

# STYLISTIC PROPERTIES OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DENOTING "MONEY"

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**Annotation.** The current article explores phraseological units with the lexeme "money" and their stylistic variants using English and Uzbek materials. Phraseological units account for a considerable portion of a language's vocabulary. Many linguistics studies have focused on phraseological units because they are colorful and active while also being difficult due to their unpredictable collocational and grammatical implications. Linguists have long been interested in phraseological units because of their intimate connection to culture, nationality, stylistic features and emotive coloration.

**Key words:** phraseological units, lexeme, issues, stylistic properties, culture, nationality, component, currency, languages

## СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ, ОБОЗНАЧАЮЩИХ "ДЕНЬГИ"

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақола инглиз ва ўзбек тилидаги "пул" бирликларини ифодаловчи фразеологик бирликларнинг стилистик хусусиятларини ўрганишга бағишланган. Фразеологик бирликларнинг муаммолари кўплаб тилшунослик изланишларида катта қизиқиш уйғотади ва уларнинг нутқда турли ҳолатларда мураккаб маънолари билан сўзлашув жараёнида ёки грамматик хусусиятлари орқали олдиндан асл маъносини айтиб бўлмайдиган хусусиятларга эга бўлган бирикмалардан иборатдир. Улар асосан маданият, миллат, стилистик хусусиятлар ҳамда ҳис-тўйғуларни ифода этувчи фразеологик бирликлар билан узвий боғлиқлиги сабабли, тилшуносларнинг диққатини доимо жалб қилиб келган ва шу билан бирга тадқиқот олиб боришда муҳим роль тутди.

**Калит сўзлар:** фразеологик бирликлар, лексемалар, масалалар, стилистик хусусиятлар, маданият, миллат, таркибий қисм, пул бирлиги, тиллар.

## **I. Introduction**

Phraseological units are an important aspect of language, possessing cultural and historical importance in addition to their literal meaning. The stylistic features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages that have "money" as a component are examined in this article. Understanding specific language phraseology facilitates and eases the reading of literature and public relations. A person can concurrently connect their own and foreign national cultures by studying a foreign language. It is hard to have a solid command of a foreign language without understanding its idioms. According to recent studies, phraseology in its broadest sense is one of the fundamental elements of language and is most likely universal. According to theory, there is still disagreement on how to define set phrases and how phraseology interacts with figurative language, stylistically, culture meaning and syntax.

Languages have richer vocabularies due to the addition of phraseological components. Word groups known as phraseological units are those that cannot be formed during speech. They have a significant expressive effect because they influence the reader's emotions, visual awareness, and literary and cultural associations. At the same time, they are challenging since their meanings and grammar are unpredictable, and they frequently have specific implications. They are pre-made units in a language. Thus, it is essential to define a phraseological unit in its own right. Phraseological units have been the subject of studies for numerous linguists in Europe and worldwide. Since the turn of the 20th century, contributions have increased gradually due to the interest in their research.

## **II. Literature Review**

The concept of phraseology as a linguistic discipline was initially introduced by well-known Russian linguist E.D. Polivanov's research. E.D. Polivanov returned to this subject several times and established that lexis is concerned with the individual lexical meaning of a word, morphology with the grammatical meaning

of the word, and stylistic with the emotional and expressive meaning of word combinations. Researchers defined these linguistic units as compositions made up of idiomatic components that describe a speaker's reaction to a statement or an extra-linguistic context while also having emotional and expressive shades.

Stylistics has been accepted as an individual field. This section explains the construction and content of language, leading to stylistic interpretation and text evaluation. The significance of stylistic awareness stems from the growth of the learner's perception of language in use and his or her response to it. Stylistic awareness is the capacity to employ stylistic talents effectively for practical purposes and activities. A skill will help you use language more consciously and effectively. Stylistic analysis provides a more in-depth understanding of language use and text organization. This, in turn, leads to teaching that is more efficient and learning, laying the groundwork for future applied stylistics studies. Phraseological ability requires a deeper grasp of language in use to achieve proficiency, beyond only isolated PUs or core use. It goes without saying that the student must understand the fundamental stability of the basic form, the distinct character of instantial use, and stylistic patterns of change.

