

**WAYS OF REINTERPRITATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT OF NOMINATING A PERSON ACCORDING TO SOCIAL STATUS AND PROFESSIONAL FEATURES IN ENGLISH**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In modern English phraseology, phraseological units with the components of nomination of a person by social status and nomination of a person by socio-professional characteristics are notable for the fact that they have the strongest level of activity. Phraseological units with these components are interesting because social signals are clearly expressed in semantics. The article discusses the phraseological units with the components of nomination of a person by his social status and socio-professional characteristics in English, the ways of their figurative rethinking (metaphor, hyperbole, irony, euphemism, paraphrase, comparison, oxymoron).*

**KEYWORDS:** *Phraseological Units With The Components Of The Naming Of A Person In Accordance With His Social Status, Level Of Activity, Phraseological Metaphorization, Hyperbolization, Irony, Euphemism, Paraphrase, Comparison, Oxymoron, Figurative Reinterpretation.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

If we look mainly at the history of linguistics in the XIX and XX centuries, we can see in it a consistent development and progress. This is due to the fact that new areas have emerged in it and are on the path of consistent development. The interrelationship of language and its constituent language units began to be studied in depth. In this article, we focus on the analysis of the phraseological layer and its components. In this layer of language, the use of words describing events, objects, social and professional characteristics of a person, etc., existing in nature and society, is well known.

In modern English phraseology, the naming a person according to social status and professional characteristics are noteworthy in that the phraseological units with such components have the strongest level of activity. Phraseological units with this component are interesting from the point of view that semantics has a brightly expressed social allusion. One of the reasons why the specific image of this group of phraseological units is so important is that the sociolinguistic category finds its clear expression in them.

It is well known that language is not only a reflection of the reality around us, but also an important means of communication between members of society. Language is an abstract phenomenon by nature, and its existence can only be demonstrated in verbal communication. Therefore, the characteristic of language as an object of study emerges with the realization of

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speech. Speech, on the other hand, occurs in a variety of ways. In general, scientists are conducting a lot of scientific research in order to reveal the language and its essence.

It is no exaggeration to say that most of such research belong to the field of phraseology, which plays an important role in linguistics. In modern linguistics, there is no clear solution to the question of defining and interpreting phraseological units as linguistic units. Theoretically, no agreement has yet been reached on the nature of linguistic facts and the size, composition, meaning, boundaries of phraseological units.

The issue of phraseological units is also interpreted differently by different scholars. For example, F. de Saussure said, “Language has such ready-made compounds that their character of corresponding to common usage derives from their meaning and syntactic properties. ... According to tradition, such compounds are used as ready-made materials”. [5]

N. Shansky in his work "Phraseology of the modern Russian language" gives the following definition: [6] The linguist argues that the main feature of phraseological units is that they are re-  
reflected in our minds as a readymade material, i.e., phraseological units do not appear in the process of communication, but are brought into communication in a ready-made product.

According to A. V. Kunin, phraseological units are fixed compounds with a full or partial portable meaning. [1] Such a meaning is a phraseological meaning. [7]

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.** It is well known, that phraseological units are a combination of words and are considered to be separate units of language. According to the structure they are equal to the phrase or sentence including figuratively structured or partially semantically reformed, fixed word combinations [9]

It is also worth noting that the phraseological unit with above-mentioned component is characterized by the social signification of semantics, as it reflects the class differences of society. Within the phraseological units, which represent the social-class affiliation of a person, the naming of a person on the basis of social status and professional characteristics can be divided into two groups:

- 1) phraseological units describing the higher social status;
- 2) phraseological units describing the lower social status.

For example, “**fine lady**” (**назокатли, олийнасаб хоним**) is related to the first group in English.

-“*The perfect woman, you see, was a worker; not an idler; not a fine lady...*”. (*Биласанми, меҳнаткаш аёл мукаммал аёлдир; бекорчи эмас; назокатли аёл эмас....*)[8]

Phraseological units expressing higher social status: -the **silkstocking gentry** - бойлар, бой одамлар: (пул халталар); **lady of quality** - coll. **эътиборли хоним, зодагон аёл** [8].

The following phraseological units are related to the second group: “*one of the **Nature’s gentlemen** - a person of humble origin but with noble instincts and consideration for others, ironically, an uncultivated person with outrageously bad manners* [10]; (*келиб чиқиши оддий, бироқ бошқалар назарида юқори табақа вакили ва эътиборли, ҳаддан таиқари ёмон хулқли маданиятсиз шахс*)”;

In turn, the phraseological unit denoting the material condition is clearly distinguished from the group of phraseological units describing the social hierarchy:

1) **Rich** – for example, *to live like a lord (king, prince)- to live splendidly having the best of everything*: *шоҳлардек яшаиш, егани олдида емагани кетида*.

“He held forth about his plans, next day: was going for a trip round the world; intended **to live like a lord** in London, Paris and New York”. [2] (*У режалари борасида мулоҳазага толди, кейинги кун: дунё бўйлаб саёҳатга чиқмоқчи эди; Нью Йорк, Париж ва Лондонда қироллардай яшамоқчи эди*);

2) **poor** – for example *beggars must be no choosers (beggars can't be choosers! - people in need cannot be concerned about quality but must accept what they are given* [2] (*муҳтож одамлар берилган нарсани қабул қилади, сифатлими сифатсизми, танлаш имкониятига эга эмаслар*);

In English, naming the person by position is a strong social aspect of the component phraseological unit that carries information about social construction, the royal government, describes different social groups, reflects antagonistic relationships between classes, social inequality.

