In general, the semantic and functional analysis of pronouns in English is of great importance in the fields of linguistics, translation, stylistics and language teaching, and their correct understanding and use is a key tool in ensuring the fluency of speech, the coherence and logic of the text.

One of the most important functions of pronouns is to prevent unnecessary repetition in text and speech. If the same noun is repeated over and over again in each sentence, the text will seem artificial, heavy, and not fluent. Pronouns replace this repetition, making speech concise and natural. For example, a sentence with repetition: *"Anna said that Anna lost Anna's keys"*. This sentence is awkward and full of unnecessary repetition. By using pronouns, the sentence becomes much more fluent: *"Anna said that she lost her keys"*. This not only makes the text concise, but also allows the reader or listener to understand the information faster. Therefore, pronouns are one of the most effective tools for reducing repetition, both in literary style and in everyday speech.

Pronouns play a very important role in ensuring the coherence of the text, because they refer back to the person or object mentioned in the previous sentence, logically continuing the text. This phenomenon is called cohesion: the grammatical and semantic connection of parts of the text with each other. For example: *"Maria bought a new laptop. She loves it because it is fast and lightweight."* Here, the pronouns she and it provide the logical coherence of the text, referring back to the words Maria and laptop in the first sentence. Without pronouns, the text can seem artificial: *"Maria bought a new laptop. Maria loves the laptop because the laptop is fast and lightweight."* As you can see, pronouns control the reference in the text and create the connection between the sentences.

Conclusion. Pronouns are an important grammatical unit in the language as a substitute word. They are used in place of nouns, adjectives, numerals and even verbs, reducing repetition in a sentence and making speech concise and expressive. The main essence of pronouns is to indicate or mention a specific person, thing or event without directly naming it. Therefore, pronouns occupy a special place in the semantic, grammatical and pragmatic aspects of the language system.

Pronouns perform connecting, denoting and defining functions in speech. They appear in a sentence as a noun, adjective, determiner or complement, complementing the content and preventing repetition. Also, pronouns ensure the logical consistency of speech, strengthen cohesion (connection) by referring to previous or subsequent sentences in the text. In this sense, pronouns are of particular importance not only as grammatical units, but also as meaningful connectors of the speech system.

Pronouns in English are a grammatically complex and multifaceted word class. They are divided into personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, indefinite and relative types. Each type has its own morphological and syntactic characteristics. The fact that pronouns in English have gender and number categories, as well as their change in subjective and objective forms, plays an important role in their grammatical system. Pronouns determine the logical structure of English speech and strengthen syntactic connections in a sentence.

In general, the system of pronouns in English enriches the structural structure of the language with its grammatical forms, semantic content and functional functions, ensures the fluency and coherence of speech. Their study is of great practical importance from the point of view of linguistics, translation theory, foreign language teaching methodology and communication.

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Sheraliyeva Shirin Abdisalomovna (Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD), Assoc. Prof. (Int.) Uzbekistan State World Languages University; E-mail: shirin.3009@mail.ru; ORCID: 0009-0009-1210-9189)

FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE

Annotation. *This study explores the functional and semantic features of the transformation of phraseological units in scientific discourse. The research focuses on how phraseological units change their structure and meaning when used in scientific texts and on the communicative purposes these transformations serve. By examining transformed phraseological expressions in various scientific contexts, the paper reveals how they contribute to meaning construction and discourse organization. The study adopts*

a functional-discursive perspective and applies contextual and comparative analyses to identify key patterns of transformation.

Key words: *phrase, phraseology, stable combinations, phraseological units, transformation, scientific research, scientific text, scientific discourse, academic discourse.*

Sheraliyeva Shirin Abdisalomovna (filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b. O'zbekiston davlat Jahon tillari universiteti)

ILMIY DISKURSDA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR TRANSFORMATSIYASINING FUNKSIONAL-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur tadqiqot ilmiy diskursda frazeologik birliklarning transformatsiyasi jarayonini funksional va semantik jihatdan tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Ishda frazeologik birliklarning ilmiy matnlarda qo'llanishi davomida ularning tuzilishi va mazmunida yuzaga keladigan o'zgarishlar hamda bunday o'zgarishlarning kommunikativ maqsadlarga qanday xizmat qilishi o'rganiladi. Turli ilmiy kontekstlarda qayta shakllangan frazeologik birliklarni tahlil qilish orqali ularning ma'no hosil qilish jarayonidagi va diskursni shakllantirishdagi ahamiyati ochib beriladi. Ushbu tadqiqot funksional-diskursiv yondashuv asosida olib borilib, unda frazeologik transformatsiyaning asosiy tendensiyalarini aniqlash uchun kontekstual hamda qiyosiy tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ibora, frazeologiya, turg'un birikmalar, frazeologik birliklar, transformatsiya, ilmiy tadqiqot ishi, ilmiy matn, ilmiy diskurs, akademik diskurs.*

