

Classification of Polysemantic Phraseological Units in English and Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

Phraseological units are one of the sources that give speech a uniqueness and impressiveness and serve to increase the richness of the language vocabulary along with other lexical units of the language. Specific semantic, structural and functional features of the nature of phraseological units require their deep research. The peculiarities of polysemy in phraseological units is considered one of the issues that require such in-depth studies, and in this article, we will analyse the classification of polysemantic phraseological units based on the ideas about the grouping of phraseological units stated by the linguists.

Keywords: Phraseology, phraseological units, polysemy, classification of phraseological units, polysemantic phraseological units, semantic features, structural features.

INTRODUCTION

First of all, we should view what is phraseological unit and phraseology as the branch of linguistics. Phraseology is a complex branch of linguistics that it is necessary to be aware of specific research methods as well as the other fields such as lexicology, grammar, stylistics, semantics and etc. because of its relationship with these branches. The formation of phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics has really taken a long way. English linguist Smirnitskiy supported the study of phraseology as an independent branch and stated in his work “The Syntax of

the English language” that although phraseology which is a part of lexicology, deals with the study of phraseological units, these units should be analyzed in the syntactic level of the language (Smirnitkiy1957: 53).

Phraseology was analyzed for the first time as a separate branch of linguistics by the Russian linguist Polivanov, who argued that the phraseology is not a part of lexicology or stylistics as follows: “Lexicology is the lexical meaning of words, morphology is a grammatical meaning of words and syntax studies the grammatical meaning of word combinations. But it is a need for a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning, structure and other peculiarities of figurative word combinations – phraseological units” (Polivanov1928:60). The linguist considered that the phraseology is an important branch of linguistics like phonetics or morphology.

Other linguistics such as Sh. Bally, B. A. Larin, V. V. Vinogradov, M. N. Lomonosov, A. A. Potebnya, A. Y. Rojaskiy, A. A. Shaxmatov, A. I. Yefimov, G. K. Damilov, T. N. Fedulenkova, A. V. Koonin and etc. studied and contributed to the formation and the development of phraseology. For example, the consistency of the structure and the meaning of phraseological units; semantic relations such as homonymy, synonymy, antonymy and polysemy; the structural peculiarities of the meanings of phraseological units; stylistic features of phraseologisms, their syntactic and functional roles in speech; classification and etymology of phraseological units; the methods of studying and analyzing them have been studied and discussed by linguists.

Chronologically, we can divide the development of phraseology into three periods as an independent branch. In the first period, phraseology studied as the object of lexicography. The next second and third period are considered as the period of the formation of phraseology as an independent linguistic field and the investigation of the methodology of it.

But, as the phraseological units are complex and unique, they are needed to study the semantic, functional, structural and other characteristics in detail. Polysemy of the phraseological units is one of these characteristics that should be thorough investigated.

Because as a result of the development of the meaning specific to one phraseological unit, the amount of phraseological meaning changes. On the basis of one phraseological meaning, the birth of another phraseological meaning leads to two different phenomena - polysemy or homonymy.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

When we encounter two or more words with the same form and related meanings, we have what is technically known as polysemy. Polysemy can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension (Yule 2010: 120). Moreover, according to the linguist Mirtojyev polysemy will have a national character. It is impossible for lexical meanings, as recognized in linguistics, to have a national character without being reflected in polysemantic words. Because polysemantic words are composed only at the expense of lexical meanings (Mirtojyev 1984: 7). This phenomenon is familiar to phraseology, also.

Contrastive analysis of the point of views about the classification of English and Uzbek phraseological units by a number of linguists can help us to define the classification of polysemantic phraseological units as well. Linguists A. V. Koonin, Z. V. Korzyukova, I. V. Arnold, V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Smirnitkiy, A. Mamatov, Sh. Rahmatullayev and others developed the classification of phraseological units according the origin, formation, semantic motivation and other features.

If we observe the definitions of the phraseological units and its characteristics that will be easier to understand how phraseological units are grouped and it leads to what criteria we should pay attention to classify polysemantic phraseological units. V. V. Vinogradov defined phraseological units as expressions where the meaning of one element is dependent on the other, irrespective of the structure and properties of the unit (Vinogradov 1977). A. V. Koonin explained the formation of phraseological units and classified them according to this point of view. A. I. Smirnitkiy compared the phraseological units with words and defines the structural classification of phraseologisms.

