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<b>L.T.Galimullina</b>	Internal form of phraseological units with the components of precious stones and metals in the english language .....	1213
<b>A.O.Oxunov</b>	Ingliz va O'zbek tillarida undov so'zlar (interjection)ning ifodalanishi .....	1217
<b>M.U.Mamadjanova</b>	Linguocultural features of the epithets .....	1221
<b>M.U.Mamadjanova</b>	Tilshunoslikda epitetning lingvistik tabiati haqidagi turli qarashlar .....	1224
<b>M.M.Umaralieva</b>	The significant role of lingua-psychological, pedagogy-didactic, and methodological factors in the planning and implementation of self-directed programs .....	1227
<b>Sh.A.Igamberdiyeva, A.G.Abdukadirov</b>	Bit-dars texnologiyasi asosida ijodiy hamkorlik ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish samaradorligi tahlili .....	1232
<b>Sh.Z.Xolmatov</b>	So'z urg'usining nazariy tavsifi va ahamiyati qiyosiy aspektida .....	1236
<b>M.M.Umaralieva</b>	A proficient approach to self-directed learning .....	1241
<b>Sh.F.Latipov</b>	Grammatical lacunas as markers of cultural and linguistic identity .....	1246
<b>Sh.F.Latipov</b>	Lingvistik lakunani aniqlash haqida ayrim tushunchalar .....	1249
<b>A.A.Qosimov</b>	Linguo-pragmatic typology of metaphors: the intersection of language and pragmatics .....	1252
<b>A.A.Qosimov</b>	A linguo-cultural approach to metaphor classification: unveiling cultural concepts through figurative language .....	1258
<b>M.G'.Zaylobidinova</b>	Nodavlat ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim oluvchilarning ta'limni modernizatsiyalash orqali hayotiy ko'nikmalarini oshirish .....	1264
<b>Д.Ш.Ибрагимова</b>	Сущность и структура иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущих учителей .....	1268
<b>Д.Ш.Ибрагимова</b>	Эффективность использования театрализации в обучении студентов устойчивым базовым английским фразам для чрезвычайных ситуаций .....	1272
<b>Д.Ш.Ибрагимова, Й.Х.Музаффархонов</b>	Использование театрализации в процессе формирования речевых навыков у студентов .....	1278
<b>M.N.Abdulimova</b>	Theory of cognitive and conceptual metaphors .....	1282
<b>M.N.Abdulimova</b>	Analysis of metaphors used in political texts .....	1286
<b>S.O'.Shermamatova</b>	Analyses of J.D.Salinger's works .....	1291
<b>X.Zikiryoxonovna</b>	Falsafiy-psixologik romanda tush motivi .....	1295
<b>X.Z.Umarova</b>	Maktublar – qahramon qalb oynasi .....	1298
<b>Sh.A.Igamberdiyeva, A.G.Abdukadirov</b>	Significance of motivation in developing students' creative cooperation skills .....	1301
<b>S.S.Usmanova</b>	Jadidchilik va adabiy muhit xususida .....	1304
<b>V.Abdurakhmanov</b>	Classification and description of the main alternative issues in social life .....	1307
<b>R.M.Turdimatova</b>	The intricacies of irony: types and examples .....	1311





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**INGLIZ TILIDAGI QIMMATBAHO TOSHLAR VA METALLAR TARKIBI BO'LGAN  
FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING ICHKI SHAKLI****ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ФОРМА ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА С  
КОМПОНЕНТОМ ДРАГОЦЕННЫЕ КАМНИ И МЕТАЛЛЫ****INTERNAL FORM OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENTS OF  
PRECIOUS STONES AND METALS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Galimullina Luiza Talgatovna

Farg'ona davlat universiteti, Amaliy ingliz tili kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi

**Abstract**

The article analyzes the nature of the internal form of phraseological units of the English language that contain components of precious stones and metals. The purpose of our work is to analyze the nature of the internal form of phraseological units with a component of precious stones and metals in the English language. The following methods were used in the work: the method of component analysis, the etymological method, and the methods of cognitive linguistics. The study of the nature of the relationship between the prototypes of phraseological units and their meaning made it possible to establish that in most cases this connection continues to be transparent and accessible to perception. As a result of studying the nature of the internal form of phraseological units in the English language with a component of precious stones and metals, we can conclude that most of the phraseological units under consideration have a transparent internal form, that is, their meaning is intuitively clear, understandable to native speakers thanks to the logical-semantic connection that is maintained between the components of the phraseological unit and its meaning. In this case, the derivational connection between the prototype of a phraseological unit and the phraseological meaning may be violated for reasons such as the relationship of the designation of a phraseological unit to a name that is not predominant.

