

## CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ACCORDING TO THE VALUE THEORY

Z. Z. Isakova,  
PhD, Kokand Pedagogical Institute

G. Z. Shamsiddinova,  
Student, Kokand Pedagogical Institute

### ABSTRACT

In the modern linguistics there are some interdisciplinary topics that belong to more than two subjects. One of them is the semantic category of value that expresses the attitude of the speaker to the object and it was philosophical, logical and linguistic category in one time. The category of value can be expressed by language units, such as words, phraseological units. It is known that phraseological units are stable lexicalized word groups of the language. Different linguists studied phraseological units by numerous theories. In the article authors classified phraseological units in English language according to the classification of A.V.Kunin and the value theory.

**Keywords:** axiology, value, positive value expressing phraseologisms, negative value expressing phraseologisms, nominative, communicative, nominative-communicative phraseologisms.

### INTRODUCTION

Language is not only a means of data exchange, but it also expresses interpersonal opinion, attitude, feelings and emotions in communication. While speaker expresses personal attitude it may differ according to the speaker's age, gender, nationality, place, social statue, axiological factors and aim of speech in the process of interpersonal communication effectively. Thus, the theory of value is one of the interdisciplinary notions, it connects various subjects like psychology, logics, sociology and linguistics. Because the process of evaluation is studied by all these subjects and value is considered interdisciplinary category. In linguistics like other language units phraseological units can express semantic value.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

It is well known that studying phraseological units was one of the developed branch of Lexicology and according to their different features phraseological units were classified by famous linguists like V.V.Vinogradov, A.I.Smirnitsky, I.V.Arnold and A.V.Kunin [1]. According to V.V.Vinogradov's classification all phraseological units are separated into phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations. Professor A.I.Smirnitsky classified phraseological units according to the structure, comparing them with words. Phraseological units were classified as parts of speech by I.V.Arnold's classification.

A. Kunin, in turn, differs three large groups of phraseological units: nominative, communicative, nominative-communicative.

Nominative are:

- a) nominal – mark a person, subject, main component – noun: a dog in the manger.
- b) adjective – mark a quality characteristic of a person or a subject: long in the tooth, alive and kicking, high and mighty.

c) adverbial and prepositional – meaning of a quality action characteristics: by hook or by crook, on the off-chance.

Nominative-communicative phraseologisms perform a function of naming the action; main component is the verb: carry the day, play with fire.

Communicative group – consists of proverbs and sayings: a great ship asks deep waters, good health is above wealth [3].

As a result of investigations A.V.Kunin gathered a big amount of English phraseological units in the bilingual dictionary of phraseological units and we can call the book as a main source for investigating phraseological units in different constructions such as meaning and structure. In the following article we have collected phraseological unit from the dictionary of phraseological units by A.V.Kunin and classified a group of phraseological units according to the classification of A.V.Kunin [3] and the value theory by Z.Z.Isakova [2].

## **METHODOLOGY**

Comparison and content analysis is used for comparing pragmatic, cultural and linguistic features of value that is expressed in English phraseological units.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

It is known that the axiology – the science of values is a philosophical category and in Greek it means axiom – value, logos – science, teaching, and discusses philosophical concepts such as value and elements of value [5]. This term is a French philosopher P. Lapi and German axiologist E. Gartmann have been used as an axiological science since the 1960s [6].

Accordingly, the differences between the objective and the subjective values are clear by the theory of objective and subjective view to the world. About this theory Russian scientist V.R.Tugarinov explains: "Values are the essence of nature and society phenomena that are true or ideal blend of life and culture of a particular society or class. The reason why these blessings are so valuable is that these values enrich their personal and social lives. "In this definition, the scientist proposes to distinguish between "value" and "appreciation". The value is a reality or dream, and the appreciation is a response to that phenomenon [4]. Thus, personal value can't be objective and in expressing value process speaker practices subjectively.

In the process of expressing value speaker uses units of like phonetic, lexical, grammatic and paralinguistic language disciplines. The most effective method of expressing value and expressiveness is, of course, lexical units and phraseological units. At this juncture we have collected phraseological unit from the dictionary of phraseological units by A.V.Kunin and classified a group of phraseological units according to the value theory.

