



Expressive and Emotional Phraseological Units in English Language

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Abstract: *From this article we see phraseological units support the text's or its context-specific part's pragmatic direction. According to this perspective, the directive, evaluative, stylistic, cumulative, and summary functions are the subtypes of the pragmatic function.*

Keywords: *context-specific part's pragmatic direction.*

Interest in the expressive capacities of phraseological units isn't coincidental, since by their tendency phraseological units are remembered for the language framework as semantic units with a plainly communicated capability of enhancing the correspondence cycle in a genuinely expressive arrangement.

In scientific writings, the essay seeks to discover the distinctiveness of phraseological units with intrinsic and contextually imposed emotional-expressive color. The paper's scientific novelty stems from the author's first-ever analysis of phraseological units found in academic writings written in Russian from the perspective of their expressive coloring. The results of the study show that negatively colored phraseology is common in scientific speech; this is because the scientific style itself often imposes limitations on the emotional-expressive capacity of phraseological units.

It ought to be famous that phraseological units are considered the foremost troublesome lexical category to decipher, which is clarified by a number of reasons. Firstly, getting to be components of a phraseological unit, words with a free meaning lose their semantics and secure a modern, related meaning. For this reason, to translate phraseological units, it isn't sufficient to essentially select a lexicon coordinate for each component. Furthermore, an interpreter who isn't recognizable with the expressiveness of the initial dialect may discover it troublesome to recognize phraseological units within the deciphered content, which can lead to a word-for-word or literal interpretation, and this, in turn, will lead to a twisting of the meaning and consequent off base recognition of data by the target gathering of people. It is additionally worth noticing here that an interpreter who has poor command of the diction of the target dialect will too definitely experience challenges. They will be related with the look for an equivalent of the first phraseological unit within the dialect being considered or the choice of a simple. Thirdly, in some cases indeed on the off chance that there's an identical phraseological unit within the target dialect, the interpreter needs to hunt for other ways to communicate the meaning, since this phraseological unit does not compare to the setting.

In expansion, when deciphering a phraseological unit, the assignment of the interpreter isn't as it were to accurately pass on its meaning, but too to reflect the passionate and expressive characteristics, evaluative intention, useful and complex highlights. Moreover, the cause of troubles in deciphering a phraseological unit can be a tall degree of its national specificity. In such cases, the errand of the interpreter will be to adjust it to the culture and dialect of the target group of onlookers. Another trouble is the outside closeness of phraseological units within the source and target dialects, which have distinctive semantics, which can lead to untrue associations and off base interpretation.



Phraseologism isn't indistinguishable to the word and isn't totally identical to it. "It could be a lexical unit of a more complex sort, since the semantic meaning spoken to by a phraseological state is communicated not by one word, but by a combination of two or more words. " Phraseologism contrasts from the word in its structure: the word comprises of morphemes, and any phraseological unit is, to begin with of all, a combination of words joined together concurring to the linguistic use laws of a specific dialect (partitioned plan phrasemes and entire word arrangement). The components of phraseological units are not free in their associations; the circle of their compatibility with other words is closed. Phraseologisms are characterized by lexical steadiness, fundamentally hold a steady composition.

Phraseology is a difficult thing for translators to work with. This is because phraseological units are not just simple phrases with easy meanings, and there can be many challenges in translating them. Our study helped us make sure that in every

The way translation is done can change and many things can influence the decision on how to translate something. This includes how a phrase is used in a specific situation, its parts, meaning, and how it makes people feel. Depending on the situation and characteristics of the phrase, the translator can find a similar, related, or opposite word to use in the translation. To do a good translation, the translator needs to know how to translate phrases well.

You need to know a lot of phrases to understand a language well, including English. Understanding phrases makes it easier to read both true and made-up stories. Using common phrases and sayings makes your speech sound more natural.

Using phrases that are not translated word for word but are understood in a different way, makes the language more beautiful. "Idioms help us express things in a more colorful way, adding a sensory and intuitive description to our language, and how we see the world and our lives. "

A phraseological unit could be a lexically indissoluble unit of a dialect, a steady semantically related combination of words, integral in meaning, distinguished by figurativeness, stylistic and enthusiastic coloring. Phraseological units have an evaluative work that they may express the speaker's state of mind to a specific question or occurrence, as a result the discourse whether it is oral or written, is given energy and expressiveness which utilized as a effective apparatus to form a awesome impact on the perusers and group of onlookers. [1] When interpreting a scholarly content, there are issues when choosing adjust and satisfactory phraseological unit, with the incredible exactness that would

pass on not as it were the meaning of the source dialect but moreover the passionate coloring of the unit. These realities make high requirements for the translator's information. It ought to be famous that phraseological units are considered the foremost troublesome to interpret, which is clarified by a number of reasons. Firstly, the words of a phraseological unit continuously lose their semantic meaning and get a unused, related meaning along side other words. For this reason, in arrange to interpret phraseological units choosing a word reference coordinate for each of the component of a phraseological unit for the interpretation isn't a legitimate way. Secondly, newness of a interpreter approximately the expressiveness of the first dialect to recognize phraseological units within the target text causes to a word -by word or strict translation, and this, in turn, to a distortion of meaning and misperception of data by the target group of onlookers. Thirdly, even in case there's an identical phraseological unit within the target dialect, the interpreter ought to search for other ways of passing on meaning to the content since this phraseological unit does not compare to the setting. Let us consider a number of strategies for interpreting phraseological units and analyze their application recommended by V. V. Vinogradov



British literature, e.g. the green-eyed monster - "jealousy" (W. Shakespeare); British traditions and customs, e.g. baker's dozen - "a group of thirteen". In the past British merchants of bread received from bakers 13 loaves of bread instead of 12. The 13th loaf was merchant's profit;

legends and superstitions, e.g. a black sheep - "a less successful or more immoral person in a family or in a group". People believed that a black sheep was marked by the devil;

historical facts and events, personalities, e.g. to do a Thatcher - "to stay in power as prime minister for three consecutive terms", to carry coals to Newcastle - "to take something to a place where there is plenty of it available". Newcastle is known as a city in Northern England where a lot of coal was produced.

phenomena and facts of everyday life concerning different spheres such as sport, environment, food, etc., e.g. to get a head start - "start before all others" from horse racing (sport), to eat one's words - "to admit that something you said was wrong". The main sources of borrowed phraseological units are as follows: the Holy Script, e.g. the kiss of Judas - "any display of affection whose purpose is to conceal any act of treachery";

ancient legends and myths belonging to different religious or cultural traditions, e.g. Achilles' heel - "a weak part of something, especially of someone's character, which is easy for other people to attack";

facts and events of the world history, e.g. to meet one's Waterloo - "to be faced with, esp. after previous success, a final defeat, a difficulty or an obstacle one cannot overcome" (from the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815);

variants of the English language, e.g. a hole card - "a secret advantage that is ready to use when you need it" (American);

other languages (classical and modern), e.g. the fair sex - "women", from French: le beau sex; let the cat out of the bag - "reveal a secret carelessly or by mistake", from German: die Katze aus dem Sack lassen.[3]

Learning English phraseological units is hard for people who are learning English as a foreign language. But once we learn them well, we start to speak and understand English much better. Our language skills improve a lot. We can quickly and clearly say what we think, knowing it's right.

A phraseological unit is a group of words that cannot be divided and has a fixed meaning. It is made up of words that go together and have a special meaning, and they can be colorful, expressive, and have a specific style and emotion. Idioms show how someone feels about something, make speech more interesting, and can strongly influence other people.

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