PHRASEOLOGIZATION AS COGNITIVE PROCESS

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Abstract

The evolution of phraseological meaning (phraseologization of free phrase combinations) has been studied in detail using a variety of materials. The results of these studies can be seen in various phraseological dictionaries and reference books in different languages. The direction of research of phraseological combinations in the cognitive channel involves the study of the processes occurring in them and the allocation of mechanisms for correlating linguistic and cognitive structures in phraseology.

Keywords: mechanism, phraseology, non-derivative (D1), D1D1 denotative sememes.

INTRODUCTION

The works of various domestic scientists are devoted to the study of this problem (VN Telia, ES Kubryakova, ZD Popova, IA Sternin, AP Babushkin and others). The phraseological concepts are based on the phraseological meaning, which includes sememes and semes. Such scientists as M.M. Kopylenko, Z.D. Popov, they identified five varieties of sememes, designated by lexemes. Denotative sememes D1 and D2, reflecting the extralinguistic essence and associated with images of objects of reality as primary, non-derivative (D1) and secondary, derivative, but unique for a given meaning of linguistic signs (D2). Connotative sememes can be created exclusively in phraseological combinations, and cannot be defined outside of it. Connotative sememe 1 (K1) is logically associated with denotative sememe and is motivated by it. In the K2 connotative sememes there are no logically motivated connections with the denotatum, while the K3 sememe has no denotatum at all [2,145]. The study of stable phrases, based on seminal analysis, makes it possible to identify semantic processes that create phraseological meaning. The process of actualization, redemption or rearrangement of seme in the sememe, leading to the appearance of a connotative sememe, created only in phraseological combinations, arises as a result of the implementation of dynamic cognitive processes of transformation of acquired knowledge: from the concrete to the abstract. 17 The process of creating connotation is the expression in language of cognitive processes that are built on the knowledge that underlies it. This transition is a product of knowledge [1,1645].

The mechanism of origin of phrase combinations as a transition from D1D1 to K1K1 is the creation of connotative sememes as a result of the evolution of denotative sememes. The seed composition of the D1 sememe is transformed by the loss or change in the hierarchy of some seme. The sememe K1, which does not have access to a denotatum, denotes a certain denotation based on a reference to the image of another denotatum. When a lexeme is used in the K1 status, the images D1 and K1 are combined, and the K1 family in a specific language has a different name, another lexeme that characterizes it in the D1 status. Scientists believe that knowledge of the D1 is based on knowledge of the subject and

phenomenon of reality, which is called it. The denotative term defines an object or phenomenon by means of the visual-sensory level of the concept. Visual sensory thinking determines not only specific images, verbalized by a word, but also whole situations. One of the ways to verbalize denotative situations is the free combination of D1D1 denotative sememes (Saidova, 2021). This is a free combination of lexemes, a prototype, the basis of the phraseologization process. For example, a denotative situation, which is verbalized by the phrase "reel in fishing rods" (D1D1), where the verb "to reel" means "to wind, lay on something in a circular motion; line on a reel", and the lexeme "fishing rod" means "flexible long stick , to which a scaffold with a hook is attached, "conveys the following meaning to us:" the end of fishing, because when an angler reels his fishing rods, that is, reels a fishing line with a hook, he usually goes home from the river bank. the main meaning is "quick exit from the river after the end of fishing." As a result of thought processes based on associative connections, 18 there is a cognitive metaphorical transfer of the selected mental signs (the end of fishing and quick exit) to any other action associated with the need for immediate completion and At the verbal level, this mechanism looks as follows: a denotative situation expressed by lexemes D1D1, "sma to pull fishing rods "means" to quickly leave, run away ". The sememe "to wind up" has potential semes "quickly" and "easily", meaning "an action that takes place in a short time interval and is performed without much difficulty", which, actualizing and abstracting from the denotative situation associated with fishing, expand the meaning to the level of any quick action associated with leaving somewhere, as a result of which a stable phrase K1K1 appears, which retained the motivational feature "quickly finish and leave." From which it follows that the process of phraseologization is an abstraction from a specific image or actual situation D1D1 by the method of metaphorization and rearrangement of the sem (Saidova, 2020). K1K1 - phraseological unit is a means of representing a phraseological concept. The process of phraseologization reveals the basic laws of the evolution of phraseological meaning and the direction of its formation. There are phraseological models that reflect the general principles of semantic transformation from D1D1 to K1K1 and represent the formation of phraseological combinations as a cognitive process [3,56]. 1.5. National and cultural aspect of phraseology "The phraseological corpus of any national language is a kind of source of knowledge about the culture of the people. In the deep connections of stable verbal complexes, messages about the world of a particular country are encoded: about its geography, climate, about the spiritual warehouse of the people, about the way of life at different times, etc. Elements of culture are drawn from the denotation underlying the figurative basis of the phraseological unit (PU), and 19 to describe it "it is necessary mainly to decipher the metaphors, to discover images, to correlate words and phrases with the categories of culture, to comprehend everything in the language of culture and, of course, to describe the cultural discourse" [1,1644], which can be addressed to science, religion, philosophy, social sphere, etc. Analysis of the figurative basis (internal form) of a phraseological unit in the system of phraseosemantic fields is the most important link in the reconstruction of various fragments of the picture of the world, specific to a particular linguocultural community" (Georgieva 2002: 108). Phraseological turns are a unique part of the expressive means of language. The phraseological units express the characteristic features of the culture of the people, its history, the person's ideas about various objects and phenomena, the nationally conditioned stereotypes of the views of the surrounding world. This is especially evident in the example of phraseological units based on comparison (Saidova, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

