

IMPORTANCE OF PHRASEOLOGY IN LANGUAGE.

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Abstract: Phraseology emerged as an independent linguistic science in the 40s. In Soviet linguistics of the 20th century. The prerequisites of the theory of phraseology are defined in the works of A.A. Potebnya, I.I. Sreznevsky, A.A. Shakhmatov and F.F. Fortunatov. The development of phraseology was also influenced by the ideas of the French linguist S. Bali (1865-1947). In Western European and American linguistics, phraseology is not distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics. This article provides information about the importance of phraseology in language.

Key words: Phraseology, linguistics, language, phraseological units, phraseological criteria.

In the special department of linguistics - phraseology, the issue of studying stable combinations of words was raised in educational literature in the 20s-40s. In the works of E.D. Polivanov, S.I. Abakumov, L.A. Bulakhovsky. The study of phraseology was encouraged, on the one hand, by lexicographic practice, and on the other hand, by the works of Vinogradov, in which questions were raised about the basic concepts of phraseology, its scope and tasks. [5]In the 50s, the main attention was paid to the issues of similarities and differences of phraseological units with words and phrases; the problem of phraseology was mainly limited to clarifying the criteria of phraseologism and clarifying the bases of classification of phraseological units. [6]Since the end of the 50s, there has been a trend towards a systematic approach to the problems of phraseology, issues of describing phraseological units as structural units of the language have been developed (A.I. Smirnitsky, O.S. Akhmanova). The

60-70 years in the development of phraseology are characterized by the rapid development of phraseological methods of studying phraseological objects based on the ideas of systematic analysis of language facts (V.L. Arkhangelsky, N.N. Amosova, V.P. Zhukov, A.V. Kunin). . phrasal formation in the dynamics (S.G. Gavrin, Yu.A. Gvozdev), signs of combining word components (M.M. Kopylenko, Z.D. Popov), given in a comparative-typological way. study of phraseological content [7](Yu. Yu. Avaliani, L. I. Rozeizon), as well as development of description of phraseological units in dictionaries (A. M. Babkin, A. I. Molotkov). As a branch of linguistics, the subject of phraseology is the study of categorical signs of phraseological units, based on which the main signs of phraseological units are determined and the issue of the essence of phraseological units as special units of the language is resolved. Also, to determine the laws of phraseological units in speech and the processes of their formation. However, despite the fact that there is one research topic and many questions of phraseology have been developed in detail, there are still different points of view about what a phraseological unit is, as in the volume of phraseology of the Russian language. The list of phraseological units of the Russian language proposed by various scholars is so different from each other that we for some reason talk about different, often contradictory, even mutually exclusive views on the subject of research possible scientific terminology used to define the corresponding concepts... This explains the ambiguity of the understanding of the tasks, purposes and essence of the term "phraseology", as well as the fact that there is no sufficiently clear single classification of phraseological turns in the Russian language in terms of semantic unification. Although the most common (with clarifications and additions) is the classification of V. V. Vinogradov. Therefore, finally, many things in the Russian phraseological system have just begun to be studied. In conclusion, it is possible to note views on broad phraseology. Two directions of research are clearly defined in modern linguistics. The first direction, the starting point, is the recognition that the phraseological unit is such a language unit,

