



BASIC SEMANTIC TYPES OF OCCASIONAL NOMINATIONS AND MECHANISMS OF FORMING SUBSTITUTE DEVICE

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Among various devices of transformation of phraseological semantics the special place is taken by mechanism, connected with exchange of component-words of phraseological unit (PhU). This phenomenon is explained by the fact of the device leading to a rather large volume of the modification of phraseological meaning and difficult variants of occasional formations in regards to basic form of PhU.

This device is characterized by a vast level of use and is more effective in comparison with other ones such as disrupted use of PhU, extended metaphor, ellipsis, phraseological satiety of context, allusion, adjunction and repetition.

The nature of phraseologism contains paradoxically incompatible facts: from the one hand, PhU is a linguistic unchangeable unit from the point of view of stability, from the other hand it can be variable as it is capable of changing of some components by other ones. Thus, V.V.Vinogradov considered phraseologisms to be stable verbal complexes, contradicted to free syntactical combinations as “ready linguistic formation, not created, but reproduced in speech” [V.V.Vinogradov 1977: 312].

Stability, one of basic features of PhU, is produced in the theory of A.V. Kunin, the leading specialist in the field of English phraseology: “stability of PhU is based on various following types of invariableness: stability of use (where phraseologism, being an element of language thesaurus, is used ready-made), structurally semantic stability (PhU doesn't have typical meaning and is an example for creation analogic PhU according

to structurally semantic model), semantic stability (a new reconsiderable meaning of phraseologism stays unchangeable), lexical stability (impossibility of element changing of PhU) and syntactical stability (unchangeable order of components of phraseologism)” [A.V.Kunin 1972: 47].

As for substitutes, they can be of different character: synonyms, antonyms, paronyms, hyponyms, hyperonyms, euphemisms and word-substitutes as well, not having system relations in a language with substitute components. The exchange is met more often than significant word-components of phraseologisms, however, auxiliary components are also affected by changes.

The present device is rather often used due to stability of basic usual PhU in linguistic system, but affected by transformations both of semantics and the image, lying in its base through different types of associations. Analyzed texts and dictionaries showed the following peculiarity of exchange: this device is also possible for phraseologisms with idiomatic character, when the meaning of PhU is non-motivated by the meanings of its component-words.

The analysis of material showed that exchanged component of PhU and word-substitute have systematic connection. Nevertheless, transformation of phraseosemantics is explained through peculiarities, placed in the structure and meaning of basic form of phraseologism. Modification is also made in reliance on the meaning of component-substitute and conditions, arisen in a concrete context of usage of phraseologisms. Let's compare such



examples as “the badge of all one’s tribe, call a spade a spade”.

For example: I remember that being easily taken in is *the mark of all my tribe* and debunk myself. [F. Hoyle. Tight Binding Book]

"Sometimes", he said, "I get so fed up with all the mumbo-jumbo and abracadabra and making of holy mysteries about simple things that I like to *call a spade a shovel*. [N. Balchin. Mine Own].

Analysis showed, that components “badge” and “spade” that have been substituted by “mark” and “shovel” in system plan don’t have visible differences concerning semantic fields.

According to context, we can say that in the first case transformation doesn’t much differ from basic form in the semantic relation. However, the second case demonstrates significant modification of the semantics of phraseologisms. Thus, basic form has the meaning “call the things by their names”, but substituted variant means “call the same thing by different names” – we can see the change of image in the framework of PhU.

Let’s consider the examples of usage of non-reconsiderable PhU “to call a spade a spade” in the context of vocabulary articles.

They were a little frightened at this... young fellow, and the swing and smash of his words, and his dreadful trait of *calling a spade a spade*. [J. London, The Iron Heel, ch. VIII]; [БАРФС].

"And I'm sorry Miss Rosie Perez I *call a spade a spade*, it just is what it is"- Jay-Z [UD]

You know me, I *call a spade a spade* and when I see someone behaving like an idiot, I tell them [CIDI, P. 364].

I'm not at all secretive, and I'm not afraid to *call a spade a spade* [CED].

PhU “to call a spade a spade” has its origin in ancient Greek expression “to call a fig a fig and a trough a trough”. However, soon phraseologism began to be interpreted in distorted plan by substitute of component “shovel” towards afro-americans, that has included insulting nuance.

He is never afraid to *call a spade a shovel* — and that is why he has universal respect in the game [FD].

