milk of so many goats and cows hasn’t brightened your soul, will you really be worthy of the present?” You don’t want me to become a man. You are malicious.”

The word “white” is literally the opposite of the word “black”, that is, it is its antonym. Therefore, in the “linguistic memory” of all people, the expression “pure in soul” is captured as the constant antonym of the expression “malicious”.

Sometimes the use of these expressions in speech is observed as transformed, individual, occasional phraseological units: “The blackness of your body has penetrated your soul [1, 76].”

In the character’s speech, in order to say “you have a black soul”, the above sentence is used, which means that the expression is transformed.

The influence of ellipsis on the violation of phraseological units. Here, any components in the phraseological unit are omitted. As a result, the norm of the phraseological form is violated. For example: there is an expression that “rabid goat destroys a wall. How would my life have changed if the damned fascist had not entered the war? Would my fate be different? Who knows, again ...” the expression “rabid goat destroys the wall”, given at the beginning of this text is not fully applied. In fact, this expression is widely used in our language as “a rabid goat destroys a wall, and a bad person destroys a wedding.” In this case, in the cited text, the author does not mean the activity of a person who violates the wedding procession, but his attitude towards the fascist who violated the peaceful life of many peoples. But in any case, in both expressions the troublemaker appears in a bad light. Therefore, the parallelism and similarity of their content cannot be denied. Particularly

noteworthy here is that the image of the rabid goat is given in parallel with the image of the damned fascists.

The replacement of the components of phraseological units is also considered as a process of their deviation from their characteristic norm. For example: “I’m afraid that someone’s suffering will swallow you and slam the door of your heart. Will you make me a blacklist because your body does not know my pain and does not understand my sadness?”

In this sentence, the writer used the skill of using words, and also used the phrase “to be disappointed”, which is available in our language in the form of the expression “slam the door of the heart” to enhance student’s emotional impact.

The appearance of the phenomenon of antipation in phraseological units. Sometimes it is observed that words in phraseological units with unity and integrity are scattered throughout the text, which leads to a violation of their original form and stable structure. In linguistics, this is regarded as a phenomenon of “antipation”. For example: “You thought you would pass by the black cauldron without staining the white shirt.”

Despite the fact that the words in the text that make up the popular expression “if you come close to the cauldron, you get dirty with soot” are intentionally scattered, decomposition phraseological unit still conveys the idea of the original phraseological unit. The phenomenon of “antipation” that appears in this case is one of the signs of deviation of phraseological units from the norm [1, 122].

In public life there are also phrases that are formed in the speech of representatives of different professions. One of them is the phrase “blame”, “concealment of a crime”, “blame for the crime”, “justify your guilt” and other phraseologisms that are found in the speech of law enforcement officials, that is, people working in the legal sphere. It is noteworthy that these phrases are also found in the “English- Russian phraseological dictionary” by A.V. Kunin, and legal jargon is designated as – “leg. jarg.” [1, 138].

In the military’s speech, the expressions “disable” and “pull out” are used to denote the liquidation of military equipment and render it unusable. For example, “disable a tank” is one such expression.

Since phraseological units are a product of folklore, they also contain adverbs (dialects), abusive words (vulgarisms) and words that entered the national language from other languages, but are not yet included in dictionaries (barbarism and pasta). For example, in folklore there are a number of phraseological units, such as “fed up with a blue donkey”, “ripping off a skullcap”, “losing your head”, “boiling your head”, “decapitating”, which we do not find in explanatory dictionaries of phraseological units.

In some cases, it is observed that phraseological unit is used sequentially as macaronism. For example: ***“With great pleasure! I love this man, - he says.***

From these examples, it is clear that macaronism is characteristic only of the original texts. However, in translated texts they cannot be saved and are excluded.

The following example illustrates how macaronism and phraseology are used interchangeably: “Get out of here!” someone shouted in the hall. - “Well, move your hooves!” Hey, insolent, to whom we say, hurry up!”.

The language contains expressions used to describe immorality and frivolity, but their content often tends to mitigate vulgarism. To do this, either the vulgar word in the phrase is omitted, or another word is used instead. As a result, the form of the expression changes, but its meaning is preserved.

The practice of distinguishing between broad and narrow understanding of connotation is well-established. In a broad sense, the connotation includes any component that complements the subject-conceptual (or denotative) and grammatical content of the language unit and gives it expressiveness based on data relevant to empirical, cultural, historical, and knowledge of the world». In a narrow sense, the connotation is seen as a component of the meaning of a token, which allows it

to be used for secondary nomination
replace the direct objective meaning.

and arises on associative representations and seems to

There are also four components of connotation:

- 1) expressive and evaluative,
- 2) contextual,
- 3) historical and linguistic, and 4) historical and cultural.

But the most complete is the following definition of the phenomenon of "connotation" – (Latin *connotatio*, from *connoto* – have additional meaning; Latin *co (n)* – together, *notatio* – notation, remarks) – additional semantic, emotional, pragmatic, or stylistic nuances that accompany the conceptual and substantive content and arise from the interaction of basic meanings of words and sentences with background knowledge of speakers under the influence of context and speech situation, enable language unit to perform an expressive function, create a special color of speech and contribute to the achievement of appropriate communicative guidelines, provided they are used correctly.

CONCLUSION

Summing up of all what has just been said we can conclude that phraseologisms appeared under the influence of various social and psychological factors of the people's language, being unambiguously and popularly recognized and possessing a traditional form, stability, integral semantic unity; from the point of view of their application in a figurative sense they could imagine that they have a certain norm. Phrases occupy a special place among lexical units. They are used as a linguistic phenomenon in speech methodological problems and manifest as a holistic system.

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