JOURNAL OF ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Editorial Team

CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF THE COMPONENT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS CLASSIFICATION

Aliyeva Zimixol Ashurqulovna,
Termiz state pedagogy institute

Email: zimixolalieva9093@gmail.com

Abstract: In this article we discuss how phraseological units are classified according to their connotative meaning in the field of phraseology. The theories given in the article are proved and worked on by famous European, Russian and Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: phraseological meaning, phraseological units, Connotation, connotative meaning, connotative component, Phraseological evaluations.

INTRODUCTION

The structure of phraseological meaning is an extremely complex phenomenon for a linguist many scientists have aimed to determine the parts of phraseological meaning structure developed approaches. Major linguist A.V. Kunin "Modern English "Course of Phraseology" made the following point about denotative meaning past: "The denotative side of the phraseological meaning is based on the separation of the minimum is the scope of realized understanding"[1].

Linguist I.A. And Sternin "Word to the denotative component in the work "problems of analyzing the structure of meaning". gives the following definition: "The denotative component of meaning is generalized[2].

It is understood as part of the meaning of the sign that reflects in the form, from the language objects and phenomena of external reality, object outside language based on the concept of characterizing."

Many scholars phraseological units emphasize the unity of the denotative and symbolic components of its meaning. Russian linguist L. E. Kruglikova in the work "Lexical and phraseological meaning structure". Phraseological meaning consists of the same parts as lexical meaning emphasizes and distinguishes denotative and connotative content[3].

The linguist A.M. Melerovich also emphasized the same point: "The meaning

In the denotative component, the author named denotation as an object of thought and a symbol of thought separates as the concept of an object".

The meaning of phraseological units the denotative aspect is the basis of semantics. The phraseological unit here is his interacts with conceptual (logical) and

[1] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – Дубна: Феникс+, 2005. – с 33.
[2] Стернин И.А. Проблема анализа структуры значения слова.-Воронеж, 1979,-с 49.
[3] Кругликова ЛЕ. Структура лексического и фразеологического значения: Учебное пособие.-М, 1988.-с 7

subject areas. Phraseological unit the logical field of meaning is the meaning of the phraseological unit and by it is the connection of the formed concept.

MAIN PART

The connotative component of a phraseological unit is also a phraseological meaning is an integral part. In the book "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" scientist O.S. Akhmanova gave the following definition: "Connotation-(additional meaning, coloring), additional meaning of a word or phrase hidden in its main meaning expressive-emotional evaluator of semantic or stylistic coloring serves to express various types of concepts and expression is playful, easily understood[4]."

But in recent decades, the connotation in learning, its definition ranges from simple to complex direction. Various approaches have appeared in the study of connotation, which shows the complexity of this phenomenon. I.A. Sternin to connotation gives the following definition: "Connotation is additional information about a concept understood as It is a part of the structural meaning of a linguistic sign"[5].

Great linguist V. N. Telia says about the connotative meaning: "Usually language units semantics, which is included in the semantics and expresses the emotionally evaluative and stylistically determined attitude of the speech subject to reality are units"[6].

The structure of the connotative component of the phraseological unit meaning Scientists have different opinions about it. A.V. Kunin of the connotative component separated emotional, expressive and functional-stylistic components.

L. E. Kruglikova talks about emotional and evaluative meanings, but stylistically states that it does not contain the component. O.V.Khudentsova's distinguishing between "emotional-evaluative and functional-methodical" in dissertation research speaks about the connotative side of the phraseological meaning[7].

Meaning the connotative component plays an important role in the process of communication, in assessing the situation plays. If the denotative meaning means the logical content of the subject, it is in this case, the connotation includes emotional knowledge of reality.

[4] Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов - М.: Изд-во «Советскаяэнциклопедия», 1969.-с 203.
[5] Стернин И.А. Проблема анализа структуры значения слова.-Воронеж, 1979,-с 89.
[6] Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты. - М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996. –с 250
[7] Худенцова О.В. Особенности фразеологических единиц сфлористическим компонентом (семантический и функциональныйаспекты): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Москва, 2008. -с 18.

Many scholars study the evaluative component of connotation dealt with the problem. Different approaches to this component emphasizes the complexity and importance of the composition of connotation. I.A. Sternin.

