



# Verbal And Nominal Phraseological Units With The Meaning Of Emotions And Feelings

Yuldasheva Sabina Yusufovna<sup>1</sup>

Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers, Vol. 14 (5)

<https://jett.labosfor.com/>

Date of reception: 19 May 2023

Date of revision: 02 June 2023

Date of acceptance: 11 July 2023

**Yuldasheva Sabina Yusufovna (2023). Verbal And Nominal Phraseological Units With The Meaning Of Emotions And Feelings. *Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers*, Vol. 14(5). 23-29**

---

<sup>1</sup>Kokand State Pedagogical Institute



## **Verbal And Nominal Phraseological Units With The Meaning Of Emotions And Feelings**

**Yuldasheva Sabina Yusufovna<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

### **ABSTRACT**

This article analyzes some linguistic and psychological features of emotive phraseological units on the example of Russian phraseology. In particular, the level of study of Russian emotive phraseological units in the field of emotionology, the views of researchers on the category "emotivity", as well as views on some linguo-cognitive features of nominal and verbal phraseological units in Russian phraseology are studied. At the same time, special attention is paid to the classification characteristics of emotive phraseological units from a logical and psychological point of view.

**Keywords:** nominal and verbal phraseological units, emotions, emotiveness, semantics, paradigmatics, Russian studies, semantics.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The phraseological fund of any language is, both from a linguistic and methodological point of view, a layer of the language. Phraseology is a subsystem of the language, which was especially actively studied in the second half of the twentieth century, but modern phraseology as a science is fully characterized by a change in the scientific paradigm, i.e. the transition from the dominant system-structural description to the activation of cognitive and pragmatic studies. Ignorance of phraseology impoverishes speech, makes it inexpressive, makes communication difficult, and prevents the correct understanding of fiction and special literature. From the end of the 20th century, the crisis of the structural-semantic paradigm began to be realized in phraseology; according to some phraseologists, the system-classification approach has exhausted itself. "The system-structural paradigm is being replaced by a cognitive paradigm, within which questions are raised related to the receipt, encoding, storage and transmission of information by phraseological means. The main stimulus for the interpretive approach in the phraseology of the late XX-XXI centuries is the emergence and formation of the cognitive-discursive paradigm in modern linguistics".

Thus, the relevance of this topic is determined by the urgent need to develop the cognitive aspects of the phraseological systems of ethnic languages as the most important component of linguistic worldviews.

The problematics of the phraseological tier, including in a comparative aspect, in the study of language pictures of the world, was developed in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the works of Sh. Rakhmatullaev, M.A. Sadykova, A.N. Tikhonov, M.I. Umarkhodzhaeva, L.I. Roizenzona, E.A. Malinovsky, A.M. Bushui, T.A. Bushui M.K. Khalikova, U.S. Abikhodzhaeva and many others. etc..

The phenomenon of human emotions also has a long history of study, including in linguistics, in the studies of L.G. Babenko, G.E. Breslava, V.I. Bolotova, N.A. Krasavsky, N.N. Malakhova, M.I. Lazaridi, V.I. Shakhovsky and many others. etc. . However, the results of the study of emotions have significant lacunae, even the differential signs of the names of emotions that distinguish them from the designations of other areas of a person's spiritual life (cf. joy, pity, anger, confusion, indignation, rage / calmness, confidence, doubt, sympathy etc.).

Emotions have also been insufficiently studied in terms of the specifics of their representation through phraseological units of different parts of speech, as well as in general the specifics of the representation of the emotional concept sphere at the phraseological level.

The purpose of this article is to identify the relationship between the structure, semantics and pragmatics of nominal and verbal phraseological units in the expression of emotions and feelings in the Russian language.

The scientific novelty of the work lies in the complex description of the representations of human emotions and feelings through phraseological units of different parts of speech and structure in relation to different types of categorical states.

The history of the study of Russian phraseology is usually attributed to the 18th century; in fact, the study of Russian phraseology began even before the formation of phraseology as a linguistic discipline and is reflected in the works of M.V. Lomonosov, A.Kh. Vostokova, F.I. Buslaeva, V.I. Dahl, I.I. Sreznevsky A.A. Potebni, A.A. Shakhmatova and others. However, special works devoted to the problem of phraseological units (stable combinations of words) until the beginning of the 20th century. has not been published.

