# SPECIFIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL MEANINGS

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*Annotation:* *The article is devoted to the specific features of meanings in terms of phraseological and lexical units. Furthermore, given paper briefly defines and provides explanations to some of the phraseological linguistic units in different contexts.*

*Key words:* *linguistic units, linguoculturology, approaches, figurative meaning, phraseologisms, meaning of the word, stylistic productivity*

*Аннотация:* *Статья посвящена особенностям значений фразеологических и лексических единиц. Кроме того, в данной статье кратко определяются и даются пояснения к некоторым фразеологическим языковым единицам в различных контекстах.*

*Ключевые слова:* *языковые единицы, лингвокультурология, подходы, переносное значение, фразеологизмы, значение слова, стилистическая продуктивность.*

Phraseological units are linguistic units in terms of content and form, constitute the lexical richness of the language and are a communicative tool with linguistic and sociolinguistic features. Phraseological units exist in the relationship of language and thinking, language and culture, language and national mentality, and are a social phenomenon as a means of language. They are a linguistic unit formed on the basis of linguistic and non-linguistic factors and having lexical, semantic, grammatical and functional significance. Phraseological units are not only nominative, but also have a content that reflects the material, mental, spiritual side of the individual, the life experience of the people. They are grammatically formed, a linguistic phenomenon manifested on the basis of nominative, denotative, signifiable, connotative meanings.

Their scope of meaning and stylistic qualities serves for emotionality, expressiveness, imagery, methodology in speech. Phraseological units are studied scientifically on the basis of lexical, semantic, grammatical, functional-stylistic, semantic-pragmatic, anthropo-pragmatic, communicative, linguo-cognitive approaches. Phraseological units are linguistic phenomena formed on the basis of the need for figurative, emotional-expressive expression of a person's mental state, emotions, inner experiences, attitudes to events. It is important to describe phraseological units in modern research areas such as anthropocentric, semantic-pragmatic, linguocultural-cognitive, linguo-psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguoculturological.

Phraseological units turn unit to the linguistic complexity of the content as a sense of integrity, stability, and the stability of the components of the structure, grammar, word formation of alternative transformation, semantic characteristics, such as, they distinguish them from other language units. Phraseological units common in the language, broad, figurative, sharp, comprehensive expression of thought, such as, **pocket money, rolling in money, making bank, to throw money around, to turn up like a bad penny, to go bust, save money for a rainy day, strapped for cash**, are figurative, portable meanings of language, consisting of two or more words, such as the tongue is bitter, the hand is curved, the tongue is cracked, and represent a single meaning. Phraseological units represent a holistic meaning despite having a complex structure. Phraseologisms are fixed compounds that are semantically equivalent to a word, structurally and semantically equivalent to a compound and a sentence, ready to be introduced into speech, based on the portable meaning of one of its components or a general compound. Phraseologisms are larger units than a word and have a complex structure consisting of two or more components.

In phraseological dictionaries, the body enters the mouth and joy comes out; a white dog entered his mouth and a black dog came out; the presence of two-component to seven-component phraseological units, such as touching to the touch and throwing a cut to the untouched, is noted. The components of phraseological units are only external words. In fact, in the structure of phraseological units, their

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lexical meanings diminish or disappear altogether, their spelling distinction is preserved. The component structure of phraseological units is characterized by stability. Component structures of phraseological units of equal construction is stable. Each of the phraseological units has a stable grammatical index, and their paradigmatic forms (variations, conjunctions, and other grammatical indicators) maintain a syntactic connection between the components involved in the phraseological unit.

The phraseologism '**to make money**' is equivalent to a sentence in terms of its internal syntactic structure because it is in a cut-off relationship with the possessive. '*To make money for oneself*', on the other hand, is syntactically equivalent to a compound because it has a complementary relationship with the instrumental filler. Phraseological units, like the lexicon of language, are considered as an alternative unit to words in terms of nominative and communicative, means of exchange of ideas and lexical and stylistic possibilities of language, speech activity, emotional expressive functions. Significant differences between words and phraseology are reflected in their semantics, where words have a nominative meaning, while phraseologisms have a figurative-nominative meaning. The word mainly describes events, objects, while phraseologisms describe more. Of course, words also have the potential to be figurative, but in phraseology these characters are strong and expressive.

Phraseologisms express meaning more strongly than words. The phraseologism **'heavy money'** expresses the meaning strongly and figuratively in relation to the word '*a lot of money*', and phraseologies such as '**money talks**', '**time is money**', '**money doesn't grow on trees** are emotionally stronger than simple word-units. Phraseological units are used in speech for the purpose of certain stylistic productivity, to reflect a very negative emotional expressive attitude, to serve a figurative assessment of a negative character. In the scientific literature, phraseological units are interpreted as lexical units that are readily introduced into speech. Ferdinand de Saussure points out that there are such readymade compounds in language, that they derive from the meaning and syntactic properties of their

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mutual character…, that such compounds are ready-made, traditionally used. Also, the idea that phraseological units are understood as a whole from a compound or a sentence leads to the view that it is a semantic unit (language unit) rather than a syntactic unit (speech unit) in which case it will be perceived and accepted.

Hence, the introduction of phraseological units ready for speech provides a basis for recognizing them as a linguistic unit. At this point, it is appropriate to think about phraseologicalization. We recognize the process of phraseologicalization as the process by which a free phrase or syntactic unit of speech becomes a stable figurative compound. In the discussion of phraseology, a separate formal unit of language, the structure of which is equivalent to a free link or sentence, the components of which are fully or partially semantically transformed (reshaped), figuratively stable phrases are studied. In linguistics, it is recognized as a differentiated feature of a phraseological unit that distinguishes it from other word combinations, such as formality, stability of the content, applied to the whole, ready-made existence, imagery, semantic transformation.

The fact that a lexeme is a linguistic phenomenon as a lexical unit is recognized in system linguistics. "The most important feature of a lexeme is that it is 'ready,' not artificial." The question of why phraseological units consisting of word associations are not speech units is cross referenced. At this point, we need to study and understand the process of their figurative aggregation. They will have undergone a process of syntactic relation, interdependence, until they become stagnant in the language and express a certain meaning, becoming the common property of the owners of the language. They exist as a free compound and are then phraseologized, forming interpretable and unexplained meanings based on the lexemes in their meaning. In this process, phraseological units live in speech as individual-author phraseologies. They are transformed into certain semantic, lexical, lexical-semantic, semantic-syntactic.

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