

# Formation And Development of Phraseologisms

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**Annotation.** This article discusses the problems of phraseology in Modern English and Uzbek. It discusses the formation and development of phraseologisms in compared languages.

**Key words:** phrase, classification, linguistics, phraseological fusions, phraseological unit

Although phraseologisms are very ancient in terms of origin, the science of phraseology has a history of almost two hundred years [2; 6]. The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Balli. In his work entitled "French Stylistics" (1909), he included special chapters studying word combinations, that is, phraseological units. Ferdinand de Saussure expressed his views on syntagma and its signs. He said that there are ready-made units in the language whose linguistic nature is derived from their meaning and syntactic features, and such units are used according to tradition [1].

Phraseology is one of the fastest growing areas of linguistics. Phraseology began to be studied in Russian and English linguistics long ago, while systematic research of this field in Uzbek linguistics dates back to the 40s and 70s of the last century. During this period, doctoral theses of Sh.Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A.Bayramov (1970), G.Kh.Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G.Uraksin (1975), L.K.Bayramova (1983), M.F.Chernov (1986) were devoted to the study of phraseology. Also, monographs, textbooks and training manuals of several scientists were published and made an important contribution to the development of phraseology. In Sh. Rakhmatullayev's monograph entitled "Some Issues of Uzbek Phraseology", he founded the study of phraseological units in the language as a lexical unit.

In world linguistics, phraseologisms are understood in a broad and narrow sense. Scientists who understand phraseology in a broad sense include articles, articles, and aphorisms, while supporters of phraseology in the narrow sense limit themselves to the study of phraseological units, phraseological units, and static compounds with figurative meaning. VV Vinogradov introduced the classification of Russian phraseology to English phraseology. Although his method of classifying phraseologisms is not known to some modern linguists, this method is the first classification method based on the semantic principle [3].

G.V. Antrushina notes that semantic classification is important in phraseology [2].

The more the meaning of phraseologisms differs from the meanings of its components, the higher the level of semantic integration. V.V. Vinogradov classifies phraseologisms into three classes:

1. Phraseological fusions.
2. Phraseological units.
3. Phraseological collections (phraseological collections or combinations).

Phraseological conjunctions are phraseologisms, the meaning of the components of which is related to the meaning of the whole combination. Phraseological combinations are made up of words with a specific valence. One of the components of such phraseological combinations is used in its proper sense, and the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological combinations are to some extent semantically indivisible.

There is also a classification of phraseologisms put forward by a number of scientists such as A.N.Smirnidsky, Z.N.Anisimova, A.V.Kumacheva, T.N.Derbulova, N.N.Amasova, N.M.Shatsky. We will dwell on these in certain chapters and sections of the work. Phraseological combinations require a special approach and study because they are a complex phenomenon that occurs on the basis of the specific opposition and unity of the expression plan and content planning [4] for this reason, the lexical-semantic, structural- there are such classifications as grammatical, expressive-stylistic.

These classifications determine the guidelines for researching the functional-methodical features of phraseological combinations, creating phraseological dictionaries on this basis, and using them for concise and attractive speech description. It is time to combine the comparative study of phraseological combinations

in English and Uzbek with the values of our culture with the study of other people's culture and customs, and raise it to a higher level.

Phraseologisms are a separate unit of the language, which, according to their structure, contain figurative, stable word combinations that are freely connected or equal to a sentence, completely or partially semantically reshaped [5]. Most of the phraseologisms were created by the people in both English and Uzbek, their authors are unknown, it is very difficult to clearly indicate the sources of origin. In this sense, A.V. Kunin emphasizes the opinion that most of the authors of English phraseology are unknown and that they were created by the people. But it is possible to determine the meaning of the origin of some phraseology. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general system of the language, and this system reflects the heritage and values of the past and is passed from generation to generation. Most of the phraseological units that make up the system are the source of wealth of a given language. A phraseological system is formed by the relationship between the components of phraseological units. Phraseologisms are combinations of words composed of more than one word, stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used figuratively, in figurative expressions, and have historical norms and methods of use, and their meaning is clarified in the course of a specific speech. Phraseologisms are in the form of phrases or sentences, but they differ from sentences, which are units of speech. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many ways, a lot of features characteristic of words are characteristic of phraseologisms [7].

Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "phrase" (phrasis - expression, speech package), this term serves to express different meanings. For this reason, the meaning of phraseology is used in linguistics in two different senses: in the total meaning of existing phraseological units in the language, and in the sense of the field that studies such units. So, phraseology means the science of phrases [6].

Phraseology, like other branches of linguistics, has its stages of formation and development. Phraseology has become one of the fastest growing fields of linguistics in world linguistics. In particular, the systematic study of phraseology in Turkic studies began in the 40s and 50s of the last century. During this period, progress was made in the field of grammatical, lexical-semantic study of phraseological units in different languages. R.K.Kenesboyev and Sh.U.Rakhmatullayev are undoubtedly the pioneers of Turkish phraseology.