He explained one-top units and two-top units by comparing them with derived and compound words. I. V. Arnold suggested the classification of phraseological units according to its syntactical features. Noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition and interjection phraseological units were grouped in this classification. Moreover, linguists Sh. Rahmatullayev and A. Mamatov also studied phraseological units and described the types of them according to the structural, semantic and other features. These linguists also paid attention to the formation of polysemy in phraseology and explained the phenomenon of polysemy as the denotative and metaphorical usage of the meanings of the components in the phraseological units or in other words, the development of the amount of phraseological meanings. For example, B. Mengliyev, R. Sayfullayeva stated the polysemantic feature in phraseology and explained the importance of the context which can help reveal the polysemantic meaning of the phraseological units. It is because that the context shows the formation of ambiguity in polysemantic phraseologisms and so they are regarded as context-dependent. A. D. Cruse noticed while explaining the context-based polysemy, the meaning of words is effected by context and the semantic contribution a word makes is different for every distinct context in which it occurs (Cruse 1986: 187). A. I. Molotkov distinguished two groups of polysemantic phraseological units by the dependence and conditionality of one meaning on the another (Molotkov 1971). G. E. Hakimova compared synonymy and polysemy in phraseology and stated that in polysemy of phraseological units, there is a definite meaning of two or more phrases. She explained the difference is that in polysemantic expressions we forced to speak not only the synonymy of general expressions, but also the synonymy of certain phraseological meanings (Hakimova 2018).

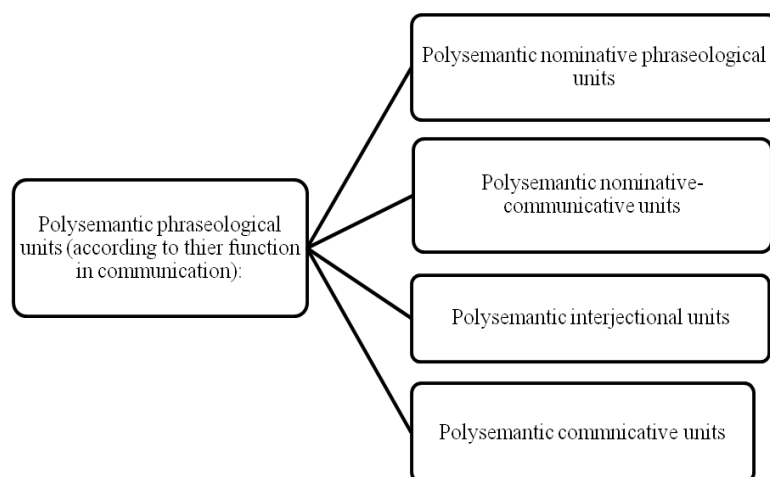
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the above mentioned opinions and theories about phraseological units and polysemy in phraseology, we will

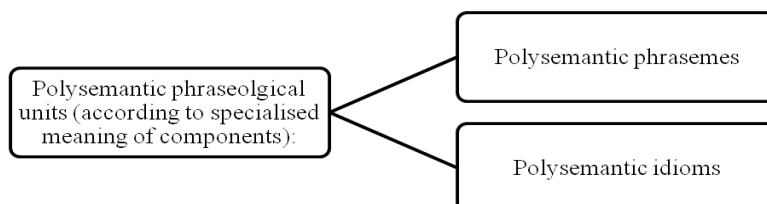
suggest the classification of polysemantic phraseological units (PUs) according to two aspects:

1. Based on the classification of phraseological units;
2. Based on the formation of polysemy in the meaning of phraseological units.

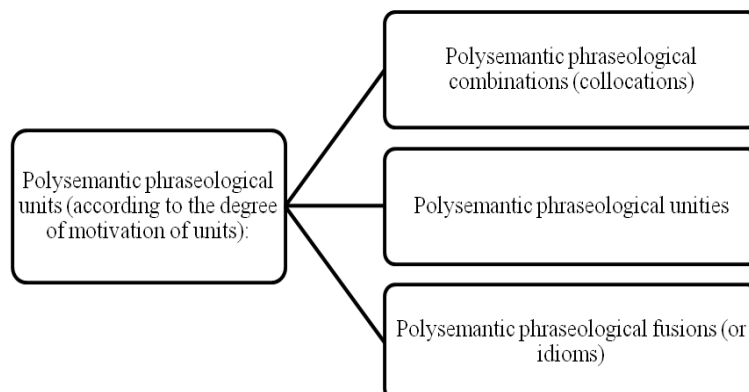
Let's begin with the first type – based on the classification of phraseological units. We have explained the grouping of phraseologisms by Koonin that is based on the functions in communication and they are divided into nominative, nominative-communicative, interjectional and communicative types. If we analyzed polysemantic PUs according to Koonin's taxonomy, the classification is described as below:



