

English Phraseology in Teaching: Linguacultural Competency of Revealing the Semantic and Communicative Properties of Interjectional Phraseological Units

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Abstract--*In the present article we deal with the Interjectional phraseological units based on both dictionary materials and examples borrowed from fiction works.*

In the phraseological science the principle of studying phraseological units has been worked out. We follow the definition of a phraseological units given by A.V. Kunin who writes that a phraseological unit is “a fixed combination of words which fully or partially change their meanings” It means that a character, which is above the word level, stability and changed meanings of words in the combination are criteria of phraseological units together with other linguistic units, which define their special status in the language structure (Kunin, A.V., 2005).

The object of our research make up substantive, verbal, adverbial, pronominal, numerical and the like phraseological units, we have taken only interjectional phraseological units, semantically analyzed them, classified them into groups according to their meanings.

They are chosen and grouped as a special phraseological category called interjectional phraseological units which serve expressing various feelings, emotions and will inducements of the person. They are such units as By Love! Good Heavens! Draw it mild! Damn your eyes! By Jupiter! Etc. They express greeting, parting, wish admiration, gratitude, address appeals and other feelings. Below we stop on them in detail. Linguacultural Competency of students in revealing the Semantic and Communicative Properties of Interjectional Phraseological units.

Key words-- *phraseology, phraseography, lingua-cultural competency, semantics, communication*

I. INTRODUCTION

We should say a few words about interjections themselves before dealing with them in phraseological unit. D.E. Rosental and M.A. Telenkova define Interjections in their Reference Dictionary of Linguistic

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Terms: "Interjections are unchangeable parts of speech words which immediately express our feelings and will induce without naming them like oh, ow, ouch, o (expresses pain).

E.g. 1) fright, fear 2) reproach, blame, sorrow dissatisfaction.

We have borrowed the examples from "Russian-English Dictionary of Interjections and Response phrases" by D.I.Kvesevich and V.P.Sasina (Dictionary of Interjections and response Phrases, 1990).

Further on D.E.Rosental and M.A.Telenkova write that "From the notional parts of speech Interjections differ by the fact that they do not have nominative function (that is the function of naming something) as they are only speech signs, signal words which are used to express man's reaction in a quickest way to various events of reality or to express the demands, wishes, behavior (Pozenal D.E., Telenkov M.A., 1985). Interjections by their main function are not parts of the sentence and syntactically are not connected with the parts of the sentence. And from auxiliary parts of speech they differ by not expressing any relations among the words in the sentence, they do not serve for link among the words; they do not bring into the sentence the additional shades of meaning.

So D.E.Rosental and M.A.Telenkova differentiate Imperative Interjections that express orders, motives, interdictions, appeals calls, greetings, partings: So long! Great! Hey! Emotional Interjections which express, pain, gaiety wonder fear, anger, indignant, contempt, disgust, etc. Interjections that consist of one or two sounds (sometimes they are repeated once, twice or even thrice). Derivative Interjections which are formed consist of meaningful words, which lose their nominative function and pronounced with a great emotional and expressive coloring. Verbal Interjections are unchangeable words which sometimes correspond to an imitative word in its sound form or they are interjections which are used in the function of a predicate in the meaning of sudden action of the past, presently suddenly, all at once– hop, hop-hop.

1.1. Ways of giving emotion

As Geoffrey Leech and Jan Svartvik describe in their "A Communicative Grammar of English" Handbook Interjections as words whose only function is to express emotion. Common English Interjections (Geoffrey Seech, Jan Svartvik, 1983):

Are: oh-expresses surprise

Ah -expresses satisfaction, recognition

Aha -expresses jubilant satisfaction, recognition

Wow - great surprise

Yippee - excitement, delight

Ugh - disgust

Ooh - pleasure

So IPU express emotions feelings like interjections:

Oh, what a beautiful present! Ah, that's just what I wanted!

Aha, these books, are exactly what I was looking for!

Wow, what a fantastic goal!

Jippee, this is fun!

Ouch, my foot!

Ugh, what a mess!

Ooh, this cream cake's delicious!

There are some other ways of giving emotion emphasis in English. They are exclamation, emphatic "so" and "such", repetition, with the help of stress on the operator and nuclear stress on other words.

