



IDIOMS AND THEIR MEANINGS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Phraseological units are stable combinations of words that have a meaning different from the meanings of individual words. In the Russian language, phraseological units play an important role in enriching speech, giving it expressiveness and emotional saturation. The article discusses the main types of phraseological units, their structure and meaning, as well as the role of phraseology in the development of the language.

KEYWORDS

Phraseological units,
fixed expressions,
meanings, phraseology,
language, structure

Introduction

Phraseological units are an important and integral part of the language, acting as one of the most expressive means that enrich speech. These are stable expressions consisting of several words that have acquired a certain semantic meaning, often different from the meanings of individual words that are part of them. In the Russian language, phraseological units play a key role in conveying the subtleties of emotions, humor, irony, as well as in the figurative transmission of thoughts and ideas special stability, which allows them to be used in a wide variety of contexts, whether it is everyday speech, literary works or official documents. Unlike simple words, phraseological units have a unique structure that makes their integration into the text organic and bright. Their meaning cannot always be understood directly, without taking into account cultural, historical and sociolinguistic factors, which makes phraseology an interesting object for study within the framework of linguistic science. It is important to emphasize that phraseological units are not just a set of words, they have semantic and syntactic stability, which makes them an integral part of the language that cannot be easily changed. Studies of phraseological units allow for a deeper understanding of not only the language itself, but also the features of thinking and perception of the world by native speakers. In the Russian language, there is a huge number of phraseological expressions, each of which carries a historical and cultural context, which makes them important for understanding the mentality of the people. They are often carriers of national specifics, associated with traditions, folklore, historical events, which distinguishes them from other linguistic units.

In addition, phraseological units perform an important communicative function. They give speech a certain shade, can make the statement more vivid, emotional, expressive and even emphasize the depth of thought. In linguistic practice, phraseological units are used in a variety of spheres — from colloquial speech to literary and scientific styles. Therefore, the study of their meaning, origin and

use helps to better understand not only the features of the Russian language, but also the general patterns of the functioning of phraseological units in other languages.

Literature Review

Phraseological units are an important part of the language, their study occupies a central place in linguistics, since these fixed expressions reflect not only grammatical, but also cultural, historical, sociological aspects. A large number of works are devoted to the issues of phraseology, where both the theoretical foundations and the practical application of phraseological units in different styles of speech are investigated.

One of the first major works on phraseology is the work of A. A. Shakhmatov, who made a significant contribution to the study of fixed expressions. In his work "Fundamentals of the Phraseology of the Russian Language" Shakhmatov considers phraseology as a component that retains its meaning and structure in various contexts, emphasizing that phraseological units have high stability and are not easily amenable to change. Shakhmatov's research became the basis for the further development of phraseology as a science and made it possible to identify the main types of phraseological units, such as phraseological units with direct and figurative meaning, as well as expressions with a historical context [1].

V. V. Vinogradov also made a significant contribution to the theory of phraseology. In his work "Russian Phraseology" he classified phraseological units according to various characteristics, highlighting stable combinations of words in which semantic significance does not depend on the composition of these words [2]. Vinogradov focused on the function of phraseological units in the language and their role in the formation of speech style, emphasizing that fixed expressions serve not only to decorate speech, but also to convey certain meanings characteristic of a particular social context.

Studies of phraseological units in modern linguistic schools pay attention not only to grammatical and semantic aspects, but also to social, cultural, and historical contexts. For example, the studies conducted in the works of M. Y. Bloch and V. I. Shakhov consider phraseological units as a means of identifying various social and professional groups. This allows us to conclude that phraseological units not only enrich speech, but also play an important role in the formation of linguistic personality and its interaction with the surrounding world. It is also important to note that phraseological units often act as carriers of specific cultural information related to traditions and historical processes, which makes them significant for understanding the culture of the people. The works of modern researchers, such as I. V. Chistyakova and T. A. Frolova, consider the dynamics of phraseological units, their stability and changes occurring as a result of changes in socio-cultural conditions. This area of research focuses on how phraseological units can change over time, lose their relevance or become archaic, which opens up new prospects for the study of linguistic changes and the evolution of phraseology in the Russian language.

Analysis and Results

Phraseological units are an interesting lexical phenomenon in the Russian language, characterized by both semantic and structural stability. In the course of the study, several levels of analysis of phraseological units were carried out, which made it possible to identify important patterns in their functioning and meaning.

