

Structural and Semantic Characteristics of Phraseological Units Related to Art

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ABSTRACT

The structural and semantic properties of phraseological units associated with art are investigated in this article. Phraseological elements are essential for expressing particular creative meanings and feelings since they are frequently firmly anchored in culture and history. With an emphasis on their forms, meanings, and purposes in a variety of artistic mediums, including painting, music, and theater, the research seeks to demonstrate how these manifestations reflect cultural values and artistic traditions. Phraseological units (PUs), often called idiomatic phrases, are set word combinations with meanings that are not immediately apparent from the meanings of their constituent parts. These expressions have a wealth of cultural, historical, and social ramifications when it comes to art, and they provide complex insights into how people view and interpret art. Analyzing phraseological units connected to art demands a multifaceted approach that combines semantic and structural investigation. The findings show that phraseological elements associated with art are frequently extremely metaphorical and conjure up emotional, sensory, and visual imagery. Although they have their origins in artistic endeavors, they are figuratively used in a variety of non-arts contexts. A lot of these modules explain ideas like originality, creativity, and aesthetic judgment, showing how language is influenced by art in daily life. Phonological units associated with art can be identified by their structural and semantic properties, which demonstrate their close relationship to creative processes, cultural activities, and metaphorical thinking. These units act as a link

between common language and creative expression in addition to offering a verbal reflection of art.

Keywords: Phraseological units, art, structure, semantics, cultural values, idioms, artistic expression.

INTRODUCTION

Any language must have phraseological units because they provide important information about the historical and cultural backgrounds of a country. These sections offer a wide range of artistic expressions that reflect different artistic movements and their social effects. This essay examines these components' structural and semantic characteristics and considers how important they are to artistic discourse.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study's foundation is a qualitative examination of phraseological units found in writings about art, such as plays, music, and paintings. These units' history is traced through lexical databases, historical dictionaries, and prior linguistic studies. Comparative analysis is used to investigate how comparable units behave in various linguistic and cultural contexts.

Phraseological units (PUs), often called idiomatic phrases, are set word combinations with meanings that are not immediately apparent from the meanings of their constituent parts. These expressions have a wealth of cultural, historical, and social ramifications when it comes to art, and they provide complex insights into how people view and interpret art. Phrasal units pertaining to art frequently comprise metaphors, symbols, and allusions to creative endeavors like painting, music, and theater, which embody wider cultural and aesthetic principles. A fuller understanding of the relationship between language and art can be gained by comprehending their structure and semantics.

As an illustration, the phrase “to paint a picture with words” refers to the idea of artistic production through linguistic description in a vivid and precise way.

Techniques

Analyzing phraseological units connected to art demands a multifaceted approach that combines semantic and structural investigation. The subsequent techniques are employed:

1. **Lexical and structural analysis:** Phraseological units are broken down to look at their verb and noun phrases, for example, and how the parts work together to form meaning.
2. **Semantic analysis:** This approach looks for hidden creative allusions, metaphors, and symbols within phraseological units. This entails analyzing the ways in which these manifestations represent aesthetic ideas like originality, attractiveness, or inventiveness.
3. **Comparative analysis:** Through the comparison of comparable units from other languages and cultures, scholars can discern common themes or distinct cultural interpretations associated with artistic creations.
4. **Corpus-based approach:** Examples of these phraseological units are taken from writings on art (literature, art criticism, artist interviews), using databases of written and spoken language to determine how they function in context.

Example: The phrase “to strike a chord” has musical roots, as revealed by structural analysis, and its metaphorical application to describe an emotional response is explained by semantic analysis.

The findings show that phraseological elements associated with art are frequently extremely metaphorical and conjure up emotional, sensory, and visual imagery. Although they have their origins in artistic endeavors, they are figuratively used in a variety of non-arts contexts. A lot of these modules explain ideas like originality, creativity, and aesthetic judgment, showing how language is influenced by art in daily life.

1. **Metaphorical character:** A lot of phraseological units borrow metaphors from particular artistic mediums. For example, the expressions “hitting the right note” and “painting a picture” originate in visual art and music, respectively, yet they are applied to non-artistic phenomena such as success or narrative.
2. **Cultural reflection:** These lessons frequently highlight how important art is to a society’s culture. For example, musical idioms may be more common in some cultures than in others, while theater or painting may be more common.

