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METAPHORICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING ENGLISH CONCEPT SPHERE “FAMILY RELATIONS”

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Abstract: Metaphorical means of expressing English concept sphere “family relations”, the corpus of phraseological units is considered, proverbs, sayings, figurative sayings from fiction works of English-language literature, in which, in a metaphorical form expresses concepts related to the subject under consideration semantic field, and from the internal form of these units those semantic features that make up the specifics of English concept “family” and nationally specific features of understanding institutions of marriage, family, clan and kinship relations.

Key words: lexical units, phraseological units, partial equivalents, cultural universals, figurative meaning, corpus of metaphorical expressions, canons, metaphorical transfer, figurative sphere.

МЕТАФОРИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ КОНЦЕПТСФЕРЫ «СЕМЕЙНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ»

Аннотация: «Метафорические средства выражения английской концептосферы «родственные отношения» рассматривается корпус фразеологизмов, пословиц, поговорок, образных речений из художественных произведений англоязычной литературы, в которых в метафорической форме выражаются концепты, относящиеся к рассматриваемому семантическому полю, и из внутренней формы этих единиц выявляются те семантические признаки, которые составляют специфику английского концепта «семья» и национально-специфические черты осмысления институтов брака, семьи, клана и родственных отношений.

Ключевые слова: лексические единицы, фразеологизмы, частичные эквиваленты, культурные универсалии, переносное значение, корпус метафорических выражений, каноны, метафорический перенос, образная сфера.

Annotatsiya: Ingliz tilidagi “qarindoshlik munosabatlari” tushunchasini ifodalashning metaforik vositalari frazeologik birliklar, maqollar, maqollar, adabiy soʻzlardan iborat majoziy maʼlumotlarni oʻrganadi. Ingliz tilidagi adabiyot asarlarida koʻrib chiqilayotgan semantik sohaga oid tushunchalar metaforik shaklda ifodalanadi va bu birliklarning ichki shaklidan ingliz tilidagi “family” - nikoh, oila, urug'-aymoq va qarindoshlik munosabatlari institutlarini tushunishning oʻziga xos xususiyatlari va milliy tushunchaning oʻziga xosligini tashkil etuvchi semantik xususiyatlar aniqlanadi.

Tayanch soʻzlar: leksik birliklar, frazeologik birliklar, qisman ekvivalentlar, madaniy universallar, koʻchma maʼno, metaforaviy iboralar korpusi, kanonlar, metafora koʻchirish, obrazli soha.

Large number of English lexical and phraseological units have full or partial equivalents in Russian, which is explained by the coincidence of the mental reflection of the real reality among the speakers of these languages and common elements of culture so called "cultural universals".

The cultural and semiotic basis presented in this work phrase formation serves as a figurative system of culture, which includes figurative scenarios of situations, events typical for a given culture, facts. Such imagery, as a rule, is of a visual and sensual nature. Visual and sensory imagery serves as a unique language of description social relationships, the spiritual world of the individual and other complex phenomena that make up the content plan of lexical and phraseological units. Therefore, to isolate and analyze units of this language, methods for identifying the semantic structure of metaphor were used.

Metaphorical strategies are universal and are regularly reflected in specific metaphorical expressions. They reflect cultural traditions of choosing means of understanding abstract categories, the existence which are determined by various extralinguistic factors, typical for a particular language community.

The material considered that in recent years the ancient metaphor of kinship is still used in everyday speech and continues to be highly emotional potential. Metaphorical representation of realities and process owls originating in the family - one of the most traditional images.

To highlight key images associated with the process of creating a family and the functioning of basic relationships within the family, was examined corpus of metaphorical expressions representing a social phenomenon “family” in its various aspects according to the presence of certain characteristics:

1. family - like a building, structure: a chip off the old block;
2. family = blood: one's own flesh and blood;
3. family - like a tree with fruits: as the tree, so the fruit;
4. family - as a collective: one scabbed sheep is enough to spoil a flock.

