

---

## **Interjectional Phraseological Units In The Speech**

**Gulbahor Ataeva**

**Aziza Urazkulova**

Samarkand state university

Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article is about the usage of Interjectional Phraseological Units (IPUs) in speech. IFUs serve in the speech for expressions of wills of the man using in speech IFUs make it bright saturated, dynamic.

The relevant sign of these IPUs- cliché are interrelation with the concrete standard life situation in the result of which are reflected different sides human being in the language. On the semantic centre IFUs can be divided into some groups: benevolence, overwhelming and appeals.

Semantic analysis of the IPUs will allow to get more knowledges about these unique language units which are widely spread in speech.

**Key words:** Interjectional Phraseological Units, feelings, emotion, overwhelming, benevolence, appeals, speech, semantic analysis, expressions of wills, cliché.

Language is not only a means of exchanging thoughts of an actually intellectual nature. “When building a text of a specific communicative-pragmatic type, the speaker evaluates his correspondence with the referent, the relevance of the international type of text in communication with this recipient, and also

expectations about the effect of his communicative action, that is, possible response by the listener” (Pospelova 1998, p. 53). Moreover, all sorts of emotional moments play an important role. They significantly individualize speech, conveying excitement, numerous scales of semantic-modal and expressive assessment (Chokhanelidze 2008 p.17-24). Obviously, the means of modality form a developed system in the language. Moreover, its presence in all languages makes it possible to single out a special linguistic universal-modal – evaluative (emotional) one. For example, two important functions are inherent in colloquial phraseology, such as 1) expressively evaluative and 2) emotional. The first is realized as the transfer of a subjective assessment of an action or situation, the second reveals the emotional state of a participant in a conversational act (Kirsanova 2003, p. 216)

All units of the language, including interject phraseological units (IPU), are determined from the point of view of functional realization, origin and derivational development by communicative purpose. Used in speech, IPUs serve to convey various feelings, emotions, and wills. They are characterized by very peculiar modal, expressive-evaluative, functional properties, communicatively expressed in tonality. We are talking about the implementation in a particular IPU of a certain tone: familiar, cheeky, rude, etc. English By jove! Good Heavens! The will of Draw it mild! Do not exaggerate!, The wishes of Damn your eyes !

The IPU provides a broad approach to communication as an activity between the senders of information and its recipient, taking into account the essential role of interject phraseology in acts of Creativity.

Language communication is quite saturated with elements of emotional expression. Moreover, in the language there are emotional means at all levels. Without them, especially without , communication is perceived as inferior (Davkin 1981, p. 8-11)

A distinctive feature of colloquial speech is the presence in it of all kinds of clichéd expressions, which are widely used in English speech. Many of the clichés are products of repeated repetitive conversational situations. Therefore, their use in a conversation is characterized by a high degree of stereotyping. Mechanically used in speech, such frozen turns of clichés significantly simplify a person's speech behavior, saving his intellectual, emotional and psychophysical energy by giving his communicative acts great information, logic and persuasiveness. The relevant features of these clichés are correlation with a specific type of standard life situation, as a result of which the most diverse aspects of human life are reflected in the language.

One of such cliché groups is, for example, revolutions, stably functioning as various kinds of communicative assessments - Just fancy !; Only fancy! Just think! You can imagine !. The emotionality and clichédness of colloquial speech determine the emergence and active functioning of IPU as fully phraseological units of a high degree of standardization and modal-evaluative expression. Using speech as an emotional cliché, IPU can be used both in positive and negative life situations, i.e. are spokesmen for goodwill or overwhelming.

#### I. good will

1. Good wishes, goodbyes. Good day! Good afternoon !, How are you getting on? Victory be yours !; I wish you very success!
2. Delight, admiration, surprise over the widest range of occasions and life situations: Bully for you !; Well done !, Bravo !, Great! !; Good business! Wow !; You will not say anything!
3. different greetings: Merry Christmas !; A glad New Year!
4. toasts and health resorts:  
Three cheers for our visitors !; Long live the guests! Here's how! For your health!  
Happy landings! Have a nice flight!

## II. IPU overwhelming.

1. IPU is a semantic category characterized by an exceptional wealth of imaginative and modal-evaluative characteristics, often complicated by shades of rudeness, contempt, anger, hatred, pejorativeness, etc.: Go to the devil! Get the hell out of there !; Go along with you! Get out! Go away!

2. wishes of death, misfortune, damage, disease, etc .: Drop dead !; Damn your eyes!

5. IPU - all sorts of calls for calm, patience, prudence, vivacity, perseverance, courage:

Have no fear! Do not be afraid!; Calm your self! Calm down !; Don't carry on so! Get a hold of yourself!; Keep your chin up! Above your head! Do not give up!

What is needed for other categories of IPU, the dependence of their functional implementation on the nature of the circumstances is obvious. On this occasion, G.V. Kokhansky (1980, p. 121) remarks .... "That the type of situation affects the type of context, and the type of context determines the choice of one or sometimes the value of a language unit." Moreover, according to emotional tension, speech situations .... vary greatly among themselves. In some of them, emotional tension increases incomparably due to a particularly intense emotional reaction of the subject to reality. He is facing. The uses show that in situations of increased emotional tension in the vast majority of cases, functioning in interjection speech, including IPU, is usually noted.

## References

1.A.V. Kunin. English phraseology. - M .: Higher school. 2007. -344 p.

- 2.A.V. Kunin. Phraseology of Modern English.-M: International Relations, 2012 - 288 p.
3. N.A. Kirsanova. Phraseology. Conversation in the system of functional styles of the modern Russian literary language. - Saratov, 2003 - p. 212-226
- 4.G.V. Kolshansky. The problem of communicative linguistics. Questions of linguistics .. M.; 2009, -№ 6 p. 51-62
- 5.A.G. Pospelova. On additional communicative-pragmatic functions of utterance in English. Sentence and text: semantics, pragmatics and syntax. L.: 1998, 53-57 p.
6. N.S. Chokhonelidze. The value of emotionally expressive in dialogue. // Dialogical speech-fundamentals and process. - Tbilisi, 2008 .-- 222-233 s.
7. Large English-Russian dictionary. –Under the general arms. I.A. Galperina. t.1- 2. Ed. 2.-M.: Russian language, 1977, v. 1-822 s; t.2.-863 s. (LEOPARD)
- 8.A.V. Kunin. English-Russian phraseological dictionary.-Ed. 4th revised and enlarged.-M .: Russian language, 1984. - 942 p.
- 9.V.K. Muller. English-Russian dictionary. - Ed. 9-M .: GINS, 1962. 1192 p.