Phraseologists note that a phraseological unit “never develops immediately, at the very first moment of creation and use of its material composition” and is “always the result of gradual formation”. [1, 1963] Ch.Bally's theory suggests that the primary property of a phraseological unit is the possibility or impossibility of replacing it with a single word [2, 1996]. Kunin proposed phraseology as a separate language science. He also defined the term phraseological stylistics to describe the study of the stylistic features of PUs [3, 1969]. Additionally Kunin saw phraseological stylistics as an extension between general stylistics and phraseology. Clauses, according to Verspoor and Sauter, are made up of one or more phrases, although “a phrase can consist of one or more words.” If it contains multiple words, there is usually one primary word that is the most important in terms of meaning.” [4, 2009] Without knowing the meaning of the language,

people will not be able to gain the information and will get more difficulties in delivering information.

Due to some language scholars, phraseological units are defined as units with fixed context. A fixed context is described as one that has a precise and unchanging sequence of specified lexical components and a unique semantic link between them. Phraseological units are important for understanding how people learn and comprehend figurative language, as well as providing insights into the link between language and mind [5, 1993].

### **III. Research Methodology and Materials**

The study's purpose is to explore the stylistic features of English phraseologisms with "money" elements and to demonstrate the lexical and stylistic unique characteristics, as well as the explanations for their use, while considering cultural and national variables. The stylistic peculiarity of phraseological units with components "money" in English language was studied, and the following methods were used in this issue: method of linguistic correlation and classification of the material achieved; descriptive, semantic, comparative method of componential analysis; and method of linguistic identity. Descriptive linguistics is the study of language structure through an analysis of its forms, structures, and processes at all levels: morphology, syntax, lexicon, semantics and stylistics. As a result, the aim of this study is to investigate the stylistic and cultural aspects of phraseological units and proverbs that involves expression of currency system. In the process of this research, we collected phrases, idioms, expressions and stylistic devices in the fields of monetary system by A.V.Kunin's book "Anglo-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" [6, 1984], P.A. Cowie. Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English [7,1990], Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture [8, 2005], Dictionary of English Idioms by Henderson where he pointed that Phraseology is defined as a very young linguistic discipline that deals with

collocations (phraseologisms, similes comparisons, figurative phrases, phrasal verbs, multi-word units and idioms) [9,1947]. The selection from Uzbek sources were made mainly from "Uzbek tilining phraseologik lug'ati Sh. Rahmatullaeva" [10, 128], "Uzbek maqollarininng izohli lug'ati. Sh. Shomaksudov and Sh. Shorakhmedov [11, 354].

#### **IV. Analysis and results**

The word refers to the basic component of a language that is created when a specific meaning is connected to a specific set of sounds that can be used in a specific way. As a result, a word functions as a semantic, grammatical, and phonological unit all at once. Thus, phraseological units are typically used to refer to functionally and semantically inseparable units. Phrasal components in phraseological units can have their lexical components modified or replaced because they are stable and non-motivated, meaning that their meaning cannot be learned from the meaning of their constituent parts. Phraseological units are linguistic phenomena formed because of the need for figurative, emotional-expressive expression of a person's mental state, emotions, inner experiences, attitudes to events.

The term "phraseological units" refers to large, figurative, sharp, and comprehensive expressions of thought that are common in language. Examples include *pocket money, rolling in money, making bank, throwing money around, turning up like a bad penny, going bust, saving money for a rainy day, strapped for cash*. In the Uzbek language, *Bayi bu dunyo – puli oxirat, Bir tiyinning ustiga tishini sindiradi* – (trembles over a penny). These phrases are figurative and adaptable meanings of language that consist of two or more words. Even though phraseological units have a complex structure, they express a comprehensive meaning.

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, *pul bo'lsa changalda sho'rva, pul bo'ldi- kul bo'ldi* 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.

Research on stylistic alterations of phraseological units in context has recently increased; whether phraseological stylistics should be recognized as a separate field is another question. However, there is an obvious need to investigate phraseological units in use, as well as the rules and processes that govern stylistic modifications, many of which go beyond the scope of a single phrase. The most typical phraseological units with component "money" include vivid imagery and emotional features. Language communication relies heavily on these expressive pieces, which enhance expressions and create hidden meanings. However, an interesting observation emerges about the distribution of stylistically diverse phraseological units [12, 1977].