To evaluate in the work "Problems of analyzing the structure of word meaning". gives the following definition: "The component that evaluates the meaning of a sign is a word is an affirmative or negative evaluation included in the meaning. During the analysis the evaluation component of the word is the use of the word with this component its truth or falsity cannot be determined; evaluate the word used appropriate to the actual situation. The author talks about the subjective nature of the assessment.

Indeed, a person is himself, which can differ from the values of society evaluation with worldview, socio-cultural values is "subject". At the same time, many authors are also about objectivity they talked. Additional meanings and meanings in phraseology strong expression of edges is their characteristic aspect. Uzbek linguists also in terms of their own and figurative meanings of phraseological units have conducted considerable research. In particular, Sh.Abdullayev noted:"from the inseparable unity of the nominative and adverbial meanings of phraseologisms are special speech forms consisting of Phraseological composition of our language characterized by a wealth of emotional expressiveness. Phraseologisms as a whole or based on the figurative meaning of one of its components[8].

It is a strong evaluation of emotional-expressiveness in compounds causes to be expressed. In linguistics, emotional expressive meanings of one or another language unit are also referred to as their connotative meanings. Connotative meaning is an expressive, stylistic attitude in addition to the denotative meaning. Here, linguists interpret the connotative meaning as phraseological they recognize their special role in the structure of meaning. At the same time the connotative meaning in the meaning structure of phraseology is another language

They are also considered the main distinguishing feature from their units. But in linguistics

The opinions expressed about the connotative meaning are also not the same. Especially connotative the different sides of the meaning with the denotative meaning, the dialectic between them.

There is no consensus among linguists about the relations. Many in studies, the connotative meaning is the main meaning of the word and phraseological unit they learn as an added superlative. It should be noted that emotional-expressive colorful phraseological units, and words of such a character is a language phenomenon created for expressive, figurative, emotional-expressive expression.

---

[8] Абдуллаев Ш.Д. Таржима асарларида фразеологизмлар семантикаси (Т.Қайипбергенов асарларининг ўзбекча таржимаси асосида): Филол.фан.ном....дисс.автореф.-Тошкент, 2006.

The meaning in the connotative aspect and the super meaning added to the main meaning rather, it is complex with the main meaning, that is, the meaning of naming an object exists in unity, and this meaning is in the understanding of the objective world, the expressed thought, plays a special role in perception. In Turkic studies, including Uzbek in linguistics, the emotional-expressive features of the language are relatively few. It is worth mentioning that the emotional-expressive part of the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

A number of studies have been carried out on the characteristics of disability increased. But this feature has not been studied on the basis of phraseological units. That's it seeing several concepts included in the connotative meaning we can go out. The concept of emotion and expressiveness and their language and it is also necessary to think about speech activities, to understand them.

The speaker's or the listener's reaction to an event is different in the language form, emotional-expressiveness, emerges through stylistic means in speech is expressed. Therefore, a person in his speech describes events, processes, along with the perception of the objective world as a whole, his own to this objective world tends to express a positive or negative attitude. Positive or negative expression of attitude is revealed through feelings and emotions in people.

Accordingly, the speech:

a) intellectual speech;

b) intellectual-emotional

speech forms occur.

Intellectual and intellectual-emotional forms of speech are closely related to each other and always require one another[9]. Man feelings and emotions are a linguistic-philosophical level, and it is from ancient times has attracted philosophers, sociologists and of course linguists. Our scientists deeply study emotional issues from the point of view of knowledge those who conducted reflections and studies. Emotion to the event, to the process. It is a human relationship and is a form of knowing the world. In linguistics in the semantic form of an emotional word or phraseological unit, that is, a lexical unit.

There are also native and figurative meanings. Emotional always expressiveness, assessment and reaction in speech, i.e the emotional thought is distinguished by its expressiveness and impact. With that together with an emotional opinion evaluates this or that process positively or negatively, has the characteristic of expressing one or another attitude of the speaker. That's it emotions are divided into two large groups:

a) positive emotions;

[9] МаматовА,Болтаева Б.Фразеологик бирликларнинг лингвомаданий ва семантик-прагматик тадқиқи.-Тошкент,2018,-В 30

b) negative emotions.

For example, to shake like a bag of nuts is cheerful, open-minded,

It is used for cheerful, sincere people who have no malice in their hearts. This

Phraseologism is built on the basis of figurative analogy. It is known that walnut is a fruit.