The phraseological units exhibit structural diversity. Verb phrases (“to dance around a subject”), noun phrases (“a stroke of genius”), and prepositional phrases (“in tune with”) are frequently seen.

For instance, in the visual arts, the term “a blank canvas” refers to a surface that is ready for painting. Its semantic range has expanded to include the freedom to start something new and to create.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Art-related phraseological units frequently have intricate structures that blend symbolism, metaphor, and cultural allusions. Expressions such as “a stroke of genius” or “to paint the town red” denote a spectacular artistic act or celebration, respectively, and demonstrate the rich semantic load and structural variation of these components.

Many of these sections are metaphorical in nature, connecting creative practices to more general life experiences. A musical phrase used metaphorically to indicate achievement in non-musical contexts is “to hit the right note”, for instance. In this sense, the arts infiltrate language in daily life, adding complex descriptions that link people’s experiences to the arts.

Furthermore, because many of these pieces are handed down through the generations and capture the ideals and aesthetic preferences of a specific period and location, they help to preserve cultural history.

Phonological units associated to art can provide important insights into how language is shaped by art and how artistic and cultural expressions are ingrained in everyday speech, thanks to their structural and semantic properties. Phraseological units provide wider cultural, emotional, and artistic elements in addition to reflecting the technical components of art. The analysis that follows focuses on these traits and offers numerous examples to highlight the main ideas.

Structure properties of art-related phraseological units though their structures can vary, phraseological units (PUs) associated with art generally fall into three categories:

1. **Verb phrases** are action-oriented and frequently use artistic language to describe an activity. Examples:
 - “To paint a picture” refers to giving a thorough explanation or narrative, usually through storytelling. “To draw the line” is an expression that originated in visual art and refers to defining boundaries.
 - “To dance around a subject” is an expression that originates from the performing arts and refers to sidestepping a direct discussion.
 - “To hit the right note” is a musical expression that refers to achieving the intended result and is frequently used in emotional or professional contexts.

2. **Noun phrases:** These are phraseological units that are used to name objects or attributes associated with creative expression. Examples:
 - “A stroke of genius” designates a creative thought that comes from the visual arts, where a “stroke” is the movement of a brush.
 - “A blank canvas” is a metaphor from painting that is used to represent a new beginning or a fresh start.
 - “A work of art” can apply to anything that is unusually well-crafted, but it is also frequently used metaphorically to describe artwork.

3. **Prepositional phrases** are less frequent but yet significant since they frequently use metaphors to describe relationships
Examples:

- “In tune with” refers to being in harmony or accord with something or someone, and it comes from the word music.
- “Out of step” is a dancing term that describes being out of time or unbalanced with other people.

Semantic properties of art-related phraseological units

These PUs are rich in metaphor and symbolic representation, which means that their semantics often disclose higher levels of meaning. The examples show how art may be a source for comprehending what it is to be human.

Metaphors of innovation and creation: Innovation and problem-solving are frequently equated with the creation of art.

- “A blank canvas” is a metaphor for a fresh start in any effort, suggesting boundless creative potential, going beyond its literal meaning in painting.
- “A stroke of genius” alludes to an artistic maneuver, but it also alludes to a remarkable concept or accomplishment that can be applied to everyday life, commerce, or science.

Emotion and aesthetic evaluation: A lot of phraseological terms associated with art are employed to convey feelings or viewpoints regarding the aesthetic merit of a piece.

“To strike a chord” is a musical expression that denotes the ability of art in this case, music to elicit an emotional reaction from the viewer. “Picture-perfect” is an idiom that originally referred to visual art but is now used to describe anything that is faultless, particularly in appearance. Art as a Representation of Perfection or Skill: Expressions of high quality, skill, or aesthetic beauty are frequently used in artistic terminology.

“A masterpiece” was originally used to describe a piece of art that had extraordinary skill, but it is today used to describe

any remarkable accomplishment in any subject. “An artist’s touch” - Describes the minute, subtle elements that elevate something above the ordinary, frequently implying talent or dexterity in any field.

