



## THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Rustamova Nazokat

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,  
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Ibragimova Sitora

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,  
Samarkand, Uzbekistan  
rustamovanazokat2000@gmail.com

### Abstract

This article devoted to focus on the importance of phraseological units, phraseological features, and phenomenon. In this article, one can find information about the role of phraseology in the process of learning languages, the several types of phraseology which are essential in learning, period and advantages of phraseology in foreign language learning.

**Keywords:** units, denoting signs, synesthesia, meaningfulness, phenomenon.

The main characteristics of phraseological units are: imagery, metaphor and synesthesia.

One of the characteristic features of phraseological units is that in order to understand the general meaning, it is necessary to understand the figurative basis of phraseological units, etc. "The ability of linguistic units to create visual-sensory ideas about objects and phenomena of reality" [Mokienko 1980: 123]. M.N. Shansky believes that the disclosure of the figurative basis of phraseological units is one of the most important tasks of their "global" research [Shansky 1985: 23]. Indeed, quite often phraseological units turn out to be incomprehensible, since they are taken literally. This is due to the fact that a person does not have sufficient background knowledge to correctly decipher phraseological units. (For example, the expression "собака на сене" means the meaning: "neither to myself, nor to people." But not an animal lying on dried grass for livestock). Partial or complete rethinking of the meaning of the phraseological unit creates the imagery of the whole phraseological unit.

The figurative vision of the surrounding reality is reflected in the secondary nomination - metaphor. "A metaphor is a transfer of a name based on a real or imaginary similarity that exists between objects, phenomena" [Lapshina 2013:

29]. The metaphor is widely used as a "tool" for creating a picture of the world. Thanks to the deciphered meaning, one can understand not only the meaning, but also the specifics of the culture's vision of any symbols. Often, deciphering the figurativeness of a metaphor, as well as the figurativeness of phraseological units, requires special knowledge, because the similarities between objects can be both real and imaginary.

According to I.V. Pakhomova [Pakhomova 2003] from the metaphor it is possible to extract information about the attribute that motivates the metaphorical transference. Most metaphorical transfers are based not on a real feature, but on an emotional assessment introduced into the concept.

With regard to our material, it is important to consider the phenomenon of synesthesia, which manifests itself in the fact that "a word whose meaning is associated with one sense organ is used in a meaning related to another sense organ, ie. there is a transition, for example, from touch to auditory perception, or from this latter to visual perception" [Cit. according to Merzlyakova 2003: 67].

Synesthesia is built on the similarity of sensations. Synesthesia is based on real physical and psychological phenomena, and the transfer of the name is carried out due to the common perception of different qualities by different senses.

Synesthetic adjectives include adjectives denoting signs that are perceived:

- Visually;
- Orally;
- Smell and taste;
- Tangible.

In our work, we will consider phraseological units with adjectives of taste, therefore, we will take a closer look at synesthetic adjectives denoting taste characteristics. According to the studies of synesthetic transferences by A.Kh. Merzlyakova, a feature of adjectives of taste is the presence of evaluation ("pleasant" or "unpleasant"). In a figurative sense, this assessment is retained. It is believed that the sense of taste has a stronger effect on a person. E. Condillac explains this by the fact that the need for food makes taste more necessary for a person [Condillac 1982: 324]. Gustatory notation can be used to convey characteristics perceived by other senses. For example:

- 1) Taste sign => sound sign
- 2) Taste sign => visual sign
- 3) Taste characteristic => a characteristic perceived by the sense of smell



4) Taste sign => tangible sign

The importance of phraseology can be seen deeply in English language learning. There are many idioms and phraseology forms: all of them effect in teaching process.

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