Their research in the last 20th century plays a major role in the formation and development of Turkish phraseology. During this period, important achievements were made in the field of intensive study of phrases. For example, S.N. Muratov's monograph "Standing word combinations in Turkish languages", Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev's "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology", G.A. Bayramov's "Fundamentals of Azerbaijani language phraseology", G.Kh Akhunzyanov's "Idioms (based on Tatar language materials) research", "Phraseology of the Bashkir language" by Z.G. Uraksin, "Phraseology of the Chuvash language of modern times" by M.F. Chernov, "Comparative study of phraseological units in English and Turkmen" by N.Sh. Shamayev, a number of monographs, candidate's theses, scientific articles were created [8].

Researchers have been dealing with phraseological units in the Russian language since the 18th century. M.V. Lomonosov, while compiling the dictionary of the Russian literary language, emphasized that, along with words, "folk (Russian) proverbs", "phrases" and "idioms" should find their expression. The history of the science of Russian phraseology is widely expressed in the scientific researches of V. L. Arkhangelsky, E. Kh. Roth, V. N. Telia, L. I. Royzenzon, Y. A. Malenovsky. The first researcher of the theory of phraseology is the Swiss-French linguist Charles Balli. In his two major works, "Essay on Stylistics" (1905) and "French Stylistics" (1909), the scientist included special chapters studying word combinations, that is, phraseologisms. In his works, he distinguished between internal and external signs of phraseological units. In his scientific research, he shows that the structural features of such language units are external signs, and their semantic nature is considered internal signs.

F. de Saussure discussed syntagma and its units in his work "General Linguistics Course" (1916). Most of the phraseologisms in English linguistics are given in dictionaries such as "Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms", "Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture", "Wordworth Dictionary of Phrase and Fable". A.V. Kunin's "Anglo-Russian Razeological Dictionary" (- M. 1984); Smith L.P. "Phraseology of the English language" (- M. 1959), semantic-grammatical features of phraseological units in the doctoral dissertation "Problemy international frazeologii ( na materiale yazykov slavyanskoy, germanskoy i romanskoy grupp)" by E.M. Slidukh, "Bibleizmy v russkoy frazeologii" by I. Khrazinika. analyzed.

In general, phraseology has become one of the fastest-growing areas of linguistics in recent years. This field has attracted the attention of many scientists of the country. The nature of phraseological units and methods of their formation can be found in the works of A.M. Babkin, Y.A. Gvozdarev. Mutually synonymous, antonymous, variant-related, homonymous features of phraseological units were extensively analyzed in the works of N.M. Shansky, A.M. Melerovich, V.A. Yatselinka. Scientifically based theories about the morphological structure and paradigmatics of expressions were studied by V. P. Zhukov, A. M. Chepasova, and L. V. Selgetkova.

The syntactic functions of phraseological units in the sentence are shown in the works of S.G. Gavrin, L.A. Kim, O.V. Shovkunova. Issues of comparative, comparative-typological analysis of expressions can be seen in the works of Y.P. Solodub, R.I. Popovich. Issues of international phraseology are based on the scientific works of V.V. Akfenko, E.M. Soloduka. Their work is mainly focused on the comparative typology of English and Russian languages. Phraseological units are compared on the example of two languages.

Also, the issues of phraseology of artistic and journalistic style have been widely studied in linguistics. V.N. Vakurov, M.A. Bakhina, A.G. Lomov in this field. The works of I.Y. Lepeshev can be cited as an example. In addition to scientific works, textbooks and manuals have also been created in linguistics. Textbooks and monographs on phraseology created by A.V. Kunin, N.M. Shansky, V.P. Zhukova are among them. It is known to scientists that the works of eminent scientists such as L.I. Raizenson, M.M. Kopilenko, E. Kh. Rog, V. N. Teliya, Y. A. Malenovsky are dedicated to the study of phraseology and the history of the formation of phraseology.

The achievements of Germanic and Romanistics of phraseology in world linguistics are directly related to the works of accomplished scientists N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, dedicated to the study of English phraseology, have great scientific value. In the development of German phraseology, I.I. Chernisheva, A.D. Reichstein contributed enormously, while V.G. Gok, N.N. Kirilova, A.G. Nazaryan carried out scientific research on French phraseology. In the last forty years of the 20th century, hundreds of works of scientific value in the field of phraseology were created in the countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. In Azerbaijani linguistics, scientists such as K.Y. Aliyev, G.A. Bayramov, A. Gurbanov conducted scientific research in this field and made a great contribution to the development of the science of phraseology. Issues of phraseology have been widely studied in Armenian, Bashkir, Georgian linguistics. Scientific researches of scientists such as P.S. Bediryan, Y.U. Gevorkyan, Z.G. Uraksin, A.L. Onlani, A.A. Takhanshvili are directly related to the development of the science of phraseology.

Phraseology was formed as a separate independent field of linguistics. As the well-known phraseologist scientist N.N. Amosova rightly noted, "the formation and development of this linguistic field is the result of the research conducted by many phraseologist scientists on different languages" [5].

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