The distinctive features of phraseological units as linguistic units are studied in a number of works on phraseology; VL Arkhangelsky has 14 positions that distinguish phraseological units from other language units. The most significant features of phraseological units that give a general idea of the phraseological level unit, from our point of view, are the following:

1. The external syntactic form of the phrase (for most phraseological units).
2. Lack of predicativity, intonation of the message, logical stress.
3. Nominative function.
4. Stability, reproducibility, coherence and integrity of meaning.
5. Biplanar meaning, the presence of an explicit internal form, figurativeness, expressiveness.
6. Separate arrangement of the components of a phraseological unit, which distinguishes it from a derivative word that has a number of features in common with a phraseological unit, in particular, a scale of idiomatic semantics.
7. For most phraseological units - stylistic coloring.

This set of features refers to the entire phraseological corpus of the Russian language, however, not every phraseological unit has a complete set of these features, since phraseological units differ in origin, the type of meaning expressed, the degree of fusion of components, the presence of expression, the scope and frequency of use, and also grammatically.

Our work is based on a narrow understanding of phraseology, but it should still be recognized that there are no absolute boundaries between phraseological units that have the form of a phrase or a sentence.

As is known, in Russian studies, one of the first classifications of phraseological units was the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, based on the criterion of semantic fusion of their components. They identified the following types of phraseological units:

- 1) phraseological fusions (he ate a dog, gave an oak tree, rub glasses);
- 2) phraseological units (to wash dirty linen in public, a shot sparrow, seven Fridays a week);
- 3) phraseological combinations (unsleeping drunkenness, downcast eyes, fear takes).

N.M. Shansky adds phraseological expressions to them (You can't even pull a fish out of a pond without difficulty; Man - it sounds proud and similar), which indicates his "broad understanding" of understanding phraseology.

When studying phraseological units of the modern Russian language in relation to their structure and semantics, several types can be distinguished. Since our goal is to consider phraseological units with the meaning of "emotions and feelings", we made an analysis and came up with the following results.

The expression of emotions at the phraseological level must be distinguished from a broader phenomenon - the emotiveness of phraseological units. According to N.A. Khomyakova, phraseological units are the main array of emotive units of the language. In her Ph.D. thesis, separate phraseological units correlative in meaning, phraseological groups, phraseological synonymous series of compared languages (Russian, French and English) are compared; emotivity is considered as the pinnacle of the semantics of phraseological units; it is suggested that almost all phraseological units are emotive. The vast majority of phraseological units express their meaning not in a neutral-logical, but in an emotive-evaluative, expressive form. The emotive macro-component of the semantics of phraseological units is closely connected with other components - denotative, grammatical, evaluative, stylistic, and especially with a motivational feature (the image of the internal form). This determines the stylistic coloring of the phraseological unit, i.e. a certain functional and stylistic marking of the appropriate or inappropriate use of a phraseological unit in a given area of communication. The emotive macro-component "combines all the information that is correlated with the feeling-attitude of the subject to the signified ... (this is) the culmination of the actual semantic information contained in the phraseological unit." The emotive macro-component is a very complex cognitive unity in the human mind: it determines subjective reactions to the objective reality displayed in the denotative component of a phraseological unit, while the speaker expresses his reactions in accordance with the value picture of the world, with the national-cultural vision of the world and experiences in the form of feelings -relationships (approval / disapproval, contempt, neglect, humiliation, censure, irony, etc.). The emotive macro-component is usually assigned the cognitive marker "experience (approval ...)". Some features of the expression of emotions at the phraseological level of the Russian language are highlighted in the aspect of comparative phraseology. So, for example, in the language fund of the English language, one can single out the synonymy of the lexemes love and sage, since one of the aspects of the meaning of the lexeme sage is, along with "care", the designation of an interpersonal feeling between a man and a woman. Easily explainable/readable, in this case, is the meaning of the combination of the lexeme sage with the postposition for as "love", "like" in the same way as the meaning of the expression caringlove. At the same time, the language design of the combination "love - pleasure" is peculiar only to Russian speakers. In this case, the concept of love carries an additional connotation of the meaning of the pleasure that a person experiences from communicating with the object of his feelings. The correlation of love and hate allows us to see new meaningful aspects of the feeling under consideration. First of all, love and hate should not always be considered as antonymous feelings.

M.I. Lazaridi singles out the concept of “mental state” as the main unit of the study of emotions, motivating this as follows: “We proceed from the recognition as axiomatic of the statement that (the first setting) that a person is always in a certain mental state, in which the level of integration of all elements of the psyche is expressed for specific period of time.