Types of phrase-logical units	Sub types of phraseological units	Classification of phraseologisms according to the value theory	
		Positive value expressing phraseologisms	Negative value expressing phraseologisms
Nominative phraseologisms	nominal – mark a person, subject, main component – noun	<p>Advantage (There are a lot of advantage sides of using internet)</p> <p>A letter of attorney (If you want to receive this money, you must produce a letter of attorney)</p> <p>Auspice (Auspice The book was published under the auspice of the royal shed under.</p> <p>Beauty and folly are old companion (People say beauty and folly are old companion)</p> <p>Believe (We soon believe what we desire)</p> <p>Courage (He has courage for everything)</p> <p>Conscience (You never sleep in the morning you have got a guilty conscience)</p> <p>Credence (We have credence to our family)</p> <p>Delicacy (I bought a bottle of wine and the delicacy of the season)</p> <p>Diligence (Diligence plays important role in the life)</p> <p>Durance (Durance is significant)</p> <p>Felicity (Felicity is important)</p> <p>Familiarity (Familiarity is necessary to learn language)</p> <p>Freedom (Freedom is important to country)</p> <p>Goodness (Goodness is the one of the best version)</p> <p>Happiness (Happiness plays significant role in people life)</p> <p>Hospitality (Hospitality is to important)</p> <p>A dry humour (He enjoyed his own dry humour)</p> <p>Idealness (Idealness plays essential role)</p>	<p>Adversity (It is affair for police)</p> <p>Agony Life is full of agony</p> <p>Assaulton (They launched an assaulton yesterday)</p> <p>Bedfellow (Some people meet problems due to bedfellow)</p> <p>Calamity (His financial help saved the magazine from total calamity)</p> <p>Corruption (He claimed that sex and violence on TV led to the corruption of going people)</p> <p>Craven (I will make that slanderous wretch cry craven in the dust)</p> <p>Fool (That was a damn fool thing to do)</p> <p>Fritz (The TV is on the fritz again)</p> <p>Fooly (Giving up secure job seems to be the height of folly)</p> <p>Idleness (After a period of enforced idleness)</p> <p>Iniquity (The writer reflects human injustice and iniquity)</p> <p>Nuisance (I have a dog that is nuisance)</p> <p>Rail (She rail for this condition) Resentment (Resentment is one of the bad habit)</p> <p>Unpleasantness (Life is full of unpleasantness)</p> <p>Usury (Some people prefer to earn money with unsure)</p> <p>Wrath (Wrath is one of the bad habit)</p>
		<p>Brave (He is brave boy)</p> <p>A charmed life (I have a charmed life with my family)</p> <p>A privileged communication (A privileged communication relates only to disclosures)</p> <p>Boon companion (I have boon companions)</p> <p>Easy (Everything is easy)</p> <p>Favorite (My favorite colour is red)</p> <p>The light fantastic (Trip it as you go on the light fantastic toe)</p> <p>Gracious (Gracious goodness this was sad news indeed)</p> <p>High (I must get high level from exam)</p> <p>Hopeful (I am hopeful girl)</p> <p>Joyful (It is joyful)</p> <p>Kind (My friend is kind)</p> <p>A golden opportunity (It is a golden opportunity not to be)</p> <p>A surprise party</p>	<p>Bald-headed (He is bald-headed boy)</p> <p>Empty-headed (He is an empty-headed boy)</p> <p>Badbag (She is crazy as badbag)</p> <p>Rouse smb bille (The rude behavior of those officials roused my bite)</p> <p>Boastful (I tried to emphasize my good points without sounding boastful)</p> <p>False coin (He is a scientist of great integrity accustomed to the trading in false coin)</p> <p>Crook (That salesman is real crook)</p> <p>Chump (You are chumpe)</p> <p>Kill the goose that lays the golden egg (You need to make sure you don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg)</p> <p>Gluton (I can barely stomoh being at the same table with that gluton)</p> <p>Grueling (The cat took a break from their grueling schedule)</p> <p>I'll -gotton (I'll – gotten wealth never thrives)</p> <p>Lazy (He is absolutely lazy boy)</p> <p>Libertine (There are some people who are libertine)</p> <p>A bad life (No one want to a bad life strategy)</p> <p>A bad life (No one want to a bad life strategy)</p> <p>Champ (You chump why did you tell her that)</p> <p>Looser (He is a bad looser)</p> <p>Lucre (You never prostituted your genious for filthy lucre)</p> <p>Motionless (He moved no more, unless to feed the furnace, but remained motionless)</p> <p>Vain (Some people spend time with vain activities)</p>