The works in the sphere of transformations in phraseology show that occasional phraseologisms can be considered as individual authorial formations. Moreover, we can take into consideration such principally important facts that these modifications are built on inner-systematic laws of the language.

The following arguments can be considered as a basis of the given situation:

a) transformations are built on the basis of a language system;

b) individual authorial beginning is minimized;

c) monotypical changes, belonging to different authors, can be seen in the context.

During the research it was found out that it is rather difficult to differentiate individual authorial and inner systematic types of modifications of PhU. Let’s demonstrate the whole range of changes of PhU “black sheep” (of the family):

Lanny told briefly about this "*red sheep*" of his mother's family. "There aren't apt to be two American painters such active reds" [U. Sinclair. World’s End A Lanny Budd Novel]. "May I ask if your two sisters share your politics at all?" "Just one *red sheep* in the family" [J. Fowles. The Ebony Tower].

There are two different contexts, belonging to different authors. However, in both cases we notice the same transformed PhU. The substitute and the transformed component belong to the same semantic field. This fact demonstrates that change has a systematic character.

At the same time, the applied device of substitute helps to strength pragmatic potential of basis PhU semantic imaginary effect. It’s also important to point out the inclusion of modified form with clearly reconsidered meaning into the context, as successfully transformed PhU.

Let’s see the meaning of phraseologism “black sheep” in dictionaries. Thus, the “black sheep” is originated from the proverb “there is a black sheep in every flock” [NOAD].



Considering etymology of the given PhU in the dictionary “The English language: yesterday, today and tomorrow” by Brian Lockett, it becomes clear that black color is chosen not occasionally. “Black sheep are not so precious as white ones, long ago they were thought as a symbol of devil.” E.g.: Natasha is the black sheep of the family. She’s always in trouble with the police. [Brian Lockett. The English language: yesterday, today and tomorrow].

Urban dictionary also give reconsidered meaning of “black sheep”: “A person who takes pride on being an outcast because he knows being a weirdo is what ultimately will give him something to be proud of”. Приведем пример:

- Hey, whatever became of Vik?

- I don't know, last time i heard he was working in some cool shit.

- I know right! he is always been such a *Black Sheep!* [UD]

In case if components of phraseologism change with the help of substitute of colour white, the semantics of PhU becomes contradictive. “White sheep” means the only nice person in the group of bad people. However, “white sheep” can mean a white person according to racial belonging, an ordinary man while informal communication:

1) He's *the white sheep* in a family of drug dealers.

2) Jayden: Dude can't handle no spicy food.

Aaron: Yeah, cause he *a white sheep* [UD].

The change of colour component in the PhU “black sheep” obtained frequent character. Thus, electronic Urban Dictionary fixes “grey sheep” as a new PhU with top meaning:

"A person who poses as one of an "outsider" clique in order to feel belonging or fill a social void. Does not refer to any one clique, covers a large spectrum" [UD].

“Grey sheep” is originated from PhU “black sheep” with the difference that “grey sheep” means a person, intending to become a member of a certain social group. He is eager to be one of the mass, pretends to be like

them, in order not to be differentiated by any features. The meaning of “black sheep” has individual character. Comparing given examples, we can speak about tendency of contradistinction of the semantics. The grey color has impersonal character and is associated with something inconspicuous.

“Grey sheep” is also considered as a “black sheep” due to some characteristics, but it is a person loved and cared by his family. As a member of the family “grey sheep” doesn't have negative coloring as the “black sheep”.

Ex.: hey Maya I heard Tina is *the black sheep* of her family

Maya: no she's not, her family still loves her and wants her to achieve her goals she's *a Grey sheep* [UD].

The exchange of color black in PhU “black sheep” into pink caused the formation of new meanings. Pink sheep is thought as an outlaw, derelict. Urban Dictionary points out “pink sheep” to be opposite to “black sheep” due to characteristics of relations between a family and a person, called “pink sheep”.

Ex. Adam's coming out has made him *the pink sheep* of the family [UD].

Urban Dictionary gives the following characteristics of a person “the man, who disgraced his family, betrayed the roots of his working class by becoming a “yuppie” (Young Urban Professional)...”

While attending John's family reunion, his fiancée realized that he was *the pink sheep* of the family; among a sea of XXL Old Navy t-shirts and Cherokee-brand jeans, he wore a vertically striped Banana Republic dress shirt, collar open, carefully tucked into starched and ironed chinos [UD].