This determines the second fundamental setting: we should not talk about the emergence of a particular mental state, but about the change of various mental states, about the transition from one state to another ... Emotions and states are inextricably linked. Any mental state includes emotions as an integral component. In this work, this concept is used as the term “emotional state”.

The material of the phraseological tier confirms the validity of the above conclusion, since it is extremely rare for a phraseological unit to express one specific emotion, for example: Dusha uhodit v pyatki, Dusha uhodit v pyatki u kogo-to, Someone experiences intense fear; Divu davatsya. Otdastsya divu. Very surprised at something.

In most cases, the phraseological unit serves to express two or more homogeneous emotions (irritation, anger; excitement, anxiety; experience, sadness, grief), or even contributes to the expression of polar emotions, for example: God (God) <you> are mine! An expression of joy, delight, indignation. According to the ways of representing emotions in the Russian language, 2 types of phraseological units can be distinguished:

1. Phraseological units with the inclusion of the nomination of the presented emotion: Odná radost' v glazu; Komu kakaya pechal'; Dusha raduets'ya; Men'yat' gnev na milost'.

Wed See also: Na v'erhu blajenstva. Infinitely happy, deeply satisfied (to be, to feel). Phraseological units of this type are relatively few, the degree of their idiomaticity is low, the internal form is transparent.

Moreover, with direct nomination, desemantization of the name of the emotion is often observed, for example: Zloba dnya. What worries at the moment interests everyone (From the biblical expression, Dogleet dnevi zloba ego). Thus, from the concept sphere of “emotions, feelings” the lexeme malice moves to the concept sphere of “temporal relations”.

Wed See also: Beda [fear, horror] like Trouble [fear, horror] what, Beda [fear, horror] how much - very, extremely, excessively much.

And in these phraseological units, there is a desemantization of the names of emotions, i.e. switching the semantics of “emotions, feelings” to the expression of the meaning of measure, quantity.

2. Phraseological units without including the nomination of the presented emotion (emotions):

Glaza na lob lezut; Skrejet zubovniy; Rvat' na sebe volosi; Delat' bol'shiye glaza.

It is the phraseological units of this type that form the basis of the emotional concept sphere of the phraseological tier; they reflect the deep essence of most idiomatic phraseological units: the expression of the semantics inherent in the concept sphere, and (in this case, the concept sphere of “emotions, feelings”) due to metaphorical switching to concept spheres X, Y, Z ...

The following types of such concept spheres can be distinguished.

1) Somatism (designation of parts of the human body). Vraschat' belkami - with wide eyes express a state of extreme excitement.

Glaza na lob polezli u kogo-to. Someone comes into a state of extreme surprise, bewilderment; experiencing severe pain, fear from something. Give free rein to your heart. Unleash your heart. Allow yourself to feel.

Derjat' sebja v rukah. Restrain the impulses of your feelings, subordinating them to your will; maintain self-control.

Naduvat' gubi (gubkyi). Nadut' gubi (gubkyi). Angry, offended, making a displeased face, expressing displeasure, annoyance, etc.

2) Zoonyms.

Gusey draznit'. To cause irritation, anger in someone. Hare soul. Cowardly, timid person.

Murashki po kozjhe. Chilliness is felt, caused by a feeling of great fear, excitement, excitement, etc.

In this case, 2 concept spheres interact: somatism and zoonyms, and such interaction is extremely common for phraseological units of emotional semantics.

3) Objective world.

Gora svalilas' s plech - about the cessation of a painful state of mind, the end of worries. Kamen' na dushe [na serdse] of someone. Someone experiences a heavy, oppressive feeling.

Brosilo v krasku. Someone becomes ashamed, embarrassed.

For propositional phraseological units associated with the expression of emotions, the most characteristic are present tense verbs with the meaning of duration, which emphasizes the duration of the emotional state. Less commonly, the present tense verb denotes the repetition of an emotional state, in which case there is a specific pairing, and the past perfect tense verb has the meaning of effectiveness, for example: Dusha ushla v pyatki. The phraseological unit Soul in the heels denotes a long-term static emotional state.

Vzigrála dusha (vzigrálo serdse) – about the feeling of joy that has arisen, great satisfaction, etc.

Serdse oborvalos'. Of a sudden feeling of intense anxiety and fright.

