

FEATURES OF SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF STABLE WORD COMBINATIONS

Shomurodova Shaxlo Jahonovna

Candidate of Philological sciences, Associate professor of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages,
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract.

The given article is dedicated to the stylistic and semantic analysis of language devices. For this article, the depth of disclosure of the stylistic nature of stable word combinations (SWC) is indicative. It should be noted that in the conditions of live colloquial speech, SWCs are distinguished by an extremely complex stylistic characteristics. As a matter of fact, only in the context it is possible to reveal the stylistic nature of SWC in all its variety of manifestations.

Keywords: language, stable word combinations, semantic, stylistic, transformations, special stylistically-functional, identification, modern English.

INTRODUCTION

Set word combinations are used in context as a means of interpreting the different meanings of a given situation. First of all, this is their use in modal functions. At the same time, they serve as an illustration of the realization of one or another meaning of a given word [1, 85].

The interpretation of the stylistic nature of SWC is carried out in parallel with the description of semantic and functional features [2,18]. Thus, when SWC is semantized, taking into account the stylistic and functional features of stable meanings and shades of meanings receives in the dictionary the necessary differentiating feature, through which one meaning clearly differs from another. In other words, the involvement of stylistic information in the set of parameters for interpreting the linguistic nature of idioms, proverbs, etc. contributes to the disclosure in the context of systemic relations both within all SWCs of the language and within each of them separately.

Sets of stylistic relationships of various SWCs make it possible to build the very structure of describing the whole nature of combinations as a whole. Thus, within the description of one single idiom, a common stylistic feature is found that is inherent in all its meanings and functional implementations. Then the facts of various kinds of stylistic differentiations are established, which are especially indicative, relevant only to some individual of the meanings [3, 284-285].

A stylistic qualification may be common to several SWCs (for example, synonyms). On the other hand, it is the individual stylistic characteristics of the combinations that serve as its well-known differentiation in the synonymic series: "Hold on! (colloq.), stop!, wait!" [7,356].

MATERIALS

Similar in the SWC series is the use of slang terms in English: "Beat it! (slang), go away!" [6,65]. It should be emphasized that the context is characterized by a more individual display of the stylistic features that are in the system of paremiology of the language. So, in addition to the actual layers, the context describes in detail, for example, the facts of the stylistic and functional implementation of phraseological units.

In the context, they characterize the vast majority of SWC as colloquial and everyday speech: "Search me (colloq.)" [6, 263]. A phrase within the sphere of colloquial use: do the...act ["to act," (the nature of the action is determined by the adjective before the act)]; want ad(s) ["an ad in the newspaper in the Demand and Offer section"]; hold the bag ["to take the rap for someone; face the music"]; set one's bag for smth. ["try to catch something"] fish or cut bait ["decide on something"; "say either yes or no"]; give smb.down the banks ["to scold someone"]; sell smb bill of goods ["give smth. something unnecessary"; "swindle, cheat someone."; (as) miserable as a bandicoot ["miserable", unfortunate"]; get off one's bike ["get angry"; "get into the bottle"]; a bushfire blonde ["fire-red blonde", "woman with red hair"]; be eighteen bob in the pound ["lights are on but no one is at home"]; a box of birds ["excellent", "outstanding"].

Along with colloquialism, phrases often emphasize the informality, the ease of the manner of their use: "No fear! (informal)..."; "Nothing to do! (informal.) (certainly not!)"...; "Get stuffed! (informal.) go away!, shut up!" [6, 394, 727, 1093].

At the same time, a rather productive layer of phrases, attributed by the compilers of only dictionaries to the vernacular-reduced style, attracts attention. In English only dictionaries, these are numerous slang terms, e.g: See you around! (sl.)...; "No way! (sl.)" [6, 267, 422] [See also: 212, p.104]. Wed typical examples of slang in dictionaries: put the acid on smb. ["1) beg for a loan from someone; 2) make offensive proposals, pester (a woman)"]; the Royal Alfred

["roll", "belongings", "weight of belongings" (especially gold digger)]; get off smb's back ["get rid of smb.", "leave smb. at rest"]; a bag of fruit ["suit"]; a dead bird ["the right thing", "sure thing"]; dog's disease ["flu"]; on the arm ["free", "free", for free"]; a burn-cork artist ["Black songwriter disguised as a black"]; keep bach ["lead a bachelor lifestyle"]; plead the baby act ["to justify one's actions with youth, inexperience"]; give smb. a back-cap ["to expose someone", "to take off the mask from someone", "to get to the bottom of something".] and etc.

The lowest stylistic threshold of phrases in explanatory dictionaries is swearing, vulgarism: "Piss off (vulg.) Go away!" [6, 129], etc. [See. also: 218, 219, 223].

