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**THE PROBLEMS OF USING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE
CONTEXT (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE)**

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Abstract

Theme of my final qualification paper is "The Problems of Using Phraseological Units in the Context (on the material of the English language)". The main aim is to give the basis of some features of investigation of defining the role of phraseological units in structuring segments and identifying text-forming functions of verbal and substantive phraseological units within a micro text - super-phrasal unity, basing on the theoretical materials.

The task of this research work is to investigate general problems of determining the most characteristic models of the arrangement of information in the SPU, including nominative verbal or substantive phraseological units. Moreover, such issues as the role of phraseological units in the structuring of segments of text, text-forming function of verbal and substantive phraseological units in micro text, type of phraseological context, inside phrasal context, phrasal context, super phrasal context, completeness of semantic actualization of phraseological units, factors affecting the completeness of semantic actualization of idioms, qualitative characteristics of correlates of phraseological units and patterns of actualization of the internal form of phraseological units in different types of context, synonymous correlation, antonymic correlation, qualitative characteristics of correlates of PU, patterns of actualization of connotation and the internal form of phraseological units, deployment of semantics of stylistically labeled PU are investigated.

Introduction

“Science is called upon making its significant contribution to solve these and other not less urgent problems. Ever more today, the Republic needs a new quality of growth, a powerful breakthrough. This first of all requires dashes in science, techniques, technology, organization of production, and adequate to them changes in cognition and psychology of people” [1, 15].

The country has such a historic goal in cultural-social sphere as “formation of spiritually rich and morally wholesome, harmonically developed individuals that have their independent world outlook, relying on the priceless heritage of our ancestors and general humane values” [3, 36].

“It is difficult to overestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for a country targeting at acquiring its decent place in the world community as our people foresee their great future in agreement, cooperation with foreign partners” [2, 8].

The actuality of the research. The actuality of the study is due to the need to investigate language phenomena in particular phraseological units, in the communicative-functional aspect, in sufficient theoretical and practical elaboration of the problem of text-forming capabilities of phraseological units of equal structural types in usual and occasional configurations.

All previously mentioned principles define the actuality of selected theme of investigation.

The novelty of the research. The novelty of the work lies in the formulation of the problem of a comparative study of the role of verbal and substantive phraseological units in text structuring, as well as in the typification of their text-forming functions. In addition, a new study is the identification of trends and factors, affecting non-informational content and the degree of connectedness of text segments with the participation of phraseological units. In this paper, for the first time, a typology of phraseological units was given according to the nature of participation in the text nominations system. The research deals with the issue of

the types of correlation between verbal and substantive phraseological units with lexical units.

The research is devoted to the study of textual possibilities of the verbal and substantive phraseological units of the English language.

The aim of the work is to define the role of phraseological units in structuring segments and identifying text-forming functions of verbal and substantive phraseological units within a micro text.

The tasks of the work, the formulation of the problem and the selected perspectives of the analysis determined the main objectives of the study:

- 1) to determine the most characteristic models of the arrangement of information in the SPU, including nominative verbal or substantive phraseological units;
- 2) to determine the role of phraseological units in the creation of the main categories of text;
- 3) to identify the text-forming functions of phraseological units within the SPU in usual and occasional configurations;
- 4) to carry out a comparison of the text-forming functions of the verbal and substantive phraseological units.

The tasks and the specifics of the object of study led to the use of an integrated research methodology. During the study the following methods of analysis were used at the different stages of the study: the phraseological identification method A.V. Kunina, component analysis, contextual and some techniques of the static method.

The range of problems given in the work and the results of the study determine its theoretical and practical significance.

The theoretical significance of the work lies in the fact that it contributes to the development of the problems of the text-forming potencies of phraseological units. The results of the study may find application in the development of text linguistics and stylistics.

The practical value of the work lies in the fact that the material and the results of the study can be used in theoretical courses, in lectures and seminars on text linguistics and phraseology, as well as in the practice of teaching English to students.