As a result, it is possible to identify a certain semantic stratification of the concept “family” according to the named aspects: in the scientific aspect the seme prevails “similarity”, “identity in composition”, “kinship in origin””; in the political aspect - “unity”, “community of ideas”, and also - “hierarchical”,

“structured”. In general, a family is such a group, which is characterized by some common fundamental features, often genetic relatedness.

English-language canons of mother and father images imply in many ways similar aspects:

1. symbol of generation, creation: a) "... One of us - I forget which one now, but I rather think it was myself- made a few feeble attempts during the course of the morning to work up the old gipsy foolishness about being children of Nature and enjoying the wet.. "(Jerome K. Jerome); 6) the Father of English printing - the founder of book printing in England (nickname of the English pioneer printer William Caxton);
2. symbol of protection, intercession, patronage: a) She always mothers her lodgers. 6) the Father of Faith (the Father of Faithful) - “father of the faithful”

(Turkish sultan, caliph).

3. religious aspect or biblical etymology: God's Mother (Mother of God); our first mother - ancestor (Eve); b) Fathers of the Church - 1) church fathers; 2) the first fathers (Christian writers of the 1st - 5th centuries; also early Fathers); writings of the early Fathers - patristics, pioneer books.

As part of the analysis of the metaphor of close blood relationship son/daughter, We rely on a comparison of English and Russian phrases "mama's boy" and "mother's son". English phrase, usually used in a more expanded form: "every mother's son", has an absolute positive connotation in the meaning “everything up to one”, "all as one (person)". In Russian it is defined negative connotation - pampered, accustomed to excessive care, weak (physically and spiritually). In English this Russian the phrase corresponds to the word combination "mother's boy" (the word boy stylistically neutral), which confirms our idea about positive cultural connotation of the word son, which absent in Russian-speaking culture.

Comparing the expressions Eve's daughter and the Russian daughter Evyu, we note that English expression means "representative of gender beauty" and does not contain any other connotative semes. In Russian language reflects the quality of a woman's character: Eve's daughter is a woman, suffering from excessive curiosity. Note that the meaning of Russian the phraseological unit is somewhat narrower than its English equivalent.

Having analyzed this corpus of metaphorical expressions, we can note that the English word daughter is stylistically neutral (to some extent degree gravitates towards the negative content of the daughter's image) and does not has rich imagery to create vivid metaphorical transfers.

Russian-language examples did not present a contrasting picture in either saturation, nor in figurativeness, although it should be noted that there is a tendency towards positive (i.e. opposite compared to English) the content of this image.

Lexical material representing metaphorical transfer into sphere of meaning brother/sister, the specificity of which is revealed by some the number of Russian-language examples proves that the English word "sister" is more emotional and

figurative than the Russian "sister". We note that the figurative sphere is expanding due to phrases American origin. In some cases, complete imposition (tracing) of English and Russian metaphorical transfers interferes divergence in grammatical gender - masculine/feminine, as in the phrase "brother cities" / "sister-cities".

Perhaps another reason lies in the fact that English-speaking culture tends to attribute sacred concepts to the feminine gender (here we mean gender symbolism of kinship names). Here the opposite is observed picture, in comparison with the concept of "brother". If in the first case ("brother" - "brother") the figurative sphere of the Russian concept exceeds English, then in the second case - the semantic field of the word "sister" overlaps the semantic field of the Russian word "sister".

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ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ ПОЯВЛЕНИЯ АНГЛИЦИЗМОВ В ПРЕДЕЛАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются факторы появления англицизмов в синхронном русском языке. Здесь анализируются примеры употребления заимствований в СМИ, цифровой технологии, интернете и др.

Ключевые слова: лексикон, переход, трансформация, транспозиция, заимствование, англицизмы, факторы, технология, цифровая технология, сленг, молодежь.

PREREQUISITES FOR THE APPEARANCE OF ANGLICISM WITHIN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article examines the factors of the appearance of Anglicisms in the synchronous Russian language. Here we analyze examples of the use of borrowings in the media, digital technology, the Internet, etc.