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## **THE STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH COMPONENTS REFERRING TO ‘CURRENCY’ IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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### **Abstract:**

The article discusses the structural classification of phraseological units with money components in English and Uzbek languages. The idea is connected with the understanding of phraseological units as the most colorful and expressive part of any language vocabulary. Thus, phraseology has entered the sphere of sociolinguistics. The issues of phraseological units were in the center of interest in many linguistics studies, because they are colorful and lively and at the same time, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meanings of collocations and grammar, and often have special connotations. In this issue we present the research of phraseological units with the components referring to ‘currency’ in modern English and Uzbek languages and their structural classification. Moreover in this article we investigated the compatibility of the concept of monetary system and with the characteristic properties of phraseological systems of these two languages.

**Key words:** phraseological units, currency, linguistic studies, connotation, structure, sociolinguistics, classification, component, collocation, knowledge.

### **I. Introduction**

Phraseologisms exist in the language, being connected with the lexical system of the language closely, because it assists to understand their construction better, their formation and usage in speech. Phraseological units fill the gaps in lexical system of language, which can't provide naming people's activity and knowledge entirely. Phraseology is the treasure of the language. The history of the nation, specificity of culture and mode of life are reflected with the help of phraseologisms. Phraseological units often carry clear national character [1; 6]. Phraseology, reflecting the experience of the nation, which is lasting for many centuries, specific material and spiritual culture, conveys national specificity of the language. For example, in our country “white gold” — is used for calling cotton, but “black gold” is for oil, and in the West under the meaning “white gold” — is understood porcelain, and “black gold” — is for coal. As we can see all these idioms are connected with the concept ‘money’ or ‘profit’. Besides phraseological units also serve to show the nation's culture. In phrase-formation the human factor plays the main role, because paying attention to that, majority of phraseologisms are related with human beings, their different field of activities.



## II. Literature Review:

As this science is developing, different hypotheses came into existence on it. Until present time the scholars's opinion are not the same and it can be observed in defining phraseological units: "Phraseological unit - is fixed expressive combination of lexemes, which have one single meaning — (V.I.Mokienko), and "phraseologism —is the figure of speech, consisting of inseparable unit of nominative meaning and extra signs — (A.Abdullaev)," "phraseological unit - a stable word-group characterized by a completely or partially transferred meaning"[2; 28]. As for the classification of phraseological units , it's clear there are different classifications in linguistic literature. Particularly, the most expanding one is considered the classification of V.V.Vinogradov, in his classification the motivation of components of phraseological units is considered as the base. Semantic classification of phraseological units was suggested by acad. Vinogradov V.V., who developed some points first advanced by the Swiss scientist Charles Bally. He described phraseological units as lexical complexes which cannot be freely made up in speech, but are reproduced as ready –made units. The meaning of such expressions as distinguished from the meaning of free combinations is idiomatic. The classification is based on the motivation degree of the unit [3; 56].

In the sphere of phraseology, the problem is even more confused than in the lexicon, due to the complexity of the semantic structure of phraseological units, the structural diversity of the prototypes of phraseology, the high proportion of internal form and connotation in the structure of phraseological meaning and complexity of the composition of phraseology. When we are analyzing it is extremely important to take into account the nature of the prototype of a phraseological unit, including the extralinguistic factors preceding the appearance of phraseological units. E.Kh. Rott defines phraseological units as "former words" and calls them "a moneme", because they lose their character, word nature and are transformed into an exclusively structural component. E.Kh. Rott states that "components are included in idioms as solely structural elements, "shaking off" their own sememe" and is confident that "components of idioms acting as monemes represent elements which lost their "word character", it means that they are former words" [4; 66].

Structural-semantic classification of PhUwas suggested by prof. Kunin. A detailed functional, semantic and structural classification is developed by prof. Kunin A.V.He thinks that phraseology is an independent branch of linguistics and not a part of lexicology and it deals with all types of set expressions[5; 106]A.V.Kunin divides them into three classes: phraseological units, phraseomatic units and borderline (mixed) cases. The main distinction between the first and the second classes is semantic: phraseological units have fully or partly transferred meaning while phraseomatic units are used in their literal meaning. Phraseological and phraseomatic units are characterized by phraseological stability that distinguishes them from free phrases and compound words.Structural classification of Phraseological units was suggested by prof. Smirnitkiy A.I., who worked out this classification, described phraseological units as highly idiomatic set expressions functioning as word equivalents and

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characterized by their semantic and grammatical unity [6; 75]. Prof. Smirnitkiy classified two-top phraseological units into: (a) attributive-nominal (folding money), (b) verb-nominal phrases (*put one's money on a scratched horse*), (c) phraseological repetitions (*money begets money*), (d) adverbial multi-top units (*every other day*). Phraseological units are subdivided into four classes according to the function in communication determined by structural-semantic characteristics: a) nominative phraseological units b) nominative-communicative phraseological units c) interjectional phraseological units d) communicative phraseological units.

