



Classification And Meanings of Phraseological Units in English and Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

Many kinds of terms are used to express stable expressions in linguistics. This is due to the complexity of the nature of these stable compounds. The semantic, structural, and functional aspects of these terms are also quite complex. Accordingly, we can say that phraseologies are grouped together on the basis of structural-semantic, stylistic, complex and syntactic function in compound sentences and other principles.

Keywords:

Phrases, Phraseology, Compound Words, Stable Units, Pair Phrases, Idioms, Idiomatic Units.

Russian linguist I.A.Kunin, while studying phraseology in depth, classifies them as follows:

1. Idioms or idiomatic expressions - represent a fully or partially portable meaning. In English: **to show the white feather, an odd (queer) fish;**

2. Semi-idioms have both their own meaning and figurative meanings. For example: **chain reaction, to lay down one's arms.**

3. Phraseomatic integrity. Phraseologisms of this type have a full meaning in their own right. For example: **to raise one's eyebrows, to pay attention (a visit), to clean one's fits (teeth), at the best¹.**

In English, a fixed linguistic unit consisting of two or more components, meaning a holistic phraseological meaning, is called a phraseology or phraseological compound. For example, in English: **a feast or a famine** ("катта омад, ёки бутунлай омадсизлик"); **put on the grill** ("киришиб кетмоқ"); **set on six and seven, set on cinque and sice** ("бор йўғи билан таваккал қилиш, барча нарсасини

тиқиш"); **think on one's feet** (бировнинг гўрига биров тушмоқ, тезда тушуниб етмоқ).

It should be noted that there are seven main types of formation of phrasal verbs in English: 1) the meaning of the changing word units is changed; 2) the meaning of fixed compounds is changed; 3) on the basis of the plot; 4) individual, i.e. author's expressions; 5) on the basis of potential phraseologies; 6) with hilarious word games; 7) through the formation of new phraseological units from phraseological units (phrase-derivation).

While the first six of the above belong to the primary formation of phraseological units in English, phrase-derivation is considered to be a secondary phraseological formation. The new phrase that is formed in this case is based on the fact that the existing phraseology in the language undergoes semantic, grammatical and functional changes. Here are the phraseological units formed in the following ways: **with both feet** ("тиш-тирноғи билан"); **a little (small)**

¹ A. V. Kunin English phraseology. - M.: Higher school, 1970.344 p.

frog in a big pond (“денгиздан томчидек, хамир учидан патир, туянинг кейинги оёғи”); **go great guns** (“нишонга урмоқ, мақсади чўққисига эришмоқ”); **a white-collar job** (“тоза иш”).

Moreover, a number of fixed units-phraseologies in languages are not covered by this classification. In the process of formation of phraseology, the basic phraseological form may also change to one degree or another. The following is an example of the formation of a phraseological unit specific to modern English: 1. **the last straw** (“Охирги хас туянинг белини синдирибди”, яъни “сўнги томчи сабр косасини тўлдирди”); for example: 1. *This was the last straw. He was throwing up her lawless girlhood love to her as an offence.* [Th. Dreiser. The Titan, ch. XIX]²

2. *One look showed Swithin his condition. Drunk again. This was the last straw.* [J. Galsworthy. Caravan, Salvation of a Forsyte]³

2. **break the camel's back** (“охирги томчи (сабр косасини тўлдирган”, “сабрнинг чегараси”), we'll see it in contexts: **break the camel's back** (“сабр косасини тўлдирмоқ”, “ишни тугатмоқ”). For example: *So, Godfrey had at last succeeded, he thought grimly. It was clear that he had supplied the straw that broke the Gestapo camel's back.* [M. Dodd. Sowing the Wind, ch. XXIII]

As another way of forming stable word combinations in English, we can point to phraseologies associated with individuals (writers, poets, statesmen and public figures, journalists, etc.) For example, the following phraseologies are inextricably linked to presidents, names, and the policies they pursue: **big stick** - “куч ишлатиш сиёсати”, “куч сиёсати”; **lunatic fringe** - “экстремистлар”; **hat in the ring** - “сайлов олди компаниясида иштирок этиш учун” (Т. Roosevelt); **New Frontiers** - “янги истиқболлар” (J. Kennedy); **Silent Majority** - “сукутдаги халқ” (R. Nixon) and others.

In both English and Uzbek, a fixed phrase must be at least two words long. In this process,

the components of the phraseological form may undergo one or another change, while maintaining their moderation. Below we consider the role of words in the formation of phraseology, which are specific to the category of words that occur in the English language: for example, 1. *He realized that ... he was sailing rather close to the wind financially...* (Th. Dreiser). 2. *... he's sailing near the wind with those large contracts that he makes* (J. Galsworthy). 3. *He didn't buy a programme - they were asking a shilling each for them and a man must draw a line somewhere* (J.B. Priestley). 4. *He was drunk ... rotten drunk. A follow got to draw the line somewhere* (A.J. Cronin).

As can be seen from the examples, phraseological units are units that are readily available in a language. They have two or more components. As a result, phraseologies are accepted as a whole stable form in terms of their meaning and content. As can be seen:

1. Phraseological units are not created in the process of speech, on the contrary, they exist ready in the language;

2. The integrity of the components, the consistency of the structure and semantics are the features inherent in English phraseological units;

3. The components of phraseological units may have two or more main accents;

4. Phraseological units are fixed links consisting of separate parts that can be understood as words by the speaker.

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