**Аннотация**

В статье проведен анализ характер внутренней формы фразеологических единиц английского языка, имеющих в составе компонент драгоценных камней и металлов. Целью нашей работы является анализ в рассмотрении характера внутренней формы фразеологических единиц с компонентом драгоценных камней и металлов в английском языке. В работе использованы следующие методы: метод компонентного анализа, этимологический метод и методы когнитивной лингвистики. Изучение характера взаимосвязи между прототипами фразеологизмов и их значением позволило установить, что в большинстве случаев данная связь продолжает быть прозрачной, доступной для восприятия. В результате изучения характера внутренней формы фразеологизмов английского языка с компонентом драгоценных камней и металлов можно сделать вывод, что большинство рассматриваемых фразеологизмов имеют прозрачную внутреннюю форму, то есть их значение интуитивно понятно, понятен носителям языка благодаря логико-семантической связи, которая сохраняется между компонентами фразеологизма и его значением. При этом деривационная связь между прототипом фразеологизма и фразеологическим значением может нарушаться по таким причинам, как отношение обозначения фразеологизма к наименованию, не являющемуся преобладающим.

**Annotatsiya**

Maqolada qimmatbaho toshlar va metallar tarkibiy qismlarini o'z ichiga olgan ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning ichki shaklining tabiati tahlil qilinadi. Bizning ishimizning maqsadi ingliz tilidagi qimmatbaho toshlar va metallar komponenti bilan frazeologik birliklarning ichki shaklining tabiatini tahlil qilishdir. Ishda quyidagi usullardan foydalanilgan: komponentli tahlil usuli, etimologik metod va kognitiv tilshunoslik usullari. Frazeologik birliklarning prototiplari va ularning ma'nosi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning tabiatini o'rganish ko'p hollarda bu bog'liqlik shaffof va idrok etishda davom etishini aniqlashga imkon berdi. Ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklarning ichki shaklining tabiatini qimmatbaho toshlar va metallar komponenti bilan o'rganish natijasida ko'rib chiqilayotgan frazeologik birliklarning aksariyati shaffof ichki shaklga ega, ya'ni ularning ma'nosi, intuitiv ravishda aniq, frazeologik birlik tarkibiy qismlari va uning ma'nosi o'rtasida saqlanadigan mantiqiy-semantik bog'liqlik tufayli ona tilida so'zlashuvchilar uchun tushunarli. Bunda frazeologik birlik prototipi bilan frazeologik ma'no o'rtasidagi hosila bog'lanish frazeologik birlik belgilanishining ustun bo'lmagan nomga munosabati kabi sabablarga ko'ra buzilishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** frazeologik birlik, shaffof ichki shakl, mavhum ichki shakl.



**Ключевые слова** : фразеологическая единица, прозрачная внутренняя форма, затемненная внутренняя форма.

**Key words**: phraseological unit, transparent inner form, erased inner form.

## INTRODUCTION

Much attention has been given to modern phraseology's internal form of phraseological units. However, there are still many polemics on this topic. There is "the need for a method of analysis based on the study of many factors influencing the formation and functioning of the phenomena of the phraseological system" [3,21]. The internal form is an image fixed in terms of the content of a phraseological unit, and the symbolic motivation of the meaning of a phraseological unit realized by a native speaker by its components - words or morphemes [2, 130].

The motivation for the meaning of a phraseological unit is also revealed through a component with symbolic meaning. In other words, the image is transformed into the real meaning of a phraseological unit not due to all of its characteristics, but usually due to one [7, 265].

Most phraseological units with this type of meaning contain a metaphor (transferred meaning from one denotation to another based on the association of similarities, real or imaginary) [5, p. 83]. Precious stones are also reflected in English phraseology. As N.K. Ryabtseva notes, "phraseology is an integral and specially highlighted component of a language, the most striking, original, unusual, 'individual', culturally significant and nationally specific, capable of concentrated expression not only of the characteristics of a given language but also of its speakers, their attitude, mindset, mentality, national character and style of thinking." A V.A. Maslova highlights "the essence of a symbol is more than an indication: it unites different planes of reality into a single whole in the process of semantic activity in a particular culture. An example is phraseological units, the individual components of which become symbols"[4, 25].

In comparative studies regarding the internal form of phraseological units, in which there is a semantic connection between the phraseological meaning and the prototype, the term "transparent" inner form is used, and in its absence, "darkened" [6, 48].

