COMPORATIVE-ADJECTIVE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR DISCURSIVE CHARACTERISTICS

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INTRODUCTION

Comparatively stable compounds can be studied as a special type of phraseological units with a rich system of means of expressing degree and comparison, which allows them to act as effective speech tools in the speech system. It is observed that the idiomatization of comparative phraseological units is of differen degrees, which is related to the uniqueness or occasionality of the semantics of words in one or both of the parts being compared.

Comparative expressions are characterized by such features as stability, reproducibility, figurative motivation, expressiveness of phraseological units. Most stable similes are figurative combinations motivated by the meaning of the words that make them up. For motivated comparative phraseological units,individual authorship is characterized by visual imagery, unlike occasional images in similes. Unmotivated comparatives lack real motivation and imagery, as in intensifier similes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is known that there is always some kind of simile underlying the metaphorical shift of meaning. The semantic analysis of comparative phraseological units in English and Russian shows that there is a similarity between the subject of comparison and its object. It is also characteristic of adverbial comparative phraseological units:

1. Similarity with objects, things: as safe as a church - as still as the grave - as safe as a church;

2. similarity with animals, insects: as fit as a flea - "jumps like a flea", healthy, (do) like a bird - willingly, without hesitation, without any resistance, easily, without difficulty;

3. similarity to other people, literary or mythological characters or their characteristics: like a father - fatherly, authoritative, firm, but kind, like a Trojan - bravely, bravely, heroically;

4. similarity with natural objects and natural phenomena: as firm as a rock, as night follows day - inevitable, inescapable;

5. similarity with abstract, abstract concepts: like the wrath of God – terrible, disgusting, like a charm – magical,miraculous, wonderful;

6. similarity in the nature of the action: as easy as kiss your hand - easy as easy, simple as easy, easy, as easy/ simple as falling of a log - simple, very easy.

With the help of linguistic tools, the author creates a unique phraseological model of seeing the surrounding world and its individual phenomena. It should be noted that any linguistic expression is the result of the reflection of reality, the result of what is felt. First of all, any changes in reality and any events are expressed in separate individual authorship or occasional variants.

The article considers the role of the meaning of metaphor in the process of formation of phraseological combinations and units, which are motivated by simple figurative images, through which the denotation is both named and described [1.31]. “The idea that metaphor is a kind of cognitive mechanism for compressing and encoding information, which makes it possible to understand the world through the simplicity of schematization, constitutes the presumption of our research”[3. 131]. It is known that the metaphor includes its main subject, metaphorizer, that is, its auxiliary subject, some

features of the main subject and some features of the auxiliary subject. A metaphor is created "by predicating the attributes of an auxiliary subject to the main subject" [2. 357]. These signs are not always important – usually metaphors are created on the basis of associations that represent a cultural and historical phenomenon, so they not only do not correspond to each other in different peoples, but may also differ over time and even within the same people.

However, at any period of language development, the presence of knowledge about the surrounding reality phenomena, which forms the "matrix" characteristic of the ethno-cultural consciousness in the minds of language owners, helps to choose the right direction in the search for the necessary signs. Metaphors and similes can also coincide when associations coincide in the linguistic consciousness of different peoples, compare: Eng. as bald as brass – kk. as clear as a bell and this situation opens up the possibility of forming phraseological equivalents. In this case, in the minds of Russian and Karakalpak speakers, standards.

- carriers of connotation, i.e., certain predicative meanings reinforced in the image of alternatives that carry concepts, that is, stable characteristic features of certain objects (functional, parametric, psychological, etc.), are mutually compatible. Based on the above, the meaning of any metaphorical unit (including phraseological) is motivated from the beginning: it is related to the characteristics of the metaphorizer known to the owners of a certain linguistic culture.

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