

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS EXPRESSING FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

Zukhurova Shakhnoza Mansurovna

*Bukhara State University,
2nd-year master student*

Tursunov Mirzo Mahmudovich

*Bukhara State University,
PhD, Associate professor of the department of English linguistics
e-mail: shaxnozazuxurova4700@gmail.com*

Annotation: *This thesis deals with one of the most essential problems in modern phraseology; that is study of phraseological units that describe feelings and emotions of human beings. As we know idioms are divided into several groups due to semantic point of view. Idioms that display different emotions of human beings in the English language can refer to various human conditions including feelings and emotions. Every language's idioms contain that tongue's special features to describe such emotions. These idioms are born due to local cultural, historical, social issues that exist in this or that part of the region where the language is spoken. This thesis is going to focus on some phraseological units that are related to various emotional conditions of human beings.*

Аннотация: *Этот тезис касается одной из самых существенных проблем современной фразеологии; то есть изучение фразеологизмов, описывающих чувства и эмоции человека. Как известно, идиомы делятся на несколько групп в зависимости от семантической точки зрения. Идиомы, которые отображают различные эмоции людей в английском языке, могут относиться к различным человеческим состояниям, включая чувства и эмоции. Идиомы каждого языка содержат особенности этого языка для описания таких эмоций. Эти идиомы рождаются из-за местных культурных, исторических, социальных проблем, существующих в той или иной части региона, где говорят на определенном языке. В данном тезисе речь пойдет о некоторых фразеологических единицах, связанных с различными эмоциональными состояниями человека.*

Key words: *function, nonsensical, connotation, embodied, world perception, logical-psychological, motivation, criterion.*

Ключевые слова: *функция, бессмысленный, коннотация, воплощенный, мировосприятие, логико-психологический, мотивация, критерий.*

People express and share their thought and emotions, their wish and intentions by using the language. Syntax combines words in a sentence; however knowledge of grammar is not good enough to know a language as a whole because language contains lots of idiomatic constructions which require both theoretical and practical knowledge. Idioms play a crucial role in any language vocabulary as they are actively used both in oral and written speech. An idiom is a phrase that is common to a certain population. It is typically figurative and usually is not understandable based solely on the words within the phrase. A prior understanding of its usage is usually necessary. Idioms are crucial to the

progression of language. They function in a manner that, in many cases, literal meanings cannot. We use them every day, sometimes without even realizing that what we're saying is nonsensical without the implied and widely accepted meaning behind it.¹

Phraseological units are comparatively stable and semantically unspeakable. Between the extremes of complete motivation and variability of member, words on the one hand and lack of motivation combined with complete stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure on the other hands. There are numeral borderline cases. However the exiting terms, e.g. set phrases, idioms, word - equivalents, reflect to a certain extent the main debatable issues of phraseology which centre on the disurgent views concerning the nature and essential features of phraseological units as distinguished from the so called free word groups. The term set – phrase implies that the basic criterion of differentiation is stability of the lexical components and grammatical structure of word - group. The term idioms generally imply that the essential feature of the linguistic units under consideration is idiomatic or lack of motivation. This term habitually used by English and American linguistics is very often treated synonymous with the term "phraseological unit" universally accepted in our country. The term "word equivalent" stresses not only the semantic but also the function is speech as single words. These differences in terminology reflect certain differences in the main criteria used to distinguish between word – groups and specific type of linguistic units generally known as phraseology.

Idioms have got a wide range of themes to be used in. There are a number of idioms in the English language that describe various emotions and feelings a human being may face with.² Below we are going to list idioms that describe various feelings and emotions of human beings: a) On cloud nine - extremely happy. "I was on cloud nine once I had completed it". b) Like a dog with two tails - used to emphasize how delighted someone is. "He's like a dog with two tails down there". c) Full of the joys of spring - be lively and cheerful. "Someone's full of the joys of spring!". d) Over the moon - extremely happy; delighted. And I was over the moon. e) On top of the world - happy and elated. I feel blue! - Be depressed or sad. He knows just how to make me laugh when I feel blue. f) Down in the dumps - (of a person) depressed or unhappy. No wonder you're down in the dumps. g) At my wit's end - completely puzzled and perplexed, not knowing what to do. For example, I've tried every possible source without success, and now I'm at my wit's end. h) It makes my blood boil! - infuriate someone. i) Butterflies in my stomach - "to get/have butterflies in your stomach" is an idiomatic expression that means you are anxious and have a nervous feeling in your stomach. Here's an example: I used to get butterflies in my stomach before school tests. And I got those little butterflies in my stomach like I was 17 again. j) Goosebumps - a state of the skin caused by cold, fear, or excitement, in which small bumps appear on the surface as the hairs become erect; goose pimples. I got goosebumps all over, look. k) On pins and needles - in an agitated state of suspense. The polls back east close in less than an hour and we're all just on pins and needles. l) Spaced out - (of two or more items) positioned at a distance from one another, especially a regular or specified distance. I saw you standing there all spaced out. m) Shaken up - If you are shaken up by an unpleasant experience, or if something shakes you up, it makes you feel shocked and upset, and unable to think calmly or clearly. The jockey was shaken up when he was thrown twice from his horse yesterday. She's fine, just a little shaken up. n) Head over heels -

¹ Makhmudovich, T. M. "инглиз тилидаги таркибида ҳайвонларга оид лексемалар қатнашган баъзи бир метафорик ибораларнинг лингвокогнитив таҳлили", Buxoro Davlat Universiteti Ilmiy Axboroti Jurnali, 4/2018, Buxoro, 2018, 6.83-87

² Kunin A. V. Angliyskaya frazeologiya. – M.: VSH, 1970.

