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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH CURRENCY IN THEIR COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article discusses the basic principles and hypotheses of phraseological units, provides a better knowledge of phraseology, and examines the semantic characteristics of phraseological units with "money" in their components in English and Russian.

Keywords: phraseological units, principles, equivalent, definition, component, analysis, features, phraseology, semantic classification.

Introduction

Phraseological units often known as idioms are stable combinations of words with figurative meanings that cannot be derived from the semantic implications of their individual components. The semantic meaning of phraseological unities considered separately from context cannot be determined with certainty because these word-combinations can be employed as free in the direct sense and as phraseological in the figurative meaning. By exploring the semantic analysis of phraseological units in English and Russian that contain money components, we can gain knowledge of the historical and cultural contexts that have shaped their meaning and usage.

Semantics has an impact on all levels of language, but it also connects linguistics to other sciences such as psychology, logic, and philosophy. Dictionary defines semantics as “the linguistic science of the meanings of words and expressions, as well as the relation of linguistic signs to the designated objects” [1, p.423]. The semantic structure of words in the same lexical and grammatical category, as well as the semantic structure of phraseological units that are related but not identical. The semantic structure of phraseological components and fusions is likewise not



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consistent. Because each form of phraseological unit has unique semantic properties. Academic V.V. Vinogradov formed the basis for the phraseological science, and he was the first linguist who developed “a classification of stable word combinations taking mainly their semantic cohesion. His work on phraseology became the basis for the emergence of a large number of works of various languages” [2, p.318].

Main Part

Research distinguishes between two conceptions of “phraseology”: narrow and broad. If we take the narrower view, it solely pertains to idioms or set expressions. They are word combinations whose meaning cannot be determined only by the meanings of the words that make up the total. However, if we look at phraseology in a broader sense, it includes proverbs, sayings, and so on.

For example, “a penny saved is a penny earned” means ‘to save money or not be wasteful’, “Time is money” means ‘used to say that wasting time or delaying something costs money’ or “Не деньги, что у бабушки, а деньги, что в запазушке” means ‘a good place for saving money’.

Many phraseological units and proverbs include monetary systems. They like other phraseological units, originated in people's daily lives, prose and poetry, myths, fables, slang, books, and other sources. Many set expressions with a component representing money are recognizable to individuals of various countries and are used to demonstrate the tradition, culture, or personality of the nation. Furthermore, when discussing the role of phraseological units with “money” components in English and Russian, we must consider not only their number, but also their semantic characteristics, word building ability, frequency value, and productivity of their word-building patterns.

The use of any phraseological unit without knowing its true meaning may result in misunderstanding among speakers. Sometimes the overall meaning of an idiom or expression differs from the individual meanings of its components, for example, “be flush with money” implies ‘wallow in money’, and “be out of pocket,” means ‘to be bankrupt’. As for the Russian language, we may give some examples such as “денег куры не клюют” means ‘to be rich’. These examples show that some phraseological units cannot be translated by word for word.



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One of the primary goals of phraseology as a linguistic science is to conduct a thorough investigation into the phraseological foundations of distinct languages. This science investigates topics such as phraseological unit stability, phraseological consistency, and semantic structure of phraseological units, origin, and basic functions. Numerous scholars explored these concepts in various ways and contexts. According to Smirnitski, “word equivalent” emphasizes the semantic and functional inalienability of concrete word groups and their importance in speech as separate words” [3, p.56]. According to Koonin, “a fixed word-group is described as a completely or partially carried meaning. In order to differentiate free word groups from phraseological units we should see two criteria: semantic and structural criteria” [4, p.201]. Firstly, in the semantic criteria each meaningful part of free word- groups indicates an individual concept, e.g. “a money bag”, “make money” or in Russian “без копейки в кармане” [5, p.201]. Secondly, phraseological units transmit only the concept. Phraseological units are analyzed by various degrees of semantic change: firstly, it is possible that semantic change influences the whole word-group that is expressed as “complete transferred meaning”.