N.M. Shanskiy distributes phraseological unit into two groups: 1. Phraseological units structurally relevant to a sentences. 2. Phraseological unit that structurally correspond to the word combinations [7; 91]. From grammatical features the phraseological unit divided into several parts: One of them verbal phraseological unit reflect morphological categories and type of mood. Category of form is the main grammatical category of a verb. The group verbal phraseological units include phraseological unit. Containing the verb, as leading term of the control. In quantity and versatility of semantic verbal phraseological unit prevail over the substantive, adjectival, adverbial and modal phraseological unit. In the opinion of many scholars verbal phraseological unit is the most numerous part of the foundation of all of idiomatic language. V.V. Vinogradov in his book —The Russian language. The following structures of phraseological units can be met in three languages: Noun+ Verb, Verb+ Verb, Adjective +Verb, Noun+ Noun, Pronoun+ Verb constructions. But Verb+ Noun and phrases, which contain interjectional words structure, are observed in the English and Russian languages, but not in Uzbek. And some constructions, as Pron+ Verb, Verb+ Pronoun+ Noun, Preposition+ Noun + Noun, Verb+Noun, Verb+ Preposition, Noun+Preposition are peculiar to the English language only. Adverb+ Verb, Noun+ Interjection, Noun+Noun+Verb, Interjection+ Noun+Verb, Noun+Noun+Noun, Modal Word + Verb, Noun+ Modal Word constructions are found only in Uzbek. While studying the following construction it is visible that some of them are appropriate with the structural classification of phraseological units with components denoting “money”. Especially in Uzbek language + Noun+Verb, Noun+Noun+Noun, Modal Word + Verb, Noun+ Modal Word constructions are found only in this language during our observation.

### **III. Research Methodology**

Studying numerous linguist-scientists' research works has played very important role in preparing or working on this kind of issue. It includes the works by A.V. Koonin, V.A. Maslova, J. Seide, Ch. Bally, Smirnitkiy A.I, Sh. Rahmatullayev and others. In the scientific study of phraseological units, a general method of distribution in linguistics can be used. Structural and semantic features of idioms have been studied in more detail using the method of distribution. In addition, when studying phraseological units, it is necessary to take into account their structural peculiarities with regard to the structure of the content of the language and the structure of its expression. When considering the composition of phraseological units, it is necessary to determine the types of connections between their components, the nature of the connecting words, using the method of similarities. To systematize the collected



phraseological units with “money” components during the research, to analyze them using descriptive and componential analysis methods; to find the similarities and dissimilarities of phraseological units with components referring currency among English and Uzbek languages by comparative-typological method; to analyze phraseological units quantitatively, statistical method has been broadly utilized.

#### IV. Analysis and results

Scientists have not developed a single and unique principle for classification of phraseological units. There are several classifications of phraseological units offered by various authors. Since the phraseological unit is a complex phenomenon with wide subdivisions it is quite obvious that it may be viewed from different points of view. As we have already known phraseological units cannot be seen only as a separate part of a linguistics, which can be used, or not used, because they form an essential part of a general dictionary of both languages. At present, it is very important to monitor the replenishment of the Uzbek and English phraseological fund, because idioms appear at great speed, which is due to the development of branches of science, the introduction of new technologies, political games and military conflicts, the influence of which is also essential for English and Uzbek people. Now let's see classification on the phraseological units referring currency in English language. For our research we managed to find many examples for phraseological units with component “money”(MPhU) and we used phraseological dictionaries compiled by Koonin A.V, Lubenskaya, and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries by Shomaqsudov Shand Shoaxmedov Sh and Sh.Rakhmatullaev. Relying on these materials, we split MPhU in two languages as the following. At first, we can find the following structures of MPhU in English: 1) Adjective + noun 2) Noun+ noun 3) Verb + noun 4) Verb + Adjective + noun 5) Noun + Verb+ noun and etc.

In the structure of **Adjective + noun**: *Hush money, marry money, ideal money, hot money, token money, soft money, ready money.*

In **Noun + noun**: *Money belt, money order, pocket money, penny pincher, money box, money spinner, cash store, cash crops, shilling shocker, penny pig, dollar gap.*

In **Verb + noun** structure we may classify the following examples: *to coin a phrase, to lend money, to spend money, to coin money.*

In **Verb + Adjective + noun** structure: *to turn an honest penny, to cost a pretty penny.*

And for the **Noun + Verb+ noun** structure: *Money down the drain, money is no object.*

The rest structures of MPhU are considered occasional, but they are also of great importance for revealing the essence of our issue.

