

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS DESCRIBING THE CONCEPT OF “WEALTH”

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Abstract: Arguments about finances are a highly delicate area of human interaction and, therefore, statements made regarding this topic are unlikely to be solely academic in style. It is imperative to recognize the significance of discerning neutral and less emotionally laden assessments concerning financial values and the characteristics of those associated with them, in order to foster more objective and respectful discourse in the domain of financial communication.

Keywords: Wealth, millionaires, economic, downturn, businesss, filthy rich, moneybags, Croesus, silver spoon, deep pocket, financial success.

Discussions surrounding wealth and affluence are highly charged with emotion, featuring prominently in various forms of communication such as personal conversations, media outlets, and online platforms. Stories depicting a rise from poverty to prosperity are a popular narrative in fictional works, and renowned publications like "Forbes" captivate audiences with their yearly compilations of the richest individuals globally. Public figures like millionaires, financial pundits, and esteemed economists frequently share insights on effective methods for generating income, managing finances, and optimizing returns. Despite the prevalent emphasis on accumulating wealth, the persistence of economic downturns leads to business collapses and the downfall of once prosperous figures who opt for a more discreet lifestyle. While discussions about poverty are not commonplace in business environments, instances of insolvency draw sharp scrutiny from the press and professionals in the field. Thus, we can see that money matters represent an extremely sensitive realm of human activity and, consequently, utterances [1: 8-11]. One would not expect these utterances to be purely literary in the nature and

form. On the contrary, they may illustrate the speaker's emotionally expressed attitude towards the subject. And as the speakers belong to diverse social strata with differing linguistic preferences, or may be more or less involved in the situation under discussion, or could be simply jealous of others' financial success, the scale of resulting utterances becomes rather varied in terms of vocabulary selection [3: 100-138]. In this respect, there is a necessity to single out relatively neutral and less cautious (emotional) assessments of money amounts and characteristics of persons possessing them [2: 83-90]. In academic discourse, it is inevitable that any conversation regarding an individual's financial situation will delve into the specifics of how they have accumulated wealth. In contemporary developed economies, the typical means of wealth accumulation often involves prosperous business dealings. Phraseological units reflecting this concept can be classified into three main categories: – phraseological units of indicative nature (express the presence of wealth); – phraseological units of a substantive nature (characteristics of wealth / money); – phraseological units of a procedural nature (ways of acquiring wealth and disposing of wealth). Once more, the earnings (wealth) obtained can be described in various ways, with the general pattern of related expressions typically following a adjective + adjective format, where both adjectives carry strong emotional connotations.

1.-“Filthy rich” – means that somebody who is extremely wealthy Example: Multi-Millionaire was a sort of beauty competition for women who were willing to marry a man they had never met, as long as he was filthy rich. The term ‘Filthy Rich’ was formerly used to discuss someone who was very wealthy, and who possibly became rich via unfair means. Today, the phrase’s meaning has softened a bit, and it is often used to talk about someone who is extremely rich, even if they became wealthy by honest means.

2.“Rolling in dough” – having a lot of money. Example: "Don't be a fool! You know if he marries her she'll roll in wealth," said Korableva. I might roll in wealth and ride in a golden chariot, were I to listen to the voice of parsimony. (, Leo Tolstoy, Resurrection, Forgotten Books, 1956, page 240)

3. “Moneybags” – a person who has a lot of money Example: Every year, thousands of bankers, venture capitalists, private equity investors and other moneybags flock to San Francisco's Union Square to pursue deals. (Molly Castle Work and Arthur Allen, CBS News, 23 Jan. 2024)

4. “Rake in the dough” – making a lot of money. The phrase “raking in the dough” is an idiomatic expression that originated in the early 20th century in the United States. It is derived from the idea of raking in money as one would rake in a pile of leaves, suggesting the act of gathering or accumulating wealth. The word "dough" is a colloquial term for money, stemming from the notion of kneading and shaping dough as one would with currency. Over time, the phrase has come to be used to describe making a lot of money or experiencing financial success. Example: “It's not like we raked in the dough as soon as we opened our business. It took us years to turn a substantial profit.”

5. “Money tree” – a source of easy or abundant money something that can easily create a supply of money: I think that the noun money tree is related to the phrase money does not grow on trees and variants, which mean money is not easily obtainable. Example: “Even low wit and buffoonery shall raise their silly weapons. Perhaps you will be told, among anti-federalists, that when the new government is established, “money will grow upon the trees.” 6. “Deep pockets” – having a lot of money or financial resources. Deep pocket is an American slang term; it usually means “extensive financial wealth or resources”. It is typically used in reference to big companies or organizations (ex: the American tobacco companies have "deep pockets"), although it can be used in reference to wealthy individuals (e.g., Bill Gates, Warren Buffett). One of our partners has deep pockets, we are hoping that his money will help us fund the startup.

7. “Money talks” – money has a lot of influence or power. 61 Example: “Wealth has great influence, as in Big contributors to campaigns are generally rewarded with important posts—in politics money talks.”

8. “As Rich As Croesus” is used to describe someone who is extremely wealthy. As Rich As Croesus Example Sentences: • His wealth was so vast that

people said he was as rich as Croesus • She was as rich as Croesus, but she still wanted more money • His inheritance was so large that it made him as rich as Croesus • His business success made him as rich as Croesus • She was born into a wealthy family and was as rich as Croesus

9. “Born with a silver spoon in your mouth” – means that someone who comes from a wealthy family, and is typically used to show resentment or disdain. Example: “They’re not sitting with us in economy class. They were born with a silver spoon in their mouth, so they only fly first class.” According to the analysis of the proverbs concerning to “person’s financial position ” in Uzbek and English languages, there could be founded some similar equivalents that can be compatible and akin completely from lexical point of view. For example: - “Money talks” - “Og’zi qiyshiq bo’lsa , boyni bolasi gapirsin.”. - “A penny saved is a penny earned.”- “Don ayagan donga yetar”. - “God help the rich, the poor can beg”- “Boy ham boyga, Xudo ham boyga.”

It is evident that discussions about financial matters are a highly delicate aspect of human interactions, indicating that such expressions are not likely to be purely literary in their essence and structure. Conversely, these idioms may reflect the speaker's emotionally charged perspective on the topic. Given that speakers come from various social backgrounds with distinct linguistic inclinations, levels of engagement in the discussed situation, or potential envy towards others' financial achievements, the range of expressions used varies significantly in terms of vocabulary choices.

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