



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

THE ROLE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LITERARY TEXTS: A SEMANTIC, STRUCTURAL, AND STYLISTIC APPROACH

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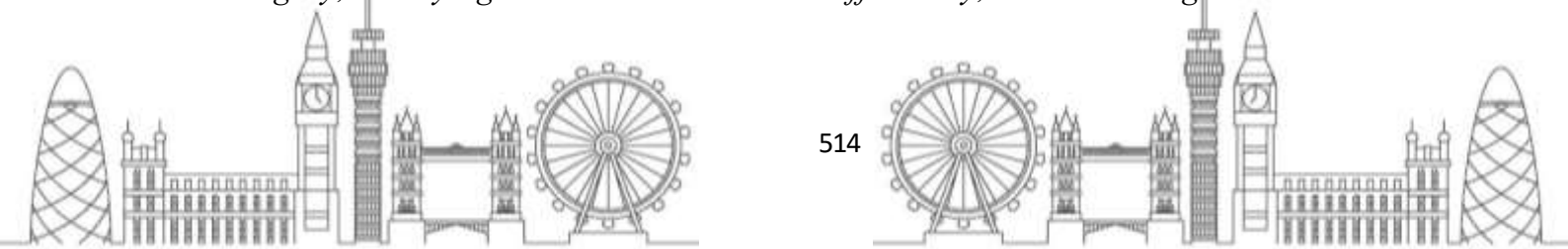
Аннотация, ushbu maqolada badiiy matnlarda frazeologik birliklarning o‘rni va ahamiyati semantik, strukturaviy hamda stilistik yondashuv asosida tahlil qilinadi. Frazeologik birliklar badiiy asarlarda obrazlilikni kuchaytirish, muallif g‘oyasini ta’sirchan yetkazish hamda matnning emotsional-ekspressivligini oshirishda muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qilishi ko‘rsatib beriladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida frazeologik birliklarning ma’no xususiyatlari, tuzilishi va ularning turli kontekstlarda stilistik vazifalari misollar orqali yoritiladi. Shuningdek, frazeologizmlarning badiiy nutqdagi estetik qiymati va ularning til boyligini namoyon etishdagi roli aniqlanadi. Maqola natijalari frazeologik birliklarning badiiy matnlarni tahlil qilishdagi ahamiyatini chuqurroq anglashga xizmat qiladi.

Калит so‘zlar: *frazeologik birliklar, badiiy matn, semantik tahlil, strukturaviy xususiyatlar, stilistik vazifa, obrazlilik, emotsional-ekspressivlik, estetik qiymat, muallif g‘oyasi.*

Аннотация, *в данной статье рассматривается роль фразеологических единиц в художественных текстах с семантической, структурной и стилистической точек зрения. Фразеологизмы анализируются как важное средство выразительности, способствующее созданию образности, передаче авторского замысла и усилению эмоционально-экспрессивной окраски текста. В работе уделяется внимание особенностям значения и структуры фразеологических единиц, а также их функционированию в различных контекстах художественного произведения. На основе конкретных примеров показано, как фразеологизмы обогащают язык литературы и повышают эстетическую ценность текста.*

Ключевые слова: *фразеологические единицы, художественный текст, семантический анализ, структурные особенности, стилистическая функция, образность, эмоционально-экспрессивная окраска, эстетическая ценность, авторский замысел.*

Abstract, *this article analyzes the role and significance of phraseological units in literary texts from semantic, structural, and stylistic perspectives. It demonstrates that phraseological units serve as an important linguistic tool in literary works by enhancing imagery, conveying the author’s ideas more effectively, and increasing the emotional and*





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expressive power of the text. The study examines the semantic features and structural characteristics of phraseological units, as well as their stylistic functions in various contexts, illustrated through relevant examples. In addition, the aesthetic value of phraseological units in literary discourse and their role in reflecting linguistic richness are identified. The findings of the article contribute to a deeper understanding of the importance of phraseological units in the analysis of literary texts.

Key words: *phraseological units, literary text, semantic analysis, structural features, stylistic function, imagery, emotional expressiveness, aesthetic value, author's intention.*

Introduction

Language plays a big role in how people think and show their culture or national identity. Over time, every language builds up these expressive tools, and one of them is phraseological units. They show the richness of words in a language, plus its figurative side and aesthetic stuff. In books or literary texts, these units take up a lot of space. They help reveal the authors style, the feel of the work, and its main ideas. A literary text does more than just pass on info. It wants to give pleasure, stir emotions, make you think deeper. So phraseological units fit right in as active parts of that. Authors use them to make regular ideas come alive, more vivid and sticking in your mind. Since these units carry history, a nations worldview, cultural values, they add layers to the text. It seems like they connect the everyday language to something bigger in stories.