1.2. Phraseological units and Interjectional phraseological units

Before passing to the types of Interjectional phraseological units we would like to bring forward A.V.Kunin's viewpoint on phraseological units and Interjectional phraseological units. He believes that it is necessary to take an integrated approach to this issue, which provides a possibility to determine a system of regular differences and common features. In his opinion the semantic structure of the words are by no means exhausted by their meanings only. Important elements of the semantic structure, in addition to the meaning, are structures of a total formation in general; it's grammatical appearance and system language bonds

1.3. The nature of Interjectional phraseology

As for the Interjectional phraseological units their criteria are defined by their emotionally estimated expressive properties. A.V.Kunin explains the nature of Interjectional phraseology in the following way: At the result of over interpretation the interjectional phraseological units turn into the generalized expressions of our emotions and will and sometimes both together lose their initial subject and logical meaning i.e. the meaning of the similar non-motivated formations (Kunin, A.V., 2005).

Having studied the dictionary status of Interjectional phraseological units and the literary material we have made an attempt to carry out their semantic classification on the bases of their connotative meanings reflected by given the examples we defined the types of Interjectional phraseological units.

1.4. Denotative and connotative meanings of a word

While analyzing and classifying a phraseological unit or an Interjectional phraseological unit one should take into consideration the two meanings of a word: denotative meaning which serves to bring into correlation with referent, which is correlated with the given language expression: and the opposite of which is connotative meaning, which does not only point at the subject, but it also carries in itself the signs of peculiar features (Akhmanova, 1969).

1.5. Semantic classification of Interjectional Phraseological units

Analyzing the meanings-center of IPU we managed to determine the following groups:

1. IPU of greeting and parting:
 - Good day!
 - Good afternoon!
 - So long!
 - How goes it?

How are things?

How are you getting on? Etc.

2. IPU with the meaning of admiration wonder in wide range of life situations:

Bullyforyou!

Good business!

Good Lord! Ah!That!

3. IPU which are used as an address to somebody:

My little man!

My little woman!

4. IPU with the meaning of various appeals:

Put in a word for me!

5. IPU with the meaning of characterizing partner's actions during the conversation:

It was nice of you!

6. IPU with the meaning of various kinds' congratulation and toasts:

Merry Christmas! A Glad New year! Etc.

Three cheers for our visitors!

7. IPU of kind wishes which are popular among people and may be limited by functional frames of definite language versions-professional, social and territorial etc. As similar samples we can point at such units as:

Happy Landings! (Pilots' toast)

Here's how! To your health!

8. IP units of evil wishes which may refer to different subgroups:

a) Rude orders – Go lay an egg! Go to the devil! Get (go) along with you! Don't darken my door again!

b) Characterizing roughly the addressee – You are blockhead! You are donkey! You are ass! You are fool!

c) wishes of death, unhappiness, loss,- Drop dead!, Damn your eyes!, Let it go hang! Important role in such IP units play winning nuclear words.

d) IP units- threats – You will catch it!

e) IP units – appeals, filling in replies, which invite the partner to a conversation to ask his advice or support: Just fancy! Only fancy!

There are other kinds of appeals in IP units which ask one to be careful, attentive, tolerant, patient calm reasonable, stable and courageous etc.: - Hold your head!, Pray be calm!, Have no fear!, Calm yourself!, Don't carry on so!, Keep your chin up!, Never say die! Etc.

II. CONCLUSION

Coming to a conclusion on IP units, we can say that they are so great in number and are worthy of being studied from the point of view of style and culturology. English is very rich in Interjections and Interjectional phraseological units while teaching English the students can improve their speaking habits to a great extent if they learn to use them in their speech. It is very difficult to reveal the meaning of IP units without a context. In

comparison to phraseological units Interjectional phraseological units are more often used in dialogical situations than in descriptions. In this they have more stable usage properties than idioms, proverbs and set expressions:

Good riddance!

Look here, old man! (address)

What luck! (admiration)

Oh, that's all rot! (negative emotion)

A chilly world! (sorrow)

Oh, my dear boy! (address)

Ah! That! (wonder)

All the IP units are used mainly in two meanings: either in positive or negative

What the deuce is that! (question)

Thank God! (Positive Emotion)

There you go! (anger)

For goodness sake! (Impatience)

Heaven knows (anger)

From the point view of phraseography IP units can be included into the English –English Phraseological dictionary (or English-Uzbek) with their synonymic versions and be given with examples from literary works.

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