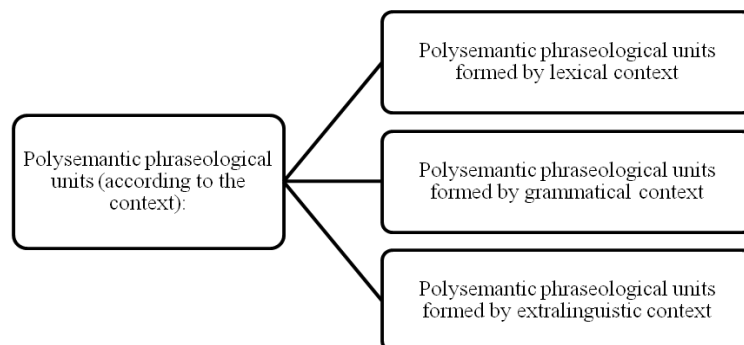
Another classification is given by N. N. Amosova which is expressed by the subdivision of PUs as into phraseme and idioms according to whether or not one of the components of the whole word-group possessed specialized meaning. If we study the polysemy according to this criterion, the classification is formed as following:



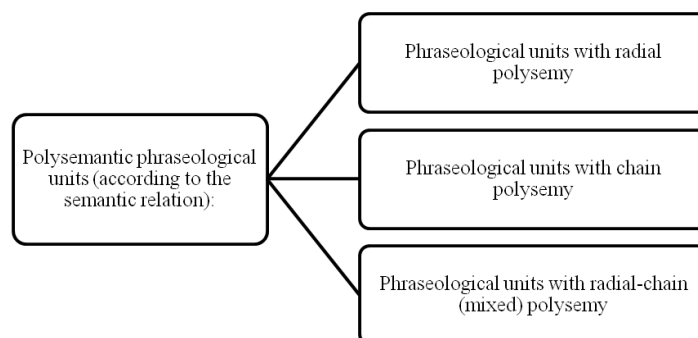
If we rendered polysemantic PUs according to the classification based on the degree of motivation of the unit – the relationship that occurs between the meaning of the whole and the meaning of its components by V. V. Vinogradov, our classification of polysemy based on this grouping is illustrated as:



While we speak about the context that is important for remove ambiguity and clarify the certain meaning of polysemantic PUs, it should be stated another classification of them based on the context. It is obvious that the context is divided into three types – lexical, grammatical and extralinguistic one; our classification that is expressed by the usage of context is below:



We can describe this classification according to Sh. Rahmatullayev' s point of view about expression (internal syntactic construction) and meaning plan in polysemantic PUs using in the context. For example, in the grammatical context type of this classification polysemantic meanings of PUs are expressed by different grammatical forms of the phraseological unit (Rahmatullayev 1978: 10). In the second aspect of the grouping polysemantic PUs is based on the formation of polysemy in phraseologisms. Prokopieva mentioned that semantic relations of polysemantic PUs are divided into three – radial phraseological polysemy, chain phraseological polysemy and radial-chain (in some other sources it is called as “mixed”) phraseological units while she compared Russian, German and Yakut languages phraseological units (Prokopieva2014). The semantic relation of polysemy that is stated above was categorized in the meaning of polysemantic words by Mirtojiyevalso, he explained radial relation of polysemy as “*fan (=radial) type of polysemy*” (Mirtojiyev 1984: 125). We can suggest the following classification of PUs based on this criterion:



We can also classify polysemantic PUs according to the cognitive, linguocultural and syntactic features. For example, they can be in the character of a word combination or a sentence type if we analyze them syntactically or grouped in accordance with the concepts conveyed by their polysemantic characters of meanings.

CONCLUSION

Phraseology is one of the main branches of linguistics and means of increasing vocabulary system. In linguistics, a number of opinions have been expressed about the logical basis of lexemes for phraseological formation. If we pay attention to the history of the study of phraseologisms, some linguists say that they are included in the object of study of syntax in the form of lexical word combinations, while others call them as lexicalized combinations and should be an independent object of linguistics study. Distinctive signs of phraseology consist of a set of several signs, and in linguistics there are different views on defining the signs used to distinguish phraseology from other language units. For example, A. I. Smirnitsky says that the most important sign of a phraseological feature is “word alternation, N. N. Amosova says that it should have a “fixed context, S. G. Gavrin says that the main criterion should be “functional semantic integrity.” A. V. Kunin understands phraseology in a broad sense and includes all stable compounds with “complex meaning” in its object.

In this article, we presented the classification of polysemantic PUs based on the grouping of phraseologisms by scientists

according to different aspects. We know that phraseological synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, graduonymy and other phenomena have been widely studied, but there are still many aspects of phraseological polysemy required deeper study, and we consider this classification to be the first step in that research aimed at a wider study of the phenomenon of polysemy in phraseology. In addition, in the next works, we aim to focus on the cognitive features of polysemantic PUs and translation problems of them. Because these properties and challenges require a wider, in detail and comprehensive analysis.

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