	adverbial and prepositional - meaning of a quality action characteristics	Comfortably (They were comfortably) Fast (I can work fast)	Badly-off (He was not at all badly-off)
Nominative-communicative phraseologisms	naming the action	Be in advance (Galilcos ideas were in advance of the age in which he advance) A gentlemans agreement (By a gentlemans agreement if one may use such a term when speaking of ruffians) Make allowance for something (How could the world go on it we did not make allowance for this) In the altogether (If by sitting in or out of the altogether, not yet decided) Appetite comes with eating (French say 'appetito comes with eating) Make arrangement (We made arrangement with him to meet in a week) Make assurance double (I will make assurance double) Be all attention (Go ahead I am all attention) Assume an attitude (He assume a most noble attitude with one leg shoved) Bright and early (On Monday bright and early we hold our press conference at the white house) Care (I care to my dog) Count for a good deal (She constantly count for a good deal) Easy as breathing (You can do this work reasonly why it is easy as breathing) Be high in someone's favourite (He stood high in the favour of the king) Feel funny (They make me feel funny) Feel empty (He stood there his stomach feeling empty) Feel equal (I don't feel equal to the task) Fly high (I can fly high)	Fight a losing battle (I am fighting a losing battle agains the mess in this) Bellyful (He had a bellyful of everything) Make somebodies blood boil (That story made my blood boil) Bluff smb into doing something (She bluffed the doorman into thinking that she was a reporter) Get the boot on the wrong foot (You have got the boot on the wrong foot) Go for a burton (That is our quiet evening in gone for a burton). Kill the goose that lays the golden egg (You need to make sure you don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg) Losing cause something /someone Our capitalists will continue fight back, but they are defending a losing cause. Crazy as a coot (You ought to shut be up lorry, you are crazy as a coot) Curse (He hit his head ashe stood up and cursed cloudy) Distressed (The news of her grandmother's death distressed) Fraudulent (The number of fraudulent insurance claims has risen) Fume (He was fuming with indignation) Grasp (He grasped my hand shook it warmly) Have something down (Everyone except him had his part down put) Ingratitude (Her help was met with ingratitude and unkindliness) Get jitters (Don't get jitters) Knell (All my plans was knelled by my friend) Lamented (He lamented to buy new clothes)
Communicative phraseologisms	proverbs and sayings	Be good enough (She should be good enough) In good with somebody (You are in good with lilya) Happy as a king (I am blissfully happy as a king) Good health is above wealth (Good health is better than wealth) Do somebodies heart good (It does my heart good to hear you say that) Heart and soul (Lilia's maid was heart and soul in favour of the generous mayor) Keep a good heart (He told them to keep a good heart) A good horse cannot be of a bad colour Improve (My speaking improving) Improve the occasion (It was in my mind to improve the occasion, but I remembered in time) Take the liberty of doing something (I will take the liberty of expressing accordingly) Spring to life (A bundle shape in the corner moved and spring to life) Bring to light (The dishonesty which the trial brought to light)	Addle (I have addled my head with writing) Damn (Old kim is as rich as be damned) Worse than death Haste makes waste Curse (He hits his head as the he stood up and cursed cloudy) Murder (Owner of house was murdered by thief) Pillory (Pillory is unpleasant for everyone) Protest (He protest to this work) Rail (She rail for this condition) Rumour (She constantly rumour) Slate (She prefer to slate) Share ( Hackers try to share other people) Warpeth (Some people constantly try to warpath with others)

In the classification authors divided phraseological units into nominative, communicative, nominative-communicative groups as it was given in the classification of A.V.Kunin. Then these phraseological units are divided again into two groups like positive and negative values. One of the important issue is among these phraseological units we can notice degrees of emotiveness, expressiveness, value and modifications in meaning in comparison with ordinary words in word stock. For example, "be in advance" has more expressiveness if we compare the meaning with "before

a particular time”, or “before doing a particular thing”. Easy as breathing has also more value effect than the word easy.

### **CONCLUSION**

The theory of value is a multidisciplinary concept that links psychology, logic, sociology, and linguistics due to the evaluation process being studied by these fields. In linguistics, similar to other language elements, phraseological units can convey semantic value. After conducting extensive research, A.V.Kunin compiled a significant number of English phraseological units in a bilingual dictionary of these units. This book can be considered a primary resource for studying phraseological units in various constructions, including meaning and structure. In this article, we have gathered phraseological units from Kunin's dictionary and organized them into groups based on Kunin's classification [3] and Z.Z.Isakova's value theory[2]. Among these phraseological units, a significant aspect to consider is the varying degrees of emotiveness, expressiveness, value, and meaning modifications in comparison to ordinary words in English vocabulary.

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