



Characteristics of Phraseological Units Related to Floronym in Languages (In the Example of English-Russian-Uzbek Languages)

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Annotation: This article presents the results of research on determining the influence of paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of phraseological units related to floronym in languages of different systems (in the case of English-Russian-Uzbek languages). Semantic analysis of phraseological units containing the floronym component in the picture of the world of native speakers, as well as comparison of selected semantic parts, it was concluded that there is a connection between the meanings of floronyms in the perception of native speakers.

Keywords: floronym, phraseological units, phraseological unit, world picture, associative experiment, stereotype.

Introduction:

The English language has more than a thousand years of history. During this time, it has accumulated a large number of expressions that people found successful, well-aimed and beautiful. And so a special layer of the language arose - phraseology, a set of set expressions that have an independent meaning. Phraseologism, or phraseological unit, is a phrase that is stable in composition and structure, lexically indivisible and integral in meaning, performing the function of a separate lexeme (vocabulary unit). The main purpose of phraseological units is to give speech a special expressiveness, originality, accuracy and imagery.

The meanings of phraseological units are fixed in dictionaries; they are a component of the language system. Often, on their basis, there are stereotypical ideas about this or that phenomenon. Stereotypes in a concentrated form reflect the social experience of people, common and repeated in their daily practice. The phraseological component of the language is not only reproduces the elements and features of the cultural and national mentality, but also forms them.

Material and methods:

Each phraseological unit, since it contains a certain cultural connotation, contributes to the overall picture of national culture.

In this study, we considered such phraseological units in the English language, in which the floral component is most often traced, that is, floronyms. A floronym is understood as the name of a plant as an object of linguistic study.

In the modern world, floronyms are an integral part of the vocabulary of every person. Their mention can be found in almost any area of the life of the people. Thus, a significant part of floronyms is found in musical works, for example: "Every Rose Has Its Thorn" by the American band Poison, "Supermarket Flowers" performed by Ed Sheeran, "Forget Me Nots" by Patrice Russian and a huge number of songs by other popular artists. Cinematography does not go unnoticed, in which floronyms appear not only in the titles ("Violet & Daisy" (2012), "Magnolia" (1999), "Petunia" (2012)), but also in the plot itself.



However, the most popular niche for the dissemination of these language units is literature. The influence of floronyms on the attitude to reality on the part of literature can be traced back to the Victorian era. Since popularization of the language of flowers at that time, certain associations were assigned to most plants. And these associative concepts had a peculiar effect on the behavior of the British in various life situations.

Floristic phraseological units reflect the centuries-old observations of man over the world, convey the attitude of people to the environment and become the cultural foundation of the English language. Ways of using floronyms, situational subtleties and hidden meanings make it possible to reveal the specifics of the perception of the world by native speakers.

Having analyzed many phraseological units on the basis of such dictionaries as N.F. Kalinina and "English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" by A.V. Kunin, we identified three main floronyms most frequently used in the English language.

The leading floronym used in idioms is rose. This floronym can be found in many beautiful idioms: look through rose-coloured spectacles (see everything in a pink light, look at things (at the world) through rose-colored glasses);

life is not all roses (not everything is easy and pleasant);

(there's) no rose without a thorn (there is no rose without thorns);

stop and smell the roses (relax; plant life); everything is coming up roses (everything is changing for the better);

life is a bed of roses (easy life);

come up smelling like a rose(recover after hard times);

put the roses back in (one's) cheeks blush all over the cheek);

gather life's roses (pluck flowers of pleasure).

The rose is often a metaphor for a young girl. So, the phraseological units English rose - "English rose", "real English lady", a rose between two thorns - "(beautiful) woman among men", as fresh as a rose - "fresh as a rose", are used as a compliment. In general, a rose is associated with something pleasant, light and beautiful. Proof of this can be such idioms as come up roses - "very well developed", bed of roses - "easy, happy life", not all roses - "not everything is easy and pleasant", gather life's roses - "pick flowers of pleasure". But the rose is an object of admiration and is often inaccessible, therefore it is used to characterize something rare: a blue rose - "something unattainable", a rose without a thorn - "an exceptional phenomenon".

The ambiguity and complexity of the perception of a rose flower provides opportunities for the emergence of expressions with the "rose" component, so they are most common among the studied expressions.

The next floronym we have identified is lily. In Western and European countries, this flower is associated with Mother's Day, denoting the all-forgiving love of our parents. Also, this plant has the meaning of passion, rebirth, purity and belonging to the aristocracy. However, phraseological units containing This floronym often has a negative connotation. For example, the idiom gild the lily means "to engage in fruitless business, to waste time or energy in vain."

In addition, there are many other negatively colored established expressions with this floronym in the language: lily-livered - "cowardly, cowardly"; lily-white - "faulty, white racist"; paint the lily - "doing a fruitless business".



The last floronym we have selected is daisy. Some English phraseological units that do not differ in frequency are of interest to stylistic or etymological points of view. So, in the English language there are several phraseological units with the daisy component "daisy", which have absolutely different meanings and belong to different styles of speech. The expression fresh as a daisy - "blooming, full of health" is a poetic description of someone's appearance.

On the contrary, the phraseological unit to push up daisies - "play in the box, give up" can be attributed to slang, and upsy-daisy - "what a nuisance" or daisy roots - "boots" to colloquial style.

Result and discussion:

Rose in many countries of the world is perceived as a symbol of love and passion, but at the same time, this flower means something light, weightless and pleasant. It is these associations we received from native speakers. This fact is confirmed after the analysis. Absolute most associate the rose with the emotion of love, character traits such as beauty and romantic mood and, of course, red. Even the countries listed in the answers are associated with love. France, in which famous city of lovers - Paris. Italy, which has many cities, villages, islands and lakes, just created for romance. We were not surprised by the events with which the rose was associated. St. Valentine's Day, which is the international holiday of all lovers, received an extraordinary advantage.

Using the example of a rose, one can see more clearly than ever the connection between the emotional coloring of a floronym in idioms and its perception by native speakers. We cannot draw a similar conclusion with respect to the next two floronyms. Lily, as we noted earlier, in idioms carries a negative connotation.

Therefore, the results of the associative experiment were unexpected. Despite the semantic load of the floronym in popular expressions, it is perceived by native speakers English in a fairly positive way. This flower is associated with calmness, happiness and white color, which also causes pleasant emotions. Even associations with character traits showed a positive attitude, although no leaders could be identified.

And we can observe rather unusual results when comparing the information obtained in the study of the floronym "daisy". Respondents connections with yellow and white flowers and happiness are clearly defined. This floronym is associated with such an event as Easter. This fact contrasts strongly with the diverse meanings of the floronym in idioms. In no expression is the meaning of daisy repeated twice. This floronym has a fairly diverse emotional spectrum, which causes dissonance with the perception of the floronym by native speakers. If we analyze the data on character traits, then although we cannot trace a clear associative series, we still have the opportunity to see in general positive emotional connotation of these words. Based on this, it can be assumed that the daisy in the understanding of the British has a positive connotation.

In conclusion, we can conclude that there is a discrepancy between the meanings of floronyms in idioms and the meanings realized in speech. The associative array of native speakers is built on language-specific stereotypes, and stereotypes tend to change over time. Some of them have been tightly fixed since ancient times (as in the case of a rose), while others are the minds of English speakers have changed their meanings over the course of history, which can explain such a striking contrast in the results in the cases of daisy and lily.

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