Previous researches in this field. The modern development of linguistics has a tendency to consider language phenomena not in isolation from each other, but in their interrelation, in the structure of texts, taking into account those communicative tasks that are carried out by language units in the message.

Interest in the study of the status of linguistic units in the statement is explained primarily by the communicative-functional approach to language phenomena, since most of them most fully reveal their specificity only in coherent texts. In phraseology, there has also been a transition from the study of the sematico-structural features of phraseological units to the study of the functional properties of phraseological units.

Phraseological units as systemically organized elements, entering into semantic-syntactic connections with lexical elements, promote text formation. The interest is the study of the rules of functioning of phraseological units in a fictional text. The phraseological units, being a strong signal in the text, outline the search range, since micro text often represents the deployment of the semantic structure of phraseological units. The relationship between text and phraseological units can be considered as a relationship of mutual irradiation. The text predicts and predetermines the appearance of phraseological units. By turn, phraseological units in text, performing various communication tasks, serve as a means of cohesion and integration of the text, often create an expressive-emotional tone in the text and are an important means of text formation.

In this paper, the text-forming role of phraseological units is examined, using examples of verbal and substantive phraseological units that constitute the main layer in the phraseological system of the English language.

It can be assumed that both the verbal and substantive phraseological units due to their expressiveness and emotional richness in some cases represent the *communicative center of super phrasal unity*.

Comparison of the text-forming functions of the two structural types of phraseological units involves the identification of differences against the background of a certain community of objects. The difference lies not only in the presence of specific structures, but in their peculiar use either at a higher or lower frequency. That is why the problem of functional analysis of the compared structural units of phraseological units arises.

The contextual interaction of words and phraseological units underlies another concept - the context theory developed by A.V. Kunin. According to the method of phraseological identification A.V. Kunin PUs are studied only in speech involving various types of context.

According to A.V. Kunin in the study of important "external phraseological context", i.e. speech conditions for the implementation of phraseological units, start from its compatibility to its implementation in a "broad context". The following features of the implementation of phraseological units are based on the types of the external context:

isolation of one of the meanings of two-valued and multi-valued phraseological units;

delimitation of phraseological units from the corresponding variable word combination.

According to this theory of phraseological context, speech realization of phraseological units occurs only in context. The context is understood as an actualizer, singled out on the basis of compatibility, correlation and connection in relation to the semantically realized phraseological units in speech [10, 12].

The object of the research is the analyses of general characteristics of the process of semantic actualization of phraseological units.

The subject of the research is represented by the issue of textual possibilities of the verbal and substantive phraseological units.

Methodological grounds of the research consisted of the works by was Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Regulations about the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan and language policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, works in general and English linguistics, lexicology, phraseology, linguistics, stylistics, connotations [Амосова, Артемова, Колесникова, Куниш], etc.

Methods used in the research are: distributive, descriptive, comparative-contrastive, componential analysis and quantitative methods.

Material of the research. The sources of the material for study were the following dictionaries:

1. Collins Cobuild. *Advanced Learner's English Dictionary*. - London: Harper Collins Cobuild, 2008. - 1712+32 p. [CCD-2008]
2. Cowie A.P., Mackin R. *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English*. - London: Oxford Univ. Press, 2005, Vol. I. 396 p. (C&M)
3. Hornby A. S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. - Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. - 1426 p. [Oxford-2007]
4. Hornby A. S. C. A. Ruse *Oxford ESL Dictionary For Students of American English /*. - Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. - 815 p. [Oxford-2012]
5. Radford E. *Crowther's Encyclopedia of Phrases and Origins*, 7th imp. - London: Crowther, 2006. - 155 p. (R.)
6. *Random House. Webster's Basic Dictionary of American English*. - New York: Random House, 2008. - 525 p. [Random-2008]

Structure of the research work: Introduction, 3 Chapters, General Conclusion and List of used literature.