In the description of phrases, the context goes beyond its limited use in the conditions of only a national language. In particular, samples of slang and jargon are distinguished, which are indicative of certain territorial areas of use. These are, for example, regionalisms, which is primarily characteristic of the variants of modern English.

If necessary, SWC of such a territorially limited sphere of use receive an in-depth semantic-modal interpretation in the explanatory dictionary.

It is also possible to single out dialectisms that are indicative of a purely "local" use in some US state: play the advantages over smb. ["cheat, cheat someone."]; bad off ["in need", "in a difficult situation", "in trouble"] [5, 54] etc.

As a special stylistically-functional variety of paremiology, the explanatory dictionary considers SWC, indicative of the most common professional variants of the language. Of the professional and stylistic spheres of the SWC of the English-language variants, it is indicative of the linguistic everyday life of politics:

Make political mileage of smth. ["usesmth. for political purposes"; "make political capital out of smth."]; stuff the ballot-box(es) ["rigging an election"]; power broker ["political broker", "a political figure who influences the coming to power of a candidate"; "behind-the-scenes politician"]; grandfather clause["grandparents"(the name of an article in the constitutions of some southern US states, according to which persons who do not have an educational qualification can vote if their ancestors voted before 1867)]; the President's official family ["members of the cabinet (ministers)"]; character assassin ["malicious slanderer" (about a person who does not disdain any means to compromise a political opponent)] [5,104], etc.;

language usage in the field of jurisprudence:

the Organic Act; a Philadelphia lawyer ["a resourceful, cunning lawyer]; hand a jury ["prevent the jurors from coming to a decision and thereby frustrate the sentencing"]; put the law (court) case" [7, 501].

An important principle of describing the context of a linguistic unit is the disclosure of the functional status of phrases, which in many cases has not yet stabilized. At the same time, regionally marked combinations are so active in nominative and functional respects that they lead to penetration into the original source - the British fundamental principle of the language. This is especially true for American combinations:

a gentleman's agreement ["gentlemen's agreement"] [7,136];

know all the answers

The colloquially conditioned functional orientation of the actualization of paremiology leads to all kinds of transformations of forms, which contributes to their renewal and leads to the formation of paremiological innovations.

Thus, paremiological word production develops in the language on two bases. This is 1) a separate component of a phrase or 2) contraction of word forms of paremiological components.

At the same time, the use of affixation is very selective, which is associated with the limited ability of specific components of paremiological units to realize their inherent word-building potential. Therefore, for each language at this stage of its development, there is a constant set of word-formation variants used within paremiology.

Traditionally, the individual constituent components of the unit (for example, pronouns, etc.) are dropped from the phrase, cp.: "Sod (it)!, damn (it)!" [7, 314]. Such savings in the composition of individual units leads, according to various contexts, to the compression of the original form up to a one-word residue, representing in the context of use the entire phrase as a whole: "Fancy (that)!" [7, 272]. Moreover, in the context, it is possible to specifically qualify the elliptical form of the paremiological unit precisely as colloquial: "How-dy (how do j'ou do)? (colloq.)" [7, 363]; "Heads up! (colloq.), look out! be careful!" [7, 344].

Cases of elliptical contraction of individual components of phrases are also fixed in the context. This is a reflection of the strong implicit tendencies characteristic of live colloquial speech and its units, including phraseological ones. So, indefinite articles are subjected to compression) as part of paremiological units.

Elliptical transformations are widely recorded in explanatory dictionaries of the English language, cp.: You're telling me! [7,385]. An important characteristic of the stability of the forms of many paremiological units is the facultative status of their various components. They are fixed by the dictionary in brackets: "Go on (with you)!" [7, 370].

Word formation in the broad sense of the word, both primary and secondary, enriches the language with bright, expressive units and contributes to filling gaps in the spheres of nomination and connotation [2,147-148].

Therefore, when conducting an analysis in a synchronous plan, it is advisable (if possible) to involve historical data, which in some cases make it possible to determine the time of the appearance of a particular unit and trace the path of its subsequent development. Thus, the emergence of new forms in the American version is inextricably linked with the development of the state and political system of the United States, their history. In this regard, the study of the sources of the occurrence of phrases helps to understand their nature and makes it possible to get to know the life of the people more deeply. cp. examples of derivatively marked combinations, where various characteristic aspects of life in the history of Americans are clearly traced: put one's money on a scratched horse ["put on the wrong horse", "miscalculate", "miscalculate"], and spoiler party ["party, in order to take away some of the votes from the Republican and Democratic parties in the elections"] and Australians: so poor he's lanking paint off the fence ["he became impoverished", "he reached the handle"].