It is characterized by squinting, especially when this condition is covered with a clear face will give. Openness in people is the key to this quality of sincerity

It is explained by the fact that it occurs on the basis of analogy. This compound contains crown the meaningful word is "nut". The rest of the components are united around this word.

But another feature of phraseologisms is that their components

Based on the general meaning, their grammatical function is determined

Phraseology expresses the quality of people. In this sense it is quality phraseology according to the lexical-grammatical characteristics of phraseology is considered "like a chaff that fell on wheat", "to winnow barley" – negative.

Attitudes are people's objective and subjective or vice versa relationships are descriptive, expressive, clear, obvious, or mysterious through the means of language, is to express in a hidden, non-open way. In the phraseological sense, there are negative, positive and neutral components and they are about dissatisfaction, hatred, positive attitude or not shows the speaker's assessment of the event and situation. There is also a component of neutral evaluative phraseological units. In such phraseological units there is no pronunciation of approval or condemnation and it can be understood from the conversation or text in what sense it is coming.

According to E.F. Arsentieva, they are divided into two groups according to their meaning. Related phraseology, that is, positive in the structure of the text or conversation and can have a negative value and their meaning is "if they used in its unaltered form does not depend on the text"[10].

It is important to distinguish the evaluative factors for determining the component is important. Phraseological evaluations from the point of view of Arsentieva distinguishes three main factors in the formation:

- structural factor of phraseological unit;

-semantic factor;

-extralinguistic factor;

The question of expressiveness as a component of a phraseological unit is a question of scientists has been studied for a long time. A.V. Kunin, L.E. Kruglikova, N.A.

---

[10] Арсентьева Е.Ф. Фразеология и фразеография в сопоставительном аспекте: (на материале русского и английского языков. - Казань: Изд-во Каз. ун-та, 2006. -с 15.

Many scientists such as Lukyanova, Yu.P. Solodub, E.F. Arsentieva, R.N. Salieva studied the expressiveness of phraseological units. In determining expressiveness and there are broad and narrow approaches to defining it. Expressive linguistic units

- in addition to units, nominative (sign) and marked (generalization)

functions also perform a pragmatic (affecting) function, their the main meaning is not just naming this or that element of the subject, but it is to perform in such a way as to influence the interlocutor, and the second task comes forward, because a language usually has other linguistic means for a simple noun.

According to Kruglikova, expressiveness is known from a narrow approach phraseological meaning indicating the degree of manifestation of a feature is only a component.

A.A. Kunin defines expressiveness as "imagery of a word or phraseological unit, as expressive-image qualities conditioned by intensity or emotion counts"[11].

Analyzing these two approaches, the expressive component of meaning it is understood as an increase in expressiveness, figurativeness of phraseological units it can be concluded that Express any language tools and language standards based on the discrepancy between , that is, where the expression differs from the norm will happen.

Linguists have been dealing with the issue of determining the expressiveness factors for a long time are engaged in and form phraseological expressiveness noted the following factors or criteria:

- component structural factor
- semantic
- extralinguistic.

This is the study of phraseological units with a phytonym component indicates the presence of a lexeme with intensive meaning in the phraseological unit contributes to the emergence of the same theme in the entire phraseological unit.

(As) plentiful as blackberries enough;

The semantic factor is the formation of expressiveness of phraseological units is one of the main factors. It has strengthening properties.

The expressiveness scheme is not limited to phraseological units, but to the speech as a whole also gives expression to words. The intensity of the component is different preserved, served as the basis of its phraseological semantics an image element will be available.

As thick as pea soup - very thick (usually about fog);

And in Uzbek:

---

[11] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка: Учеб. Для ин-тов и фак. иностр.яз / - М.: Высш.шк., Дубна:Изд.центр «Феникс», 1996. –с 145.

Out of ten flowers, one flower has not opened - it is very young (usually immature). about people);

The emotional component of phraseological units is a reflection of reality and it is one of the forms of knowledge. They are emotions, events surrounding a person and expresses the reaction to events. The biggest challenge is evaluation and emotional differentiation of components because they often act together and are closely related within the range of value. This challenge is usually an emotional experience related to, on the other hand, the concepts of "evaluation" and "feeling" (feeling). Often referred to as "emotional assessment". For example, A.A. Kunin's feelings be able to feel the language carefully, i.e. the studied object with feelings, mood and as being able to express human experiences through linguistic or speech means explains[12].