Шералиева Ширин Абдисаломовна (доктор философии по филологическим наукам (PhD), и.о.доцента, Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков)

ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В НАУЧНОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

Аннотация. *В данном исследовании изучаются функциональные и семантические особенности трансформации фразеологических единиц в научном дискурсе. Исследование сосредоточено на том, как фразеологические единицы меняют свою структуру и значение при использовании в научных текстах и каким коммуникативным целям служат эти трансформации. Анализируя трансформированные фразеологические выражения в различных научных контекстах, в статье раскрываются способы, которыми они способствуют конструированию значения и организации дискурса. В исследовании используется функционально-дискурсивная перспектива и применяется контекстуальный и сравнительный анализ для выявления ключевых моделей трансформации. Ре-зультаты показывают, что фразеологические трансформации в научном дискурсе определяются как лингвистическими, так и экстралингвистическими факторами, включая жанровые конвенции, коммуникативные намерения и когнитивные процессы. Эти трансформации повышают ясность, точность и концептуальную глубину научных текстов, а также отражают адаптивный харак-тер языка.*

Ключевые слова: *словосочетание, фразеология, устойчивые сочетания, фразеологические единицы, трансформация, научное исследование, научный текст, научный дискурс, академический дискурс.*

Introduction. In recent years, the language system has undergone notable change, most visibly in its most dynamic component – the lexicon, where transitions of words and expressions between registers have intensified. Language in any society is an open, evolving structure whose semantic repertoire is constantly expanding; at the same time, it is not possible to create an unlimited number of entirely new units. This tension foregrounds the problem of the economical and rational use of linguistic resources. One universal mechanism for such economy is the secondary use and transformation of existing phraseological units, rather than the invention of new expressions. Phraseology, as a key branch of linguistic research, focuses on expressions whose meanings cannot be deduced from the meanings of individual words. These units contribute significantly to the expressiveness and richness of language. At the same time, as both language and society develop, phraseological units are subject to change and transformation.

The historical study of phraseological transformations provides valuable insights into the evolution of such units across languages. Phraseological expressions often reflect religious, cultural, historical, and social contexts. By examining the historical development of these units, researchers can track shifts in their meaning and usage over time. The evolution of phraseological units is influenced by various factors, including historical events, socio-cultural dynamics, and language contact. Nevertheless, some phraseological units manage to retain their original meanings and functions for extended periods, highlighting their stability amid linguistic change [7].

Research Methodology. In order to achieve the goal set in this research work and fulfill the set of tasks, based on the phenomenon of transformation in phraseology, in particular, in scientific research in

contemporary linguistics, a multi-faceted interdisciplinary approach was used to study and describe these units, and the following linguistic and interdisciplinary research methods were used: linguistic description method (terminology in the description and analysis of phraseological units as an object of transformation); the method of oppositions (transformation of phraseological units); methods of communicative linguistics, in particular, the transformational method (in the analysis of structural or semantic changes of transformation of phraseological units depending on the situation); semantic method (in determining the meaning of phraseological units).

Literature review. The problem of transformation of phraseological units in world linguistics has been studied by many scientists. In particular, in Russian linguistics: A.M.Babkin, V.A.M.Melerovich, V.M.Mokienko, D.N.Shmelev and others; in Uzbek linguistics: B.Yuldashev, S.Karimov, X.Kakhharova, A.E.Mamatov, U.R.Mahmudov, B.I.Boltaeva and others' works are served as the confirmation of research and many published scientific works on the transformation of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics.

Analysis and results. According to V.N.Vakurov: "The semantic and structural changes in phraseological units are primarily linked to the necessity of revitalising and intensifying their expres-siveness. The main reason for such transformation stems from the need to adapt the semantic, emotional and stylistic features of phraseologisms to the unique communicative conditions of a specific context" [2; 112 p.]. Indeed, transformation, by its very nature, allows the phraseological unit to be interpreted not as a static linguistic phenomenon, but as a dynamic, context-adaptable means of expression. Such modifications are typically achieved by either neutralising the unit's connotative layer or, conversely, by endowing it with new expressive semas. As a result, phraseological units transcend their original semantic and stylistic boundaries, manifesting in discourse in a functionally enriched form. Therefore, the transformation of phraseological units is considered one of the key pragmalinguistic phenomena that determines the degree to which linguistic units adapt to discursive reality.

According to T.A.Pichkur, the transformation of phraseological units is understood as 'a conscious, stylistically defined authorial alteration of a phraseological unit, carried out within certain boundaries to achieve a specific pragmatic effect, while still allowing the original phraseological unit to be recognized" [6;51p.]. L.G.Yefanova, however, understands transformation as 'random changes in the form and meaning of stable word combinations" [4;123 p.].