For example, “Chief money” means ‘to have wealth’, “marry money” means ‘for conveniences or luxury’, “be born with a penny” means ‘a silver spoon in one’s mouth’ and in Russian language “длинный рубль (разг., предосуд.)” means ‘about high wages’, “купаться в деньгах” means ‘be extremely rich’, “кровные деньги (прост.)” means ‘earned by honest, hard work’ [6, p11]. The next degree is again possible this semantic change affects only one component of a word group, that is named “partially transferred meaning” For example “lovely money “ means ‘to have lots of money’ or, “your money or your life” means ‘trick or treat’[7, p12]

Another method of analyzing phraseological units is that each word has autonomous meaning, but one of the components has a bound meaning: e.g., “to spent money like water”, “money has no smell”, “Money makes the man” or “деньги девать некуда”, За душой ни гроша... At the same time, the phraseological combination is not a frozen unity; in some cases, it allows synonym or just substitution. For instance: A penny saved is a penny earned - A penny saved is a penny got, Money begets money - Money draws money- Money gets money In Russian language “Не держи сто рублей, держи сто друзей - Не имей сто рублей, а имей сто друзей”.



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The presence or lack of material prosperity, or wealth or poverty, clearly indicates a person's status in social structures, and this status may depend on the type of occupation and income. This may explain that why phraseological units with the component “money” in the English and Russian languages have such a characteristic feature that can be expressed social marking. Therefore, a number of factors, including socioeconomic ones, can influence a person’s financial status. Furthermore, the phraseological field including the term "money" is complicated because it represents not just economic and social ties but also moral and ethical representations found in society. The concept of “wealth-poverty” can be expressed according to the intensity of phraseological units with component “money”, as well as the degree of constancy or temporality of a person's financial position, and as a result, each phraseological unit differs significantly from the ones studied in the phraseosemantic field.

Such units can be characterized by two criteria: constancy - temporality and completeness - relativity, which has a significant impact on the development of semantic shades within the same group. In studying this semantic field, we have the opportunity to consider phraseological units and their semantics from different positions. All this allows us to derive a certain regularity of formation of phraseological units with a common meaning. These lexical units are explicitly and implicitly involved in the association of phraseological units with components “money” which can express the semantic meaning rich or wealth and poor in English and богатый, бедный in Russian. Let us analyze some phraseological units in English with expressing ‘rich or wealth’. For example, pennies from heaven, money talks, marry money, a mint of money, folding money, hot money, a pretty penny and in Russian, набивать (набить) себе копейку, не считать денег (рублей), сыпать деньгами, золотой (денежный) мешок, бешеные (шальные, шалые) деньги, Богатый в деньгах, как мышь в крупах (богатство) and etc. Next some examples with expressing ‘poverty’ or ‘бедность’ in both languages; thirty cents, a man without money is a bow without an arrow, He that hath no money needed no purse, moneyless man goes fast through the market, Leave smb as bare of money as an ap, bring a shilling to nine pence, purse penniless. As for Russian language без гроша (копейки) (в кармане), ломаного гроша за душой нет, на копейки (разг.)



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добывать копейку (прост.) etc. Through analysis of the given examples, which contain “money” in both languages can define the lexical elements of rich/poor, “transparently” hinting at the meanings of the indicated phraseological units.

Without disputing the preceding assumption, we would argue that the criterion of lexical composition is unquestionably relevant, because lexical elements play a dominant role in determining semantic significance in numerous phraseological units of the field under consideration. However, there are phraseological units in semantic interpretation that must be considered based on semantic, etymological, and other factors.

For example, let's see phraseological units line one's pockets, an empty pocket, be out of pocket or in Russian such as вылететь в трубу, грести лопатой, in which there are no lexical elements “hints” of the semantics of these turns, but nevertheless they are included in a number of phraseosemantic field with expressing “financial position of a person”. In this regard, recognizing the unconditional role of lexical units in some phraseological units, it cannot be exaggerated. In addition, each language's historical and cultural background is reflected in the particular money units utilized in the Phraseological units. The English expression “a penny for your thoughts” employs a unit of current currency, whereas the Russian term “за душой ни гроша” refers to a historical coin that is no longer in use. Furthermore, the two languages may have different cultural meanings for the financial units.

Phraseological units have a rich connotation, having in their composition the names of monetary units, such as:

In English language bean (colloquial) coin, especially gold coin: not a bean, not have (got) a bean; penny: not (to have) a penny (a sixpence) to bless oneself with; a cent (цент): not to have a cent; shilling (English silver coin). In Russian language грош: без гроша- в кармане; ломаного гроша за душой нет; алтын: ни алтына; полушка: ни полушки; ни полуполушки.

As can be seen from the examples, in both English and Russian phraseological units have a variety of monetary units, because they reflect additional semes that characterize the presence or lack of a person's material capabilities.



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Conclusion

All in all the semantic study of phraseological units with components money in English and Russian illustrates the rich and diverse ways in which language may transmit abstract meanings through tangible concepts such as currency. Analyzing these components allows us to obtain a better grasp of the cultural and historical circumstances that influence language use.

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