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LINGO-CULTURAL DESCRIPTION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT "HEAD"

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the features of phraseological units in the folklore texts of the studied languages using the complicative method, while systematically selecting relevant research materials from fairy tales and paying attention to phraseological units with the components "HEAD".

KEYWORDS

Component, phraseological unity, complicative method, systematization.

INTRODUCTION

The texts of 1158 English fairy tales were used to analyze phraseological units with the "Head" component in English using the complicative method. The lexical unit "Head" in fairy tales is not repeated as often as in the Karakalpak language, the reason for this is that the unit "Head" does not have the same word-formation difference as "Bas". The following examples from fairy tales were selected for analysis:

- 1) "Now there's the flax," says he, "and if that ain't spun up this night, off goes your head." And then he went out and locked the door («Tom Tit Tot» fairytale, 15 p.);
- 2) Well! she laid down her little golden head without fear; and whist! down came the axe, and it was off. So the mother wiped the axe and laughed («The Rose Tree» fairytale, 18 p.);

3) As he drew near to the wood where he had left his wife, he heard a parrot on a tree calling out his name: “Mr. Vinegar, you foolish man, you blockhead, you simpleton; you went to the fair, and laid out all your money in buying a cow («Mr. Vinegar» fairytale, 24 p.);

4) Well, she went away on and on till she came to a fen, and there she gathered a lot of rushes and made them into a kind of a sort of a cloak with a hood, to cover her from head to foot, and to hide her fine clothes. And then she went on and on till she came to a great house («Cap O’Rushes» fairytale, 32 p.);

5) And next she lay down upon the bed of the Middle Bear; and that was too high at the foot for her. And then she lay down upon the bed of the Little, Small, Wee Bear; and that was neither too high at the head, nor at the foot, but just right («The story of the three bears» fairytale, 36 p.);

6) Here, late at night, he found a lonesome house, and knocked at the door, which was opened by an aged man with a head as white as snow («THE HISTORY OF TOM THUMB» fairytale, 78 p.);

7) A short time afterwards his mother was making a batter-pudding, and Tom, being very anxious to see how it was made, climbed up to the edge of the bowl; but his foot slipped, and he plumped over head and ears into the batter, without his mother noticing him, who stirred him into the puddingbag, and put him in

the pot to boil («THE HISTORY OF TOM THUMB» fairytale, 80 p.);

8) Chop off my head, my hinny, my heart, Chop off my head, my own darling; («THE WELL OF THE WORLD’S END» fairytale, 91 p.)

«Off goes your head, little golden head, you blockhead, to cover her from head to foot, too high at the head, an aged man with a head as white as snow, over head and ears, chop off my head» phraseological units were chosen because of the "Head" component. Expressive-metaphoric characteristics of word combinations: you blockhead, an aged man with white head, from head to food, off the top of my head. The relative component has a different stylistic color in the composition of the text and word order, and expresses a positive and negative relationship.

«Blockhead» — a phraseological unit that is used to describe people as stupid.

Keyword (Head): «Head» the reference word in this phraseological unit is counted. "Intellect" is also an identifier that evaluates human-related concepts and is a lexical unit denoting a human organ, which has an expressive meaning.

Word combination (Block): «Block» a phraseological unit consisting of a word. This word unit complements the meaning of the reference word and is considered an element that reveals the uniqueness of the

phraseological unit. In this chain, the word "Block" is a metaphorical term for a person's head and a component that describes the activity of this part (like a tree branch, it is hard or calm, and it means stupidity).

Meaning: "Blockhead" The meaning of the word system is dark, stupid; it means that the process of acceptance is difficult or difficult to understand. This is a derogatory phraseological unit that is used to criticize someone's intellectual ability or express a disapproving opinion.

Localization of the components of the word system: from head to food.

The localization of phraseological units was learned due to the necessity of translating language materials and comparing them to the second language. Phraseological units are characteristic of a specific language or culture, and often material differences, historical facts, or region-specific meanings are taken into work.

1. Source language (English): "from head to food".
Target language (Karakalpak): «Бастан аяқ» (сөзбесөз: "басдан аяққа").

The base word (Head) is a component of a phraseological unit and is connected with the word system "to foot". This component is calculated as the indicator of the volume or content of the phraseological unit. The general meaning of the word

system "from head to toe" is to be completely covered, affected, or immersed in objects or feelings ranging from work to feet. It means stability and integrity.

Explanation: This idiomatic unit in English is the exact equivalent of Karakalpak "from head to toe" and retains the meaning that someone is completely wrapped up in emotions.

The equivalent of this phraseological unit in Spanish is 'completely covered or affected', in German 'full coverage of some objects or people', in Italian 'full inclusion of some objects or people', in Japanese 'full coverage of some objects or people in one idea'.

In this case, the localization of the idiom "from head to food" helps to determine the relevance of the concept: the concept of complete coverage or influence is explained in many languages. In this way, translations of word units in learned languages keep the same meaning or offer similar idiomatic word sequences that convey the same content.

