



Phraseological Units' Impact on the English Language

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ABSTRACT

This article's main focus is the analysis of English phraseological units, one of the most expressive stylistic forms of language expression. This article examines a variety of values related to the nature and organization of the phonological units that make up language phonological books.

Keywords:

lexicon, language system, phrase, phraseological unit, lexeme, linguistic unit.

The phraseological unit can obviously be seen from a variety of angles because it is a complicated occurrence with a variety of distinguishing characteristics. Hence, it is not surprising that various classifications have been created by scientists using various concepts. Similar to words, phraseological units are repeated as a full block during speech rather than being formed from smaller words. The ability to connect with any element of speech and function as a single member of the sentence for the entire combination reveals the presence of grammatical meaning in the phraseological unit. This attribute suggests that a phraseological unit, like a word, has a single lexical meaning. The phraseological unit sit has the only anticipated lexical meaning in the example, the government decided to wait rather than take hasty action, and the compound serves the general grammatical purpose of the nominal component of the predicate. Speech has more changeable phraseological units that allow for grammatical modifications in frozen form elements. This is particularly clear when the phraseological unit contains a verb, as in the example: I dropped my tooth on the ground: He was grinding his teeth; then let him continue. Although less frequent,

alterations to adjectival parts are nevertheless possible and give the phraseological unit more expressiveness. For instance: You are the coolest cucumber I have ever met. So, phraseological units are functionally and semantically similar to words, although formally they are not phrases. There are very few works devoted to the theory of phraseology in the English linguistic literature, but even in the most important works, such fundamental questions as scientifically based criteria for determining phraseological units, the ratio of phraseological units and words, the consistency of phraseology, etc., do not arise. Also, English scholars do not question phraseology as a linguistic science. This explains why there is no name for this subject in English. According to W. Weinreich, "The study of idiomatic languages is one of the least studied aspects of modern linguistics, at least in Western schools". The sources of origin of phraseological units in modern English are very diverse. In general, A.V. Kunin [2, p. 143], they can be divided into the following groups: English phraseological units in the native language, interlanguage acquisitions, intralanguage borrowings and phraseological units obtained in the form of a foreign language.

Local English phraseological units have firmly established themselves in colloquial speech and have acquired a unique, English color, reflecting the specific features of English culture. All of them are related to the traditions, customs and beliefs of the English people, as well as legends and historical facts. An example of widespread rotations can be given: have a bee in one's bonnet - to rush to some idea, to be obsessed with something; bite off more than one can chew - "take more than you can swallow", that is, take on a difficult task, do not count on your strength.

Phraseological units associated with nouns can also be distinguished, for example: Tom, Dick and Harry - all, all, first come. There are phraseological units related to faith: black sheep, shame in the family; phraseological units of astrology, taken from fairy tales and fairy tales, as well as historical facts: As well be hanged for a sheep as lamb you don't growl. This phraseological unit is an echo of the old English law, according to which sheep stealing was punishable by hanging. It should also be noted that many great writers have enriched the English language and, in particular, its phraseology. Among them, of course, there are William Shakespeare, Geoffrey Chaucer, John Milton, Jonathan Swift, Charles Dickens, Walter Scott and others.

Concluding our work, I would like to emphasize that phraseological units fill the gaps in the lexical system of the language, they cannot fully name the aspects of reality known to man, and in many cases are the only sign. objects, properties, processes, situations, situations. Phraseology is a treasure trove of language. Phraseological units reflect the uniqueness of the history, culture and way of life of the people. Phraseologisms often have a clear national character. It should be noted that in English phraseology there are many international phraseological units as well as purely national phraseological units. The English phraseological fund is a complex combination of native and acquired phraseological units, in which the first clearly

predominates. In some phraseological units, archaic elements - representatives of the previous era - have been preserved.

Phraseology enriches lexicology with information about changes of words that occur within phraseological units, and lexical stylistics with information about stylistic features of phraseological units, as well as additional information to many departments of general linguistics. gives information. Analysis of phraseological material is very important for linguistics and regional studies. Unfortunately, phraseological information is still rarely used by other disciplines. It should also be

noted how diverse the semantics and expressiveness of phraseological units in modern English are. Thanks to the literary works of writers and poets from Great Britain itself and from different countries of the world, the English language now has many phraseological units, and their number is constantly growing. Phraseologism is the soul of every culture. They are passed down from mouth to

mouth, from generation to generation. Acquaintance with phraseology allows a better understanding of the history of the nation, its attitude to human qualities and shortcomings, and the unique features of its worldview. Phraseological units play an important role in the lexical structure of the language, because they convey the idea figuratively and clearly, and reflect different aspects of reality. Phraseologisms in most cases not only express a certain phenomenon of reality, but also characterize it and give it a certain value. Semantically, they correspond to single concepts that express

the meaning of objectivity, process, quality, property or method, have grammatical categories determined by morphological forms and syntactic function in the sentence, reveal patterns in relation to the general system of the language, they are lexical compatibility, meaning It is manifested in stylistic emotional-expressive coloring and synonymous combinations. We can conclude that a phraseological unit is an unmodeled phrase connected with a semantic unit. Such a unit is

not created in speech, but is repeated in a completed form and acts as a part of a sentence.

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