**Verb+noun+preposition+noun**: *to have a heart of gold, to lost money on the deal.* **Pronoun+noun+verb (aux) +verb**: *All money is gone.* **Noun + preposition + noun**: *Discount for cash.* **Noun + preposition + pronoun + noun**: *Penny for your thoughts.*[8; 68]

Moreover we study some of them up to the structural classification of Smirnitsky. According to him phraseological units are divided into two parts: top units, the phraseological units which have two root morphemes, the same as derived words, and they have only one meaningful component. As it was discussed above, one top unit has several structural types:



1) verb+ proposition type. Consequently, the phraseological units – “*tocut off a shilling*” and “*to knock (some) money off*” are can be example to it. 2) Units of the type “*to be rolling in money*” or “*to be short of cash*”.

The structural classification of phraseological units referring currency in Uzbek language is also includes some types: 1) Noun + noun, 2) Noun + verb, 3) Noun + noun + adjectives, 4) noun + conjunction + verb, 5) adjective + noun and etc. The following structures are discovered while analyzing the examples in Uzbek:

**Noun + Noun** structure: *O'ttizpul, choychaqa, to'rtpul, birtiyin, uch, to'rttanga.* **Noun + Verb** structure in some of examples: *Pulqilmoq, pulgachaqmoq, pultopmoq.* **Adjective + Noun** form structure: *qorapul, arzimaspul, arzimaschaqa.*

**Noun + Conjunction + Verb:** *Oltinbilano'lchanadi.*

**Noun + noun+ adjective:** *Birtiyingaqimmat.*

**Noun + noun+ noun + adjective:** *Tiyintiyinningishiqiyin.*

**Adjective + Noun+ Noun + V:** *Yaxshilibostangaoroyish*

**Noun+ Conjunction + Modal word:** *Hemiri ham yuq*[9; 45].

**MPhU** in complicated sentence structure: *Hovliqqangasichqonteshigimingtanga. Mo'maypulyoshliknixarobqiladi. Yemagansomsagapulto'lamoq. Pulqo'lningkiriyuvsaketadi. Itningtuvagitilladanbo'libketdi. To'qqizpuldekqilibtushuntiribbermoq.*

In the process of structural classification of phraseological unit referring currency we have noticed that in Uzbek language majority of them are proverbs.

While analyzing English and Uzbek examples, we witness it. As for structural and properties of MPhU in these two languages, we come across similarities and dissimilarities as well. Also as for structural properties, we succeeded in discovering more than ten structures in all two languages. Noun+ Verb, Verb + Noun, Adjective + Noun, Adjective + Verb, Noun+ Noun, Pronoun+ Verb construction are universal constructions. But Verb + noun + preposition + noun, which contain MPhU structure are observed only in English language, but not in Uzbek. And some constructions, as Noun + preposition + noun, Verb+ Pronoun+ Noun + Adjective, Preposition+ Pronoun + Noun, Verb+ Noun, Verb+ Preposition, Noun+ Preposition + Noun are peculiar to the English language only.

## V. Conclusion

All possible points of view are discussed and in current time this issue is being more actual one. Phraseological units is one of the linguistic means of reflection of reality, and the identity of their value lies in the fact that it "regularly than lexical meaning", is used for outer characteristics and enhanced individual and subjective assessment of the facts for the transmission and expression of the emotional state of the speaker. A complicated informative, evaluative element, imagery and other signs of phraseologisms make them “tough nut to crack” for researchers. Based on the notions of these sciences we have tried to expose the essence of our issue. Mainly during our article, we dwell on a lot of scholars' ideas on this issue: V.V. Vinogradov, A.V. Kunin, A. Makkai, V.A. Maslova, Shomaqsudov Sh and Shoaxmedov Sh, N.M. Shanskiy, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, T.T. Ikramov, and others. First of all it is necessary to clarify once again that phraseologism is valuable. Due to this, we should take into



account the fact that “idioms have a special, compared with the word, a specific value with any components”

Making structural classification of phraseological units with components “money” in different languages (English and Uzbek) and determine their cultural, semantic, and structural peculiarities are really of great importance. Besides, such phraseological units serve not only to express our feelings, attitudes to a certain degree but are also considered as one of the factors to find out national – cultural specificity.

As a result of research, we came to this conclusion that in the process of making analysis in order to find the structural features of MPhU in these two languages we identify that most of structural construction in some case they are the same but only the structure of constructing conjunction and model verb is used only in Uzbek as for with structure form of Verb + noun or with preposition in English language.

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