

## POLYSEMY IN THE SEMANTICS OF COMMON NOUNS AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Abstract :** This article analyzes the issue of polysemy, one of the important parameters determining the semantic properties of common nouns and phraseological units. The study reveals the role of polysemy in the semantic structure of common nouns and phraseological units. The mechanisms of formation of polysemy in the semantic structure of common nouns, as well as the specific manifestation of semantic multiplicity in phraseological units, are considered on the basis of comparative analysis.

**Keywords:** phraseology, idiomaticity, common nouns, phraseological units, linguistic, proper names, culture, intellectual, a consumptive type.

### **Introduction**

In modern linguistics, the study of semantic structures occupies a central position, as meaning constitutes one of the most complex and multifaceted aspects of language. Among the key parameters that determine the semantic characteristics of lexical units, polysemy plays a particularly significant role. One of the parameters that determine the aggregate semantic characteristic of both CN (common noun) and phraseological units is polysemy. The qualitative specificity of CN is also manifested here, because discreteness of its content side is not peculiar [1, p. 60].

### **Materials and methods**

The article uses semantic analysis, comparative and descriptive methods. The results of the study serve to provide a deeper understanding of the semantic nature of common nouns and phraseological units, as well as to shed light on theoretical issues in the fields of lexical semantics and phraseology.

**The following methods were used in the present work:**

The main presentation techniques were descriptive and component. The methodologies of structural-semantic modelling, dictionary commentary, comparative, applicative, etymological, and statistical analysis were also applied in various sections.

The number of ambiguous phraseological units of the studied type is 3% of the total amount (about 500 units). An example is intermediate education between phraseological units and a compound word, i.e. a stable combination that does not meet the criteria of phraseology put forward by A.V.Kunin [2, p. 1259]. In particular, the presence of a steady turnover of the signs of word-formation integrity, i.e. ability to form derivatives, is considered by us (after A.V. Kunin) as a property incompatible with phraseological quality [3, p. 252-257].

Jim Crow has an intermediate education derivative Jim - Crowism (jim-crowism) "system of black oppression." Since the revolutions of the structural type under study are of interest to us mainly from the point of view of CN, the involvement of intermediate formations containing CN does not in any way affect the reliability of the conclusions.

Wed. intermediate education:

1. Jim Crowe (nickname given to blacks by American racists):

The child scampered, with all his little strength, after the prize, while his master laughed. "Come here, Jim Crow", said he. The child came up and the master patted the curly head and chucked him under the chin [12, p. 35].

2. Racial discrimination, racism, isolation of blacks, racist activities against blacks:

And few of these settled in the North would have consented to go South even at higher wages as long as Jim Crow ruled in Dixie [11, p. 222].

3. Negro.

Jim Crow schools are vastly inferior to the white schools [5, c. 251].

4. Directed against blacks, anti Negro, racist:

... ruthless combatting of all forms of chauvinism and Jim Crow practices [5, p. 252].

All meanings of this turnover arose by means of a metonymic transfer based on the first. Phraseological background is a characteristic of CN. Thus, the name Jim Crow (whether it is a nickname or a true name) is unambiguous by virtue of the individuality of its semantics. It does not enter into semantic contact with either other implemented CN or CN, while the intermediate formation of Jim Crow correlates with the word Negro with the first and third meanings.

The discrepancy in the number of meanings of phraseological units and words is due to the different nature of their semantics [9, p. 179-180]. The absence of a reinterpretation of the word

Negro does not allow him to include in its semantic structure the meanings “racial discrimination” and “anti-Negro”, which are present in intermediate formations.

It is rethinking that determines the possibility of coexistence in intermediate formations of the third and fourth meanings, which are to some extent antonymic. The emotional - expressive moment accompanying the objective logical meaning of intermediate formations is absent in the word.

With rare exceptions (for example, the aforementioned intermediate education), the values of ambiguous phraseological units of the type under study are not related by semantic derivative relations characteristic of lexical polysemy. For example, Black Maria:

1. Prison car: He protested against entering the Black Maria [10, p. 1110].
2. Military jargon - German smoke shell:

It was wonderful, the humor with which the English fellows take this messy business. I have one as an instructor and he has explained their jokes to me. The heavy shells which make an enormous cloud of black smoke they call "Jack Johnsons", because of a Negro prize fighter who is dangerous. Also, they call them "Black Marias" [4, p. 288].

It is almost impossible to establish any connection between these values. In the second meaning, this phraseological unit is synonymous with Jack Johnson phraseological unit. For example, the NED places an equal sign between them (See: The Oxford English Dictionary, 2003, p. 281).

The use of two phraseological units to denote the same reality emphasizes the unusual nature of the polysemy of the PU Maria Black. The existence in English of such double-digit phraseological units as Long Tom –

- [1] military jargon. long-range gun
- 2) Sl. Long Tom] and black Jack

[1] a tall beer mug (made of oiled leather),  
2) a black soldier's jacket without sleeves], due to a pronounced tendency (especially in slang) to call inanimate objects the most common personal CN.

### Conclusion

The special character of the polysemy of these phraseological units (as in the aforementioned case) is expressed in the fact that their individual values indicate specific heterogeneous objects. The derivational connection between them, of course, is absent. The moment uniting them is an external feature common to these objects.

It should be noted that CN as such also admits the plural form. However, if in CN and phraseological CN, the category of number is purely grammatical, then in fact, in CN it has a different nature. In the former, the plural ending implies two homogeneous objects belonging to the same class, and therefore implies a semantic identity of the “terms” meaning reflecting the essence of these objects, in the latter (denotatively implemented CN), the plural form combines two (or more) individual meanings between which it is impossible to put an equal sign.

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH OUTPUT (IJERO)