



Various approaches to analyzing phraseological units

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the translation process of phraseological units as their equivalents cannot be the only correct answer. Some specific features of phraseological units are explained by the complex, polyphonic nature of their content plan, as well as the burden of culturally significant information, often specific to a cultural and linguistic community. The role of Phraseology has been observed as a fragment of the linguistic picture of the world.

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Frazeologik birliklarni tahlil etishning turli xil yondashuvlari

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

informativ,
ekspressiv,
direktiv,
estetik va fatik funksiyalar,
metaforadan foydalanish.

Frazeologik birliklarning tarjima jarayonining ahamiyati tahlil qilindi, chunki ularning ekvivalentlari yagona to'g'ri javob bo'la olmaydi. Frazeologik birliklarning ba'zi o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ularning mazmun rejasining murakkab, ko'p ovozliligi, shuningdek, ko'pincha madaniy va lingvistik jamoaga xos bo'lgan madaniy ahamiyatga ega ma'lumotlarning yuki bilan izohlanadi. Frazeologiyaniyning roli dunyoning lingvistik rasmining bir qismi sifatida kuzatilgan.

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Различные подходы к анализу фразеологических единиц

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

информативная,
экспрессивная,
директивная,
эстетическая и фатическая
функции,
метафоризация.

Важность процесса перевода фразеологических единиц и их эквивалентов не может рассматриваться как единственно верный подход. Некоторые специфические особенности фразеологизмов обусловлены сложной, многогранной природой их содержательного плана, а также насыщенностью культурно значимой информацией, зачастую характерной для конкретного культурно-языкового сообщества. Фразеология рассматривается как фрагмент языковой картины мира.

It is widely known that the existence of different approaches in terms of analyzing phraseological units. One of the most common is from their functional point of view, depending on the scientists' viewpoints. It is accepted that they are divided into a number of types, such as informational, expressive, directive, aesthetic, and phatic. It must also be mentioned that several functions can be carried out by phraseologisms, even if only one of them is usually predominant.

The whole chapter was devoted to the practical aspects related to phraseological units and their exploration within abstracts taken from the works of English writers. Firstly, the functions of phraseologisms were analyzed, which are different from each other. They can serve nominative, pragmatic, stylistic, summarizing, emotive and other functions within a text.

It is specific for phraseological units to possess an evaluative function, and it enables them to express the speaker's attitude to objects or phenomena. As a result, they can give speech liveliness and expressiveness and serve as a powerful tool for influencing the audience.

It is important to state about challenges of translation procedures related to phraseologisms as they require special attention from translators and interpreters. This is mainly because their components lose their semantic value. Moreover, it is extremely challenging to recognize phraseological units within the text as they are similar to common words. If they are translated through a word-by-word strategy, it may lead to misconceptions and misunderstandings for the readers and the language.

Phraseology is one of the most difficult, debatable branches of linguistics. Even if it appeared in the middle of the 19th century as a science, the opinions of linguists on several phraseology problems are different from one another, which is quite natural. Phraseology is a science dealing with sustainable combinations of words, set expressions, or, in other words, phraseological units. It must be mentioned about a close relationship between Phraseology and other spheres, such as phonetics, history of language, history, philosophy, logic, and geography since they also play a significant role in this field.

There are three main forms of literature: *prose*, *poetry*, and *drama*. Though each form has its own peculiarities, the reader needs to note that the characteristics of one may be met in the other. Although poems come in all shapes and sizes, they share certain characteristics. Imagery, metaphors, and symbols make poetry dense with meaning.

Poetry, like all literature, is a writer's attempt to communicate to others his emotional and intellectual response to his own experience and to the world that surrounds him. The poet puts words together to make the reader feel what he has felt and experience what he has experienced. Sound features, such as rhyme, rhythm, and repetition, give the language a special musical quality. The standard rules of grammar and syntax are often ignored, so that the language may be used strikingly or originally. However, in dramatic conflicts and emotions are expressed through dialogue and action.

In fiction, the author does not address the reader directly. He creates a narrator whose voice we hear as we read the story. It is from the narrator's point of view that we see events unfold. The narrator may be a strong presence in the text, commenting on and interpreting the material he presents, or, at the other end of the spectrum, he may be almost invisible, simply allowing the story to present itself. It is the fact that the various levels of fiction, including plot, setting, point of view, and characters, tend to receive full meaning through their interaction with one another. In the interpretation of literary texts, it is therefore important to see these structural elements not as self-contained and isolated entities, but rather as interdependent elements whose full meaning is only revealed in the context of the other features and overall content of the text.

It has been repeatedly stated that word-groups viewed as functionally and semantically inseparable units are traditionally regarded as the subject matter of phraseology. That is the reason why phraseologisms are mostly recorded not only in general type dictionaries, but also in phraseological dictionaries and reference books. However, phraseological units have been seen as metaphors or clichés for several decades. This may be mainly because they express a meaning which can be equal to a single word, but the main difference between phraseological units and words is that phraseologisms are intended to express an objective reality, not to name a particular event, but to express a modal relation to it. Phraseological units have been studied in lexicology for many years because they are units that make up the vocabulary of a language and are equal in content to a single word.

Western linguists repeatedly state that phraseological units are of crucial importance in terms of making speech more effective, lively, and expressive. The source of the emergence of many phraseological units, which are classified as typical of the style of speech, is the speech of the works of folklore. The emotionality of phraseological units results from the simultaneous realization and imagery of two meanings, while the methodological meaning of phraseological units consists of two components, expressive assessment paint and functional style paint.

It is important to note that such phraseological units are often the result of metaphorization, in which the free connections of a life-speaking nature have an overly figurative meaning. Figurative motivation and the two-dimensional nature of many phraseological units, especially idioms, serve as the basis for their embodiment of a certain emotive-expressive and value sense, as well as for the stylistic marking units that are frequent in this class.

The formation of phraseological units weakens the contradiction between the needs of thinking and the limited lexical resources of the language. And some phraseological units that have entered the literary language through speech are now widely used in biblical styles: “kick the bucket”- to die, as well as “shout off”- to cry self-absorbed. These kinds of phraseological units can be given as an example.

Language is an important means of concentrating information about the world; at the same time, it acts as the most important sign of a particular people. It is in language that the mentality of the people, their psychology, customs, and mores are most clearly expressed. It can also be defined as a means of creating national literature, the main repository of information about a particular people. Phraseological units, reflecting in their semantics a long process of development of the culture of the people, fix and transmit cultural attitudes and stereotypes, standards, and archetypes from generation to generation. Phraseological units are a reflection of not only linguistic, but also historical and cultural traditions of the country, and they represent cultural information about the surrounding world, objective being, and society. The carrier is a linguocultural unit. That is why phraseological units or "treasure trove of wisdom" that preserve the mentality and culture of the people are passed down from generation to generation.

Phraselological units are able to carry out a number of functions. However, their stylistic features are of crucial importance while analyzing them, as they can express the emotiveness and attitude of the user. That is why it is extremely important to take into consideration their expressive functions while using and translating, especially in communication and prose relatively.

The difficulty of translating phraseological units is explained by the complex, polyphonic nature of their content plan, as well as the burden of culturally significant information, often specific to a cultural and linguistic community. Sometimes even in the presence of an equivalent phraseological unit in the language translator needs to look for other ways to convey meaning due to the fact that this phraseological unit does not match the context.

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