

## Types And Functions Of Idioms In The Russian Language

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### Abstract

The article discusses phraseological combinations, their meanings and functions in the Russian language system. The main function of phraseological units is expressive. They represent not only a unique national and cultural layer of language, but also reflect the worldview of a given society, embody certain knowledge about the surrounding world, and convey the cultural and historical traditions of a people. Phraseological expressions have characteristic features that are recognized by most scholars.

**Keywords:** phraseological units, language layer, concept, aspect, anthroponyms, subjective assessment, tropes, reproducibility, semantics, imagery, polysemy.

Idioms are not only a unique national and cultural layer of language; they reflect the worldview of a given society, embody certain knowledge about the surrounding world, and transmit life experience from generation to generation, as well as the cultural and historical traditions of a people. Phraseological units perform a number of functions in language: nominative (denotative), communicative (they convey information and influence the addressee), emotional-expressive (they add imagery and emotional color to speech), and evaluative (they express an attitude toward something). The main function of phraseological units – expressive – also has its own characteristics in virtual communication. The increased expressiveness and colloquial orientation inherent in Internet discourse as a constitutive feature requires the emergence of new ways of updating the expressiveness of stable phrases. Scientists such as E. D. Polivanov, B. A. Larin, V. V. Vinogradov, A. A. Potebnya, V. L. Arkhangelsky, A. V. Kunin, N. N. Amosova, S. P. Florin, V. M. Mokienko, V. N. Telia, N. M. Shansky, and others. A huge number of works by linguists represent a valuable linguistic and cultural heritage, which has allowed science to come to the fore in the study of phraseological theory. V.V. Vinogradov

revised Balli's classification, proposing three types of phraseological units: fusions, units, and combinations. V.V. Vinogradov's concept in the field of phraseology has been criticized by some scholars, but this classification is generally considered traditional. Phraseological meaning (PM) and concept – attention to this relationship allows us to take a fresh look at the nature of phraseological meaning and its semantic development. The most active development of polysemy occurs in both free and bound verbal PEs from thematic groups denoting various movements of human body parts, different types of human activity, the process of movement in space, its phases and characteristics, the realities of people's everyday life, traditions, and customs. The principle of anthropomorphism in this process, as in many other linguistic processes, is obvious. The sequential development of one phraseological meaning from another is quite comparable to the same method of developing lexical meanings for a single lexeme. The parallel development of phraseological meanings for the same combination of lexemes differs from the development of polysemy in words. The same action, described by a free verbal phrase combination, can have different aspects, and each aspect, independently of

the other, can form the basis of a new phraseological meaning in parallel with it. Elements of national consciousness are most often preserved in phraseological images, since they are born on the basis of realities known to the entire nation, reflecting its history, established customs and traditions, and spiritual sphere. Such realities can be local toponyms, anthroponyms, names of customs, rituals, professional activities characteristic of a particular nation, country, territory, etc. The better known and familiar to the people the situation from which the image is born, the more of its aspects and features are used to form phraseological meanings. This explains the emergence of polysemous phraseological units based on a single phraseological combination (PC).

Explanations of some expressions and words can be found in descriptions of everyday activities (agricultural, industrial, and craft activities); a large number of phrases are associated with historical events. Many idioms lead us to folk customs and beliefs, legends and traditions of "the old days." Some expressions reflect observations of animal behavior and various life situations.

The national cognitive picture of the world is a set of concepts and stereotypes of consciousness that are determined by culture. By analyzing the conceptualization represented by the process of forming phraseological meaning, we can trace the national characteristics of understanding different everyday situations. Phraseological meanings are formed thanks to various types of tropes: metaphors, hyperbolic metaphors, metonymies, and synecdoche. Both metonymy and metaphor reflect the ideas of the people that have developed over centuries, the peculiarities of their mental world. When creating tropes, people rely on subjective assessments, emotions, their impressions and experiences, knowledge of

extralinguistic realities, everyday experience, and observations. The use of many phraseological expressions is, to one degree or another, limited by the boundaries of a particular style of language. Thus, it can be concluded that phraseological units have the following characteristic features, which are recognized by most scholars: stability of composition and structure, reproducibility in speech, semantic integrity, impermeability of structure, and figurativeness.

## Literature

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