The purpose of our work is to analyze the nature of the internal form of phraseological units with a component of precious stones and metals in the English language. The material for analysis was selected from phraseological dictionaries of the English language.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

There are different approaches to understanding the essence of the internal form of phraseological units among various researchers. Thus, V.N. Telia correlates the internal form with the psychological term "Gestalt", which is understood as a certain associative-figurative complex or reduced representation - "a reduced or typified cast from the image of that real or fictitious situation that is described by the direct meaning of the combination words". The very same inner form V.N. Telia describes as a way of organizing the meaning of phraseological units, fixing verbal associations carried by the "literal" reading of the idiom [8, 41].

D.O. Dobrovolsky and A.N. Baranov approach the interpretation of the concept of the internal form within the framework of classical linguistics. In their works, the internal form is characterized as an important part of the content plan of phraseological units and is defined as "an image fixed in terms of the content of a phraseological unit, as well as the figurative motivation of the meaning of a phraseological unit realized by a native speaker by its components - words or morphemes". The main purpose of the internal form, according to the authors, is to fix the method of indicating the actual meaning of a phraseological unit [2, 114].

The internal form of phraseological units is usually attributed to the cognitive marker "imagine, imagine," which significantly helps the perception of idioms by the human consciousness.

The following methods have been used in the work: component analysis method, etymological method, and methods of cognitive linguistics.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The phraseological units with the names of the following precious stones and precious metals have been considered in the work: gold, silver, and diamond.

Analysis of the material showed that phraseological units containing the lexemes diamond, gold, and silver prevail in the English language.



## TILSHUNOSLIK

Phraseological units were considered as phraseological units with a transparent internal form, the phraseological meaning of which, without special etymological analysis, is established in a manner that arises as a result of a holistic understanding of the components of phraseological units.

*A heart of gold* – a kind, sympathetic person, a noble heart; [1, 376].

The idiom "heart of gold" was first used in Shakespeare's play *Henry V*. On the eve of the Battle of Agincourt, King Henry disguises himself as an ordinary soldier and wanders around under the cover of darkness to communicate with the soldiers and find out what their morale is. When he asks Pistol if he considers himself better than the king, Pistol replies: "The king is a fool with a heart of gold, a lifelong fellow, a devil of glory..." (Act 4, Scene 1), implying that he admires the king. Gold is the most valuable of all metals. Thus, the gold component is a metaphor and it is used to represent someone's motives or true value. The human heart is an organ that pumps blood throughout the body to supply all organs with oxygen to keep us alive, but the "heart" in this phraseological unit is used as a metaphor for more abstract concepts. In ancient times, the heart was believed to be the seat of emotion and is still used in this metaphorical sense - as a source of love or generosity. Heart images symbolize love.

When two metaphors - heart and metal, gold - are used together, the figurative meaning that this idiom takes on is the inner quality of human purity.

The phraseological units *pure gold*, *be worth one's weight in gold*, *as good as gold* have the same meanings – noble, decent; 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.

Gold and diamond in the above idioms symbolize value (in these F.E. mental abilities and high moral qualities).

Noble metals in PU also symbolize success, luck, prosperity: *golden oldie* - successful in career, sports, but no longer a young man; *a golden girl* - a successful girl; *a golden boy* – a popular, successful young man or man; *be born with a silver spoon in the mouth* - to be born under a lucky star, to be born into a rich family.

*To promise somebody whole mountains of gold* - promise golden mountains; *Worship the golden calf* - worship the golden calf; *Kill the goose that laid/could lay the golden eggs* - destroy the source of your well-being, destroy yourself because of greed, cut the branch on which you are sitting; *strike gold* - succeed, attack a gold mine; *Cross somebody's hand with silver* - "silver" the handle, give a silver coin for fortune telling; *To open the door with the golden key* - bribe, give a bribe, the golden key will unlock any door.

Gold, golden, and silver in the above proverbs and idioms symbolize material wealth, wealth, and money.

Golden is also associated with a positive opinion, love, and comprehension: *win golden opinions* - to earn a flattering opinion about oneself, to arouse admiration; *strike gold* - suddenly understand.

Silver symbolizes the acquisition of something in a ready-made form, without spending effort and time, as well as a feature in solving a problem: *hand something to somebody on a silver platter* - presented on a silver platter, presented on a silver tray; a silver bullet is an original solution to the problem.

Diamond is a symbol of hardness, steadfastness, perseverance, perseverance, vitality: *diamond cut diamond* - one will not yield to the other, found a scythe on a stone.

### CONCLUSION

As a result of studying the nature of the inner form of phraseological units of the English language with a component of precious stones and metals, we can conclude that most of the considered phraseological units have a transparent inner form, that is, their meaning is intuitively understandable to native speakers due to the logical-semantic connection that remains between the components of the phraseological unit and its meaning. At the same time, the derivational connection between the prototype of a phraseological unit and phraseological meaning may be

disrupted for reasons such as the relationship of the denotation of a phraseological unit to a denomination that is not predominant.

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