Chapter 1

Text-forming function of English phraseology

1.1. The role of phraseological units in the structuring of segments of text

Situational phraseological units are predominantly verbal units. In contrast to object situational phraseological units, they have a wider semantic basis, a non-detailed meaning, a multi-reference or a diffusive meaning, which is manifested in the applicability of phraseological units to a wide range of phenomena. In the case of situational reference, the referent of phraseological units is not an isolated phenomenon, but a situation that specifies the fuzzy, diffuse value of phraseological units. This type of phraseological unit includes: to kill two birds with one stone, to cook a hare before catching him, to have a skeleton in one's cupboard, to let the cat out of the bag, to catch at a straw, to take the wind out of somebody's sails, etc.

Actualization of situational phraseological units in the text is different. In these cases, there is a close semantic integration of the whole thematic cluster, when the phraseological units are related to their situation. For example: the phraseological unit *to take the wind out of somebody's sails* in SPU.

Say what one will to take the love of a man like Cowperwood away from a woman like Aileen was to leave her high and dry on land, as a fish out of its native element, to take all the wind out of her sails – almost to kill her. It relates to the situation in which the heroine's feelings are revealed - to deprive Eileen of Kaupervud's love would almost kill her. Such phraseological units can correlate with an infinite number of different denotant-situations, which proves the significant text-forming potential of situational phraseological units. At this stage of the research, the conclusion about the distinction between phraseological units on object and situational is essential, since it indicates the diverse onomasiological essence of these two classes of phraseological units. On the basis of the division into object and situational phraseological units in the work, the stages of correlation for both types of phraseological units were identified.

The main criterion for identifying the presence of correlative relations in nominative lexical and phraseological units is coreference for objective phraseological units or isotopicity for situational phraseological units. It should be noted that the pure cases of coreferency and isotopicity are few. You can only talk about a certain tendency to coreferency or isotopicity. Situational phraseological units, as a rule, correlate with the whole SPU situation, within which there are LUs that are semantically related to phraseological units that are related to synonymy, antonymy (systemic or contextual); isotopically related PUs and LUs constitute lexico-phraseological paradigms or are in a hyponymic relationship.

Objective phraseological units are characterized by correlation-coreferencing (contextual synonyms, deictic words, analogs, contrasts).

