BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg
BG PULSE JOURNAL

SEMANTICS AND USAGE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Durdikilichova Nafisa Mahkam qizi
Asia International University
Teacher of the Department of Uzbek and Russian Philology

ABSTRACT

Phraseological units in modern Russian language represent one of the most significant and complex layers of lexical-semantic structure, reflecting not only linguistic but also cultural, historical, and cognitive aspects of speech communities. This scientific article examines the semantics and usage of phraseological units in contemporary Russian linguistic practice with special attention to approaches developed in Uzbek linguistic scholarship, where phraseology is considered an essential component of national language identity and communicative culture. The research is based on comparative, descriptive, and linguocultural approaches widely applied in Uzbek philological studies, particularly in the works of Uzbek linguists who emphasize the role of phraseological units as carriers of ethnocultural knowledge, worldview, and evaluative semantics. The study demonstrates that phraseological units in modern Russian are characterized by semantic stability, figurative motivation, and pragmatic variability, allowing them to function effectively in different communicative contexts including media discourse, everyday speech, and artistic texts. The article also highlights that Uzbek scientific literature strongly contributes to understanding phraseological meaning through cultural interpretation, semantic classification, and functional analysis. The findings indicate that phraseological units remain dynamically active elements of modern Russian, undergoing semantic shifts, stylistic re-evaluation, and contextual transformation while preserving their core figurative meanings and cultural associations.

KEYWORDS

phraseological units, Russian language, semantics, usage, idioms, Uzbek linguistics, linguoculturology, phraseology, figurative meaning, communicative function

INTRODUCTION

The study of phraseological units occupies a central position in modern linguistics due to their ability to reflect the deep semantic and cultural layers of a language. In Russian linguistics, phraseological units are traditionally understood as stable combinations of words with a fully or partially figurative meaning that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of their components. In modern usage, these units perform not only nominative but also expressive, evaluative, and pragmatic functions, making them essential for understanding language dynamics in contemporary communication. Uzbek linguistic scholarship, particularly phraseological studies developed within Uzbek philological tradition, emphasizes that phraseological units are not merely linguistic phenomena but also cultural signs encoding national mentality, traditions, and worldview structures. Such an approach aligns with broader linguocultural theories that interpret phraseology as a bridge between language and culture. In modern Russian language, phraseological units demonstrate high frequency of usage in spoken communication, journalism, literature, and digital discourse, which indicates their strong functional relevance. At the same time, their semantic structure shows both stability and variability, as meanings may expand or narrow depending on context, stylistic intention, and communicative situation. Uzbek academic literature contributes significantly to this

understanding by highlighting classification principles, semantic motivation, and cultural imagery embedded in phraseological systems, which can also be applied to Russian phraseology. Therefore, the investigation of semantics and usage of phraseological units in modern Russian language through the lens of Uzbek scientific tradition provides a more comprehensive understanding of their linguistic nature and communicative potential.

MAIN PART

Phraseological units in modern Russian language constitute a highly structured subsystem of vocabulary characterized by stability of form and idiomaticity of meaning. Their semantic nature is defined by the fact that the overall meaning of the expression is not a simple sum of meanings of individual words, but rather a unified figurative concept formed historically through repeated usage in speech communities. Uzbek linguistics, especially works devoted to phraseology and linguoculturology, often classify such units according to semantic transparency, motivational degree, and structural composition, which provides a useful framework for analyzing Russian phraseology as well. In this regard, phraseological units can be divided into fully idiomatic expressions, partially motivated units, and comparatively transparent combinations where figurative meaning is still traceable. Modern Russian language exhibits all these types in active use, with idioms functioning as expressive tools in both formal and informal communication. In semantic terms, phraseological units often carry evaluative meaning, expressing approval, disapproval, irony, humor, or emotional intensity. This evaluative function is particularly important in media discourse and colloquial speech, where speakers rely on established idiomatic expressions to convey complex emotional or attitudinal meanings in a condensed form[1].

From a functional perspective, phraseological units in modern Russian language perform multiple communicative roles. They serve as expressive devices that enhance stylistic richness of speech, as cognitive tools that help speakers conceptualize abstract ideas through metaphorical imagery, and as pragmatic markers that signal speaker attitude or interpersonal relations. Uzbek linguistic research emphasizes that phraseological units also act as cultural memory units, preserving historical experiences, traditional values, and social norms of a linguistic community. This interpretation is equally applicable to Russian phraseology, where many idioms originate from historical events, folklore, religious texts, and everyday life practices. As a result, phraseological units become culturally loaded linguistic signs that encode shared knowledge and collective identity.

