



PHRASEOLOGY AS A SCIENCE. THE SUBJECT AND TASKS OF PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract. The study of the past and present evolution of the phraseological system is known as phraseology in linguistics. In phraseology, the focus of study is phraseological units. Phraseology is a discipline of linguistics that studies the categorical characteristics of phraseological units. It is from these characteristics that the basic characteristics of phraseology are identified, and the question of what makes phraseological units unique language units is resolved. Specifically, to ascertain the creation processes and regularities of phraseological units in speech. There is still no agreed-upon method for defining the phraseological unit of language, despite the abundance of research on phraseology's fundamental topics.

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Introduction

There are many definitions of the term "phraseological unit". According to A.V. Kunin, "Phraseological units are fixed combinations of lexemes with completely or partially rethought meaning." V.M. Mokienko says that a phraseological unit is a relatively stable, repetitive, expressive combination of lexemes with a single meaning. Some scholars include phraseological units in the language's lexicon because they are thought of as word counterparts and because they are recognized as language units alongside words and morphemes. Therefore, particular consideration should be given to the principle of word equivalency of phraseological units. Referring back to S. Balli's theory of identification of expressions, he observed that one of the most prevalent characteristics of the phraseological sequence—which supplants all others—is the ability or inability to substitute one simple word for another turn. Charles Bally called such a word "word identifier." S. Balli considers the existence of such a synonym as an internal sign of the integrity of phraseological units. In this regard, there are some objections. V.P. Zhukov notes that "the semantic integrity of a phraseological unit cannot be determined in this way, because variable combinations of words can also contain synonymous words." For example, in Russian: to sleep forever - to die; side by side - close. English: uchinbaxsabir - to look (look carefully - look); suffering - from pain (suffering from body and soul - getting sick). Furthermore, a lot of phraseological units can be distinguished by variable word combinations rather than descriptive terms. In Russian, for instance: well hidden, behind the seven towers;

English: on a tiny scale in a little way (modestly - to be at the lowest level); drink as much as a fish (drink deeply - drink a lot).

Additionally, keep in mind that proverbs and parables, which are phraseological units with a sentence structure, may only be recognized with the assistance of sentences; in Russian, for instance: Grab hold of the bull's horns and don't be scared to launch a company; English: The feathers flock together, signifying that persons with similar interests are drawn to and near to one another (the fisherman observes the other fisherman from a distance). J.I.V. Sherba used the term "word equivalent." The researcher said that such a group of words expresses a concept and is a potential equivalent of the word. Thus, if a group of close words is an expression, it can express a concept.

Method and analysis

The problem of "phraseology and word" emphasizes two directions: the lexical understanding of

phraseology as an integral part of lexicology, the broad understanding of phraseological units as word equivalents and phraseology as an independent science. Some proponents of the theory of complete equivalence consider phraseological units to be lexical units that need special classification and should be classified in the same way as words. A.Ī. Smirnitsky includes phraseology in lexicology. He recognizes phraseological units as "equivalents of words." The scholar further notes that phraseological units can be referred to the field of vocabulary, "but it is more correct to distinguish the system of phraseological units as a special field in the lexical system of language. Therefore, the primary distinction between phraseological parts and the entire word—which is defined by their integral formation—is their independent formation. Idiomatics is the primary characteristic that sets phraseological units apart from words and phrases created during speech. But keep in mind that "phraseological units must be distinguished from a special type of idiomatic expressions which can be called appropriate idioms."

N.N. Amosova notes "the relativity of phraseological units to word equivalence and even different degrees of this relative equivalence depending on the type of phraseological units," indicating that she is sceptical about the idea of word equivalency of phraseological units. About this, N.M. Shansky. "Words belong to most phraseological units as low-repetition language units, higher reproducible language units: words are important elementary units of language, morphemes, phraseological units are components of oral character," the scientist says in describing the relationship between words and phraseological units.

Words and phraseological units have distinct grammatical arrangements; words are "single compounds, while phraseological units act as separate compounds in language," according to N.M. Shansky. The researcher claims that phraseological units are distinguished from freely meaningful words and expressions by a variety of unique characteristics. Phraseological sequences are sets of words with certain characteristics that are akin to words and free word combinations.

1) these are ready-made language units that do not appear in the process of communication, but are completely removed from the memory of the speakers;

2) these are language units characterized by stability of meaning, composition and structure;

3) from the accentological point of view, as well as sound complexes in which the components have two or more main voltages;

4) these are segmented formations, the components of which are perceived by the speakers as words. Therefore, phraseological units are units that have only the sum of the listed features. Thus, "any semantic unit consisting of two or more stressed components of the oral character, repeated in the finished form, is a phraseological unit."

However, when describing the grammatical features of a phraseological unit, the grammatical features of the word are still transmitted to it, because the lexical and grammatical features of the phraseological unit are either by type of word combinations (grammatically main component, syntactic models, etc.) or by word grammatical features. (equivalent to a word, as a specially structured word, typologically homogeneous in a word, etc.) or in connection with a combination. to one degree or another from these two approaches. Unlike lexicology, which studies the vocabulary of individual words and language, phraseology studies units of language that do not consist of a single word: fixed non-free expressions - combinations, phraseological units (idioms), idioms and proverbs. words, speech clichés and phrases. schemes, etc. Phraseological units can perform the functions of different parts of speech, for example: – noun (essential phraseological units): Kazan orphan, dog in the stable (dog in the stable); verb: to beat buckets, to drink to all s blue (to drink to a green snake), to drink smb. Under the table (to drink one), to light a candle at both ends (to burn the soul); – adjective: (adjective phraseological units): drunk like a violinist (drunk like a white, like a boiled owl - drunk stuffing); – word: have mercy on me! (like this!); – envelopes (envelope phraseological units): one s cups (drunk), without fatigue; over the head and so on.

Conclusion

Phrasmatic units have several main characteristics: they are complex in composition, semantically indivisible, and stable in composition (though some have variants, like "from my heart"). They are also repeating in speech (the word "bosom" includes the word "friend"), impermissible in structure (no elements can be added or removed), stable in grammatical form (each part of the sentence has a specific grammatical form that cannot be changed, like "thumbs" (you can't say "thumbs")), and have a stable word order. Phonological units, similar to words, are:

stylistically neutral or general (used in various speech styles without any restrictions): periodically keep the word in a stylistic color (characterized by belonging to some) functional style speech): do not pour water from a duck's back like water - speech style, center of gravity - scientific style, well-meaning people - journalistic style, presumption of innocence - formal work style). According to the theory of Academician V.V. Vinogradova "Phraseology, unlike free, syntactic expressions, is a branch of linguistics that studies fixed word complexes, such as ready-made language combinations that are not created but repeated in speech." Thus, based on the above interpretation of phraseology, free word combinations should be distinguished from fixed word combinations. So, free expressions are called stable, and ready-made, stereotypical expressions are called stable.

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