These examples show how the word system with the "head" element in idiomatic word systems can be localized in different languages, while preserving its specific meaning and idiomatic peculiarities. In those cases, the literal translation of the "head" element is preserved, while in others, it is used as a material equivalent or synonym word system to effectively convey the quantified conceptual meaning.

Epistemological character: white head, blockhead, off the top of my head.

Word order «Off the top of my head» is a common idiomatic unit in the English language. This unit can be used when someone is giving opinions or information without paying attention to deep thoughts or correctness.

By itself, this word order radiates the act of giving a quick response without thinking. In this case, the speaker explains that instead of analyzing the information in depth, he quickly answers the question with a focus on memory.

Because the answer does not refer to verified information, it may be vague or unclear. This is used in most cases when there is no clear answer.

By using this word combination the speaker's information is characterized as unreliable or unclear because the speaker has not taken the time to learn or verify the full information. One of the differences in the official language is that this unit of words can be understood only in the form of a sentence, it is not possible to learn it by dividing it into separate parts, and it is known that a specific meaning cannot be extracted from the meanings of separate words.

In an informal language, this phrase is used irregularly or in the process of oral speech, and it is less commonly

used in the context of providing clarity and factual information.

All in all, 'off the top of my head' is a phrase that expresses an opinion that has not been extensively researched or thought out.

In idiomatic word chains with the "Head" component, the ellipsis variant of the complicative method is found. In this case, if a part of the phraseological unit is lost, it can also explain the corresponding content, that is, the stability of the composition of the word unit and the difference in formula helps to make the meaning clear.

The "Head" component is a multifaceted element, it can appear in different idiomatic word sequences, and the ellipsis phenomenon can appear in different parts of the compound.

«Head over heels» - full idiomatic word combination is "falling into love from head to toe" and means to be deeply or completely in love. An ellipsis can also be used to omit the "in love" element, but the meaning does not change due to the strictness of the interpretation.

«Keep your head above water» - a complete phraseological unit means "staying away from bad financial difficulties". Here, the absence of information about whether the ellipsis should be clear or controlled (e.g., «keep your head above water financially»).

«Off the top of your head» - full word combination means "saying things carelessly and carelessly". The peculiarity of ellipsis is that the speaker leaves out of the speech the thing he mentioned carelessly and without thinking.

«Lose your head» - full idiomatic word combination means "to lose control of one's feelings or actions in a stressful situation". The elliptic difference is calculated by ignoring a special case that leads to the destruction of the control.

These examples show that the strict and formulaic nature of idiomatic word sequences has ellipsis characteristics, where the speaker may leave out different parts of the word sequence in explaining the measured meaning. It is possible to fully accept the information due to familiarity with idiomatic word chains by listener or reader.

The complicative method distinguished phraseological units according to three characteristics and proved that the structure of word chains can have expressive color to a certain extent. That said, this method can add principles to the content of the units.

The semantic structure of the functional features of complicative is determined by different features, therefore the most important principle of the complicative method is to learn the semantic and functional features in their close relationship, to reveal their interrelationship; The relative sign of this principle

helped to determine the signs related to the speech function as a semantic structure.

Phraseological complicative characteristics of language units are known in systematic ways, and according to this principle, a systematic description of phraseological units in a functional-semantic way is calculated.

Thus, the subordinate connection of the components in the structure of many phraseological and idiomatic word units was determined. Each of their elements was consolidated in the language over time and later became a stable metaphorical word system.

Color, uniqueness and feelings are added to such word combinations, but they should be used with caution, because they may be perceived as insulting or impolite, that is, they may pass into an unpleasant connotation. From the analysis, it can be said that different phraseological units are absorbed into the lexical composition of the nation or language, and they are considered an inseparable and important part of the vocabulary.

Cognitive differences of phraseological units provide insight into intellectual reconstruction and interpretation in human consciousness.

Cognitive properties help solve the problems of diversity and complexity of the use of language units, enable language speakers to effectively and

meaningfully convey the meanings of various communicative contexts.

In short, the London Linguistic School, J.R. Firsiroti said that an idiomatic word is necessary to analyze the importance of combinations and their linguistic differences.

Idiomatic word combinations consist of strictly connected, formal language elements, which are used in a specific context to convey certain information or thoughts.

Using the complicative method, learning phraseological units helped to identify the following differences: contextual (the meaning of word units is determined in relation to linguistic, social and cultural contexts); functional (speech sequences are abstract, context-free language rules, a tool for geodesication of various social goals); disjunction (the tendency of words in a group of words to join together, related to their strict and formulaic nature), prosody and intonation (the meaning and pragmatic functions of word sequences), the change of word meaning (metaphorical or metonymic basis), social influence (the use of word sequences in everyday communication) dynamics), cultural and regional changes (radiation of cultural norms, beliefs and traditions in different cultures and regions).

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