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The Nature of Implementation of the Poetics of Artistic Discourse of Phraseologisms

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Abstract. *The presented article is devoted to the functional-discursive analysis of phraseological units in "Gone with the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell. The article contains an analysis of more than 40 phraseological units and comments on theoretical views on the subject of research.*

Keywords: *phraseological unit, conceptuality, idiom, equivalence, discursive-functional, analog, proverb.*

Introduction

The figurativeness of phraseological units is shown as a result of seeing two pictures caused by the primary and secondary nomination in the semantics of phraseological units. At the same time, it is important to emphasize the uniqueness of the images underlying the revision of phraseological units and the national and cultural specificity of the associations that created this or that image in the minds of readers.

Most of the phraseologisms that appeared under the influence of cultures are phraseologys that came from other languages. Most of the phraseology associated with place names entered the English language mainly from Latin and French.

The study of biblicalisms in Western linguistics is associated with the name of L. P. Smith, who studied it in his book "English Phraseology" in the chapter on biblical phrases. The author notes that "the number of biblical phrases and expressions in the English language is so great that it is not easy to collect and list them."

Also, L.P. Smith asserts that the English language contains not only some biblical words, but also biblical idiomatic expressions that represent the literal translation of ancient Hebrew and Greek idioms. Thus, as

can be seen from the definition of L.P. Smith, Khorazinskaya and V.A. Mendelion, Bibleisms are definitely idiomatic phrases and not words.

The work we are analyzing contains a large number of metaphorically used phrases involving animals or their body parts.

1. “What a gambler you are Scarlett” – he jeered. “You took a chance that my incarceration away from female companionship would put me in such a state I would **snap at you like a trout at worm**. And that’s what you did, thought Scarlett with inward rage and if it had not been for my hands”.¹

2. “Admire them? Great ball of the fire. Admire them? They ought to be shot. It will bring the Yankees **down on us like a duck of June bug**. Why couldn’t they have rati-radi - whatever they were supposed to do it”.²

3. and smoothed the Yankees down instead of stirring them up again?³

4. Now Mrs. Kennedy begging your pardon whose running this mill? You put me in charge and told me to run it. You said I ‘d have a free hand. You a’int got no complaints to make of me have you? Aren’t I making twice as much for you as Mrs. Elsingdid. Yes , you said Scarlett but shiver **went over her like a goose walking across her grave**”.⁴

5. “I am serious . It’s always the godly when the ungodly **flourish like the green bay tree**. Cheer up, Scarlett , did not you tell me once that the main reason you wanted a lot of money was so you could tell everybody to go to hell? Now’s your chance”.⁵

6. “She stood in the hall irresolute frightened, and the glaring light of the fire in the sitting room threw tall dim shadows on the wall about her. The house was utterly still and stillness **socked into her like a fine chill rain**. Ashley where is Ashley?”.⁶

In some cases, we can witness that the use of metaphors in the formation of phrases is very useful in enhancing the effectiveness of the sentence and the figurative meaning. So, let's clarify the concept of metaphor and metonymy.

- First of all, the use of metaphors in the formation of phrases is very useful in strengthening the effectiveness of the sentence and figurative meaning. Although metaphor and metonymy are not the focus of our work, it is appropriate to explain them briefly. Metaphors consist of a word or a phrase and are created in the sense of similarity, but it is difficult to see it clearly, for example, like the phrase flourish like a green bay tree.

Metonymy is distinguished by its own characteristics. Its interesting feature is that when changing the place of a word, it consists in finding a group similar to that word: part and whole, higher and lower category, object and its place, cause and effect.

The above comments have clarified to some extent that metaphors and metonymies differ from phraseological phrases in their own way. We also witnessed that metaphors and metonymies play an important role in the formation of phrases.

¹Margaret Mitchell. Gone with the wind.A project Gutenberg Austraila eBook.http:gutenberg net.au. 2002.

²Margaret Mitchell. Gone with the wind.A project Gutenberg Austraila eBook.http:gutenberg net.au. 2002.

³Margaret Mitchell. Gone with the wind.A project Gutenberg Austraila eBook.http:gutenberg net.au. 2002.

⁴Margaret Mitchell. Gone with the wind.A project Gutenberg Austraila eBook.http:gutenberg net.au. 2002.

⁵Margaret Mitchell. Gone with the wind.A project Gutenberg Austraila eBook.http:gutenberg net.au. 2002.

⁶Margaret Mitchell. Gone with the wind.A project Gutenberg Austraila eBook.http:gutenberg net.au. 2002.

The phrase *snap at someone like a trout at worm* used in the first sentence does not make sense in the context when it is translated literally. In this context, a new phrase is formed as a result of combining two phrases. The first phrase is snap at someone, the second is like a trout at worm. In the second phrase, the author changed the word trout by using the preposition at. But in reality, it is indicated in explanatory dictionaries as like a trout to worm.

When translating the first part of the phrase down on someone like a duck of June bug shown in the second sentence, it helps to know and guess what the phrase is about. The main reason for this is that "down on someone" is used in its own sense, and the second part *like a duck of June bug* is a phrase used in a metaphorical way. It would be correct to translate it as "down on someone". Like a duck of June is used to express the meaning of "quickly". Contextually, the phrase was used to describe the Yankees' speedy invasion of Atlanta. During the analysis, we witnessed that 20% of the phrases used in the work were changed. For example, this phrase was changed by the author. The second part of this phrase is actually shown in dictionaries as like a chicken of June bug.

The phrase *go over someone like a goose walking across her grave* used in the third sentence was also formed as a result of combining two phrases. The history and etymology of the phrase like goose walking across her grave attracted our attention:

Originated from ancient folk tales in the 18th century. When a person feels some kind of coldness in himself, wherever he passes, that place will eventually turn into a cemetery. This expression corresponds to the thinking and consciousness of people who lived in England in the Middle Ages. It is believed that the grave is the place where a person can rest and find spiritual peace, and the grave is predestined by God, the Creator. The famous writer Jonathan Swift also used this expression in his works. It was used since 1868. A question may arise as to why Duck is used. This word is used to express coldness. Some sources use the word rabbit instead of the word duck.

The phrase *flourish like a green bay tree* used in the fourth sentence first appears in the King James Version of the Bible. Later, Agatha Christie used it in her work Poirot in 1924. This idiom means to move quickly.

The phrase *sock into someone like a fine chill rain* in the fifth sentence is also made by combining two phrases. The phrase sock into used in the first part is a phrase used to express what the weather is like, to describe that the sky is surrounded by thick fog. This phrase was first recorded in dictionaries in 1944. In the work that we analyzed, the fact that the situation had an effect on Scarlett was used to describe her mental state. We can translate that the house is completely quiet and this silence affected him like a cold rain.

Therefore, English-American phraseology is distinguished by its national identity, and it is also an important source of socio-cultural information about the country of the translated language.

In conclusion, it should be noted that most of the national and cultural phraseology is related to the people's daily lifestyle, paintings and customs. The analysis of phraseological units that appeared on the basis of the interaction of cultures shows the similarity of adopted expressions.

The analysis of the above-mentioned phraseological units shows that most of them were created in scientific and cultural conditions and serve to enrich the phraseological layer.

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