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INTENTIONAL STRUCTURAL MODIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS A LINGUOPOETIC PHENOMENON

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the purposeful structural disruption of stable combinations (phraseological units, proverbs, and idioms) in literary texts as a linguopoetic phenomenon. The study examines the essence, artistic functions, and linguistic significance of this phenomenon. Through analytical examples, it is demonstrated that the conscious alteration of stable combination structures serves as a decisive means of expressing authorial intent, enriching layers of meaning, and influencing the reader.

Keywords: stable combinations, phraseology, linguopoetics, structural transformation, literary text, idiom, stylistic device.

INTRODUCTION

Among the contemporary направления of linguistics, linguopoetics occupies a distinctive place. This field examines the patterns of language use in literary texts, as well as the mechanisms through which linguistic units produce aesthetic and emotional effects. In this context, modified forms of phraseological units in literary discourse—particularly those subjected to intentional structural deviation—are increasingly becoming one of the key objects of linguopoetic research.



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Phraseological units, including idioms, proverbs, and set expressions, hold a special status in linguistics as lexical-semantic units embodying the historical memory of a language. Their defining features—structural stability and semantic integrity—when deliberately disrupted within a literary text, should not be regarded as mere grammatical errors, but rather as the result of sophisticated stylistic craftsmanship.

The relevance of this study lies in the growing tendency to transform phraseological units in both contemporary Uzbek and world literature. However, the linguopoetic nature of this phenomenon, its functional characteristics, and its role in literary texts have not yet been sufficiently explored. Therefore, this article represents an attempt to address this gap and contribute to the further development of linguopoetic research.

MAIN BODY

1. Phraseological Units and Their Linguistic Nature

Phraseological units have been extensively studied in linguistics under the broader category of phraseology. Their defining features include semantic and structural integrity, as well as reproducibility. Scholars such as Viktor Vinogradov, Nikolai Shansky, and Alexander Kunin classified phraseological units into different categories based on the degree of their semantic stability.

In Uzbek linguistics, researchers such as Shavkat Rahmatullayev, Husan Ne'matov, and Abduvali Mamatov have extensively examined the national-cultural features of phraseological units, their lexical-semantic nature, and their functions in literary texts. At the same time, the consciously modified forms of these units—namely, transformed phraseological units—are increasingly attracting attention as a distinct scientific problem.



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To fully understand the linguistic nature of phraseological units, it is essential to consider their key characteristics: first, semantic integrity, meaning that the overall meaning cannot be derived from the sum of its components; second, structural stability, which implies a fixed and conventional order of components; and third, reproducibility, referring to their use as ready-made units in speech. These very features form the basis of linguopoetic effect when intentionally violated.

The Nature and Types of Intentional Structural Deviation

The intentional structural deviation of phraseological units refers to the process by which an author deliberately modifies the conventional structure of a phraseological unit in order to generate new artistic and stylistic meanings. In linguistics, this phenomenon is also described by terms such as phraseological transformation, phraseological allusion, or occasional phraseologism.

Structural deviations in literary texts can be classified into several main types: first, substitution, where one or more components of a phraseological unit are replaced;

second, expansion, where new lexical elements are added;

third, reduction, where certain components are omitted;

fourth, inversion, where the traditional order of components is altered;

and fifth, contamination, which involves blending two or more phraseological units.

Each of these types performs a specific linguopoetic function. For instance, substitution enables the author to create unexpected semantic associations, producing a cognitive shock effect in the reader. This, in turn, enhances the overall artistic impact of the text.



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3. Linguopoetic Functions and Their Manifestation in Literary Texts

The intentional modification of phraseological units performs several important linguopoetic functions in literary discourse. The primary function is the aesthetic effect. When a reader encounters a familiar expression in a modified form, two layers of meaning—traditional and newly constructed—are activated simultaneously. This enriches the text aesthetically and intensifies its expressive power.

The second function is the comic or satirical effect. Unexpected transformations of phraseological units often generate humor, irony, or satire. This technique has been widely employed by authors working within satirical genres. In Uzbek literature, vivid examples of this can be found in the works of Abdulla Qodiriy, Hamid Olimjon, and Gafur Ghulom.

The third function is individualization. By transforming phraseological units, authors develop a distinctive expressive style, which plays a crucial role in shaping the idiolectal features of a literary text. The fourth function is connotative enrichment, whereby the modified unit adds additional emotional, evaluative, or cultural layers to the original meaning.

Analysis of examples demonstrates that this phenomenon is widespread in German, English, and Uzbek literary traditions. For instance, in English literature, the works of William Shakespeare illustrate phraseological transformation as a hallmark of stylistic mastery, while in Uzbek literature, this technique is closely intertwined with national and cultural contexts.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The analysis conducted in this study allows for several important conclusions. First, the intentional structural deviation of phraseological units is not accidental or erroneous, but rather a manifestation of the author's stylistic skill. The analysis



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of literary texts confirms that this phenomenon operates within a specific communicative framework between author and reader: the reader must be familiar with the conventional form and capable of recognizing its modified variant.

Moreover, intentional structural deviation is not limited to aesthetic purposes. It also serves as an effective tool for addressing socio-cultural issues, expressing political criticism in a veiled manner, and articulating national identity.

It is also important to emphasize that the transformation of phraseological units represents a significant mechanism of language enrichment. Occasional transformations may, over time, become integrated into the language system, contributing to the formation of new normative units. This reflects the dynamic nature of language development and confirms its adaptability and vitality.

CONCLUSION

The intentional structural deviation of phraseological units, as a linguopoetic phenomenon, constitutes a significant object of contemporary linguistic research. Based on the conducted study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

First, the intentional modification of phraseological units is a deliberate stylistic and linguistic operation carried out by the author, characterized by extensive linguopoetic potential and functional diversity.

Second, this phenomenon is capable of simultaneously performing multiple linguopoetic functions, including aesthetic, comic-satirical, individualizing, and connotative enrichment functions.

Third, the analysis of phraseological transformations serves as a reliable methodological tool for uncovering deeper layers of literary texts and for a more comprehensive understanding of authorial intent.



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Fourth, considering that this field remains insufficiently explored in Uzbek linguistics, it is advisable to conduct large-scale corpus-based studies in the future.

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