For the Russian linguistic consciousness, the ideal of good health is the bull: "healthy as a bull", the ideal of closeness is the ram: "stupid as a ram", the ideal of the female figure is the birch: "slender as a birch tree". From a national point of view, it is permissible to consider unique phraseological units that were formed on the basis of folk customs and rituals. Thus, the phraseological unit "vanished like a hand" (which means it passed quickly and without a trace) is associated with the belief in the ability of selected people to treat the sick with the help of hand movements over the sore spot. We cannot imagine the existence of civilization, world, even live without the impression of the language (Mishra &Mishra,2020).The national-cultural semantics of phraseological combinations consists of three components. First, phraseological units reproduce the national culture in a holistic manner, with all their kind of idiomatic meaning. Secondly, phraseological units reveal the national culture separately, in units of composition - in words. Many of these words are non-equivalent. For example, in the phraseological unit "arshin swallowed" the word "arshin" is used as a primordially Russian concept, which is a non-equivalent word. 20 Thirdly, phraseologisms reflect the national culture with their own prototypes, in view of the fact that free phrases, which have become phraseological, characterized specific customs, details of everyday life and culture, historical events, etc. "On all four sides", "neither alive nor dead", "at the behest of a pike", etc. Based on the fact that phraseology expresses common human concepts and views on the surrounding reality, a lot of similarities can be found in the phraseology of different languages. This similarity also applies to the design of phraseological combinations. Nevertheless, some phraseological units of a certain language may differ in their own unique national specifics (Сайфуллаева, 2020).

This difference is expressed in the shades of the meanings of phraseological units and their national imagery and in the lexical composition. It can be concluded that in the phraseological picture of the world of each language, general universal properties and national characteristics will be revealed, manifested both in terms of expression and in terms of content. Phraseologisms directly (in the denotation) or indirectly (through the comparability of the associative-shaped base with the ideals, symbols, stereotypes of national culture) include cultural information about the world and society. Therefore, the phraseological unit is a "storehouse of wisdom" of the people, preserving and reproducing its mentality from generation to generation. 1.6. General characteristics of emotions and ways of verbalizing them Absolutely everything that a person has to deal with in everyday life causes him to have a certain attitude. Some objects and phenomena cause sympathy, while others, on the contrary, dislike and disgust. Some can cause interest and curiosity, others - complete indifference. Even some individual properties of objects, information about which 21 is obtained by a person through sensations, for example, color, taste, smell, are not indifferent to him. Contacting them, a person can experience pleasure or displeasure, sometimes pronounced clearly, and sometimes barely noticeable. This color of sensations, which characterizes the attitude towards certain qualities of an object, is called the sensory tone of sensations. Culture pivots the knowledge of ethics, tradition, symbols, norms and value whereas education shaped the individual's outlook towards a different aspect of the community (Manshi & Mishra 2020). Life facts and events, in all their fullness and diversity of their properties and characteristics, are capable of evoking much more complex sensations. The reaction to them can be expressed in various complex sensory experiences, such as joy, grief, sympathy, neglect, anger, pride, shame, fear. They all represent feelings or emotions. Emotions serve to characterize the needs of a person and the objects to which they are aimed. In the course of evolution, emotional sensations and states have become

biologically entrenched as one of the ways to maintain the life process within its optimal habitual boundaries (Сайфуллаева, 2020) .

