



Features of Phraseological Units in English and Uzbek

**Mukhiddinova Sabokhat
Ahmadjanovna**

Gulistan State University, Senior English teacher
E-mail: Saboxatmuxiddinova73@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages that are not related to each other. Phraseological units are important tools for creating imagery, expressiveness, and emotionality, and they serve to increase the expressive effectiveness of artistic publicist texts. Phraseological units fit the spirit of the period because of their conciseness, semantic weight, and impact. This, in turn, proves once again the relevance and importance of phraseological research at the present time. The collected materials and their analysis can be used in the process of literary translation, as well as in lecturing on the course of English lexicology, practical training and compiling dictionaries. In addition, based on the results of this analysis, words and phrases from other lexical-semantic groups can be studied both functionally and semantically. A comparative study of the phraseology of different languages provides a deeper understanding of the structure of both languages, which serves to enrich the knowledge of the culture, literature, history, and customs of the people who speak these languages

Keywords:

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Phraseologisms, which are the product of long-term development, reflect the experience of society and pass it from one generation to another, so they play an important role not only as a means of communication, but also as a source of various socially significant information. In this sense, the national cultural semantics of language is the result of historical development, which also includes the cultural past, the richer the history of a nation, the brighter and more diverse the content of its linguistic units. The comparative study of the pharmacology of different languages serves to deepen the understanding of the structure of both languages, to enrich the knowledge of the behavior, culture, literature, history, customs of people who speak these languages. Object of research and methods used

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were selected as the object of research. Research methods such as associative, conceptual, contextual, component, lexicographic, linguocultural, semantic-cognitive, etymological analysis were used in the research.

Results obtained and their analysis.

Before thinking about the nature of phraseological units, it is important to know what a phraseological unit is.

There are various hypotheses in defining the object of phraseology. The object of phraseology consists only of stable compounds. Phraseology is defined as the study of the structural features of phraseological units, their appearance in the language system, and the properties of their use at a point. Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "frama" (phrasis-expression, speech wrapper), this term serves to express

different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: in the general sense of the existing phraseological units in the language, and in the sense of the field that studies such units. So, phraseology is the science of expressions.

Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spiritual culture, customs, profession, way of life, past, aspirations, attitude to reality of the people who speak the language. Much work has been done in world linguistics on the study of phraseological units. Although phraseological units are very ancient in terms of origin, the history of the science of phraseology covers almost two centuries [1]. The first researcher of phraseological theory was Charles Balli. He included in his scientific works special chapters on the study of phraseological units [2].

Phraseological compounds consist mainly of word combinations, in other words, phraseologies are a separate unit of language that includes figurative, fixed word combinations that are completely or partially semantically reshaped, equal in structure to a free link or sentence. Most of the phraseologies were created by the people in both English and other languages, their authors are unknown, and their sources of origin are not clear. In this sense, the phraseological scholar A.V. The author of most of the English phraseologies of the day is unknown, and has reasonably pointed out the idea that they were created by the people. However, it is possible to identify the sources of origin of some phraseological units. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general system of language, which reflects the heritage and values of the past, passed down from generation to generation. Many of the phraseological units that make up the system are a source of enrichment for a particular language. The phraseological system consists of the phraseological units, the relationship between their main components. Phraseologisms are connections of words that consist of more than one word and are stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used in a figurative sense, in figurative expressions, and have norms and methods of historical

application, the meaning of which is clarified in the course of a particular speech. Phraseologisms are different from sentences that are a unit of speech when they are in the form of a phrase or a sentence. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many ways, and many of the features inherent in words are also characteristic of phraseology.

. V. According to Kunin, it is characterized as a unit with a stable property. Linguists' views on stagnation do not coincide, because when they say phraseological units stagnation, they mean its ready use. The concept of stagnation is important for phraseology because the solution of most theoretical and practical problems in phraseology is directly related to this concept. The study of the theory of stagnation in phraseology requires a complex approach.

The theory of stability of phraseology is based on the invariant of different types inherent in it, i.e., the variability of one or another of its elements. A.V. Kunin suggested that the recession be of five types. [9] They include consumption stagnation, structural semantic stagnation, semantic stagnation, lexical and syntactic stagnation.

In short, the stability of phraseological units consists of the volume of different types of micro-stability that are characteristic of it.

Thus, the answer to the question of what a phraseological unit is is that a phraseological unit is a fixed combination of a word / lexeme with full or partial meaning.