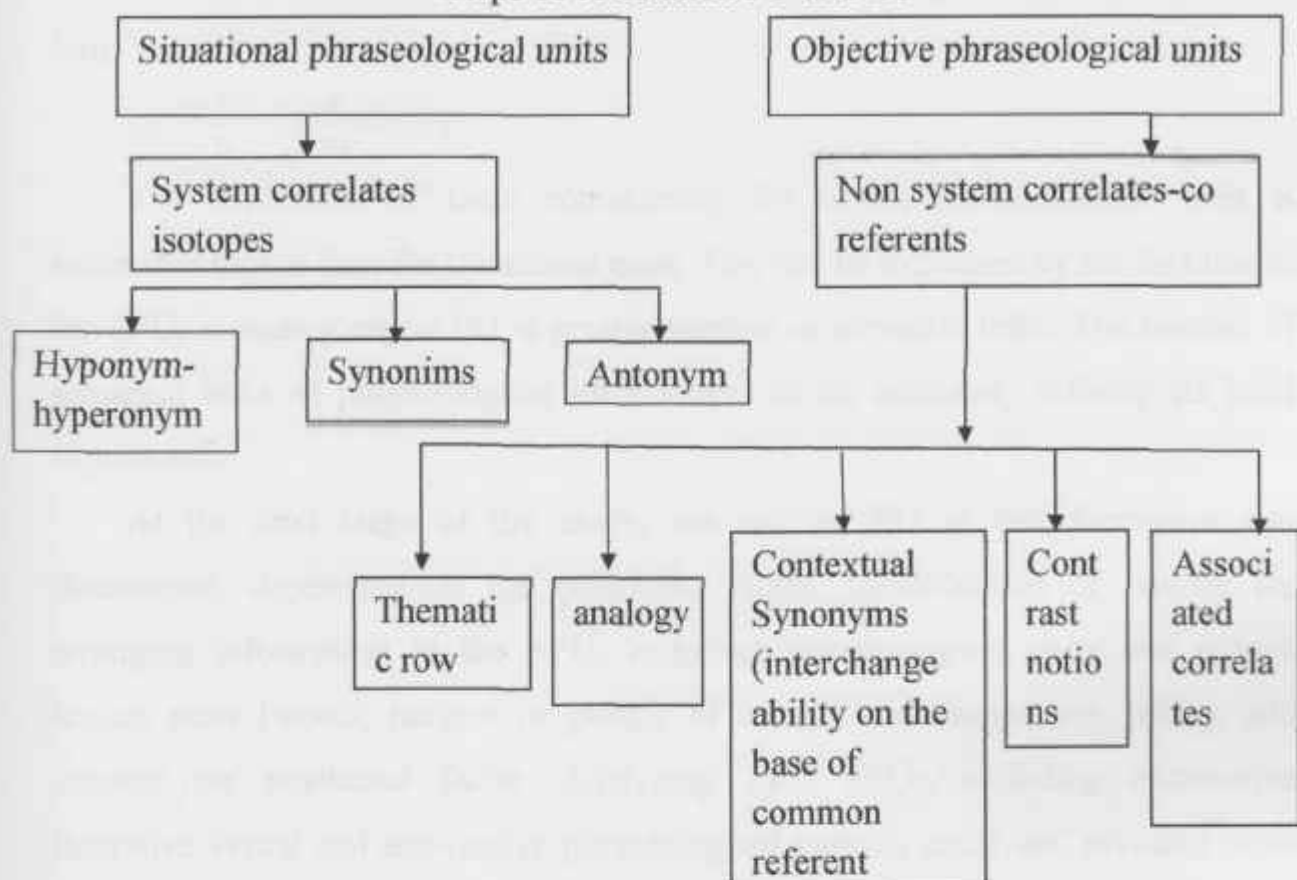
The density of connections in different types of SPU, including object or situational PU, is different. To determine the density of connections of PUs with the surrounding text, a local connectedness coefficient (LC) was introduced in the work. It is determined by formula $LC = \frac{R}{C}$, where R is the number of relations between lexico-phraseological correlates, C – a number of all content word of SPU.

The method of calculating the local connectedness coefficient assumes:

- 1) the definition of a disputed phraseological unit, which was taken as a point of counting;
- 2) the establishment of lexical correlates of phraseological units in the text and their semantic structure by dictionary definitions;
- 3) comparison of the semantic structure of phraseological correlates;
- 4) and determining the number of links by the number of phraseological correlates of SPU.

Let's calculate the local coefficient of connectedness in SPU, including situational verbal phraseological units.

Steps of correlation PU and LU



- I am told we all get rude after a year.
- 'Then you are told a lie', he flashed.- for she had spoken the truth and it touched him on the raw: it was itself an insult this particular circumstance.

In the thematic development of this micro text PU+ touch, somebody on the raw has a causal relationship with correlative LU – get rude, ... it was itself an insult.

The total number of all pivot words was $C=20$, the number of relations of lexical and phraseological correlates is $R=3$. The coefficient of local connectivity is $LC = \frac{3}{20} = 0.15$.

Consider the example of an object PU, and we derive the coefficient of connectivity.