METHODS

The new designation function performs a certain nominative knowledge in relation to a specific context [implementation of an occasional nomination] or is updated in a conventionally fixed quality [4,39].

Consider the following examples in Collins-2006:

1. A sinking ship [part of a proverb] rats desert [forsake, leave] a sinking ship [acts as "a sinking ship", a hopeless case in a statement] - But what she meant to say was that Gwen was the best, the only friend they had. Yes, yes, when everyone else had left the sinking ship Gwen had stood by them splendidly(800-801).

2. Birds of a feather [part of a proverb] birds of a feather flock together [acts in the meaning of "people of the same warehouse, one of the other stands" in the statement] - Not has conspired against me like the rest, and they are but birds of one feather (p. 144).

In the first and second cases, part of the proverb (as a separate phraseological derivative performs an independent semantic function, derived from the semantic function of the entire proverb. However, only in the second context is there a completely new unit of nomination.

The proverb birds of a feather is recorded in a number of dictionaries: [A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary-1992, p.204; C.L.Bamhart-2008, p.86; E.C. Brewer-2003, p.448; and etc.]

Part of the proverb *a sinking ship* is noted only in Chambers-2002 [p.1384]. This convincingly indicates that this phrase has not yet completely passed into the language usage. At the same time, a sinking ship has a distinct potential to acquire the status of a fairly independent nominative unit, because it differs from the proverb in terms of expression and content. In addition, this phrase performs a designation function that is not performed by any other unit of the language.

Acceptance by society of some neologisms and, on the contrary, rejection of others is a phenomenon that depends on many factors, primarily on how this derivative corresponds to the goals of the nomination set for it. In our study, we restrict ourselves to the problems of SWC, which generates new units of the usual nomination, and in this case we focus on contextual information. The above-mentioned semantic complications contribute to derivational versification in the paremiological system of the language [4,14].

When selecting material for derivational research and, above all, in order to distinguish derivatives from the original options, it is necessary to proceed from three main prerequisites that predetermine the methodology for analyzing text and dictionary data:

1. the presence of both material and semantic transformations of the original unit, relevant for the recognition in a number of structures of a derivative education from an independent unit as a derivative;

2. if there are transformations in terms of content changes, they are considered sufficient to recognize the status of a derivative if they affect the subject-logical aspect of the meaning of the original word in the derivatively correlated series;

3. transformations in the connotative aspect of meaning are recognized as insignificant changes in the content plan and, therefore, do not lead to the formation of a derivative unit.

The insignificance of differences in the connotative aspect of meaning for establishing the identity and difference of phrases has been repeatedly emphasized by linguists, including in stylistic terms.

The only exceptions are rare cases when connotative divergences are accompanied by changes in their environment in the text and, therefore, do not allow interchangeability in the context.

The legitimacy of the established lexicographic rule is obvious, according to which phrases are presented in a translated bilingual dictionary as confirmation of the implementation of a specific semantic meaning (shade) of a word in a paremiologically related use. This is especially evident in the dictionary entry, the headword of which has several meanings.

RESULTS

At the same time, this or that word often reveals the entire set of its rethought meanings only as part of phrases and SWCs of varying degrees of paremiologized stability and a measure of idiomaticity.

The variability of phrases is widely reflected in the context, which clearly demonstrates the verbal mobility and variability of their component composition, the tendency to a certain renewal of the original figurative content. The variance of the phrase component is shown in the context directly as part of the main form.

Relevant manifestations in the context of the reflected derivational tendencies in the development of paremiology of the English language should be considered such systemically organized characteristics of combinations and individual groups as variance, synonymy, antonymy and polysemy.

The principle of invariance, which is one of the most general principles of integration of elements, increases the possibility of including a large number of units, both semantically closely related to each other, and those that, with a different approach, might be in polar groups.

The degree of generality of the elements of a particular group, i.e., the number of invariant features of the group's constituents, depends on the level at which they are analyzed.

The elements of those groups that are considered at the lowest level of abstraction have the largest set of invariant features.

When the maximum number of features match, the elements of the group show the highest degree of identity.

At higher levels of abstraction, the set of invariant features of group elements is therefore reduced accordingly.

As the most general principle of combining elements, invariance extends to groups of different levels of abstraction that are in a certain hierarchical subordination. Here, each lower group participates in the formation of a higher group, and thus they are in an inclusive relationship, which is the most important feature of the derivational system of modern English. It is in such relations that variant derivatives united by invariant features (as well as synonymous groups of phrases and semantic fields) are found.

The maximum set of invariant features is manifested in variants of the same unit. The structure of the variant combination consists of two asymmetric values - relative (its external form) and absolute (its content). This allows us to qualify as options such modifications of combinations that have bilateral invariance, minimally manifested in its form and maximally in its content, equivalent in their functional and semantic parameters and coexisting in a given historical period of language development. Modifications of a different nature, which entail certain semantic stylistic transformations, lead to the emergence of independent units, i.e. synonyms.