So, we consider the majority of propositional verbal units as phraseological units, “adjacent” to verbal ones according to categorical features.

It is worth mentioning the phraseological unit that has recently appeared in colloquial speech and is associated with the expression of indifference, indifference: I (it) is purple. The grammatical form of representation of this phraseological unit is interesting - an impersonal sentence, which is most suitable for denoting internal emotional states. Phraseologisms, correlated with the category of state, in a broad sense, can be classified as nominal.

The analyzed material gives grounds to single out the following types of categorical states.

1. Statement of the internal emotional state as static.

The most productive means of expressing this categorical situation are non-propositional verbal phraseological units, for example:

Bolet' dushoy [serdsem]. 1. Feel anxiety, worry, suffer. 2. for whom, for what, about whom, about what. Worry, suffer, worry, etc. for someone, to feel anxiety about something.

Vladet' soboi. To show self-control, to keep cool, to be able to restrain one's impulses.

Glodat' slunki. With envy, with lust to look at something tempting, but inaccessible.

Derjat' kamen' za pazuhoi - is to hold a grudge against someone, to have the intention of taking revenge, harming someone.

An essential feature of phraseological units expressing this categorical situation is the reference of the verb to the imperfective form and its unpairedness in composition, even in those cases when this verb is paired in appearance in the general morphological system, for example: to own - to master, to live - to live, to hear - to hear, to smell - to smell.

However, this categorical situation is often expressed by propositional phraseological units, for example:

Golova [dusha, serdse] gorit' whose, from whom. Someone is very excited, agitated, excited.

Golova [dusha, serdse] gorit' –about a state of strong excitement, excitement.

Gora na dushe lejit – about a painful state of mind, about heavy worries.

The verbs in the above phraseological units are used in the present tense, without aspectual correlation, less often the verb in the subjunctive mood is used, for example:

Na svet <bozhiy> ne glyadel [ne smotrel] by. Nichto ne milo; zhit' ne khochetsya ot toski, ogorcheniya i t.p.

Phraseological units correlated with the category of the state, and some of the substantive phraseological units can also express this categorical situation, for example:

Vne sebya – v kraynem volnenii, vzbuzhdenii.

Ad kromeshnyy na dushe [na serdtse] u kogo. Komu-to muchitel'no tyazhelo.

Bez dushi. Old. 1. from smbd. V vostorge, voskhishchenii

Ne v dukhe. V plokhom nastroyenii

Ne v dukhakh. Joke., shutl. V plokhom nastroyenii

Kamen' na serdtse –about the state of mental anxiety, anxiety, uncertainty

Khot' volkom voy – feel utter despair

Khot' golovoy ob stenu (stenku). An expression of despair, impotence, the inability to do anything to get out of a difficult, difficult or hopeless situation.

2. Dynamics of the emotional state It is natural that this categorical situation can be expressed only by verbal phraseological units, mostly non-propositional, less often - propositional structure.

Phraseological units expressing this categorical situation can mean: 1) Internal dynamics of action:

Borot'sya s <samim> soboy. Suppress any feelings, desires, impulses

Dusha ukhodit v pyatki u kogo. Dusha ushla v pyatki who. Someone has a strong fear

Otdykhat' dushoy [serdtsem]. Otdokhnut' dushoy [serdtsem]. Find peace of mind.

Padat' dukhom. Upast' [past'] dukhom. Be discouraged, despair.

2) The moment of the action

Brosilo [kinulo] v zhar kogo. One gets into a great agitation, into an extremely agitated state. Throws someone into the paint. Thrown into the paint someone. Someone becomes ashamed, embarrassed.

Brosat'sya [kidat'sya] v golovu. Brosit'sya [kinut'sya] v golovu. Obsolete To act on someone by annoying, exciting, etc.

Veshat' golovu. Povesit' golovu. Be discouraged, despair, be upset.

Vzdokhnut' svobodno (svobodneye, spokoyno, spokoyneye) – calm down.

Vzygrala dusha (vzygralo serdtse) – about the feeling of joy that has arisen, great satisfaction, etc.

Vkhodit' vo vkus. Voyti vo vkus. Begin to feel pleasure from something; gradually show more and more interest, love for something.

Vykhodit' (vyyti) iz sebya – get into a state of nervous excitement, anger, annoyance.

3) Completion of an action or achievement of a result (sometimes negative):

Gora s plech svalilas' - about the cessation of a painful state of mind, the end of worries



Kamen' s dushi [s serdtsa] svalilsya at smbd. Someone experiences a feeling of spiritual relief, deliverance from something oppressive, painful, unpleasant.

