PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH URBAN COMPONENTS EXPRESSING PERSONALITY OF A PERSON AND CHARACTERIZING THE LIFE EXPERIENCES OF PEOPLE

Maftuna Shermatovna Omonova
Teacher of Primary education faculty of Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute, Tashkent region

ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to phraseological Units with urban components expressing personality of a person and characterizing the life experiences of people.

Keywords: phraseological units, semantic structure, life experience, urban component.

The branch of the study of language concerned with the meaning of word, phrases is called semasiology. The name came from the Greek Semasia (signification). As semasiology distributes not with every kind of linguistic meaning but with lexical meaning all, it might be reported as a branch of lexicology.

We know every phraseological unit originates under some circumstances in order to describe person action make more impressible. If it is used by people in every day speech it becomes common, if not they lose its meaning, coloring. And we should note that some phraseological units are dependent on some period or some group, or some field. After some time, it also loses its meaning. And some other colorful, and impressible ones may substitute instead of old one. Some phraseological units may have originated connecting with the attitude of some people. And by the time that person passed away. This phraseological unit also begins to fade away and terminate. It is certainly expressive, when we use phraseological unit to describe one's character. Besides expressiveness it will be understandable. Describing people's personality with the help of urban components is very interesting and emphasizing. While analyzing the language we understood how they are intertwined and phraseological units containing the urban components illustrated how urban nourishes language. And, according to semantic analyses the phraseological units containing the urban components can divide into:

1. Describing a man’s personalities;
2. Phraseological units characterizing the life experiences of people;
Semantic structure of English words and phraseological units expressing personality of a person

1. A man about town - a sociable man who attends many fashionable parties and has a wide circle of wealthy friends. E.g. my brother has become quite a man about town, when he was young, he hated going to parties.

2. The talk of the town - someone whose behavior and wild way of life give rise to gossip and scandal-mongering. E.g. you had better behave yourself, Pauline. You are becoming the talk of the town.

3. The man in the street- the ordinary, typical man and woman. E.g. we are doing market research work and we want the reaction of the man in the street to our suggestions.

4. Grub street- an inferior writer. E.g. grub street near Moorfields in the East End of London was inhabited in seventeenth century by a group of inferior writers.

5. To have a way with one- to have a natural charm, which is very persuasive. E.g. jenny certainly has a way with her. I found myself agreeing with everything she said.

6. A tower of strength – a person one can always turn to for sympathy and support in times of trouble. E.g. when my parents’ marriage broke up, my eldest sister was a tower of strength to the children. We couldn’t have managed without her.

7. A backseat driver – someone who offers unwanted advice to the person in charge, while having no responsibility himself for the way a task is performed.

8. Streets ahead of- far superior to, very much in advance of. e.g. you are streets ahead of us in technology.

Phraseological Units with urban components characterizing the life experiences of people.

1. To go to town- to spend one’s money recklessly. e.g. the Howards have really gone to town on a house for their daughter.

2. To go back to Civvy Street- to return to civilian life after serving in the armed forces. E.g. what are you going to do when you go back to Civvy Street?

3. In Queer Street- in financial trouble, in debt. If we go on spending money like this, we shall soon be in Queer street.

4. *To take to the road* – to become a tramp. E.g. t would rather take to the road than work in an office from 9 till 5 each day. I want to be free.

5. *At the end of the road* – towards the end of one’s life. E.g. I have come to the end of the road, my dear, the doctor has given me only six months.

6. *At the cross-roads* – at a point in one’s life when important decision has to be made. E.g. Peter and Sue are at the cross-roads, they will have to decide very soon whether to make their home in England.

7. *To pave the way for* – to create the necessary conditions for…usually followed by some event. E.g. World War II paved the way for the independence of India.

8. *To go all the way with* – to be in complete agreement with. E.g. I’m not sure whether I would go all the way with you, but certainly sympathize with your aims.

9. *To rub someone up the wrong way* – to say the very thing that is certain to annoy someone. E.g. you certainly rubbed Mrs. Parker up the wrong way, telling her you don’t like Sussex. She lived there all her life.

10. *To go about something, the wrong way* - to use the wrong method or approach to achieve an object. E.g. if you wanted Howard to back your project you went about it the wrong way contradicting him at dinner.

11. *At the parting of the ways* – a time when it is best to separate. E.g. I am so sorry Tim, but, I’m afraid we’ve come to a parting of the ways. We are only making each other unhappy.

12. *To go one’s own way* – to follow one’s inclinations, to rely on one’s own judgement and ignore other people’s. e.g. all right Tom, go own way, if that’s how you feel about it, but I wish you would listen to us just once.

13. *To have come a long way* – to have accomplished a great deal. E.g. you have come a long way since we last met. You were a clerk then, and now you own factory.

14. *In a big way* – on a large scale. E.g. Ian is very ambitious, he does everything in a big way.

15. *To find out the hard way* – to learn the truth from one’s own painful experience. E.g. we warned you that you wouldn’t like boarding school but you wouldn’t listen. Now you’ve found out the hard way.

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16. *To make way for* – to surrender one’s position to someone else. E.g. you’ve done a wonderful job for the company, but at the age of seventy it is only fair you should make way for a younger man.

17. *To have it one’s own way* – to insist on doing what one wants despite arguments to the contrary. E.g. have it your own way, Hugh, but if things go wrong, don’t blame us.

18. *To go down memory lane* – to revive old memories. E.g. let’s be sentimental, Joan and go down memory lane this afternoon.

19. *To sell down the river* – to betray, to act deceitfully towards. E.g. when we went back to the bookie’s office to collect our winnings, he had already run off with the stakes, he had sold us down the river.

20. *To cross one’s bridges before one comes to them* – to worry unnecessarily about something that may never happen. E.g. I don’t know why you are worrying about father catching one of those tropical diseases in Africa. Do not cross your bridges before you come to them.

So, as we mentioned above describing people's personality with the help of urban components is very interesting and emphasizing. While analyzing the language we understood how they are intertwined and phraseological units containing the urban components illustrated how urban nourishes language. According to semantic analyzes the phraseological units containing the urban components can divide into:

Describing a man’s personalities; Phraseological Units characterizing the life experiences of people.

**REFERENCES**