



## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS EXPRESSING THE SITUATION

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** Phraseologisms are used to convey an idea in an impressive state, as well as to reflect an event. One of their primary tasks is to give an emotional color to the speech, to increase its effectiveness. The correct use of phraseological units ensures the unique expressiveness, clarity and imagery of the speech.

### INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms are one of the most vivid means of expression of the language, and these units are formed as a result of the indirect use of words expressing the human condition.

Phrases expressing a state can be conditionally included in the group of somatic phraseology. At the same time, it should be noted that they serve to describe the physical and mental state [1].

1. The interaction of linguistic tools in the text is defined as a stylistic function that ensures the transmission of the subject-logical content of the text along with the expressive, emotional, evaluative and aesthetic information embedded in it. In this regard, phraseological units are widely used in the literary language.

2. Aesthetic function. Phraseology as a figurative tool is necessary to describe an event or event.

3. The function of expressing national-cultural characteristics. In the course of the development of society, phraseology as a carrier of cultural information directly or indirectly expresses cultural attitudes and archetypes, criteria and stereotypes from generation to generation. Knowing the features of phraseological units in different languages allows for a deeper study of the latter, as well as understanding the culture of representatives of other nations, helps to adequately perceive emotional speech in a foreign language in the process of intercultural communication.

Verb phraseological units are an important means of expressing positive (love, friendship, generosity) and negative (fear, hatred, revenge) feelings and emotions. They also evaluate emotion in its primary meaning. Like other types of phraseological units, an emotional phraseological unit does not mean an evaluation of the object of speech by the speaker, but serves to denote an emotional state.

Stative phrases indicating the state indicate the degree of influence of the emotional process. Emotional-expressive verb phraseologisms express a positive and negative situation and are directed to the object of speech. If we look at the components of phraseological units related to the word eye in the Uzbek language, we can be sure that it is manifested in three different cases: to put a stick in the eye, to paint the eye. In all three cases, they differ from each other in terms of meaning, as well as the semantic meaning of the eye. In all examples, words are marked in the same way as independent parts of speech (verbs and nouns). At the same time, certain semantic and stylistic differences appear in phraseological units, which are determined by the range of emotional impact. So, the nominative meaning of the phraseological unit is to deceive, and the case of use is to use the convenience of the situation. In the second example, if we consider the phraseological unit of the verb to paint one's eyes, this word also expresses the meaning of making one's eyes, that is, deceiving someone. Our third phrase has a nominative meaning different from the above, but it is included in our analysis precisely because it is made through the word eye. We will not be mistaken if we say that to believe that one can do something, and the nominative meaning is to believe in one word. The first and second given examples show a situation with a more emotional color. In the third example, the word believe is used to make the situation more impressive by increasing its coloring. Let's look at the Chinese translations of these phraseological units 登堂入室[3] dēng táng rù shì To eye, 炫玉贾石[3] xuàn yù gǔ shí – to paint the eye, 尔虞我诈[3] ěr yú wǒ zhà – to the eye(s) stick You can witness that the features described by the verb phraseological units indicate the emotional state. In other words, despite the average or even low level of emotion definition in the verb phraseological units of the situation, the emotion and feeling are expressed using the verb phraseological idiom.

The phraseological units of the verb express the state of feeling negative, that is, hatred: 心怀叵测 xīn huái pǒ cè - to bear in one's heart, carry hatred in one's heart, 深仇大恨 shēnchóudàhèn - to hate. 当时我只看到她嘟哝着·脸色红得发紫·心中仿佛充满了深仇大恨[4]。Dāngshí wǒ zhǐ kàn dào tā dūnongzhe, liǎnsè hóng dé fā zǐ, xīnzhōng fǎngfú chōngmǎnle shēnchóudàhèn.

At that time, in front of me there was only a woman with a face burning like coal and a heart full of hatred (Amir F. t. 316).

At that time he seemed to me to be red-faced and muttering with hatred (T).

It is known that the feeling of fear is expressed in different situations and through different means. For example, sweating from fear is given by the following phraseological unit in Chinese: 汗流浹背[3] hàn liú jiā bèi when translated literally, shoulder parts get wet from sweat, extreme fear can be expressed using the phraseology "to shed deadly skin"[1].

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