
Figurative Meaning and Verbal Phraseological Units in English and Uzbek Languages and Their Pragmalinguistic Study

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Abstract: The article illustrates some data about Figurative meaning of verbs regarding to the Uzbek and English. Moreover, it demonstrates figurative meaning of nouns, adjectives and other speech patterns as well as shows the usage of figurative meaning creating metaphor and allegory.

Keywords: direct meaning, figurative meaning, verb, noun, adjective, metaphor, allegory

INTRODUCTION

The shift in the meaning of fixed compounds in language is the result of a deeper study and recognition of world events, and human thinking arises due to the development of the ability. Technology and science the growth of the people who own the language, the creator of it, with the neighboring peoples to communicate with them, to speak the same language as a result of increased trade with them the language is enriched at the expense of words transferred to the second language that is why the shifting of meanings of fixed compounds in language along with the history of society will need to be checked. As all know, people name an object according to its important characteristics a certain object has more than one character possible. That's why some people look at a certain object according to one of its symbols; others may be named based on other characteristics. So, the names are not in themselves, but in the nature of the object or thing according to their characteristics, that is, according to the features that are considered more important. Such names are formed by the transfer of the meanings of fixed compounds will come. For example, in Uzbek language “ko’klam” can be used instead of the word “spring” or the word “Sohibqiron” can demonstrate the great king, Amir Temur, in the history of Uzbekistan. Naming words is a similar process that can be understood. What this means is that stable compounds do objects are also named as they move, revealing important features in them focusing on the transfer process is paramount. It turns out that any name has its own meaning although the name denotes other things, the name, that is, things can be replaced with a name that does not match the feature or character it's not. Something between a changed or named name and an object the connection must be close. However, the name was changed the important, significant aspect is clear to the reader or listener about the feature must be imagined that's when it gets its real name. it can be understood under the word a “name” a word that can describe action or thing.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to the Cambridge English Dictionary figurative meaning (of words and phrases) used not with their basic meaning but with a more imaginative meaning, in order to create a special effect. [7.1] For example:

Of course, she was using the term "massacre" in the figurative sense.

We can observe the phenomenon of semantic migration not only in nouns, adjectives, numbers, word categories, but also in verb categories. Figurative meaning is mostly used to make idioms.

According to Merriam Webster dictionary [6.1], the word figurative is

1 a: representing by a figure or resemblance: EMBLEMATIC the *figurative* dove of peace

b: of or relating to representation of form or figure in art *figurative* sculpture

2 a: expressing one thing in terms normally denoting another with which it may be regarded as analogues: METAPHORICAL *figurative* language in a *figurative* sense, civilization marches up and down [Lewis Mumford]

b: characterized by figures of speech a *figurative* description

Usually, the literal and figurative meanings of a word are within the same set of words. For instance: eye: humans' eye (literal meaning); eyes of needle, eye of ring, eye of spring, eye of wood, eye of knee, eye of purse (portable or figurative meanings) Sometimes a word can be equated with other word groups with its own portable meanings. For example: gold; silver; iron — these are the original names with a figurative meaning in examples such as gold leaf, silver winter, and iron discipline.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

General and figurative meanings are essential part of the speech as these grammatical parts make the text interesting. The main meaning (self-meaning) is the original meaning of the word, the meaning of the noun, which does not depend on the process of speech. If other meanings are expressed on the basis of this lexical meaning, it is considered artificial.

In Uzbek language, A figurative meaning is a new meaning formed on the basis of the main meaning, the meaning of the approach that a word creates to speech in connection with other words. M: The word "fox" actually means a type of wild animal. In the sentence, "Mirzakarimboy is a fox man", the word "fox" is used figuratively. Moreover, actually, the word silver, in the speech structure, means white, precious metal, which is its main meaning. The word silver has a portable meaning when combined with words like winter and snow.

In English, "Literal" has the same root as "literary," which means "related to a book." A "literal" meaning is a meaning that is "by the book," that is, according to the dictionary meaning. This may be thought of as the "direct" or "straight" meaning. [5.2] "Figurative" has the same root as "figure," which is another word for a diagram, display; an image or illustration. A "figurative" meaning is a meaning that is not literal; the meaning used is not the meaning of the word or phrase itself, but a different meaning implied by it. This meaning is dependent on culture and history. For example, one expression for a bad excuse is "the dog ate my homework." The reference is not usually to a child literally, that is, in reality, claiming that his homework was eaten by his family dog. This excuse is considered representative of all bad excuses, because it is very unlikely a dog actually ate your homework! Far more likely is that you (or the child, rather) was lazy and unmotivated and simply did not work hard enough to finish the homework on time.

"The dog ate my homework" therefore has a figurative meaning of "making a ridiculous, bad excuse for failure."

Words used in their figurative meanings like this are often called metaphors, because they point elsewhere for their true meaning; expressions, because they express an idea without having to be “literal” and therefore slower; and sayings, because they are “things people say” to express ideas. However, a “saying” is usually a complete sentence; metaphors and expressions can be smaller than a sentence. The figurative meaning is also the idiomatic meaning. Therefore, an idiom expresses the figurative meaning of a word or phrase. So, they are connected to each other relatively.

The adjective *figurative* comes from the Old French word *figuratif*, which means “metaphorical.” Any figure of speech — a statement or phrase not intended to be understood literally — is figurative. You say your hands are frozen, or you are so hungry you could eat a horse. That's being figurative. In art, *figure* means “human or animal form,” so a figurative drawing might show horses running across a field.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the figurative meaning can be used in the example of more than one word group. We can also understand that the figurative meaning is widely used in stylistic tropes, stylistic tropes such as metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, allegory and many others. Literal meaning enhances meaning in speech and adds more interesting information to it. It also arouses the listener’s interest to the speaker with a mysterious meaning. As a consequence, the speaker and listener try to continue the talk with each other.

According to V. V. Vinogradov’s classification, there are 3 types of phraseological units:

1. phraseological fusions;
2. phraseological unities;
3. phraseological combinations.

Phraseology is a science about phraseological units; for instance: stable combination of words. Phraseology is a treasure of a language, which reflects the history, the cultures, and way of life of any nation. Phraseology after express national character, the fund of English Phraseology is rich in national, international and borrowed, of terminological and non — terminological origin phraseological units as well as Uzbek phraseology.

Translating phraseological units is not easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy and synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context.

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