that is, the location of the words... At the same time, some scholars believe that the object of phraseology is the object of phraseology, regardless of the qualitative difference between them. 'are all the concrete expressions that are really possible in a given language. So, for example, Kopylenko says the following: "Phraseology covers all ... lexeme combinations that exist in a certain language, including "free" word combinations. On the other hand, within this direction, only certain categories and word groups are recognized as objects of phraseology, they are distinguished by their own uniqueness in speech. Depending on what signs are taken into account when distinguishing such phrases, the composition of such units in the language is determined. Only this "special "phrases can be called phraseological units. Despite the traditionality of the concepts and the differences associated with them, it is usually said that phraseology can be expressed: a) as the phraseology of the language in the "broad" sense of the word, it includes both words It includes both combinations of words, completely rethought words, and word combinations without unthought constituent words. The point of view of Akhmanova,[4] N.M. Shanskyi can be cited as an example. b) as a phraseology of the Russian language in the "narrow" sense of the word, it includes only phrases revised to the end. Among the works that reflect such an understanding of the volume and composition of the phraseology of the Russian language, for example, the articles of V. P. Zhukov. In both cases, the verb nature of the phraseological unit and the lexeme nature of its components are not doubted by these scientists. It is recommended to consider phraseologism as a contamination of word and phraseological signs, emphasizing the homonymy of the phraseological unit and the phrase related to it in structure. both in terms of content) is a linguistic unit composed not of words... The object of phraseology is phrases that are only the genetic essence of phrases. "They break up only etymologically, that is, outside the system modern language, in the historical sense." These phrases are contrasted with non-homonymous phrases because they are qualitatively different from them.[3] The main thing in the study of phraseological units is not the semantic

and formal features of the components that make it up, but not the connections between the components, but the phraseological unit itself, as a language unit with a certain form, content and features of use in speech. Phraseologisms are composed of completely similar units. The history and etymology of each phraseological unit is studied in a non-linear relationship to some "universal" schemes of phrase revision, the level of semantic unification of components and the level of desemanticization of words in phrases. The main rules of this direction were considered by A.I. Molotkov in the introductory article to the "Phraseological dictionary of the Russian language", in the book "Fundamentals of phraseology of the Russian language" and other works. Phraseologism is a separately formed, stable, repeated combination of components, the meaning of which is expressive and cannot be extracted from the meaning of the components, and as a result of figurative revision of a free phrase, sentence or other grammatical structure appears. It is customary to separate a phraseological unit from a word and call it a component. [2]Phraseologisms are similar in structure to free phrases (arrow sparrow), sentences (the cat cried), combinations of independent and formal parts of speech (crazy, neither fish nor meat). The meaning of a phraseological unit cannot be separated from the meanings of each component, it is a whole, this phraseological unit is like a word. A phraseological unit performs a nominative function in the language like a word. Like a word, it can enter into a relationship of synonymy (without a king - head filled with straw - crazy), antonymy (without a king - with a head), ambiguous or homonymous. (crazy (from someone) - (the person) is crazy). V.V. Vinogradov suggested classifying phraseological units according to the degree of interconnection of their components and the fact that the meaning of the whole phraseological unit cannot be separated from the values of its components (relatively deducible). He identified three groups of phraseological units. Phraseological combinations are absolutely indivisible, inseparable units, their meaning does not depend on the lexical content, the meaning of the components, it is conditional and arbitrary, like the meaning of a verbal sign without a motive. They

are sometimes called idioms. According to Vinogradov, they are the same as words, devoid of internal form. The external form of the conjugation is sometimes unstable and undergoes grammatical or phonetic changes (from the burnt side to the burnt side; from the middle of the devil to the middle devil). In such cases, phraseologists today talk about different components. The next type of phraseological unit is a phraseological unit. These units are also expressions of an indivisible, integrated meaning, but their meaning can be motivated (zero attention). There are four signs of unity: 1) a portable, portable meaning that forms the inseparability of a phraseological unit; 2) expressive saturation; 3) the impossibility of replacing a synonym of one of the elements of the unit; 4) only semantic replacement of the whole unit with a word or synonymous expression. The third type of phraseological units is phraseological compounds. These are not unconditional semantic units.

They are formed in the implementation of non-free meanings of words. They are analytical. A word with a non-free meaning can be substituted in them. Although the lexical components of a phraseological combination are "closely connected", nevertheless they are perceived as separate words with a separate meaning. Combinations are semantically split and split.[1]

Conclusion:

In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between the root word of the phraseological combination and its changing parts. In addition, it can be noted that if the components of the unit are equal in a certain sense, but the meaning of only one word in the compounds is not free (dead drunk, sudden death, unnecessary drunkenness) is considered.

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