

PRAGMATIC CHANGE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

Berdiyeva Rahima Karimovna

Karshi State University

jahon.joha2004@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Occasional transformation of phraseological units depends on the communicative function of the text and its pragmatic presentation. They are created to fully realize the pragmatic result of the communicative effect. In linguistics, the terms "deformation", "transformation", "defrazeologization" are used to describe this method. However, it seems appropriate to stop at the term "occasional change", because during the various structural-semantic changes there is no distortion or change of phraseological units, which could contradict the nature of the phenomenon. Occasional changes in phraseological units are characterized by the fact that the pragmatic effect they produce is based on the relationship between their usual and occasional meanings.

The re-understanding of the meaning of phraseologies and the special decoration of the composition of their components give rise to various peculiar changes, such as different semantic double actualization, phraseological combination or structural semantic, word reduction, addition of components.

Keywords: phraseological units, word reduction method,

INTRODUCTION

The method of word reduction in the semantic-structural transformation of phraseological units. In such a change, the context is absorbed into a simple incomprehensible phraseological unit. A phrase, a phrase, and sometimes a whole sentence can be shortened by expanding the occasional boundaries of the phraseology, strengthening or weakening its meaning. Knyazev B.A., 1964, Zueva V.I., 1964 /. Such cases are sometimes called "facultative lexical fragmentation" and are caused by a number of linguistic reasons, as well as the spiritual needs of thought, its semantic and pragmatic focus on a specific goal. Abbreviations allow the speaker to articulate his point, to identify, emphasize, reinforce, or weaken the pragmatic value of the phraseology in accordance with the requirements of the context.

These types of modifications do not violate the basic phraseological quality - the assessment of the character, movement, signs, etc. of the object. The increase in the number of phraseological components is due to its special decoration. A word or group of words inserted into a phraseological unit expands its meaning. The pragmatic possibility of abbreviating is very high. It enhances not only the phraseology but also the expressiveness of the whole reasoning. Abbreviations are widely used by authors to update the phraseological unit, to revive the image and even to move the phraseological unit from one stylistic tone to another. There is a lot of reduction of qualities and forms. For example:

"Well, one has got to make a start somewhere" she said. "On the whole I think that if Julia hasn't gone completely off her rocker by now, I might start with her."

Be / go off one`s rocker - in one boil, in one screw (not enough). Phraseological unit indicates the state of the object, belongs to the lower speech layer of phraseology.

The usual expressiveness is enhanced, first, by the situation in which this phraseology is used. The subject of the speech is a writer, an educated old woman from a well-known social circle.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Allusion Researchers in Applied to Phraseology / Vyalseva S.I 1975, 249; Novikova I.A. 1983, 39 / refers to this or that phraseology, the use of part of which instead of the whole phraseological turnover.

Phraseological units created by the people, widely used in the speech of all social groups, well known to linguists, will long remain in people's memory due to their stability; all this allows them to refer and be understood by the interlocutor. When an allusion is applied to a phraseology, it means a change in the structure of the phraseology that may be partially or not at all present in the commentary, but its implicit meaning comes to mind through the implication or surrounding context, and the expressiveness and connotations plays an important role in the formation. For example:

"I have no patience with the modern neurotic girl who jazzes from morning till night, smokes like a chimney, and uses language which would make a Billingsgate fishwoman blush."

Phraseology - to talk Billingsgate - to swear like a market woman.

Allusions can also be based on changes in the syntactic structure of phraseology, while maintaining all or part of the lexical structure, yes, abbreviation, ie the use of part of the phraseology; This category of allusion is predetermined by the speaker's desire for language economy, but the speaker is confident that he will understand it. At the base, the contraction is so strong that only the semantic core of the comment remains.

Cases of allusion are so complex that the "aging" of the phraseological unit in the context is so complex that it is difficult to distinguish even the semantic core. Nevertheless, the existence of phraseology is felt by the receiver, because the original meaning of the linguistic unit is either through a special expression, or, nevertheless, a new meaning that retains the internal connection with the original phraseological turnover. no is given.

CONCLUSION

The most difficult and at the same time the most effective method of allusion is to change the syntactic structure of phraseology, to preserve or reduce a large part of its lexical structure.

This abbreviation can be so strong that only the semantic core of the comment is preserved.

Such a form of use of the phraseological unit implicit is used to express something that for some reason can not be expressed explicit. Allusion to the phraseological unit is difficult to perceive because the implicit part must be determined independently by the addressee.

Phraseological unity is a means of implicit expression of one's opinion, causing the listener to "think". presupposition, which is the knowledge of the addressee, the basis, knowledge of the language, the universe, the context, the specifics of communicative situations.

REFERENCE

1. Lingvisticheskiy entsyklopedicheskiy slovar (LES). (1990) – Moskva, Izd. “Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya”. -650 p.
2. Müsse L. (2008) “Varvarskiye nashestviya na Yevropu: Germanskiy natisk.” – Yevrazia, Sankt-Peterburg. - 400 p.
3. O'zbekcha-Ruscha lughat. (1959) Toshkent, Uzdavrnashr. 590 p.
4. Smirnitskiy A.I. (1940) Khrestomatiya po istorii angliyskogo yazyka. Moskva, Inostrannaya literature. 350 p.
5. Terentyev V.A. (1990) Drevneyschiye tyurkskiye zaimstvovaniya v yazikah Yevropy. – V: Sovetskaya Tyurkologiya. - v. 4, pp 39-74.
6. Brown, H.D. (1994). Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy. Prentice Hall Regents. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, 2001.
- 7 Pulatov Furkat Amanovich. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM. Conference Zone, 117–118. Retrieved from <http://www.conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/147>
- 8 Amanova N.F Amanova F.F . Innovative Activity In The Field of Tourism. Euro-Asia Conferences, 1(1), 308–309. Retrieved From <http://papers.euroasiaconference.com/index.php/eac/article/view/97>
9. Ashurova F L Features Of The Translation Of Aphorisms From Foreign Languages Scientific Progress Volume 2 | Issue 8 | 2021 Issn: 2181-1601 <http://scientificprogress.uz/storage/app/media/2-8.%20077.%20434-437.pdf>
10. Amanova Nodirabegim Furkatovna. (2022). Effective Method Of Teaching. Conference Zone, 53–55. Retrieved from <http://www.conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/124>