Strategies for examining phraseological units in visual art various linguistic and comparative techniques can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the structural and semantic properties of these entities. Here are a few of the best techniques:

1. **Lexical analysis** is a technique that breaks down phraseological units into their constituent parts in order to analyze their grammatical structure and sentence-building function. Finding the essential verbs, nouns, and prepositions that underpin these statements can be done with its help.

For example, lexical analysis shows that “paint” is the verb and “picture” is the noun in “to paint a picture”, which together create a verb phrase. This structure reveals the metaphorical meaning.

2. **Semantic analysis:** This method looks for and analyzes the underlying meanings, frequently examining how these units communicate deeper, metaphorical meanings that go beyond their literal sense. Example: A semantic analysis of the phrase “a blank canvas” reveals how the literal meaning of an empty canvas transforms to symbolize any circumstance that offers the possibility of creativity or fresh starts.
3. **Corpus-based analysis:** Researchers can determine the frequency and context of use of art-related phraseological units across languages and cultures by tracking their usage and variations in real-world texts through the use of linguistic corpora. Example: Examining corpora for instances of the phrase “strike a chord” may reveal that it is frequently employed in sentimental settings, so highlighting its metaphorical development from a musical term to a phrase characterizing an affective response. Comparative linguistic analysis can identify patterns that are both culturally and universally specific by comparing the way similar phraseological units work in various languages or cultures.

This is essential to comprehending the wider ramifications of PUs connected to the arts.

A common statement in English is “to hit the right note”, and the French phrase “frapper la bonne note” has an equal meaning. This illustrates how Western languages share a metaphor that connects success with music.

Expanded illustrations: “To stage a comeback” – This expression originated in theater, where a play is “staged”. These days, it refers generally to any rise to popularity, particularly following a period of decline.

The term “to steal the show” originated in theater and refers to being the center of attention during a performance. These days, phrase can be applied to any situation where someone or something unexpectedly grabs attention.

- “To cast in the role of” is an expression that comes from the acting profession and describes giving someone a role in a play or movie. In a non-artistic setting, it alludes to placing someone in a particular role or position metaphorically.
- “A brush with greatness” is an expression from the visual arts, in which the word “brush” describes the painting instrument. It refers to having a quick conversation with a well-known or prosperous person.

Art-related phraseological units frequently leave their original creative contexts and enter common vernacular. This change in meaning illustrates the ways that art affects human thought and speech. In addition to preserving the legacy of artistic practices, a lot of idioms connected to art also represent common human experiences like creativity, emotional expression, and the recognition of beauty. They also demonstrate the close relationship that exists between language, culture, and artistic endeavor.

These components are crucial to comprehending language and creative traditions because of the way they combine metaphor, symbolism, and cultural allusions. Their appearance in

common discourse illustrates how society views artistic originality, technical mastery, and emotional expressiveness, employing art as a universal metaphor for a range of life experiences.

CONCLUSIONS

Phonological units associated with art can be analyzed structurally and semantically to uncover their profound cultural and social connections. These lessons not only improve language proficiency but also build a link between art and everyday speech by including creative phrases. Comprehending their arrangement and significance provides valuable perspectives on the cultural principles they embody.

Phonological units associated with art can be identified by their structural and semantic properties, which demonstrate their close relationship to creative processes, cultural activities, and metaphorical thinking. These units act as a link between common language and creative expression in addition to offering a verbal reflection of art. Through an analysis of these phraseological elements, we can learn more about how people view and discuss art as well as how artistic ideas are incorporated into larger cultural discourses.

1. **Cultural significance:** These phraseological units, which frequently represent societal perceptions of creativity, beauty, and artistic accomplishments, maintain and convey cultural values associated with art.
2. **Linguistic enrichment:** By adding levels of meaning and evoking strong, metaphorical images in the listener's or reader's imagination, the employment of phraseological units related to the arts improves communication.
3. **Both universal and specific:** Some perceptions of art are tied to specific cultural or artistic traditions, while others are globally acknowledged and represent shared human experiences with art. Example: Originally, a "masterpiece" was a piece of art that showcased the highest abilities of the craftsman. It is an example of how a term pertaining to art

has become commonplace as it is now used metaphorically to describe any outstanding effort in any subject. These results demonstrate how art has a significant impact on phraseological expressions in everyday communication as well as cultural values.

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