

PHRASEOLOGISM AS A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANT UNIT OF LANGUAGE

Diyora Ismonalieva Maxamadali kizi

Mater student of 2nd year of the

National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Annotation: *Within the framework of this article, detailed definitions given by various scientists in the field of linguistics as "phraseology" are considered, and a phraseological unit (PU) is also considered, its definition, characteristic features and classification are given.*

Key words: *phraseology, phraseological unit (PU), phraseological unit, idioms.*

Phraseology (from the Greek phrasis - "expression", logos - "teaching") is a branch of linguistics that studies the semantic, morphological-syntactic and stylistic features of phraseological units. As a branch of linguistics, it is qualified in different ways: specialists in phraseology recognize it as an independent section; lexicologists usually consider it a subsystem of vocabulary, since the word and phraseological unit have common system properties.

"Phraseology," writes V.K. Prikhodko in turn, "is the greatest treasury and enduring value of any language. It, like a mirror, reflects the history and centuries-old experience of labor and spiritual activity of the people, their moral values, religious views and beliefs. Phraseology reflects the world of feelings, images, assessments of a particular people, it is most directly related to the culture of speech production. In addition, phraseology is an inexhaustible source of knowledge of the language as a developing and changing system. It contains both modern language formations and relics of ancient eras - words, forms, constructions. Therefore, for those who are interested in the history and culture of their people, phraseology is one of the most fascinating and entertaining areas of the language.

The emergence of phraseology as a separate linguistic discipline with its own tasks and research methods in Russian linguistics is attributed to the 40s of the XX century. Associated with the appearance of the works of V.V. Vinogradov, in which he posed and solved many questions of a general theoretical nature, which made it possible to create a basis for studying stable combinations of words in the language. It was he who was the first to propose a synchronous classification of phraseological units of the Russian language in terms of their semantic unity, and outlined the ways and aspects of further study of phraseological units. An example of a broad understanding of the scope and composition of phraseology can be the works of N.M. Shansky, V.L. Arkhangelsky, V.N. Telia and others. V.V. Gorlov believes that a broad approach "allows you to more fully and fruitfully study phraseological units in the context of ...". N.M. Shansky notes that: "Phraseological turnover is a language unit reproduced in finished form, consisting of two or more stressed components of a verbal character, fixed (i.e. constant) in its meaning, composition and structure."

The question of studying stable combinations of words in a special section of linguistics - phraseology - was raised in the educational and methodological literature as early as 20-40s. in the works of E. D. Polivanov, S. I. Abakumov, L. A. Bulakhovsky. In the 50s, the main attention was paid to the similarities and differences between phraseological units with a word and a combination of words. The problems of phraseology were mainly limited to the clarification of the criteria for phraseology and the clarification of the foundations of the classification of phraseological units. Since the end of the 1950s, there has been a tendency for a systematic approach to the problems of phraseology. Questions related to the description of phraseological units as structural units of the language began to be developed. The 60-70s in the development of phraseology are characterized by the intensive development of the actual phraseological methods for studying the objects of phraseology.

In English and American linguistic literature, works devoted to the theory of phraseology are relatively few. The most significant are the works of A. McKay, W. Weinreich, L.P. Smith.

Charles Balli (1865-1947) was a French-born Swiss linguist who coined the term phraseologie in the sense of "a branch of stylistics that studies related phrases." S. Bally is considered the founder of the theory of phraseology, because. first systematized combinations of words in his book "French Style", in which he included a chapter on phraseology.

Phraseology as a science reveals the characteristics of phraseological units, studies the relationship of phraseological units with other units of the language, monitors the use of phraseological units. In addition, phraseology as a science studies the methods of filling the language with the help of phraseological units. Phraseology as a science considers their classification.

In terms of structure, phraseological units are equal to the structure of sentences or phrases, and the meaning coincides with the value of the lexical type. That is why the connection of phraseology with syntax, lexicology and word formation is traced. The term "phraseology" is used not only as the name of the discipline. Phraseology is also a set of stable combinations both in the language as a whole and in the language of any writer or individual work. Phraseology studies the originality of phraseological units as signs of secondary formation and, in particular, as a product of a special type of secondary indirect naming, which is represented by a variety of syntagmatic interaction of word components in the processes of revision or formation of a new meaning. Phraseology studies the properties of the sign function of phraseological units, their meaning, structural and semantic nuances, the origin of the lexical components of phraseological units, their syntactic and morphological structure, the nature of syntactic relations with other language units, their forms. Checks the implementation in the language. The concept of phraseology is considered in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, phraseology includes all stable expressions equal to a word. They are called nominees. But units that correspond in their structure and semantics to the sentence also refer to phraseology in a broad sense. Such units are called communicative. Communicative units include proverbs, sayings and

aphorisms. With a broad approach, the assignment of certain combinations of words depends on whether they are retrieved from memory entirely or created in the process of communication. With a narrow approach, phraseology includes only phraseological units that are equivalent to words (nominative). In this regard, for a clearer presentation of phraseology, it is necessary to study the main features of phraseological units and their classification.