INTEGRATION OF PRAGMALINGUISTICS, FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION STUDIES AND LANGUAGE TEACHING PROCESSES

completely in love. I'm head over heels in love with you. o) Under the weather - If someone is or feels under the weather, they feel ill. Is she still under the weather?

All idioms that are presented above describe different feelings and emotions of human beings. They can have both positive and negative connotations. The analysis of idioms identifying a person's character makes it possible to understand the culture and traditions of the nation internally, as well as to study the language from the linguoculturological point of view. Language images embodied in phraseological system, being national ways of world perception, are based on the general for all the people logical-psychological and linguistic grounds. On the one hand, their explication helps to reveal the mechanism of visual thinking, and on the other hand, to discover the immanent laws of language as a system of signs, which are responsible for the internal organization of phraseological system.

Phraseologisms for the most part not only denote a certain phenomenon of reality, but also characterize it, give it a certain assessment. In a semantic sense, they correspond to unified concepts, expressing the meaning of objectivity, process, quality, property or method, have grammatical categories determined by morphological forms and syntactic function in a sentence, and reveal patterns in relation to the general system of language, which are manifested in lexical compatibility, stylistic and emotionally expressive coloring of meaning and synonymous connections.

References:

1. Makhmudovich, T. M. ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИДАГИ ТАРКИБИДА ҲАЙВОНЛАРГА ОИД ЛЕКСЕМАЛАР ҚАТНАШГАН БАЪЗИ БИР МЕТАФОРИК ИБОРАЛАРНИНГ ЛИНГВОКОГНИТИВ ТАҲЛИЛИ, BDU Ilmiy Axboroti Jurnali, 4/2018, Buxoro, 2018, б.83-87
2. Kunin A. V. Angliyskaya frazeologiya. – М.: VSH, 1970.
www.englishidioms.com
3. Kodirova Kholida Khayriddin kizi. (2022). The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 28, 324–328.
<http://miastoprzyszlosci.com.pl/index.php/mp/article/view/648>
4. Okil Safarovich Aliev, & Zubaydullo Izomovich Rasulov. (2021). CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS OF SYNCHRONIC TRANSLATION. *JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*, 123–125. <https://repo.journalnx.com/index.php/nx/article/view/1165>.
5. Rasulov, Z. (2022). INFORMATION FORMING TOOLS (FACTORS) IN THE STRUCTURE OF DISCOURSE. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz)*, 15(15). извлечено от http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/6981ю
6. Rasulov, Z. I. The problem of language economy from the perspective of language evolution. https://uniwork.buxdu.uz/resurs/14162_1_335A013FB811809E768BB3EC8D34729184AA276D.pdf
7. Mukhayyo Saidova, [12.04.2023 11:25]
8. Makhmudovich, T. M. ., & O'rinbekovna, U. M. . (2022). COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *ЎТИМОЙ ФАНЛАРДА ИННОВАСИЯ ОНЛАЙН ИЛМИЙ ЖУРНАЛИ*, 46–49. Retrieved from <http://sciencebox.uz/index.php/jis/article/view/1154>
9. Tursunov Mirzo Makhmudovich, & Akhmedova Gulmira Okhunjonovna. (2022). Analysis of Conceptual Metaphors Used in British Politicians' Speeches. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 7, 43–48. Retrieved from <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/erb/article/view/1015>

10. Saidova, M. U. (2019). THE STRUCTURAL COMPOSITION OF THE LITERARY TERMS IN LITERARY DICTIONARY" LITERARY TERMS AND LITERARY THEORY" BY JA CUDDON. Международный академический вестник, (1), 73-76. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=36875142>
11. Саидова, М. У. (2021). К. БОЛДИКНИНГ “АДАБИЁТШУНОСЛИК ТЕРМИНЛАРИНИНГ ҚИСҚАЧА ИЗОҲЛИ ОКСФОРД ЛУҒАТИ” ДАГИ ЯСАМА АДАБИЁТШУНОСЛИК ТЕРМИНЛАРИ ТАҲЛИЛИ. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА, 4(2). <https://tadqiqot.uz/index.php/art/article/view/3240>
12. Саидова, М. (2021). THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY OF LITERARY TERMS. ЛУҒАТИДАГИ ДРАМА АДАБИЙ ТУРИГА ХОС ТЕРМИНЛАРИНИНГ МАЗМУНИЙ ТАДЛИЛИ//ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 8(8).https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/4453
13. Umedilloevna, S. M. (2019). Lexical stylistic devices and literary terms of figurative language. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8(3 Special Issue), 231-233.<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=41817547>