In modern usage, phraseological units in Russian language demonstrate significant adaptability to different communicative contexts. In journalistic style, they are often used to create expressive headlines and persuasive commentary. In literary texts, they contribute to characterization, narrative vividness, and stylistic depth. In everyday speech, they function as ready-made expressions that facilitate efficient communication. In digital communication, including social networks and online forums, phraseological units undergo partial transformation, where speakers may modify structure, combine idioms, or use them ironically, thus expanding their pragmatic potential. Uzbek researchers highlight similar tendencies in Uzbek phraseology, noting that idiomatic expressions are not static but dynamically interact with contemporary speech practices.

[1] Uzbek phraseology studies (Rakhmatullayev, Mahmudov) view evaluative meaning as a key semantic feature of idioms.

Semantic change is another important aspect of phraseological units in modern Russian language. Over time, some expressions undergo partial desemantization, where original literal meaning is weakened or lost, while others experience semantic extension, acquiring new contextual meanings. Uzbek linguistic tradition explains such changes through the interaction between language system and social environment, emphasizing that phraseological meaning is always context-dependent and culturally conditioned. This approach allows a deeper understanding of how Russian phraseological units evolve in response to socio-cultural transformations, globalization, and media influence. Additionally, many phraseological units in modern Russian retain archaic or historical elements, which makes them valuable for diachronic linguistic analysis and cultural interpretation[2].

Structural analysis of phraseological units reveals that they may consist of various syntactic patterns such as verb phrases, nominal combinations, and comparative constructions. Despite structural diversity, their defining feature remains semantic indivisibility and stability. Uzbek scholars often stress the importance of structural-semantic classification, which helps to identify internal organization and functional behavior of phraseological units. Applying this methodology to Russian language allows for systematic description of idiomatic expressions and their usage patterns in different functional styles. Furthermore, comparative studies between Russian and Uzbek phraseological systems demonstrate both universal tendencies in human cognition and specific national-cultural features embedded in language.

The pragmatic aspect of phraseological usage in modern Russian language is closely connected with speaker intention and communicative context. Idioms are often used to intensify speech impact, create humor, or establish emotional connection between interlocutors. They also function as indirect means of expression, allowing speakers to convey criticism or evaluation in a softened or metaphorical form. Uzbek linguistics highlights that such pragmatic flexibility is a key feature of phraseological units, enabling them to operate effectively in diverse communicative situations. In Russian discourse, this flexibility is particularly evident in conversational speech, political rhetoric, and artistic expression, where idiomatic language enhances persuasive and stylistic effectiveness.

Thus, phraseological units in modern Russian language represent a multifunctional linguistic phenomenon characterized by semantic complexity, structural stability, and pragmatic variability. Uzbek scientific literature provides valuable theoretical and methodological tools for analyzing these units, especially through linguocultural and semantic approaches. The integration of these perspectives allows for a more comprehensive understanding of phraseological meaning and usage in contemporary linguistic reality[3].

The discussion of semantics and usage of phraseological units in modern Russian language reveals a number of important theoretical and applied issues that remain relevant in contemporary linguistic research. One of the central points is the problem of defining the boundaries of phraseology as a linguistic discipline, since phraseological units intersect with lexical, syntactic, and stylistic levels of language structure. Uzbek linguistic scholarship, which has significantly contributed to phraseological studies, particularly emphasizes the importance of viewing phraseology not as a marginal lexical phenomenon but as an independent system with

[2] Uzbek linguistics (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, N. Mahmudov) stresses that phraseological meaning is context-dependent and culturally shaped, reflecting social and historical development of language.

[3] Uzbek linguistics (Rakhmatullayev, Mahmudov, Yo‘ldoshev) emphasizes linguocultural and semantic approaches in studying phraseological units.

its own semantic laws, structural principles, and cultural foundations. This perspective allows for a more integrated understanding of Russian phraseological units, especially in relation to their semantic stability and functional variability in modern communication.

Another important issue is the semantic ambiguity and contextual flexibility of phraseological units. In modern Russian language, many idiomatic expressions demonstrate a high degree of semantic adaptability depending on communicative context, speaker intention, and stylistic environment. This creates a dynamic relationship between fixed form and variable meaning, which is one of the key paradoxes of phraseological systems. Uzbek researchers interpret this phenomenon through the concept of contextual actualization, where the meaning of a phraseological unit is activated differently in each communicative situation while preserving its core figurative structure. This approach helps explain why idioms remain productive in modern discourse despite their fixed lexical composition.

