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**QIMMATBAHO TOSHLAR VA METALLAR KOMPONENTI BILAN INGLIZ TILIDAGI
FRAZEOLIGIK SINONIMLARNING SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI****СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ
СИНОНИМОВ С КОМПОНЕНТОМ ДРАГОЦЕННЫЕ КАМНИ И МЕТАЛЛЫ****SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL SYNONYMS WITH THE
COMPONENT OF PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS**

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Аннотация

Maqolada qimmatbaho toshlar va metallar komponenti bilan sinonimik turkumning ichki shakli tahlil qilinadi. Frazeologiya va lug'at o'zaro sinonimik munosabatda bo'lib, ikkalasi ham turlicha uslubiy bog'lanishga ega. Frazeologik birliklar - bu atrofda voqelikni obrazli ifodalash uchun xizmat qiluvchi alohida shakllangan til birliklari. Obrazlik frazeologik birlikning muhim belgilaridan biri bo'lib, frazemasinonimik qatorning mavjudligini belgilovchi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Til birligining obrazlilikiga turki beruvchi ichki shakl frazeosinonimik qatorlar mavjudligini belgilovchi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijasida ma'lum bo'ldiki, sinonimik qator deganda umumiy leksik ma'no bilan birlashgan va nutqning bir qismiga tegishli bo'lgan so'zlar - sinonimlar yig'indisi tushuniladi. Qolgan yaqin semantik aloqalar qatorning har bir a'zosi uchun birlashtiriladi. Terminologik sinonimiyaning tashkiliy tamoyillari kontseptual metafora bo'lib, metaforaning kontseptual modellardan foydalanish apparati frazeologik sinonimlarni tushunish va tahlil qilish uchun foydali vosita bo'lishi mumkin.

Аннотация

В статье произведен анализ внутренней формы синонимических рядов фразеологических единиц с компонентом драгоценные камни и металлы. Фразеология и лексика находятся в синонимических отношениях, причем оба имеют разную стилистическую принадлежность. Фразеологические единицы – это отдельно образованные единицы языка, служащие для образно-экспрессивной характеристики окружающей действительности. Образность, являясь одной из важнейших характеристик фразеологизма, является ключевым фактором, определяющим существование фразеосинонимического ряда. Внутренняя форма, мотивирующая образность языковой единицы, является ключевым фактором, определяющим существование фразеосинонимических рядов. В результате данного исследования выявлено, что синонимический ряд представляет собой совокупность слов – синонимов, объединенных общим лексическим значением и относящихся к одной части речи. Остальные близкие смысловые связи объединяются для каждого члена ряда. Организующим принципом терминологической синонимии является концептуальная метафора, а аппарат использования концептуальных моделей метафоры может быть полезным инструментом для понимания и анализа фразеологических синонимов.

Abstract

Phraseology and vocabulary both have a relationship of synonymy, with both having different stylistic affiliations. Phraseological synonyms are two or more phraseological units denoting one concept, belonging to one class, subcategory, or group, and differing semantically or stylistically. Phraseological units are separately formed units of language that serve to figuratively expressively characterize the surrounding reality. Imagery, being one of the most important characteristics of a phraseological unit, is a key factor determining the existence of phraseosynonymous series. Synonymy is a closer relationship between phraseological units than semantic correlation. Phraseological units must belong to the same syntactic type and have the same intension of meaning. Internal form, the motivating imagery of a linguistic unit, is a key factor determining the existence of phraseosynonymous series. The study proves that the synonymous series is a set of words – synonyms, united by a common lexical meaning and related to one part of speech. The other close semantic links are combined for each member of the series. The organizing principle of terminological synonymy is a conceptual metaphor, and the apparatus of using conceptual metaphor models can be a useful tool to understand and analyze phraseological synonyms.

Kalit so'zlar: sinonimik munosabatlar, sinonimik qatorlar, frazeologik sinonimlar, kontseptual.

Ключевые слова: синонимические отношения, синонимический ряд, фразеологические синонимы, концептуальные.

Key words: synonymous relations, synonymous series, phraseological synonyms, conceptual.

INTRODUCTION

In phraseology, as in vocabulary, there is a relationship of synonymy. Some properties of lexical and phraseological synonyms have similar features. Thus, the relationship between synonyms, both lexical and phraseological, is the relationship between the general and the different. Both lexical and phraseological synonyms have different stylistic affiliations. The study of both lexical and phraseological synonyms is possible in paradigmatic groupings of varying degrees of generalization: synonymous series, and semantic fields. However, synonymous relations between phraseological units are characterized by greater originality compared to lexical synonymy.

By phraseological synonyms, we mean two (or more) phraseological units denoting one concept, belonging to one class, one subcategory, or group, and differing from each other semantically or stylistically. "The problem of synonymy of phraseological units is solved ambiguously by researchers. There is an extremely narrow concept of phraseological synonyms and a fairly broad one. When considering phraseological units from the speaker's perspective, it is advisable to proceed from a broad understanding of phraseological synonymy, considering as synonyms identical or similar phraseological units in meaning, which may differ in stylistic coloring, the scope of use, a pragmatic layer of meaning" [1, 45].