Jose, clumsy and timid horseman ... Look at him, Amelia dear, driving into the parlor window. Such a bull in a china shop I never saw.. PU – a bull in a china

shop enter in single coreferent chain with LU – Jose, horseman (clumay and timid), him.

$$LC = \frac{P}{H} = 18 \frac{6}{18} \approx 0.33$$

The coefficient of local connectivity for object phraseological units is somewhat higher than for situational ones. This can be explained by the fact that in the SPU, including object PU, a greater number of semantic links. The number of semantic links of phraseological units serves as an indicator, defining its local significance.

At the next stage of the study, the role of PU in text formation was determined, depending on the positional factor. Identification of models for arranging information in the SPU, including phraseological units and related lexical units (words, phrases or groups of words) was carried out, taking into account the positional factor. Analyzing 2400 SPUs, including nominative figurative verbal and substantive phraseological units in usual use, revealed three main positional models of the relative positions of phraseological units and its correlates SPU.

Positional models of the relative position of the PU and the associated LU inside the SPU.

	Type of model	Number of verbal units	%	Number of substantive PU	%
1	Initial position of PU	680	44,5	372	42,7
2	Central position of PU	256	16,7	186	21,4
3	Final position of PU	594	38,8	312	35,9
	Total amount of SPU	1530	100	670	100

The table shows the prevalence of models with phraseological units in the initial and final - strong positions for both verb and substantive phraseological units, which confirms one of the properties of phraseological units - its figuratively

generalizing character, due to which the phraseological units serve as the starting point for communication or summarizes the communication.

Different positional models of the location of phraseological units in SPU, being factors of distraction from a specific language content like other methods of abstraction, point to typical ways of arranging information: in cases of initial and middle positions of phraseological units, further informative expansion is due to subsequent SPU elements; in cases of the final position of phraseological units, the strongest semantic and emotional load falls on the phraseological units. A definite scale of increasing the complementarities of speech nominations, information richness and figurativeness is planned. The material studied showed that for verbal phraseological units, the informative extension goes in one thematic plan, and for substantive phraseological units, the informative extensions occur in two projections: along the thematic row and coreference chain.

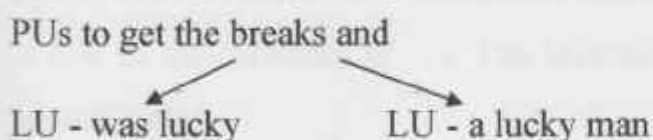
Consider the examples of phraseological units in various positional models.

Model 1.

- Why should I worry? – asked Bill.
- I got the breaks this time if ever a man did. If there ever was a lucky man it's me if you know what I mean.

I was lucky to have that big time doctor operated on me for nothing just because my wife wrote and asked him to. He laughed contentedly [39].

Semantic relatedness of situational SPU is carried out by using correlating



PU- to get the breaks introduces the topic of SPU and is relevant, since it generally figuratively expresses the topic of SPU - "luck, happiness of the hero". Corresponding LU claim and repeat the topic, and their environment contributes to the informative expansion, development of the topic.

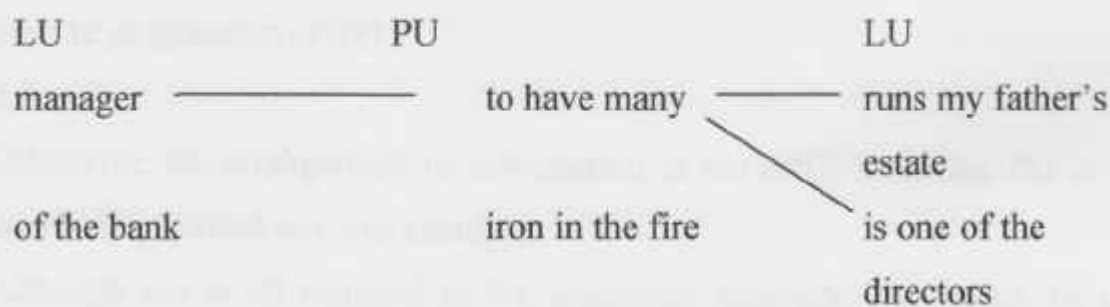
"Is your husband manager of the bank?" – he asked.