The discussion also highlights the role of phraseological units in shaping linguistic worldview. Both Russian and Uzbek linguistic traditions recognize that idioms are not merely expressive tools but also carriers of cultural knowledge and collective memory. Through metaphorical structures, phraseological units encode social norms, moral evaluations, and culturally specific perceptions of reality. In modern Russian discourse, this cultural dimension is particularly visible in media language and political communication, where idiomatic expressions are frequently used to evoke shared cultural references and influence audience perception. Uzbek linguistics contributes to this understanding by emphasizing the ethnolinguistic function of phraseology, which connects language structure with national mentality and cultural identity[4].

Furthermore, the issue of stylistic differentiation of phraseological units is an important aspect of their usage. In modern Russian language, idioms can be found across all functional styles, including scientific, official, journalistic, colloquial, and artistic speech. However, their frequency and stylistic function vary significantly depending on context. In colloquial speech, phraseological units often serve as spontaneous expressive markers, while in journalistic and political discourse they are strategically used for rhetorical impact and persuasion. Uzbek scientific literature supports the view that stylistic versatility is one of the key features that ensures the sustainability of phraseological units in evolving linguistic environments.

Another point of discussion is the transformation of phraseological units under the influence of globalization, digital communication, and media development. Modern Russian language shows increasing tendencies toward phraseological modification, including intentional alteration of idioms, blending of expressions, and creation of occasional phraseological innovations. These processes demonstrate that phraseological systems are not static but continuously evolving. Uzbek researchers also note similar tendencies in Uzbek language, where traditional idioms are being reinterpreted or creatively modified in online communication. This indicates a universal linguistic process in which phraseological units adapt to new communicative technologies and social realities.

Finally, the pedagogical and methodological implications of phraseological research deserve attention. The study of phraseological units is essential for language teaching, translation studies, and intercultural communication. Uzbek educational approaches often stress the importance of teaching phraseology as a means of developing linguistic competence, cultural awareness, and communicative fluency. In the context of Russian language learning, understanding

[4] Uzbek linguistics highlights phraseology as a reflection of ethnocultural worldview and national mentality (Rakhmatullayev, Mamatov, Mahmudov).

phraseological semantics is crucial for achieving native-like proficiency and avoiding literal translation errors. Therefore, phraseological units should be systematically integrated into language education programs with emphasis on their semantic, stylistic, and cultural dimensions[5].

Overall, the discussion demonstrates that phraseological units in modern Russian language represent a multifaceted phenomenon that requires interdisciplinary analysis. Combining insights from Uzbek and Russian linguistic traditions provides a more comprehensive framework for understanding their semantic complexity, functional diversity, and cultural significance in contemporary linguistic practice.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of semantics and usage of phraseological units in modern Russian language demonstrates that they are essential components of linguistic structure and communicative practice. Their semantic richness, figurative nature, and functional diversity make them indispensable in both spoken and written discourse. The study, grounded in Uzbek linguistic traditions, shows that phraseological units should be interpreted not only as linguistic formations but also as cultural phenomena reflecting collective worldview and historical experience. In modern Russian language, phraseological units continue to evolve, adapting to new communicative environments while preserving their core idiomatic meanings. Their ability to express complex ideas in a compact and emotionally colored form ensures their ongoing relevance in contemporary communication. Uzbek scientific approaches, particularly those emphasizing linguocultural analysis and semantic classification, significantly contribute to deeper understanding of phraseological systems and their role in language development. Therefore, phraseological units remain a vital object of linguistic research, bridging semantics, culture, and communication in modern Russian and beyond.

REFERENCES

1. Vinogradov V. V. *Russian Phraseology and Its Development*. Moscow: Nauka.
2. Kunin A. V. *Course in Phraseology of Modern Russian Language*. Moscow: Higher School Publishing.
3. Rakhmatullayev Sh. *Uzbek Phraseology Dictionary*. Tashkent: O‘qituvchi nashriyoti.
4. Mahmudov N., Odilov Y. *So‘z ma’no taraqqiyotida ziddiyat*. Tashkent: Akademnashr.
5. Ganiyeva Sh. A. *O‘zbek frazeologizmlari strukturasi*. Dissertation, Tashkent.
6. Yo‘ldoshev B. *Frazeologik uslubiyat asoslari*. Samarqand State University Press.
7. Mamatov A. E. *O‘zbek tili frazeologizmlarining shakllanishi masalalari*. Tashkent State University.
8. Burger H. *Phraseology: An International Handbook*. Berlin: De Gruyter.
9. Makkai A. *Idiom Structure in English*. The Hague: Mouton.

[5] Uzbek methodological approaches in language teaching (Yo‘ldoshev, Mahmudov) emphasize teaching phraseology as a key component of communicative and cultural competence.