



THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE SEMANTICS OF IDIOMS: COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SEMANTIC SYSTEM OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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ABSTRACT

This article is intended for the analysis of the theoretical foundations of the semantics of phraseological units. In this study, the semantic integrity of idioms, their metaphorical motivation, linguocultural features, and the influence of pragmatic factors were studied. At the same time, the semantic system of phraseological units was analyzed based on structural-semantic, cognitive, and linguocultural approaches. The study revealed that the semantics of idioms is a multi-layered system, formed on the basis of the interaction of lexical, cognitive, cultural, and communicative factors. This article serves as a theoretical basis for explaining the semantic nature of idioms.

Introduction

In linguistics, phraseological units, especially idioms, are an important component reflecting the semantic richness of the language. Idioms are often stable units with a common figurative meaning that differs from the literal meaning of their components. Consequently, the study of their semantic nature is one of the urgent problems of linguistics. Idioms reflect not only the lexical, but also the cultural and cognitive features of the language[1].

Research conducted in the field of phraseology shows that the semantics of these units is a complex and multi-layered system. Researchers use structural-semantic, cognitive, pragmatic, and linguocultural methods in the study of the semantics of phraseological units. These approaches create conditions for a deeper understanding of the formation of the meaning of phraseological units and the order of their application. [2].

The semantics of idioms are directly related to human consciousness, experience, and historical and cultural values, and many phraseological units are formed on a metaphorical basis and are explained using conceptual models. It seems that the semantics of idioms are also inextricably linked with cognitive linguistics[3].

The purpose of this research is to study the theoretical foundations of the semantics of idioms, to study the semantic structure of phraseological units, and to analyze their linguocultural and pragmatic features.

Research objectives:

- Analysis of existing theoretical approaches to the semantics of phraseological units;
- Determination of the level of semantic integrity of idioms;
- studying the metaphorical motivation of the meaning of idioms;
- identification of linguocultural components;
- assessment of the influence of pragmatic factors on the semantics of phraseological units.

Methods

In this article, it was carried out using a comprehensive linguistic methodology based on the following methods:

1. Descriptive method - determining the semantic features of idioms.
2. Semantic analysis - the study of the semantic structure of idioms.
3. Comparative method - identification of common and dissimilar aspects of the semantics of idioms.
4. Cognitive analysis - explanation of the meaning of phraseological units based on conceptual metaphors.
5. Contextual analysis - identification of pragmatic reasons in the methodology of idioms.
6. Linguocultural analysis - identification of cultural components.

Results

The results of the research outlined in this article showed that the semantics of phraseological units consists of several important components.

The most important feature of idiomatic units is semantic integrity. The individual meaning of the components in the idiom does not fully correspond to the general meaning being expressed. For example, the idiom "spill the beans" means "to reveal a secret." In this case, the literal meaning of the components cannot explain the general semantics [4].

According to the degree of semantic integrity, phraseological units are classified as follows:

- phraseological integrity;
- phraseological unit;
- phraseological combination.

This classification is considered as an important methodological basis for determining the semantics of phraseological units.

Metaphorical motivation

According to the research results, idioms are often formed on the basis of metaphor. For example, the idiom "break the ice" means to start communication in a social environment. This metaphor is based on the concept of initiating communication by breaking through a physical barrier [5].

Conceptual metaphors are one of the main sources of the semantics of idioms:

- * LIFE IS A JOURNEY
- * TIME IS MONEY
- * ARGUMENT IS WAR

These conceptual models play an extremely important role in explaining the meaning of phraseological units.

Linguocultural component

The semantics of idioms is directly related to the culture of the people who use the language. In different cultures, the same concept can be expressed through different phraseological units. For example, the English idiom "white elephant" means something worthless and expensive. The semantics of this idiom is connected with the historical and cultural context [6].

The linguocultural component is manifested in the following aspects of the semantics of idioms:

- * national values
- * historical experience
- * social stereotypes
- * mentality

Pragmatic flexibility

The semantics of phraseological units simultaneously depends on pragmatic factors. The same phraseological unit can acquire different stylistic features in different contexts. For example, the idiom "kick the bucket" is used in informal speech and is rarely encountered in a formal context.

Discussion

The research results confirmed that the semantics of idioms is a multi-layered system. Firstly, the semantics of phraseological units has a structural-semantic basis. Secondly, metaphorical motivation is of particular importance in the formation of the meaning of phraseological units. Thirdly, linguocultural reasons are factors that enrich the semantics of phraseological units.

From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, phraseological units are a product of human consciousness. Conceptual metaphors are the main source of the meaning of idioms. For this reason, the semantics of idioms serves as an important source in the study of the relationship between consciousness and language.

Pragmatic factors also have a significant influence on the semantics of idioms. The use of idioms depends on the speech situation, communicative purpose, and stylistic factors. According to the results, the semantics of idioms is formed as a result of the influence of the following components:

- * lexical component
- * metaphorical component
- * Linguocultural component
- * pragmatic component

Conclusion

This research was conducted to determine the theoretical foundations of the semantics of phraseological units. The results of the study show the following conclusions:

1. The semantics of idioms have semantic integrity.
2. Idioms are formed on the basis of metaphorical motivation.
3. Linguocultural factors determine the meaning of idioms.
4. Pragmatic factors influence the use of idioms.
5. The semantics of idioms is a multi-layered system.

This research serves as a theoretical basis for the study of the semantic nature of idioms. In the future, the study of the semantics of idioms based on corpus linguistics is considered a promising direction.

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