

The Importance and Practice of Phraseological Units in Our Lives

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Annotation: Phraseology is a branch of linguistics. Phraseology is derived from Latin, praxis means expression, logos means doctrine. • A phrase is a fixed combination of two or more words in a language that has a figurative meaning and is equivalent to one word.

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Phraseologisms are phrases that have a semantic integrity and consist of a stable relationship of two or more words before the speech process, ready to be introduced into the speech. , a set of phrases is called a phraseology. • For example, restraining the tongue, dropping a watermelon under the armpit, cracking the tongue, etc. . .

As a branch of linguistics, the main focus of phraseology is on the study of the nature of phraseology and their categorical features, as well as on the laws of the use of phraseology in speech. F.'s most important problem is to distinguish phraseological units from those that are formed in speech (that is, not prepared in advance), and on this basis to identify the features of phraseological units. Due to certain differences between idiomaphraseologisms, phraseological combinations, and stable sentences (proverbs and parables, other equivalent phraseologies), many researchers understand F. in two ways: narrow and broad.

When understood in a broad sense, F. includes proverbs and sayings, stable sentences typical of folklore, and some forms of communication (greetings, farewell sentences). However, this issue, the broader understanding of phraseology, is still controversial.

Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics emerged in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. Its first formation was based on the works of Russian scientists AA Potebnya, II Sreznevsky, AA Shakhmatov. , Raised in the works of LA Bulakhovsky. In Western European and American linguistics, F. is not distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics.

Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. To date, phraseology has been studied from different angles (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, A. Mamatov, etc.), several dictionaries have been compiled on F. (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, M. Sodikova), from writers Abdulla Qodiri, Abdulla Qahhor, Hamid Olimjon, Aydin , The phraseological structure of Said Ahmad's works has been studied. In the 70s and 80s, SamSU had a center for the coordination of phraseological research and the production of special collections.

Classification of phraseological units. Types according to the level of meaning.

Phraseological compound: to sign, to sign.

Phraseological association: the top hair stood on end, he was scared. Phraseological confusion: pixini quilt, cunning

Phrases in the center of the phraseological unit Phrases in the center of the phraseological units a) equestrian phraseological compounds: in the ear of the mouth b) verb phraseological compounds: mind-blowing

The main tasks or issues of phraseology are: to determine the sequence of phraseological content and, in this regard, to study the character of phraseology; description of homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variant of phraseologies; identify the features of the words used in phraseology and their specific meanings; clarify the relationship of phraseology with word groups; determine their syntactic role; develops the principles of studying the formation of new meanings of words in the structure of phraseological units and the separation of other phraseological units, methods of their study, classification and description in dictionaries. The phraseological structure of a language is classified according to its structural, semantic, grammatical, and functional bases on the basis of specific, diverse methods developed in phraseology. The principle of structural-semantic classification is basic.

Phraseologies have as many meanings as words:
come to your senses

recovering from nervousness; knock down
to discredit, to underestimate something.

Homonyms are different expressions with the same meaning. Homonymy- M: to raise one's head- to respect;
to raise one's head to make noise • Synonymy - synonyms - phrases with similar meanings. M: to come into
the world • to be born • Antonyms - antonyms - antonyms. M: to come into the world - to leave the world •
Paronymy - phrases that differ in one word: seven sleep, not to dream (i) and seven sleeping phrases: not to
dream (i);

CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS BY MULTIPLE MEANING (continued) • 1)
ambiguous expressions: to set off. 1. Kim. to send, to begin to leave. 2. Return to the right path. • 2) three-
meaning phrases: to put a building - 1. to oneself. To overestimate, to overestimate. 2. to himself. Pay
special attention to appearance. 3. To whom or why. Believing. • 3) four-word phrases: raise your head. 1.
Kim. To look. 2. Who from what. To stop what you are doing. 3. Nima. To move, to move. 4. Against
whom. Get ready to fight. •

CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS BY VARIANTS:

• A lexical variant is a change in the word belonging to an independent group of words in a phrase. For
example: to meditate - to meditate, to put a wave in the mouth - to put a curse in the mouth, and so on. • A
grammatical variant is a substitution of a grammatical part of a phrase. For example: not being able to find a
place to sit - not being able to find a place to sit, not being able to find a place to sit.

Like words, phraseology has its form and meaning

There are the following types according to the relationship: a) homonyms: per

to raise - to riot, to love, to respect; b) synonyms:

to be upset is to be upset, to be in love is to be upset,

to be impatient — to fill the cup of patience; c) antonyms: blue

to lift is to hit the ground, the face is bright - the face is shuvut, the heart is from the vagina

to go out is to be disappointed.

Phrasal verbs are one of the most effective means of speech
widely used in speech and fiction

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