Besides, Urban Dictionary also gives other definitions of “pink sheep” – a magnificently prankster gangster living sheep: Wow, I had never seen *a Pink Sheep* before, it is so lit! [UD]

Thus, “pink sheep” means a person's character, very bold and irritating: Too bad his fans don't get that he is a character and are even worse [UD].

“Brown sheep” means “a dump ass member of a group that gets involved in shit and usually inadvertently brings some back to



the group". "Brown sheep" has a negative characteristics of a person, a member of a certain social group: that fucking *brown sheep*, Robert, got nana pistol whipped because he ripped Suge Knight's beats. Now we have three days to sign over publishing rights...

Phraseological unit "green sheep" is used in Urban dictionary in two meanings. The first meaning is a name of a gamer, who passed through different levels of computer games in a short period of time. The examples of such computer games are: Counter Strike, Jedi Academy, Quake 3, etc. Green sheep as a gamer wins his opposite in every computer game.

Due to the wide usage of semantics of PhU "green sheep" in computer slang, the meaning of the given PhU transformed into another negative one "A sheep that vomits": "That guy just *green sheeped* you in Quake 3"

"I hate *green sheep*. Their messes are so disgusting" [UD].

Another meaning of "green sheep" is used to name the fans of Canadian football team Roughriders. The fans usually wear everything green during the matches in order to show their devotion to the team:

Ex.: The green sheep weeped when the Roughriders last [UD]

Thus, analyzing the component of colors in phraseologisms, we can see the brightly expressed influence of the meaning and associations, born by the colors: white [positive meaning of joy, honesty]; black (negative meaning: aggressive, bad); red (sometimes positive: life, passion, sometimes negative: blood, shame); grey (something ordinary, tatty) and others.

We are not determined to differentiate transformations of phraseosemantics on the level of the language system and authorial occasional formations. Our aim is to show the levels of semantic changes of formed phraseologisms. It can be transformations in the meaning of PhU, but frequently, mechanism of substitute leads to significant transformations of phraseosemantics.

Here we can see the clear dependence of communication on basic types of occasional nominations, i.e. the research of

changes of the semantics of modified PhU determines the use of nominative communicative approach in the process of analysis.

Nominations in the phraseology of usual character, which are considered as units of the language of indirect nomination, can be divided into mixed, derivative and tertiary.

The letter ones are of nominations, formed on the basis of explanation of the meanings of PhU – derivatives by the semantics of basic phraseologisms, which call the surrounding reality with the help of literally meaning of word-components of PhU.

While analyzing peculiarities of semantic derivation in the phraseology, we can see the important role of basic phraseologisms.

Occasional nominations in phraseology have been considered as occasional tertiary nominations for a long time. It was promoted by the following explanation: determination of the semantics of the formed PhU not by alternating word-combination, but by the semantics of basic PhU, the characteristic peculiarities of determination were not taken into consideration as well.

The linguistic essence appears in the quality of name in the basis of derivative nomination, reconsidered in the process of adaptation to its new nominative meaning. During occasional secondary lexical nomination two units are compared, one of which is produced by the other one with the help of comparison.

The generalized feature is distinguished during this process, which is determined as a core for forming a new nomination.

Fresh associated relations, changes of surrounding reality, i.e. extra-linguistic factors of different types influence the exchange of the semantics of phraseologisms of occasional character through the similarity of objects, functions, fulfilled by them.

Now we can say that changes of the semantics of a large quantity of phraseologisms are built on associative base



in verbal nomination and have significant meaning.

The general startings are clearly seen through exactly this prism, seen both in

lexical and phraseological secondary occasional nominations.

Literature

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Амриддинова Н. Основные семантические типы окказиональных номинаций и механизмы формирования приёма замен. В статье раскрываются особенности приёма замен компонентов фразеологических единиц через призму номинативного аспекта. Демонстрируется возможность классификации модифицированных фразеологических номинаций на вторичные и третичные, анализируются типичные семантические виды окказиональных номинаций и раскрываются принципы их образования.

Амриддинова Н. Окказионал номинацияларнинг асосий семантик турлари ва алмаштиришларни қабул қилишни шакллантириш механизмлари. Мақолада номинатив аспект нуқтаи назаридан фразеологик бирлик компонентларининг ўрин алмашиши хусусиятлари очиқ берилди. Модификациялашган фразеологик номинацияларнинг иккиламчи ва учламчи турларга ажратилиши имкониятлари намойиши этилади, окказионал номинатив бирликларнинг семантик турлари таҳлил этилади ва уларнинг ҳосил бўлиши тамойиллари ўрганилади.