L.V.Grichenko defines the transformation of phraseological units as a phraseological unit that operates in context, is not recorded in lexicographical sources, differs from the usual in its semantics, lexical composition or structure, yet retains some connection with it [3;126–132 pp.]. It should be noted that this viewpoint corresponds to the opinions of most leading Russian scholars who deal with the issues of phraseological unit transformation.

Based on the research conducted, it can be said that phraseologisms attract the attention of many researchers, as they possess distinctive characteristics and have religious, national, cultural and historical roots. Moreover, they serve to create a vivid and distinctive image. Furthermore, the study of phraseological units allows us to broaden our knowledge of language, its structure and function. For this reason, researchers study phraseological units as an important aspect of the language system.

The researchers' interest in the problem of transformation lies in the fact that the transformed phraseological units "become third-order accidental indirect nominal symbols, because their meaning is determined by phraseological units in everyday use" [1;11 p.]. According to A.M.Melerovich and V.M. Mokienko: "Transformation is motivated by the creative energy of certain phraseological units" [5;240 p.].

Thus, the transformation of phraseological units is the deliberate alteration of their conventional stable structure and semantic core in linguistics, in accordance with contextual and communicative needs. This process typically arises from the need to enhance the unit's expressive potential, clarify its semantic essence, and ensure its stylistic and pragmatic adaptation to a specific discourse situation.

Based on the analysis of the scientific-theoretical sources and the modern studies devoted to the transformation of phraseological units discussed above, we shall examine the typological manifestations of this process, that is, the main types of phraseological transformation:

1) The substitution of one of the lexical components (i.e. its transformation based on synonymous or antonymous words). For example: *"to shed light on"* is a widely used idiom in English with a metaphorical character, meaning to 'illuminate' a particular topic, i.e. to help understand it. Stylistically, the phrase *'shed light on'* adds liveliness to a text, but in formal scientific texts it is considered somewhat informal. For this reason, in scientific research, this phrase is replaced with formal and literal lexical units; that is, the phrase is substituted with a broader and more profound equivalent expressing the meaning of "provide insight into", i.e., to make information understandable. This transformation is carried out to avoid terminological

precision and imagery. Since it is particularly important to express oneself in a clear and coherent manner in scientific articles, idioms are replaced with formal equivalents;

2) Compositional-structural expansion (the supplementation of the phraseological structure with additional elements); For example: the idiom *'to play a role'*, meaning 'to play a part' or 'to be significant', is used in the expanded form 'cultural background plays a significant role in shaping individual perspectives'. This phraseological unit is enriched with a clarifying (significant) contextual notion (cultural background, individual perspectives). As a result, we can see that the phraseology is directed at a specific problem rather than abstract discourse. Stylistically, the phraseology is combined with scientific evidence and analytical evaluation, and the structure conforms to the style of a scientific article;

3) Elliptical transformation (omission of certain components); For example: the English phrase *'easier said (...than done)'* means 'it is not easy to carry out what has been said.' Here, the 'than done' part is omitted as it is understood from the context, and the transformed variant 'easier said' is used; or in the expression if any (...at all), "exists at all" is often used to cast doubt on the statement conditionally, and the full thought is expressed elliptically. In this example too, "exists at all" is omitted as it is understood from the context. These examples demonstrate how ellipsis is used as a means of abbreviation within the phraseological unit without disrupting its grammatical and semantic stability. This allows ellipsis to be regarded as an important manifestation of phraseological transformation.

Thus, the transformation of phraseological units in scientific research demonstrates that this phenomenon is a multifaceted and complex process. Their lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic and stylistic renewal simultaneously represents the mechanism for expanding the communicative possibilities of phraseologisms, adapting to modern speech needs and meeting the demands of scientific discourse.

Transformational phrasal units are modified forms that arise from a new interpretation of existing traditional units within the language system in terms of meaning, form, and style. They manifest as a powerful linguistic device that conveys the dynamic nature of language, the author's individual stylistic orientation, cognitive thought, and discursive purposes. In such units, while the semantic core of traditional phraseological units is preserved, they acquire new layers of meaning through contextual variation, metaphorical extension, terminological adaptation, or stylistic innovation.

Conclusion/Recommendations. In scientific discourse, transformed phraseological units primarily serve to express content concisely and succinctly, convey ideas with terminological precision, and impart expressiveness and stylistic harmony to the text. Moreover, they enhance the communicative effectiveness of scientific texts, express the author's individuality in their discourse, and serve to convey scientific conceptual thought in a vivid and coherent manner. In this respect, transformed phraseological units are not only semantically and structurally variable units, but are also recognised as one of the important pragmatic mechanisms for meaning creation in scientific discourse. In conclusion, the transformation of phraseological units not only gives them new life but also reveals the creative and intellectual potential of language. A thorough scientific study of this process is considered one of the important tasks facing modern linguistics. Moreover, studying the problems of transformation in phraseology makes it possible to identify various aspects of this process, from historical and linguistic factors to socio-cultural and cognitive dimensions.

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