In most cases set expressions are based on the use of metaphors, metonymy, hyperbole, *simile*, periphrasis etc.: as *not find like a money*, as wallet as *a stone*, as (*simile*), *Empty purse that is full of other men's money*, (*epithet and periphrasis*) *part and parcel, safe and sound* (*alliteration*). It is crucial to note that the stylistic use of expressive means does not always result in the construction of stylistic devices. For example, **repetition** is commonly used in oral communication to make our speech emotive and expressive; however, we cannot state that in such circumstances we apply the stylistic devices: *Money begets money*;

*Love of money and the love of learning rarely*;

*Puli ko'pga — bozor, Puli yo'qqa — mozor*;

*Money-money, love of-love and puli-puli* repetitions can be seen here to serve to reveal the speech emotional and expressive. Repetition is a literary device that involves intentionally using a word or phrase for effect, two or more times in a

speech or written work. For repetition to be noticeable, the words or phrases should be repeated within close proximity of each other.

Sometimes for a special reason one of the features of the thing is made the most essential, describes some detail and intensifies it. Such stylistic devices as simile, periphrasis, euphemism and hyperbole are included into this group. Simile reveals the most essential features of an object (or person) and draws a comparison between two different things. Such formal elements as *like, as, such as, as if, seem* etc. introduce similes and comparison. We must not mistake plain comparison with simile as a stylistic device. Comparison is the evaluation of two objects that belong to the same class of objects. Here are cases of *similes* in both languages: in English language — *Spent money like water; not find like a money*. As for Uzbek language *simile* is introduced by the suffix ‘...day’, ‘...dek (puldek)’, ‘...larcha (faqirlarcha)’. There are some more subtle cases of simile; they are introduced by the auxiliary addition ‘kabi, o’xshash, misoli, xuddi, singari (auxiliary)’ and ‘go’yo, go’yoki (conjunctions)’. Example: *Pul do’stingdek sodiq emas, ishlamasang yonga kelmas*; Here the suffix “dek” is used in the sense of making money look like a friend

Another one is *Pullikka* — *kabob, bepulga* — *dardi kabob* in this phraseological unit, the suffix “likka” added to the word “pullikka” means ‘to have money’. That is, the person with the money is the intended recipient. "Bepulga" implies ‘without money’ when the suffix "ga" is added.

*Antithesis* is such a stylistic device, which is based on the opposition of concepts. We must distinguish between logical and stylistic opposition. Logical opposition implies the use of *dictionary antonyms*, i.e. words that are contrary in meaning to another. Let’s see the following example: *Money is a good servant, but a bad master*; and in Uzbek *Pul yaxshi xizmatkor, ammo yomon xo’jayin*. Binders help to produce antitheses such as *lekin, biroq* and *ammo*.

Stylistic devices must always have some function in the text, and at the same time, they bring some additional information. Phraseological units with a money

component serve various stylistic functions. Their stylistic properties, including figurative language, connotation, register, and cultural references, contribute to their expressive power and communicative effectiveness. Let us explore these procedures with some examples. The first stylistic function is *Expressiveness*: They enhance the emotional impact of language, conveying strong feelings and attitudes. For example, “*to be rolling in money*”, “*money answers all things*”, “*pul bo’lsa changalda sho’rva*” vividly portrays great wealth or position in any case. Next is *Conciseness*: They allow for efficient communication by conveying complex ideas in a few words. For example, “*Money has no smell*”, “*Pul zamburning nishini qaytarar*” succinctly expresses the idea of something being very expensive. Another function is *Figurative Language*: They add depth and richness to language by using metaphors and similes. For example, “*Money talks*”, “*Pul gapiradi*”, metaphorically suggests that wealth has influence. Last one is *Cultural References*: They reflect cultural values and beliefs, providing insights into a society's attitudes towards money. For example, “*money doesn't grow on trees*” conveys the idea that money is a limited resource. By studying their semantic and stylistic characteristics, we can acquire useful insights into the complicated connection between language, society, and the concept of money.

## **V. Conclusion**

The richness and complexity of the languages are shown through the stylistic study of phraseological units in both English and Uzbek that have a monetary component. In addition to providing financial information, these units also represent cultural values, attitudes, and beliefs. Deeper understanding of the English and Uzbek languages and their speakers can be attained by comprehending the subtleties of these phraseological units. We think it is quite helpful to set a specific stylistic significance of phraseological unit in data, and we suppose the idea of actualizing this or that stylistic meaning can be beneficial. At this point in language development, the actualization of pertinent elements is what helps to comprehend the essence of stylistic marking of phraseological units.

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