ANALYSIS

For the body, their role is to warn of the destructive orientation of any factors. That is, emotions are one of the main mechanisms of regulation of the functional state of the body and human activity. Because the topic of emotions has always been interesting for scientists of completely different scientific disciplines: philologists, teachers, linguists, philosophers, psychologists, emotions should be studied in a comprehensive manner. In the process of analyzing the scientific psychological literature, it was revealed that emotions can be different: by modality, intensity, depth, duration, by the effect on a person, by the conditions of occurrence, by functions, etc. (K. Izard, B.I.Dodonov, N.A.Krasavsky, A.N. Leontiev, S.L. Rubinstein and others). In the works of psychologists, it is noted that emotions perform three important functions: cognitive, reflective, and regulatory. 22 For example, K. Izard offers the following definition of emotion: Emotion is something that is experienced as a feeling that motivates, organizes and directs perception, thinking and actions. According to S. L. Rubinstein, it is permissible to characterize and describe emotions in the phenomenological aspect by some particularly distinctive features, one of which is polarity, i.e. the presence of a positive or negative color. Both poles are not unconditionally out-of-position. In the system of complex human feelings, they can often form a rather complex contradictory unity: for example, in jealousy, passionate love coexists with burning hatred. A. Vezhbitskaya also highlights negative emotions, and positive ones. At the moment, there is no general agreement in psychological research regarding the terms emotion and feeling. Cinema appeared a little more than a century ago to develop into one of the most effective forms of expression that has made its impact on practically every field of theory and practice. (Dutta,et.al.,2019)Emotion, as a rule, is defined as a relationship to the satisfaction of physiological needs, and feelings, in turn, as some arbitrary formations that develop in the course of interaction with the human mind, and their differences with emotion are determined by the degree of participation of cortical and especially second-signal processes. To date, there is no clear terminological interpretation, many scientists indicate the diffuseness of the boundaries of emotions and feelings, and the term emotion is used as a collective term [Krasavsky 2001: 67, Myagkova 1990: 29, Shakhovsky 1988: 85].

Emotions are an integral part of the emotional picture of the world, intended as a worldview, projected by the emotional sphere of consciousness and reflecting value priorities in the national picture of the world [1,1642]. In emoiology, the following division of linguistic units is accepted, objectifying emotions by means of their a) designation or naming; b) various types of descriptions; 23 c) expressions in speech. At the same time, the units of the first two groups are usually regarded as neutral, containing "logical-subject" descriptive semantic components as vertex semes, and linguistic means belonging to the third group - as emotive, since they are intended for typified expression of emotions [3,55] ... Linguistic nominees for emotions are used in speech when they are meaningfully expressed or described, i.e. with "verbal testimony of someone speaking about his inner world" [Yakovleva 1994: 256], however, they can be modified in four lexical and grammatical classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. In addition to nominative units, descriptions of their external manifestations are also commonly referred to as means of describing emotions. In emoiology, the expression of emotions is usually understood as their direct speech manifestation, produced by means of specific units - emotives, the semantics of which "induces an emotional attitude" [Shakhovsky 1987: 93] to the designated object of reality. In order to eliminate a certain ambiguity and ambiguity in the interpretation of the terms

"nominative", "descriptive", "emotive" used in the field of linguistic objectification of emotion, it will be advisable to provide some clarifying conclusions. It should be noted that the units that verbalize emotions do not always exhibit the functions of nomination, description, and expression in their pure form. The only exceptions are lexemes and phraseological units that describe the external manifestations of emotions. And nominative means, as noted above, by their nature are descriptive units, however, under certain conditions, they can acquire the ability to express the designated emotions [Krasavsky 1990: 168]. At the same time, emotive lexemes can lose the function of expressing emotion, 24 their transition to the category of descriptive units that report the experience of this emotion is allowed. The main factor in such cases is the context as a formal and meaningful fixed linguistic environment for the means of objectifying emotions. As noted, descriptions of emotions, as a rule, are contained in sentences that describe the experiences of a third person or a first person in a time different from the present, however, expressing a direct reaction to any event, descriptive statements acquire performative meaning [4,216]. Therefore, it is proposed to distinguish two types of contexts: direct modal context (PMC) and indirect modal context (KMC), in which these subjects represent two different persons (Kobilova, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The PMC is characterized by the coincidence of the subject of speech with the subject of assessment and temporal localization in the present tense, which creates the necessary and sufficient conditions for the actualization of emotive meaning. In the CMC, which is mainly localized in the fake tense, the discrepancy between the subject of speech and the subject of assessment is allowed, therefore such a context is purely descriptive. Proceeding from the fact that the ability to express / describe emotions is shown in nominative and emotive units, depending on the type of context, it will be advisable to apply the above typology of linguistic means of objectification of emotions as follows: all lexemes that call EC, implying their emotive potential. As emotive units, the lexical and phraseological means that express emotions in speech will be considered, taking into account the ability of some of them to perform this function only in the PMC. And directly descriptive, will be called those linguistic means that describe the external manifestation of emotions.

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