

**Occasional Transformation is the way of Expressing Emotiveness****Erkaboeva Nargiza Tojievna**

Master's 2-Year Student, English Linguistics, UzSWLU

**Annotation:** The issues of occasional transformation of phraseology are also included in the study of stylistics, because the main purpose of transformation is to achieve a certain stylistic effect. The structural change of phraseology in linguistics, the system of transformation in general, has not yet been fully studied, both in terms of folklore speech and the occasional level.

**Keywords:** fantasy, Khudoyberdi Tukhtaboyev, science fiction, genres, children's literature.

The initial reason of this is the lack of scientific research covering the structural-semantic changes of phraseology in the folklore, and secondly, to the fact that many theoretical issues of transformation are not fully resolved or views on this are different. For example, some linguists focus on identifying structural changes in phraseology, ignoring their stylistic and functional properties. Of course, it is important to study the structural change of phraseology from a linguistic point of view, so that the specificity of the transformed phraseology becomes clear both in practice and in theory.

Phraseological units are both oral and written, longitudinal and occasional cases. That is, the usual meaning of PU is reflected in its dictionary the occasional meaning is a specific speech of the phrase is the meaning expressed in the moment or in the text. Some connotative units in their composition for PUs with complex semantic content is also important. All of these factors are the context of PUs can be the basis for the study of them.

The Russian linguist of A.V. Kunin was one of the first to study the occasional features. Initially, it was applied to the field of linguistics as an "occasional usage" and English material based on the analysis of occasional changes in the text structure of PUs.

The researcher on Phraseological units A.Mamatov explains that the proverb "Jon chekmasang jonona qayda, toqqa chiqmasang do'lona qayda" is enriched and expressed more colourful by adding Uylanmasang, qaynona qayda! "How valid this idea is certainly time will show it whether it becomes popular and widely used among the people or fails."

It should be noted that in this regard, we should not forget opinion of the Russian linguist NM Shansky that "structural change of stable compounds can not be excluded from the stylistic task." [182: 231] Indeed, structural change in phraseology is created for the need to achieve meaning-enhancing, emotive-expressiveness. It is not uncommon for phraseology to change in different ways in speech, i.e. professionals do not change them without purpose.

Hence, phraseologic units are structurally modified in art speech with an improved (innovative) purpose. The changed phraseology not only makes the speech an annoying phenomenon, but also gives the text a certain stylistic color, emotion, expressiveness, additional meaning, in general, makes it easier to convey the content of the work to the reader.

Occasional variations of PUs including phraseologies, predetermined the linguistic nature of them. According to the occasional usage, linguists divided phraseological units into four types:

1. Primary usual expression. In this case, PU represents its own lexical and stylistic features in the text, retaining the color, by the the traditional component content .

For example, the satirical phrase "a fat lot" increases with "reaching" is overflowing "and in the same sense below

used: "A fat lot you must have loved me!" she exclaimed (Maugham W.S. The Razors Edge.p.125).

The phrase "go to one's long rest" is a literary unit "boqiy dunyoga ravona bo'lmoq", "hayotdan ko'z yummoq", and the next example reflected in this sense.

One more old Forsyte going to his long rest. Wonderful how he had held out

(Galthworthy J. Indian Summer of a Forsyte, p.201)

2. Secondary usual expression. In this case, the phrase is its own applied at a slightly enhanced level, while expressing the stylistic color.

Exclaiming Meaning of PUs is carried out by expanding content two (or more) combining phraseologisms. For example, two phase units, **(as) good as gold and (as) true as steel units** The fact that they are used together can be a proof of our opinion: "Ne was but a poor man himself," said Peggotty, "but as good as gold and as true as steel" (Ch. Dickens, "Pickwick Papers". Ch XXI, p.376)

3. First level occasional expression. This type of PUs express several stylistic changes (change of components, word addition, subtraction, ellipsis). With this method not only to increase expressiveness, but also to make PUs in a completely different stylistic sense can also be used:

"One manages to earn one's **bread and butter**... and a little piece of cake" (Ch. Kingsley, "The Water- Babies", ch. III, p.68)

In this example A "little piece" added to the "bread and butter" unit of cake "added a humorous effect to the sentence. Sometimes the components of PUs with antonyms replacement to express strong positive and negative emotional states also used. For example, "hate smb.'s guts — hating someone to death The antonym pair "hate" in the phrase can also be replaced by "love":

**"I hate the ground she walks on, and she hates me!"** (Gardener E.S. Some women won't wait, ch.XV, p.496).

4. Secondary occasional expression. Such an expression of PUs require complex stylistic changes or convergence. It is different from convergence when using complex stylistic methods is the main word. For example, the unit "hell is paved with good intentions" It is expressed differently in Lindsay's work. The emphasis in this phrase is "with good intentions" the combination of the word "resolution" with the word "resolution" in the next sentence increased on the basis of replacement .