Dokhodit' do belogo kaleniya. Doyti do belogo kaleniya. Get into a frenzy, lose control.

Phraseological units of the three headings highlighted above are characterized by aspect pairing of verbs, emphasizing the dynamics of the action.

4) One-time or sudden action

Zaglyanut' v dushu - understand the inner world, the feelings of someone.

Krov' udarila (ili brosilas') v golovu - about a sudden state of frenzy, strong excitement.

A special type of dynamics is an indication of a change in the type of emotional state, for example: Smenit' (ili polozhit') gnev na milost' - stop being angry.

3. Causation of the emotional state.

Brat' (vzyat') za zhivoye - make a strong impression, excite.

Brat' (vzyat') na ispub prost. - having frightened, to force to act in the direction necessary for the frightening

4. Manifestations of the emotional state.

Akhat' da okhat' - to show their feelings, to express emotions.

Vrashchat' belkami - with wide-open eyes to express a state of extreme excitement [FF, p. 20]. Glaza na lob lezut u kogo. Glaza na lob polezli u kogo. Someone comes into a state of extreme surprise, bewilderment; experiencing severe pain, fright from something [FM, p. 104]

Delat' bol'shiye [kruglyye] glaza. Express extreme surprise, bewilderment [FM, p. 130]

Delat' veseluyu [khoroshuyu] minu pri plokhoy igre. Make a cheerful [good] face on a bad game. Hide your grief, your troubles, etc. under external cheerfulness, external calmness, carelessness [FM, p. 130].

Of the phraseological units that are not the direct object of our study, this categorical situation is often expressed by interjectional phraseological units, for example:

Bog (bozhe) <ty> moy! An expression of joy, delight, indignation. That's cranberry! simple. - an expression of surprise, indignation.

Vot te (tebe) <i>na! Expression of surprise, disappointment.

5. Assessment of the emotional state.

Burya v stakane vody is about strong excitement, a heated argument, etc. because of trifles, for an insignificant reason [FF, p. 42]

Volosy stanovyatsya [vstayut, podnimayutsya] dybom u kogo. Volosy stali [vstali, podnyalis'] dybom on end from someone. The hair became [stand up, rose] on end from someone. Someone is terrified [FM, p. 77]

Vsemi fibrami [silami] dushi. Very strongly, passionately (hate, despise, etc.) [FM, p. 502]

6. Causation of the cessation of an emotional state.

Brat' sebya v ruki. Vzyat' sebya v ruki. Overcoming the impulses of one's feelings, moods, etc., to achieve complete self-control [FM, p. 47]

Vyryvat' iz serdtsa [iz dushi] whom, what. To snatch from the heart [from the soul] whom, what. Forcing yourself to completely forget someone or something [FM, p. 91]

Zalit' gore (ili tosku) - drown out grief with drunkenness [FF, p. 180]

7. The situation of penetration into an emotional state

Bez myla v dushu vlez't' [FM, p.72]

Vlezat' [zalezat', lezt'] v dushu kogo, ch'yu, komu, k komu. Vlezt' [zalez't'] v dushu whom, whose, to whom, to whom. 1. Get to know the inner world of another person: his feelings, thoughts, intentions, etc. ... [FM, p. 72]

Between phraseological units expressing different categorical situations, correlations are often established that create three-dimensional structures of the emotional concept sphere:

Gora na dushe lezhit (KS 1) – Gora s plech svalilas' - the cessation of a painful state of mind, the end of worries (CS 2).

Kamen' na dushe [na serdtse] u kogo (KS 1) – Kamen' s dushi [s serdtsa] svalilsya u kogo (KS 2) – Snyat' kamen' s serdtsa [dushi] (KS 3)

Krov' udarila (ili brosilas') v golovu (KS 2) – Krov' kipit (ili gorit, brodit) (KS 4) – Krov' styнет (ili ledeneyet) (v zhilakh) – o chuvstve uzhasa, sil'nogo ispuga i t.p. (KS 4).

## CONCLUSION

Phraseological units with the meaning of emotions are represented by almost all part-of-speech types: verbal, substantive, a few adverbial, interjectional phraseological units, as well as a small number of phraseological units that are functionally and semantically correlated with the category of state. Of these, in a broad sense, we refer to the verbal phraseological units proper and propositional units, which have the form of a two-part sentence; to nominal - substantive phraseological units and phraseological units, correlated with the category of state. It is noteworthy that adjective phraseological units are not presented in our material.