Among other things. He has many irons in the fire. He runs my father's estate, in all but name. Daddy is getting past it now. He is also one of the directors of the St. James Hotel. It's actually too much for him [40].

Model 2. In the following example, which includes the verbal phraseological unit in the middle position inside the SPU, the role of phraseological units as a semantic stem is also traced.

"Is your husband manager of the bank?" – he asked [40].

He has many irons in the fire. He runs my father's estate, in all but name. Daddy is getting past it now. He is also one of the directors of the St. James Hotel. It's actually too much for him.



In this example, the phraseological units (to have many irons in the fire – to have many things on hands at once) are logical, semantic, and expressive dominant in the SPU, since the SPU is the most general and figuratively expressed subject of the hero's excessive employment.

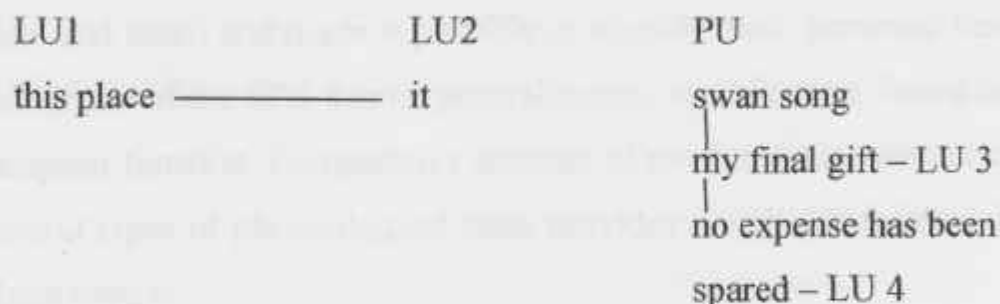
The preceding PU and subsequent, correlating combinations develop the theme, are its specific manifestations (manager of the bank, runs my farther estate, ... one of the directors of ...). The informative extension in this case goes in one thematic plan.

Informative growth in the SPU goes in a different way, including object PU in interposition.

"I am proud of this place", he said. "It is, as you might say, my swan song. My final gift to humanity. No expense has been spared".

In the thematic progression of this SPU, swan song is a figurative semantic dominant radiating to the entire micro text and enriching its content-factual

information. The development of the SPU theme goes on in two planes: on the one hand, there is a chain of correlates-coreferents of this place - it. On the other hand, the PU swan song is associated with mono-dark correlates (my final gift to humanity, no expense had been spared) [4, 148].



The phraseological unit in the middle position serves as a figurative link in the thematic progression of SPU.

Model 3.

Otherwise, the arrangement of information in the SPU, including PU in the final position, is carried out. For example:

Although not at all resigned to the somewhat atmosphere in which he was living he yet found himself so comfortable that he could not persuade himself to give it up. It was too much like a bed of down [26, 182].

In the development of the SPU micro theme “the atmosphere, the living conditions of the hero” of PU- “bed of down - an easy and comfortable position”, concluding, figuratively generalizes the subject of SPU. Having traced the development of the SPU theme, we can outline the next line of informative deployment in the SPU - from a somewhat negative perception of the atmosphere to a positive one, and the topic ends with a very high assessment of the situation. At the same time, the correlating LU and PU- found it comfortable - a bed of down, which include “ease, convenience” in the semantic composition, are peculiar connecting semantic links of SPU, contributing to its cohesion. The actual material has shown that positional models determine the textual functions of phraseological units.

General Conclusion

As the main unit of research in the work, the super phrasal unity (SPU) is considered - microtext in terminology of O.I. Moskalskoy. The characteristic features of the SPU are: *monochrome, relative semantic and structural completeness, and relative independence from the context.* Thus, SPU is separated from the text semantically, formally and is a kind of structured complex, possessing certain substantial factual information. It can be suggested that the text-forming potencies of phraseological unit are realized most fully within the SPU [20, 10].