F. de Saussure noted that syntagma, when it comes to its features, has such ready units in language that their linguistic nature derives from their meaning and syntactic properties, such units are traditionally used in a ready-made form [3]. In Western linguistics, phraseology has not been widely and deeply studied. Phraseologisms are treated as idioms, and dictionaries have been compiled, but not studied in depth. Research in the field of phraseology is carried out mainly in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. The well-known Russian scientist A.V. Kunin's contribution to this field is great. A.V. Kunin is also the author of a phraseological dictionary of English and Russian. In this study, the zoonymic phraseologies given in this dictionary were also

considered. The phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language compiled by Sh. Rakhmatullaev was also studied. A brief review of existing research on phraseology and phraseology in particular, including zoonomic vocabulary, is needed.

A.V. Kunin was one of the proponents of the study of phraseology not as a part of lexicology, but as a separate science. He analyzes phraseological terms in terms of their application in speech and divides phraseological units into separate groups [4].

V.V. Vinogradov distinguishes three types, taking into account the motivation of phraseological units. They are: phraseological compound, phraseological confusion and phraseological integrity [5].

N. In her analysis of phraseological units, Amosova divides phraseological units into two different groups, depending on whether one or all of their components come in a figurative sense. He argues that if one of the components in a phraseological unit comes in a figurative sense, he calls them a "phrasema", if all the components come in a figurative sense, they call them an "idiom" [6]. A.I. Smirnitsky shows phraseological units as equivalent to words and emphasizes that they become part of a sentence in a sentence [7].

Phraseology has become one of the fastest growing fields of linguistics. There is significant work in this area in Uzbek linguistics. If Sh. Rakhmatullaev introduced into Uzbek linguistics the concepts of "phraseology" and "stable compounds", the basic laws of their analysis. Pinkhasov studied the formation, meaning, level of motivation of phraseological units as part of lexicology of phraseology. Yuldashev, on the other hand, analyzed the specificity of semantic dyes in phraseological units belonging to separate semantic groups, the contextual laws of synonymy with their lexical content or word meaning. Another scholar, G. Salomov focuses on the translation of phraseological units.

The English Dictionary of Idioms has been published several times in the UK, USA, Australia and other countries. Foreign linguists call phraseological units 'idioms' and describe them as belonging to grammar and lexicology,

as 'a semantic combination of words, often used as a separate unit with syntactically limited'. Such a view and use of the term "idiom" is also present in Russian linguistics.

In world linguistics, the field of phraseology is still understood in a broad and narrow sense. Scholars with a broad understanding of phraseology include proverbs, parables, aphorisms, and other types of fixed units [9]. Proponents of top-level phraseology, on the other hand, limit themselves to the study of fixed units of integral portable meaning. In their phraseological research, they study only phraseological units that are equivalent to a compound, and do not evaluate proverbs and sayings as objects of phraseology [10]. Scholars who analyze the object of phraseology in a narrow sense, in their works, argue that phraseological units are a combination of words by their nature, and in turn exclude proverbs, sayings and aphorisms from phraseology. Thus, scholars who understand the scope of phraseology in a narrow sense occupy a position opposite to that of scholars who understand it in a broad sense.

In this study, we found that A.V. We are based on Kunin's theory and include phraseological units in the figurative sense, as well as proverbs and sayings in the form of sentences in the figurative sense. In recent years, the study of proverbs in the language is carried out in paremiology (Greek *poromia* - proverb, proverb), which is a separate branch of phraseology, and even the comparative comparison of proverbs in different languages is studied in paremiology [11]. While A. B. Kunin studied phraseological units in groups, he included communicative phraseological units in the fourth group, where proverbs and sayings are also found. A. V. According to Kunin's definition, phraseological units are fixed units that represent a fully or partially portable meaning [12].

Phraseologisms are widely used in the American literary version of English. The reason why phraseology is widely used in English, especially in the American literary version of English, is that new concepts develop and new phrases are needed to express them, but new phrases are not always

formed, indicating the creation of new meaning phrases by combining them from existing words.

Conclusions. Thus, the main features of phraseological units can be: phraseological unit should contain at least two words, several independent words in phraseological units can serve as a part of speech or a sentence, in phraseological units the components as a whole are stable for a long time, as well as phraseological units affects the listener with its coloring.

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