One of the central places in the study of the paremiology of any language is occupied by the problems of variance and synonymy. And this is not surprising, because synonymy and variability reflect the dynamic aspect of language development, correlated with the main functions of speech activity of nominative and communicative. Thus, variance and synonymy are, as it were, the flip side of the SWC identity problem. Most of the modifications of phrases are oriented in their derivational development towards the transition to the category of synonyms, i.e. already independent units of the language.

Therefore, between the phenomena of variance and synonymy, there is that semantic-derivative connection, which certainly receives a certain dictionary interpretation, due to the acquisition of a codification status.

The boundaries of the synonymic connection between vocabulary and paremiology will narrow or expand in inverse proportion to how wide or narrow the concept of a variant is. Therefore, it would be logical to assume that, having determined the boundaries of one of these phenomena, it will be possible to establish the parameters of the second, defining one through the other.

The categorical-grammatical homogeneity of synonyms is also obligatory: they belong to the same part of speech. Thus, variant combinations, reflecting intra-paremiological relations, and derivatives-synonyms, reflecting inter-paremiological relations, represent sets of units that differ in the level of semantic-figurative (idiomatic) abstraction, the consistent differentiation of which should be carried out according to all the specified parameters when describing a regionally marked paremiology as an essential fragment of the linguistic panorama of the world.

DISCUSSION

We can talk about the existence at present of three different approaches to the identification of variants of word combinations:

a) identification of variants both in form and in content (both in terms of denotative-significative and stylistic aspects);

b) identification of variants in terms of content and form (mainly, in terms of the denotative-significative aspect);

c) identification of variants by content (according to the denotative-significative aspect). Depending on whether the stylistic aspect is considered a relevant or irrelevant feature of SWC, the fate of those numerous stylistically marked units that make up the so-called transition zone is decided: in some cases they are considered as variants, in others they are qualified as synonyms. Such a situation, of course, does not give clear ideas about the parameters for identifying the phenomena of variance and synonymy. Recognition as variants of units that have nothing in common with each other in terms of expression makes it even more difficult to distinguish between variants and synonyms. Such a contradictory

understanding of variance is due to insufficient knowledge of the nature of the contextual meaning, the lack of clarification of the relationship between the nominative and stylistic aspects in the semantic structure of the phrase. When developing the theory and practice of stylistic characteristics, it is necessary to proceed from the hypothesis of the wordiness of the SWC components, which is convincingly evidenced by the facts of bringing them into a certain correspondence with homonymous words in free functioning. More perceptible to the influence of the lexical, word-formation and phonetic system of the language are, first of all, those of the SWC components that retain their correlation with the general language system. This circumstance makes it possible to maintain in paremiology the level of known correspondence of the components of combinations to the development of lexical, word-formation, and phonetic tendencies. One of the varieties of the manifestation of correlativity, the commensurability of a word in free and paremiologically related use should be recognized as the preservation of certain types of variability of the word in the function of the SWC component.

There is no doubt that for a number of proverbs and idioms, the complete erasure of the original meaning of their constituent components is indicative, and many of them are fixed in a "permanent" word form. However, in general, the predisposition of the component composition of idioms to variability is very significant, which speaks in favor of preserving the paremiological unit of verbosity in the components. It can be considered one of the categorical features of paremiology. All kinds of restrictions in the "freedom" of the variability of the components of idioms and proverbs will constitute the opposite categorical feature of paremiology, manifested in the "specific use of words" within the context. The development of a contradiction along the lines of "changeability" / "immutability" in the component composition of SWC largely determines the activity of semantic processes.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the indecomposability of meanings is a relative concept, which has been convincingly confirmed by the recent development of the theory of diachronic paremiology. At the same time, the generalized integral meaning of idioms (even fusions) is rarely completely abstracted from the constituent components, their lexical and grammatical nature. The indecomposability of the semantic meaning of proverbs and idioms is realized and perceived through involuntary comprehension of the essence of each of their components, the nature of the link between them. At the same time, for example, even in fusions, structural identity (or similarity) with the corresponding types of syntagmas is most often preserved. In most cases, the image of one or another paremiological unit, its expressive expressiveness is determined by the meanings of the constituent words-components. This is especially evident when comparing idioms with a free lexical-syntactic prototype parallel to it.

Thus, the direct designation of phenomena is inherent in variable word combinations (in terms of free semantic-syntactic functioning). The specificity of SWC is that their components are deprived of their functional and semantic independence. The nature of the representation of reality changes on the basis of integration, when the derivative original language units lose their original features and acquire new ones.

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