



ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH FLORISTIC COMPONENTS.

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Abstract: This article analyzes the phytonymic phraseologisms in English. Phytonymic phraseological units form phytonymic picture of the world, which is considered as a linguistic reflection or expression of social and cultural identity of the British people. Important social values of the British people, as shown by analysis phytonymic phraseological units are: justice, peace, equality and fair competition, competitiveness.

Key words: phraseological units, ethno cultural code, phytonymic idioms, qualitative, quantitative.

Introduction. Phraseological units with a floristic component reflect human observations of the world of flora for many centuries, convey the attitude of people to their surrounding nature and become the cultural foundation of the language. Phraseological units with a floristic component (or further phytonym) belong to a specific subject group. They are relatively stable in semantic terms, their value does not change within the boundaries of special use. Due to the peculiarities of the natural environment habitat of the people, its cultural and historical development, flora is one of the most specific areas of culture, which, in turn, is reflected in natural language as the main ethno cultural code. Images of plants in the conventional language of folklore myths according to their semantics are closely related to general cultural meanings, which some are very diverse. Floristic components are used in the speech of a modern person.

Methods and analysis. Phytonym vocabulary includes phraseological units, which includes an element denoting a particular plant as a whole (flowering plant, berry, fruit, etc.), its component (leaf, plate, stem, root, etc.), species (tree, shrub, grass). Thus, the following types of phraseological units with phytonyms in English can be distinguished:

1. *Names of individual species and varieties of plants*, which can be divided into classification groups: a) **vegetable crops**: carrot, potato, cabbage, cucumber, onion, pumpkin, cauliflower, beetroot, gourd, pepper, for instance, not the clean potato - 'suspicious person'; know your onions - 'be specialist in one's area';

b) **the names of herbaceous crops, flowers, mushrooms** : daisy, lily, laurel, reed, clover, for example, paint the lily wasting time and energy ' ; be in clover - live happily ever after ' ;

c) **the names of crops**: oat, grist, barley, wheat, grain, chaff, malt: feel one's oats - `be happy; cry barley - ` beg for mercy;

d) **names of trees and shrubs** : oak, palm, woodbine plum-tree, pagoda, gum tree, fig tree: shake the pagoda tree - `get rich quickly; be up a gum-tree - ` to be in an extremely difficult situation ' ;

2) **Names of generic plant**- example: flower, fruit, vegetable: sprinkle the flowers - ` give bribes'; old fruit - `fruit';

3) **Names of fruits and berries** : apple, cherry, huckleberry, peach, acorn, walnut, lemon: hand somebody a lemon - `to cheat'; rake up the persimmons - ` break the game ' ;

4) **Names of plant parts**: branch, root, bur, leaf: take root - ` take root ' ; to nip in the bud - ` hook up ' ;

5) **collective names of vegetation** - for example: wood, garden, hedge, bush, jungle: get out of the wood - ` get out of a predicament ' ; the law of the jungle - `law of jungle'[1].

Phytonyms are important cultural concepts, used "in the study of the role of plants in the mythological, religious, historical, ethnographic and cultural contexts " [2].

From the standpoint of expressivity, PU can be classified by different criteria.

1) **qualitative** (or figurative) and 2) **quantitative** (intensifying).

The quantitative criterion of expressiveness is easy to determine by the presence in the definition of such words as many, little, few, very, as well as the presence of degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs. For example, *Go bananas*- spoken to become very angry or excited; *Not amount to a hill of beans* (no amount of a row of beans) - to be worth it little importance; *Be it up lot of energy*; *Beat the bushes* (often used in business); *Couch potato*- someone who spends a lot of time mental or physical energy, such as watching television; *The grass is (always) greener (on the other side of fence seems to be you have*; *Know your onions* British English- old-fashioned- used in order to say that someone knows about their job or main activity; *Small potatoes*- used compared with other things or people of the same kind.

Results. The figurative criterion is determined by the presence of a specific image in a phraseological unit. To this group we attributed following phraseological units(hereinafter PU):

All PUs with the —rose component (for example, *English rose* — the real English lady; *have roses in one's cheeks* – have blush full cheek, etc.); *A rotten apple*- used about someone who is dishonest or immoral and who has a bad effect on others; You can't compare apple and oranges; *A banana skin*- a situation in which someone important, especially a politician, makes problem, and it is embarrassed or made to seem stupid; *Go beetroot*- spoken to become reddened because you are embarrassed; *(As) cool as a cucumber* used where you expect them to be nervous, upset, or embarrassed; *Bears fruit* it produces the good results that you wanted;

Forbidden fruit- used about you are not allowed them; A lot of people are talking or arguing about because it upsets or offends people.

Analysis. According to most Britons, the generally recognized symbols sorrow for the numerous victims of world wars and military conflicts are the rose and the poppy: The rose represents the paradigm of Englishness as well as bearing the traditional priority amongst apocalyptic flowers. By the tongue language does not know the brighter representative of the plant a world that is so organic in the unity of life and death: The rose is so numerous in British war cemeteries that its shadow falls across every grave at some time during the day [3]. Even colour of flowers can symbolize national identity of British people. Color associations in flower etiquette: red was associated with the color of life, love, (hence a rose is a symbol of love, a carnation is a flower passion), as well as the color of blood, a symbol of anger and revenge (the color of war and evolution). White is a symbol of purity and innocence (lily); black - a symbol of sadness, mourning; yellow - a symbol of disgust, hatred; golden - a symbol of the sun and joy; green is a symbol of hope; blue is the color of the gods; blue - a symbol of fidelity (forget-me-nots, violets); purple is a symbol of greatness.

Discussion. In the British tradition, plant symbolism is often associated with monarchy (rose and lily, oak). The list of phraseological units characterizing positive actions includes, for example, the following: «lay up in lavender», «clutch at straws», «grasp the nettle», «make hay», «cry barley», «knock on wood», «sow the seeds», «turn a new leaf». The list of phraseological units characterizing negative actions includes, for example, the following: «paint the lily», «throw straws against the wind», «gild the lily», «kick something into the long grass», «watch grass grow», «to feed smb. on soft corn», «barking up the wrong tree», «beat about the bush», «sprinkle the flowers», «hand somebody a lemon», «wood for the trees». So, we can conclude that most the phraseological units selected by us for work have in their based on the image, so the qualitative (figurative) expressiveness in this the sample prevails.

Conclusion. Phraseological units, meaning human behavior, awaken in the minds of native speakers a specific set of information about a person, a connection with life situations, events of the history and culture of a people. Their expressiveness is associated with the mapping of the norms of behavior of a people, which are fixed in the public consciousness and are passed on from generation to generation using lexical and phraseological units. They are usually used to convey positive or negative traits of a person's character. Evaluation of human behavior, his actions, appearance, character traits is very important for cultures of different nations, so we observe the overwhelming majority of phraseological units with this component.

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