Emotions have long been studied by representatives of various sciences: philosophy, psychology, physiology, cognitive science, and linguistics, but in understanding their essence, typology, etc. there are disagreements

among scientists. As the main unit of the study of emotions in linguistics, it is advisable to single out the concept of "emotional state".

Through the units of the phraseological tier, one specific emotion is extremely rarely expressed, in most cases, the phraseological unit serves to express two or more homogeneous emotions (irritation, anger; excitement, anxiety; experience, sadness, grief), or even contributes to the expression of polar emotions.

The study of the phraseological concept sphere in the aspect of represented concepts, in principle, cannot be separated from the analysis of the structural types of presentation of phraseological units. In each ethnic language, not only the concept sphere of phraseology differs, but also the ways of its organization, which are not indifferent to reflect the intensity of emotions, their value for the subject, reasons, etc.

The analysis technique implemented in this work can be extended to other areas of the Russian phraseological fund; It also seems extremely promising to compare the presentation of emotions in Russian and Uzbek.

## REFERENCES

1. Архангельский В.Л. Устойчивые фразы в современном русском языке. – Ростов-на-Дону: РГУ, 1964. – 315 с.
2. Бабкин А.М. Русская фразеология, ее развитие и источники. – М. –Л.: Наука, 1970. – 269 с.
3. Башиева С.К. Стилистический компонент фразеологического значения: Автореф. дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Краснодар, 1995.- 23 с.
4. Бушуй Т.А. Фразеология русского языка в двуязычном словаре. – Самарканд: СамГУ, 1989. – С. 47-52.
5. Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке // Избранные труды. Лексикология и лексикография. – М.: Наука, 1977. – С. 118-161.
6. Диброва Е.И. Вариантность фразеологических единиц в современном русском языке. – Ростов-наДону: РГУ, 1979. – 190 с.
7. Малиновский Е.А.История изучения проблем фразеологии в русском языкознании. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – 92 с.
8. Мелерович А.М. Соотношение фразеологических моделей с когнитивными структурами в системе языка и речи // Фразеологизм и слово в национально-культурном дискурсе. – М.: Элпис, 2008. – С. 29-34
9. Мелерович А.М., Мокиенко В.М. Семантическая структура фразеологических единиц современного русского языка. – Кострома: КГУ, 2008. – 484 с.
10. Тагиев М.Т. Глагольная фразеология современного русского языка. – Баку: АГУ, 1966. – 251 с.
11. Тихонов А.Н. Фразеология // Современный русский язык. Теоретический курс. Лексикология / Под ред. Л.А.Новикова. – М.: Русский язык, 1987. – С. 115-136
12. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2023). Phraseological units in the course of russian as a foreign language: on the issue of selection conditions and methods of study. Open Access Repository, 9(1), 193-197.
13. Юлдашева, С. Ю. (2022). Явление Синонимии Во Фразеологической Системе Русского Языка. Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, 3(11), 296-299.
14. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2023). Grammatical Means Of Expressing The Category Of Temporality In The Russian Language. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 33, 138-141.
15. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2022). The Phenomenon of Ambiguity in the Phraseological System of the Russian Language. Central Asian Journal Of Social Sciences And History, 3(11), 165-169.
16. Словари
17. Алефиренко Н.Ф., Золотых Л.Г. Фразеологический словарь: Культурно-познавательноепространство русской идиоматики. – М.: Элпис, 2008.
18. Бирих А.К. и др. Словарь русской фразеологии: Историко-этимологический справочник / Под ред. В.М. Мокиенко. – СПб.: Фолио-Пресс, 1998. – 704 с.
19. Большой фразеологический словарь русского языка: Значение, употребление. Культурологический комментарий / Отв. ред. В.Н. Телия. – М.: Аст-Пресс Книга, 2006.
20. Жуков В.П., Жуков А.В. Школьный фразеологический словарь русского языка: Пособие для учащихся. Изд. 3-е. – М.: Просвещение, 1994. – 347 с.
21. Мелерович А.М., Мокиенко В.М. Фразеологизмы в русской речи: Словарь. – М.: Русские словари, 1997.
22. Фразеологический словарь / Под ред. А.И.Молоткова. – М.: Астрель, 2000. – 512 с.