

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Phraseology (Greek phrasis - “expression”, logos - “teaching”) is a section of linguistics that studies stable combinations in a language. Phraseology is also called a set of stable combinations in the language as a whole, in the language of a particular writer, in the language of a particular work of art, etc.

Language is a complex entity that can be defined as a means communication, as a sign system, as an innate ability to communications of a special kind, as a product and the main condition of cognitive human activity. Undoubtedly, language is a means for a person achieving the set goals.¹ Phraseology is a relatively young area of linguistics, which only relatively recently became established as a separate linguistic discipline. Phraseology is distributed in all language areas. Phraseology literature presents it as a subfield lexicology dealing with the study of word combinations.

The science that deals with idioms is called phraseology. The basic principles of phraseology, as a linguistic discipline, were developed by N. Chomsky, B. Fraser, V. V. Vinogradov, A. V. Kunin and other linguists. Modern foreign philology is concentrated on the based researches of phraseological units, their syntactic features and cultural context.

The question of phraseology as a linguistic discipline was first raised by the outstanding Russian linguist prof. E.D. Polivanov. E.D. Polivanov repeatedly returned to this issue and argued that vocabulary studies the individual lexical meanings of words, morphology - the formal meanings of words, syntax - the formal meanings of phrases. “And now there is a need for a special department that would be commensurate with the syntax, but at the same time, it had in mind not the general types, but the individual meanings of these individual phrases, just as vocabulary deals with the individual (lexical) meanings of individual words. give the name of phraseology to this department of linguistics, as well as to the totality of the phenomena studied in it, and I will indicate that another term is proposed for this meaning - idiomatic).

¹ Ярцева В.Н. Предложение и словосочетание // Вопросы грамматического строя / Редкол.: В. В. Виноградов и др. - М.. 1955. – с. 145.



V.V Vinogradov was the first to develop a synchronous classification of Russian phraseological units in terms of their semantic unity. According to V.V Vinogradov, phraseological units are derived from the free combination of words, which are used in a figurative sense. Gradually, portability is forgotten, erased, and the combination becomes stable.

Depending on how the nominative meanings of the components of the phraseological unit are erased and how strong the figurative meaning is in them, the researcher divides them into three types: “phraseological compounds, phraseological units, and phraseological compounds”. Proverbs and sayings in Vinogradov's approach are excluded from phraseology, and grammatical phraseological units and phrasal schemes are not taken into account at all.

Before proceeding to the consideration of phraseological units in English language, one should dwell on the main concepts that will be applied - in this work. It is S.Bally who is considered the founder of the theory of phraseological units, although his views were widely discussed by many linguists (particularly features, the obligatory presence of lexical synonyms for phraseological unities). Analyzing the views of S. Bally in his work “On the main types of phraseological units in the Russian language”, V. Vinogradov singles out external, or formal, signs of phraseological units (a stable order of elements cops and the impossibility of replacing any of them with some synonym) and internal, “not absolute, but the only essential” Vinogradov signs, namely: the admissibility of replacing a collection of words with one word; semantic inseparability; homonymous distance from the corresponding free assemblies; the admissibility of transforming the whole phrase into one complex word in; the presence of archaisms, ellipses or pleonasm. These criteria-signs are reflected in the research researches and other scientists studying the nature of phraseological units. So, V.N. Yartseva assigns phraseologism as a semantically interconnected a collection of words and sentences which, in contrast to the initial them in the form of syntactic structures, are not produced in accordance with uniform legitimacy of choice and combination of words in the organization of utterance voicing, but are recreated in speech in a fixed correspondence to the semantic structure and specific lexical and grammatical composition”. In other words, as the main properties of phraseological unity, the recreability of the language unit, the constancy of its composition is noted.

N.N.Amosova proposes to consider phraseological units as “lexical associations with a special semantic originality”.² At the same time, to determine whether this

² Amasova.N.N English phraseological units:1963.-p.123



phrase is a phraseological logical unit or not, the concepts of variable and strong context. N. N. Amosova believes that the word always finds its semantic implementation in a constructive relationship with other elements of the speech whole, that is, in the context. However, free combinations of words are implemented in a variable context that allows for variations, while as phraseologically related combinations require a stable context for expressing its semantic conditionality. Follow- Therefore, any meaning, if it is not free, is the meaning of phraseological interconnected; any verbal connection that reveals a semantic the subordination of one word from another is a phraseological connection”.³ Hence it follows that the phraseological unit is unit of stable context. According to O. S. Akhmanova phraseology or phraseological unit is such a phrase in which “semantic unity (integrity has innovations) prevails over the structural separation of its constituent elements (the selection of the features of an object is subject to its holistic designation) meaning), as a result of which it does work in the sentence structure as the equivalent of a single word”.

The components of the phraseology in the Uzbek language are also unknown to the authors, and it is difficult to pinpoint their sources. A.V. The authors of the composition of Kunin's English phraseology are unknown, and their opinions concerning the name of the people are well-founded.

Phraseologisms are special units of the language in which the social personality of the individuals is reflected. They in a roundabout way reflect of the individuals, the social framework, the belief system of their time. The phraseological riches of any language is the property of its national etymological awareness. Most phraseologisms are untranslatable into other languages: each country appears its nature in them, the commonplace figurative turn of discourse. The affect of phraseological units gives the dialect striking quality of the national character and special flavor that recognizes one from the other both the languages of centuries-old culture and the scholarly languages recently composed by composing. English is exceptionally wealthy in phraseological units. Its phraseological framework captures the tremendous authentic experience of the individuals, reflecting the life and culture of the country. Getting familiar with outside language, a individual at the same time enters. The classification of phraseological units also contains the necessary theoretical knowledge for identifying the phraseological units in the text, then analyze it and, based on the analysis, give the most accurate translation in this

³ Amosova.N.N English phraseological units:1963.-p.33



context. The most legitimate approach is to consider phraseological units in three aspects: semantic, structural-grammatical, and component.

Summing up what has been said, we can draw the following conclusions about the interpretation of phraseological units in linguistics. Phraseologism is a semantically related combination of words and sentences, "which are not produced in accordance with the general patterns of choice and combination of words when organizing an utterance, but are reproduced in speech in a fixed ratio of the semantic structure and a certain lexical and grammatical composition." In other words, the reproducibility of a linguistic unit, the constancy of its composition and the idiomatic meaning with varying degrees of its revision are noted as the main characteristics of phraseological units.

So, we can conclude that phraseological units depict in their semantics a long process of improving the culture of a nation, depict and transmit cultural values from generation to generation. Phraseology shows a direct oral expression not only of the reality surrounding a person, but also its spiritual nationally marked understanding.

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