The study was conducted in several stages, according to the principle from general to specific. At the first stage, the essential semantic and functional parameters of phraseological units that are relevant for text formation were identified. These are: *stability and rethinking, semantic and functional complicativity.* The wide semantic basis of phraseological units, which contributes to *multi-reference and allows you to reflect various phenomena and situations,* expressive-emotional and evaluative elements give brightness and expressiveness to the text. Indirect nomination contributes to the specification and individualization of the object of designation. Separateness of phraseological units contributes to various types of occasional transformations, which leads to the expansion of information about the subject, actions, i.e. about the object of nomination, and enhances the text-forming role of phraseological units.

The paper gives a new typology of phraseological units by the nature of participation in the text nominations system. The analyzed phraseological units were divided into two groups: *object and situational.* Object one includes substantive phraseological units that are characterized by a *single-directionality and are oriented to a specific class of objects.* Similar phraseological units in the text participate in the chain names system, coreferent with lexical units.

For example, substantive phraseological unit --*a big shot, a wet blanket, a good Samaritan, a bull in a china shop, and a big gun* are characterized by a one-reference correlation with reality. For all the above phraseological units, the

referent is mainly a person, characterized differently by individual phraseological units. Consider a textual example of similar phraseological unit [22, 676].

I thought it would be more prudent that our good Samaritan should not see the victim of rogues whom he was about to succour and left him to entertain himself with Mr. Worington in Lamb Court, while he sped to the lock-up-house, where the May Fair pet was confined [32, 16].

The phraseological units in this example are included in the chain of coreferent names together with deictic means (a good Samaritan – he – him – himself) and perform a characteristic function.

The main and most frequent methods of converting verbal and substantive phraseological units are the addition, insertion, substance of the constituents of the basic phraseological unit. Analysis of various types of SPU, including the occasionally transformed phraseological units, led to the conclusion that the phraseological units of the occasional configurations belong to complex typical structural-semantic relations with the LUs in the SPU and serve as a figurative means of cohesion and text interpretation. Meaningful deployment of SPU includes the deployment of the semantics of phraseological units and the semantics of the components of the occasional transformation.

The study of the functioning of phraseological units in occasional configurations showed that the stylistic reception of the occasional transformation of phraseological units is semantically relevant, it enhances the significance of phraseological units in the text and influences the function in the development of the microtext topic when adding and replacing components is elaboration information (i.e. objectification of semes - specification, characterization), strengthening the assessment or its change; while reducing the composition (allusion, contamination, ellipsis), the phraseological unit performs the function of creating stylistic dynamism in the development of the SPU theme; with the expanded metaphor and double actualization of phraseological units, it is the semantic core of the text, without which the text cannot exist. PU performs a

formative function, while the network of links with lexical units in the SPU is large.

Correlative relations are a systemic connection of units directly or indirectly related to the meaning of phraseological units and unfolding its semantic content. Elements of such relationships - correlatives of phraseological units, not only specialize the meaning of phraseological units, clarify and complement their meaning, but also create systemic conditions for the most vivid and complete disclosure of individual or all aspects of meaning.

Consideration of correlative relations can be carried out in two directions. *Firstly, to identify the systemic relationships between correlates of phraseological units and phraseological units, which are actualized.*

Secondly, to identify system links among the elements of the lexical environment of phraseological units. The nature of these connections does not imply a strict dependence of some relations on others, i.e. a certain type of systemic connection between phraseological units and its correlates does not always coincide with the relations of the elements of the lexical environment of phraseological units.

The first type of semantic links between phraseological units and its correlates includes several types of synonymous relations, the selection of which to a certain extent depends on the positions held by linguists in solving this issue.

The second type of semantic links of phraseological units and elements of their lexical environment is characterized by semantic opposition [25, 59].