Classification of Phraseological Units

Phraseological units can be classified according to various characteristics, which allows for a deeper understanding of their functional and semantic features. The main types of phraseological units that can be distinguished in the Russian language are:

- **Idioms with direct meaning.** For example, the expression "to beat baklushi" in the literal sense is associated with handicraft activity, but in the figurative sense it means "to idle". Here the idiom retains its meaning on the basis of the semantics of words, but its use in the context may vary.
- **Phraseological units with figurative meaning.** Such idioms include expressions, the meaning of which cannot be deduced through the meanings of individual words. For example, "to tear the hair on the head" has nothing to do with a literal action, but means to experience a strong stress or grief.
- **Phraseological units that have an element of historical context.** Many idioms in the Russian language are echoes of historical events, and their meaning is associated with a certain time or cultural conditions. An example is the expression "on the other side of the barricades", which in modern Russian means the opposite side of the political conflict, but is historically associated with the events of the 1917 revolution.

Semantic Analysis of Phraseological Units.

The semantics of phraseological units in the Russian language is distinguished by a high level of abstraction, which makes their meanings sometimes difficult to understand without knowledge of the context. Idioms can have both positive and negative connotations, which affects their perception of the listener or reader. For example, the idiom "to hammer the last nail" can literally mean the completion of construction work, but in a figurative context it expresses the idea of completing something with a negative connotation, for example, the completion of some process that had negative consequences. Many idioms are associated with metaphorical representations of the world. For example, expressions such as "becoming a stinking bone" (a useless element) or "going with the flow" (following the circumstances) become visual symbols that are deeply rooted in the collective psychology and cultural traditions of the people. These expressions enriched the Russian language, introduced new images and symbols, expanding its expressive capabilities.

Structural analysis of phraseological units.

Phraseological units in the Russian language can be both verbose and consist of two words. However, in any case, their structure remains fixed, which emphasizes their stability. Let's look at a few examples:

- **Verbose idioms:** "to put hands on the knees" (expression of submission, surrender); "to keep afloat" (to contribute to the preservation of the life of something or someone). These phrases have pronounced figurative components and often use specific actions.
- **Two-component idioms:** "to beat baklushi", "to rack one's brain", "to swallow poisonous pills". Simple in structure, they have a strong influence on the perception of language, as they contain important symbols and concepts.

The function of phraseological units in communication

Phraseological units are actively used in speech to enhance emotional expressiveness, focus attention on certain aspects of the message or create a special style. Thus, in colloquial speech, phraseological

units help to make statements more lively and emotionally saturated. For example, the phrases "don't pull out of the water" or "throw dust in the eyes" are common in conversational situations and help to more accurately convey the speaker's intonation or intentions. In the official business style, on the contrary, idioms are used with restraint, but their use allows you to convey specific ideas or actions, making the text more understandable and accessible to a wide audience.

The role of phraseological units in the language

In the course of the study, it was found that phraseological units play a key role in the development of language culture, since they affect the development of stylistic means, decorate speech and add expressiveness to it. They form not only individual speech, but also the linguistic consciousness of the people, reflecting the mentality, worldview and traditions of society. Phraseological units, as elements of folk culture, are passed from generation to generation and become part of public consciousness. This also makes it possible to identify their dynamics, when, due to changes in social conditions, some phraseological units lose their relevance, and others acquire a new meaning or new expressions appear that correspond to modern realities.

Conclusion

Phraseological units are an integral part of the Russian language, playing an important role in its development and functioning. In the course of the study, it was found that phraseological units, having structural and semantic stability, enriched the Russian language, giving the speech imagery, expressiveness and emotional saturation. They allow you to convey thoughts, feelings, and nuances of communication more vividly and accurately, making them indispensable tools for effective communication. Phraseological units are not only lexical units, but also reflect the features of the cultural and historical identity of the people. Many phraseological expressions go back to traditions, folklore, as well as historical events, which makes them important sources for the study of socio-cultural processes and the worldview of the Russian people. Some idioms, while remaining relevant over time, become part of the national consciousness, while others can change or fall out of use in response to changes in society. In addition, phraseological units play a significant role in the development of various styles of speech. In colloquial speech, they give statements dynamism and emotional richness, while in a literary or official-business context, they can be used to enhance the expressiveness and accuracy of messages.

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