In linguistics today, people study phraseological units from different angles. Looking at their meanings, how theyre built, and what they do stylistically helps understand the whole language better. In literature, the focus is on what meanings they bring and how they serve the style. The same unit can change based on context, which is interesting. Their semantics involve a general meaning, often from metaphors or figures of speech. They can pick up extra shades in certain situations. Authors in books might tweak them for their goals, change them creatively, put them in odd spots. That adds originality, grabs attention, boosts the art value. I think thats part of why they stand out. Structurally, theyre stable combos with fixed grammar patterns. But in writing, authors dont always keep that. They might swap parts, leave some out, add more. These changes have purposes for style, help form the authors unique voice. The stylistic side is huge in texts. They show character psychologies, capture historical vibes, express attitudes to events. Some bring irony or humor, others make things tragic. So they build up the emotional layer. Lately, research pays more to these units when analyzing literature. They unlock the texts inside, its meanings, styles. Studying them lets you see authors choices, tastes, skills better. This study looks at phraseological units as not just fixed language parts, but things that evolve, get new roles in literature. Mixing semantic, structural, stylistic views gives a full picture of their role. It helps with literary language study, interpreting works, pushing linguistics forward. It is more about getting a talk going or relaxing the awkwardness in a room. That kind of thing pulls the reader right into the scene without





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spelling everything out. Authors use these units to build images in your head or show how characters feel about each other. Sometimes they pick phrases that fit the vibe of whatever is happening, whether it is tense or lighthearted. And a lot of them tie into culture too, like shared ways people think or old traditions from a place. It feels like without them, the writing would just be flat, but they add this depth that sticks with you. I think that is why they go beyond just pretty words, they actually shape the whole story. Writers do not always stick to the exact form either, they might tweak a phrase by swapping a word or mixing it with something else. That creates fresh twists, keeps things interesting for the reader.

On the structure side, these units are usually set in stone, like once in a blue moon, you say it just that way every time. But in literature, people bend them a bit, shorten or stretch them out to fit the moment. Put them in odd spots, and suddenly it hits different, maybe amps up the style or the surprise. Grammatically, they come as nouns, like a piece of cake for something easy, or verbs, hit the sack meaning go to bed. That variety lets writers make conversations sound natural, or narration flow better. Readers pick up on it and see the cleverness, Stylistically, they are huge for setting the tone or showing who a character is. Some bring in humor or that sarcastic edge, others build up the drama or sadness. In dialogue, using an everyday idiom makes someone seem down to earth, while a more unique one might hint at their background. Narration wise, they add a beat to the rhythm or underline a big theme. And culturally, throwing them in connects to history or shared experiences, making the whole thing richer. It is not just about style, it ties into emotions too. Look at fiction, say short stories, where idioms like spill the beans show a characters personality, how they handle secrets or blurt things out. Or hold your tongue for someone who is quiet and watchful. In poetry, it is different, they might twist a saying for irony or to layer meanings, messing with rhythm and images. That part gets a bit tricky to explain, but analyzing it shows how semantics and structure team up with style. Studying this stuff matters if you want to dig into literature deeper. It helps spot how characters grow or how the mood shifts, even the themes underneath. Linguists look at them to see language mirroring culture or feelings, how writers pull off those effects. Overall, phraseological units do more than decorate, they build the meaning and style, link to emotions and background. Without that, stories might not hit as hard, lose some expressiveness. I am not totally sure if I covered every angle, but it seems key.

Conclusion

The results of this study show that phraseological units in literary texts serve not only as tools for enhancing the expressive potential of language but also as essential elements for conveying the author's ideas and enriching the emotional and aesthetic value of the text. Semantically, they add additional layers of meaning; structurally, they enhance the rhythm and form of the text; stylistically, they increase imagery and evoke various emotions in the reader. Moreover, the flexibility of phraseological units and their ability to perform different stylistic functions in various contexts allow authors to express their





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creative intentions freely. Therefore, analyzing phraseological units is crucial not only for linguistic study but also for a deeper understanding of literary works.

Phraseological units play a central role in shaping the content, expression, and stylistic tone of literary texts, and their analysis provides insight into the beauty of language, cultural heritage, and the author's creative approach.

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