"Resolutions are all very well" said Phyl, with a touch of primness. **"Hell's paved with them"** (J. Lindsay).

Furthermore, the use of various ways in the same text also affects the effectiveness of PUs, the increase will allow him to load more 'emotional paint'. For example, we can observe addition, inversion and deformation:

*Frank:* If **I** live to be a hundred I shall never forget that little glimpse you've just given me of yourself.

*Millie:* Frank, you're **making a frightening mountain out of an absurd little molehill.**

*Frank:* Of course but the mountain I'm making in my imagination is so frightening that I'd rather try to forget both it and the repulsive little molehill that gave it birth (M. Twain "Life on the Mississippi" ch.XXII, p.260)

Here the phrase "make a mountain out of a molehill" includes frightening, absurd, little adjectives are added and help to reveal the humorous state in the text.

Linguists L.K. Bayramova and EF Arsenteva continue this work, occasional PUs in related and non-related languages conducted in-depth research based on its usage. English and Russian based on E. F. Arsenteva's "Фразеология и фразеография в сопоставительном аспекте" was one of the biggest steps in this field. According to him, PUs following transformational changes in the study of textual expression is important :

- 1) change of lexical components;
- 2) the inclusion of a particular word or phrases;
- 3) change the order of components;
- 4) replacement of certain words with synonyms;
- 5) Ellipse. Phraseological allusion;
- 6) Phraseological repetition;

L.K. Bayramova describes occasional changes in phraseology classified as follows [20; 31]:

- 1) inversion 2) substitution 3) the inclusion of a particular word or phrases 4) ellipsis 5) contamination in four different ways 6) allusion

Structural changes in the textual structure of PUs and semantic changes can be of two types. PUs are known undergo the following structural changes when used in text possible [42; 13]

- expansion of component content;
- Narrowing of the component structure or the phenomenon of ellipsis;
- changes in the composition of the components or substitution events;
- deformation or complete reshaping of PU; The linguist has made the following semantic changes:
- phraseological word game;

Explanation of the internal form; The most common in the use of phraseology in artistic interpretation Another way is to replace PU content with synonyms. Such in some cases, the word adapts to the content of PU and creates a new PU. For example:

It is not surprising that this loss of childhood would catch up with her and that at forty something a parent substitute would come along in the guise of a knight in shining sedan, "someone", she writes "I couldn't take of" ( ) Dickens Charles, Martin Chuzzlewit.ch.XV,p.594)

"Sire, do not talk to me small projects," said the great cham of barque architecture, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, to Louis XIV after the Sun King lured him to paris.(M. Twain "Life on the Mississippi" ch.XXII, p. 26)

The PU components used in these examples are different words. That is, instead of the words "armour", "literature", "sedan" , The words "barque architecture" are used. Also "the knight of the Rueful The word "Rueful" in the phrase "Countenance" is replaced by "woeful". Author may make various changes to the content of PUs in order to enhances meaning, add more emotional color, reduce meaning. Adding new words to PUs is also one of the most common way of occasional changes. The main purpose of the amendment is to reinforce the meaning or identification.

Introducing a new variable component into PUs is one of the oldest ways of occasional change. Such changes were made in the works of G. Choser as early as the fourteenth century. E.V. Rizhikova is just one of the leading linguists such a transformative change in PUs. It's the result of his research that the substantive PUs that often undergo such changes noted. In second place in terms of structural change adjective and adverbial PUs, while at least verb PUs are subject to change determined to meet. For instance,

Mr Utterson's best friend was a distant cousin called Richard Enfield, who was well-known as fun-loving man about town. This damsel will reply to any romantic knight in shining armour

In the given examples, new components are introduced at the beginning of PU, i.e. the first in our example serves to clarify meaning of "well-known" and in the second example it means "romantic".

Sometimes PUs strengthen the meaning in the text . For example, if we analyze our next example, along with the phrase "sugar dady" is used with the phrase "sweet" in an ambiguous form.

board would be, they hoped, the "Sweetest Sugar Daddy in the world," as Marshal Chang Tsung-chang is called by one of his English speaking women, Miss Anabelle Cronan. (Bellow S. The adventure of Augie March p.189)