Differences between lexical and phraseological synonyms are the more complex semantic structure of phraseological synonyms compared to lexical ones. Phraseologisms are separately formed units of language and serve to figuratively expressive characterize the surrounding reality. Imagery, being one of the most important characteristics of a phraseological unit, its main differential feature, is a key factor determining the existence of phraseosynonymous series.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Different opinions are expressed by linguists regarding the level new status of PU. Despite some controversial issues, certain results have been achieved in developing the problem of systematicity of phraseological units over the past decades. Researchers have paid special attention to the study of phraseological synonymy. They were considered on the material of various languages by such scientists as V.V. Vinogradov, A.M. Babkin, A. A. Khusnutdinov, V.P. Zhukov, R.N. Popov, V.M. Mokienko, V.L. Arkhangelsky, Yu. P. Sologub, A.V. Zhukov, M. I. Sidorenko and others.

Synonymy is a closer relationship between phraseological units than semantic correlation. To be considered synonyms, phraseological units must belong to the same syntactic type and have the same intension of meaning. In other words, they must have the same conceptual and categorical-grammatical components of phraseological meaning. This is the minimum requirement for phraseological synonyms. At the same time, ideographic synonyms differ from each other by implicature semes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thus, an analysis of synonymous phraseological units with the meaning kind, sympathetic person, noble heart - shows that the members of this phrase-synonymous series have different figurative bases; they differ, first of all, in such a component of the content plan as internal form. The internal form is the motivating imagery of a linguistic unit, based on the derivational connections of its meaning with the meaning of the prototype [3, 149]. For example, the phraseological units *have a silver tongue*, *silver tongued*, *gold mouthed* have a living, clearly felt image. *Have a silver tongue*, *silver tongued*, *gold mouthed* – soft-spoken; Gold and silver in these phraseological units are associated with eloquence and the ability to express oneself pleasantly or flatteringly.

Another set of synonyms describing high moral qualities are: *a heart of gold* – a kind, generous person, a noble heart, *pure gold*, *be worth one's weight in gold*, *as good as gold* – noble, decent, obedient (about a child); *diamond of the first water* is a man of remarkable virtues; *a rough diamond* - a person who has merit, but lacks external polish; *a jewel of a man* - golden man; *a pearl of great price* - priceless treasure, gem - pearl, find; *a gold mine of information* – a storehouse of knowledge; *head of gold* - golden head.

According to some online sources, the idiom "heart of gold" relates to a person, who is exceptionally kind and goodhearted, comparing their inner nature to the precious metal gold. It is based on a long tradition of cultural association of gold with value, purity, and preciousness, combined with the metaphoric use of the word "heart" to represent a person's character or essence. For centuries, the phrase has been used to praise those who are admirable in their kindness and generosity. It's in William Shakespeare's *Henry V*, which dates back to 1599. The simple explanation is that gold has long been regarded as both purity and value. These are characteristics that can be applied to a person's personality, and therefore his or her heart. King Henry has adopted the role of an ordinary soldier and roams incognito in the dark to find out what soldiers have been feeling before the Battle of Agincourt.

He asks Pistol whether he believes he is better than the monarch, and Pistol replies:

"The king's a bawcock and a heart of gold

A lad of life, an imp of fame;

Of parents good, of fist most valiant." [7]

These words reinforce the admirable moral courage of Henry, demonstrating that even a commoner can see him as an honest and brave monarch who is judged by his actions rather than His Majesty's title or outward appearance. Another term from that era is "Bawcock", which means a nobleman. In this context, the soldier expresses his admiration and reverence for the King, implying that he considers him to be an admirable man with compassion and generosity [7].

Another idiom "worth his (or her) weight in gold" is used to describe someone or something extremely valuable or highly prized. It seems to have been invented in ancient times when gold was considered one of the most valuable metals. Due to its rarity, beauty, and usefulness in a variety of applications, gold has been highly valued for thousands of years. The phrase was likely inspired by comparing a person to the precious metal gold to highlight his or her exceptional value or worth.

Although it is not certain how this phrase came to use, for centuries the idiom has been used in literature, folklore and everyday language. In English, it's still a commonly used expression in which the idea of someone or something having value is expressed.

CONCLUSION

The study proves that the synonymous series is a set of words – synonyms, united by a common lexical meaning and related to one part of speech. The other close semantic links are combined for each member of the series. It may be easier and more complicated to make such connections, because of the intrinsic properties of members of a given set of synonyms. There may be stylistic unambiguity and ambiguity in the words of a single synonymous series, which does not affect the formation of a series.

Thus, the analysis of phraseological synonyms with the component of precious stones and metals shows that the imagery of some phraseological synonyms is based on conceptual metaphors. The organizing principle of the terminological synonymy is a conceptual metaphor. Models of various figurative bases for phraseological synonyms are based on conceptual metaphors. The research results confirm that the apparatus of using conceptual metaphor models can be a useful tool to describe figurative specificity for each type of language. [2, 109].

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