Some phraseological units are dedicated to describe “gentleman” (*жентельмен*). For example, *-It is not a gay coat that makes a gentleman, it takes 3 generations to make a gentleman* [3] (*инсонни олийжаноб қиладиган нарса либоси эмас, бир олийжаноб инсонни шакллантириш учун уч авлод ўтади*): *“He remembered his uncle’s saying that it took 3 generations to make a gentleman: it was a companion proverb to the silk purse and sow’s ear.”* [3] (*У амакисининг, бир олийжаноб инсонни шакллантириш учун уч авлод ўтади деган ҳикматли сўзларини эслади: бу ипак ҳамёнга ўйилган ва қулоққа қуйилган мақол эди*).

In addition, there are phraseological units that indicate the absence of terms of profession or activity within the English phraseological units. For example,

*gentleman of the inkpot* – *корреспондент (мухбир), газетчик (газетачи); the lord of the harvest* - *ҳосил эгаси бўлган фермер, бош ўроқчи; knight of the cleaver* – *қассоб(joke); knight of the whip* – *(joke)аравакаш; queen of the dripping pan* - *ошпаз; lady’s maid* - *оқсоч*.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.** In this article we would like to discuss about the naming a person according to social status and profession - ways of figurative interpretation in a component phraseological unit. It is worth noting that phraseology in general, including emotional expressive phrasal verbs, as well as words of such a character are linguistic phenomenon created for the expressive, figurative, emotional expressive expression of thought. [9]

Studies show that naming a person according to their social status and profession is a subject to phraseological reinterpretation in a variety of ways, indicating that they have a rich semantic potential. Metaphor, hyperbole, irony, euphemism, paraphrase, comparison, oxymoron are such tools. [4] Phraseological metaphorization is one of the most common ways of renaming a person according to his or her social status and occupation in English.

Phraseological metaphors can take many forms. First of all, simple. According to the similarity of the situation- *among the blind, one-eyed man is king; a king among man* - *a man who has more importance, ability or power than all or most others in the same group*; (*бир хил вазиятдаги гуруҳ ичида бошқаларга қараганда кўпроқ қобилиятга, қудратга, муҳимроқ аҳамиятга эга шахс - одамлар орасида қирол*); (*кўрмаганнинг кўргани қурисин*);

In this phraseological unit there is a concretization of the portable meaning in the component "a king", which is reflected in its definition: **king** - *one who in a certain sphere or class has supremacy or preeminence compared to that of a king*. [10];

Among the phraseological units, there are also the most varied, and sometimes difficult to identify types of similarity, phraseological units constructed using complex metaphors. As a rule, the phraseological unit that embodies this national feature is, for example, in English the old lady of Threadneedle street - the Bank of England (*Англия Банки*);[10]

The phraseological unit built into the hyperbole achieves the emotional-expressive nature of the semantics through the obvious hyperbolization of real situations: for example, we see in the following phraseological unit that mispronunciation does not mean "killing" literary English, "to murder King's English". In the following phraseological unit, human behavior is manifested in hyperbolization: **death merchant** in English - *курол-ярог ишлаб чиқарувчи*. [10]

Naming a person according to social status and profession - a number of phraseological units with a component paraphrasis, which indicate the concretization of the nominal meaning of naming a person by social status: in English *the king of the beasts-уеп, the king of metals-олтин*. [10]

Many phraseological units with a component of naming a person according to their social status are noteworthy for their euphemistic character. Naming a person according to his social status and profession of a euphemistic character - a component phraseological unit means different qualities of a person. For example, in English *the knight of fortune- авантюрист, осонлик билан эришилган рицарлик, the Knight of Rueful Countenance- маъюс кўринишли рицар*.

A number of phraseological units with a **knight**-component of euphemistic character represent the professional activity of the person, for example, **knight (brother, man, son) of the spigot** – *тракторчи* (joke) [10].

Some phraseological units with such a component are built on ironic (intermittent) reinterpretation:

In English: **to dine with duke Humphrey** - (*овқатланмаслик, оч қолмоқ, очликдан силласи қуримоқ*); **a fine lady** - 1) *назокатли, олийнасаб аёл*. 2) *кесатиқ, ўзини олийнасаб қилиб кўрсатишига уринадиган аёл*. [1] **A fine gentleman** - *мода кетидан қувувчи олийнасаб эркак; кўчма маънода. олифта* [1].

Terms like **lady** or **gentleman**" are used in the phraseological unit in the same sense as "lady, gentleman", but absorbs the nuance of negative emotional evaluation. Phraseological comparison is constructed on the basis of the reinterpretation of the above-mentioned components, which participate as an intensifier of the understood action:

In English **to work like a slave (a galley slave, a horse, a nawy, nigger)** - *тинкаси қуригунча ишламоқ* [1]; **state: happy as a king** - *беҳад бахтли, чексиз бахтиёр* [1]. Such types of comparisons can serve as both intensifiers of action and character.

In English, naming the person by position – in the component phraseological unit, the state of oxymoron is rare:

Hamlet without the prince of Denmark - *something lacking an essential part, a performance without the chief actor or a proceeding without the central figure (асосий қисмсиз, бош*



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