S. Goyibov in his scientific studies devoted to these issues level of emotional-expressiveness of words, linguistics that creates them thinks about tools. In this sense, he emphasizes that emotional expressiveness is not a phenomenon that separates categories from each other and suggests using the term emotional-expressive together.

A.Abdullayev expressed expressiveness in the Uzbek language in his scientific research thinks about means and methods of expression. At the same time characterizes the categories of emotionality and expressiveness. In particular, he is writes: "Expressiveness and emotionality are not mutually exclusive phenomena. In one of these events, expressiveness prevails, in another, emotionality prevails, again in one, both can be equal. Accordingly, the first is expressive, the second type is called emotional, and the third type is called emotional expressive is appropriate".

Emotionality in language has two different characteristics: a) in relation to the speaker;

b) in relation to the listener. It is known that language units represent one or another event, serves to represent objects. But the speaker's reality intellectual-emotional speech of speech according to one or another relation to it as the form is formed.

CONCLUSION

This form of speech mainly refers to the psycho-physiological state of a person, to an object expresses a relatively subjective attitude. Phraseologisms are used here emotional-expressive meanings are especially important. If the lexicon is expresses events, facts and event process in the complex, Phraseologisms are, first of all, sadness, emotions, feelings, individuals mental state, happiness, love, theme, qualities of a person expresses.

---

[12] Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка . – Дубна: Феникс+, 2005. – с15.

REFERENCES

1. Абдуллаев Ш.Д. Таржима асарларида фразеологизмлар семантикаси (Т.Қайипбергенов асарларининг ўзбекча таржимаси асосида): Филол.фан.ном....дисс.автореф.-Тошкент, 2006.

2. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов - М.: Изд-во «Советскаяэнциклопедия», 1969.-с 203.

3. Арсентьева Е.Ф. Фразеология и фразеография в сопоставительном аспекте: (на материале русского и английского языков. - Казань: Изд-во Каз. ун-та, 2006. -с 15.

4. Кругликова JI.Е. Структура лексического и фразеологического значения: Учебное пособие.-М, 1988.-с 7

5. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. – Дубна: Феникс+, 2005. – с 33.

6. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка: Учеб. Для ин-тов и фак. иностр.яз / - М.:

7. Высш.шк., Дубна:Изд.центр «Феникс», 1996. –с 145.

8. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка . – Дубна: Феникс+, 2005. – с15.

9. МаматовА,Болтаева Б.Фразеологик бирликларнинг лингвомаданий ва семантик-прагматик тадқиқи.-Тошкент,2018,-В 30.

10. Стернин И.А. Проблема анализа структуры значения слова.-Воронеж, 1979,-с 89.

11. Стернин И.А. Проблема анализа структуры значения слова.-Воронеж, 1979,-с 49.

12. Телия В.Н. Русская фразеология. Семантический, прагматический и лингвокультурологический аспекты.- М.: Языки русской культуры, 1996. –с 250

13. Худенцова О.В. Особенности фразеологических единиц сфлористическим компонентом (семантический и функциональныйаспекты): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Москва, 2008. -с 18.

14. Alieva Zimikhol Ashurkulovna. (2022). ADVERTISING TEXTS AND THE LANGUAGE OF ADVERTISING TEXTS. European Scholar Journal, 3(5), 111-114.

15. Ashurkulovna, Alieva Zimikhol. "PHRASEOLOGY-AS A LINGUISTIC DISCIPLINE." World Bulletin of Social Sciences 22 (2023): 27-30.

16. Ashurkulovna, A. Z. Adverting texts and their phonetic features. -Vol. 3 No. 5 (2022): wos, page: 1248-1255

17. Z Aliyeva. (2023). Scientific Considerations On Phraseological Units With Ornithonym Components In English And Uzbeki. Journal of Agriculture & Horticulture 3 (10), 84-88

18.   Z Aliyeva (2023). Phraseological Units With Ornithonym Components In English And Uzbeki. Journal of Agriculture & Horticulture 3 (10), 79-83

19.   ZA Ashurkulovna (2022). THE PHRASEOLOGICAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD. Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL) VOL. 3(12), 377–385