Phraseologism as a linguistic unit is studied in the works of such linguists as V.N. Teliya, V.V. Vinogradov, G.S. Gavrin, Yu.N. Karaulova, V.M. Mokienko, N.F. Alefirenko, E.I. Dibrova, T.I. Vendina, P.A. Lekant. Exploring the concept of phraseological unit, scientists successfully identify the signs of phraseological unit, although they do not always agree on a single interpretation of such concepts as "phraseological unit", "phrase", "phraseological unit". In the Big Encyclopedic Dictionary "Linguistics" the term "phraseologism" (phraseological unit) is interpreted as a common name for words and sentences that are semantically related. They are reproduced in the process of speech in the ratio of the semantic structure and a certain lexical and grammatical composition.

In his works, V.N. Teliya refers to phraseological units semantically heterogeneous types of combinations. So idioms are characterized by a rethinking of the lexical and grammatical composition and have an integral nominative function; combinations of phrase schemes can be attributed to them. In phrase schemes, part of the lexical composition and the structure of the syntax are rethought, and part is filled in in the context (whatever the day / hour / year). Also, V.N. Teliya refers to combinations of words, where only one word is lexically rethought, and the nominative function of each of the components is preserved (to enter into a conversation). Such combinations are equivalent to speech stamps. After analyzing the above, it can be noted that the main features of phraseological units, according to V.N. Teliya, are the rethinking of the lexical and grammatical composition, stability and reproducibility.

V.V. Vinogradov includes the motivation and transparency of the internal form in the list of distinctive features of a phraseological unit. G.S. Gavrin distinguishes five features characteristic of phraseological units with the structure of a phrase: 1) reproducibility in speech; 2) semantic integrity; 3) general usage; 4) the constancy of the component composition; 5) constancy of grammatical form. Yu.N. Karaulov also refers resistance to features that distinguish phraseological units from other linguistic units. T.I. Vendina highlights the integrity of the lexical meaning. According to T.I. Vendina's phraseological unit "is a lexically indivisible, reproducible unit of language, consisting of two or more stressed components, stable in its composition, structure and integral in its meaning."

The characteristic features of phraseological units, according to T.I. Vendina, are: 1) the lexical meaning inherent in the entire turnover as a whole; 2) component composition; 3) the presence of grammatical categories in its structure. She points out that "most phraseological units do not allow the insertion of other words."

V.M. Mokienko, giving a definition of phraseology, speaks about the expressiveness of the combination of lexemes, which (as a rule) has a holistic meaning. N.F. Alefirenko considered reproducibility, stability, separate composition of the component composition,

expressiveness and integrity of meaning as the main features of phraseological units. In his work, he calls phraseological units phrasemes: "Phraseological units (phrasemes) are non-free combinations of words", "phrase is a stable combination of words with a holistic and figurative-figurative meaning that does not directly follow from the sum of the meanings of its lexical components".

According to P.A. Lecantu distinctive features of phraseological units are:

1) indirectly nominative meaning; 2) socially fixed correlation of semantic content and lexical and grammatical composition of phraseological units; 3) constancy of reproduction of the same component composition; 4) separate arrangement of phraseological units. For a more accurate understanding of such a phenomenon as phraseological units, and the structuring of phraseological units, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the classification of phraseological units.

Thus, the analysis of works on the study of phraseological units revealed a significant interest in the study of this issue. The study showed that various types of combinations can be classified as phraseological units - from idioms to speech stamps.

REFERENCES:

1. Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке // Виноградов В.В. Лексикология и лексикография, Избр. Тр. - М.: Наука, 1986.
2. Виноградов В.В. Об основных типах фразеологических единиц в русском языке.
3. Архангельский В. Л. Вариации лексического состава устойчивых раз в русской фразеологии // Вопросы изучения русского языка. Ростов-Дону, 1960. С. 21-29.
4. Архангельский В. Л. О задачах, объектах, разделах русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины // Проблемы устойчивости и вариантности фразеологических единиц. Тула, 1972. С. 155-194.
5. Архангельский В. Л. Устойчивые фразы в современном русском языке. Изд-во Ростовского ун-та, 1964. 313с.
6. Архангельский В. Л. Фразеологические серии в русской фразеологической системе // Проблемы фразеологии и задачи её изучения в высшей и средней школе. Сев.-Зап. кн. изд-во, 1965. С. 6-10.
7. Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка / Шанский Н.М. — 3-е изд. - М.: Высшая школа, 1985. — 137с.