

A BRIEF INVESTIGATION OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Ingliz va O'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning tadqiqi qisqacha tahlil qilingan. Hamda faktik misollar bilan tahlilga tortilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *frazeologiya, lug'aviy ma'no, frazeologizmlarning leksik-semantik hususiyatlari.*

Abstract: *This article briefly analyzes the study of phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages. It is also analyzed with factual examples.*

Key words: *phraseology, dictionary meaning, lexical-semantic features of phraseology.*

The term phraseology expresses the meaning of a phrase, knowledge, concept. Although phraseology has not been formed as a separate part of linguistics for a long time, the history of its origin goes back to the early stages of language development. It is known from scientific studies that phraseological units appeared together with the language and developed together with the language. However, their role and importance are evaluated differently in different eras of society. Phraseologisms are a linguistic unit with a structure, lexical-semantic, functional-stylistic and syntactic functions, as well as specific formation features. There are the following types of phraseological units: phrasemes and idioms. Phrases are context-dependent and units composed of specific indicators. Idioms are lexical units that determine the general meaning in the context, determine the completeness and equality of subordinate and defining elements. Each type

and form of phraseological units can be considered a specific microstructure. During their translation, functional, equal linguistic units are selected by comparing the two languages. The principle of comparison shows the similarities and differences. Some parts of this system are equivalent in form (partially or completely), and some alternatives may not be found at all.[2] Phraseological combinations mainly consist of a combination of words, in other words, phraseologisms are a separate unit of the language, which, according to their structure, are free-associative or sentence-like, fully or partially semantically reshaped figurative, stable word combinations. Most of the phraseologisms, both in English and in other languages, were created by the people, their authors are not known, and the sources of origin are not clear. In this sense, the phraseologist A.V. Kunin argued that the author of most of the English phraseology is unknown, and that they were created by the people. But it is possible to determine the sources of origin of some phraseological units. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general system of language, and this system reflects past heritage, values, and is passed from generation to generation. Most of the phraseological units that make up the system are a rich source of a given language. The relationship between phraseological units and their main components makes up the phraseological system. 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, they differ from sentences that are speech units. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many ways, a lot of features characteristic of words are also characteristic of phraseology. There are different assumptions when defining the object of phraseology. The object of phraseology consists only of stable compounds. Phraseology is defined as a science that studies the semantic structural features of phraseological units, their appearance in the language system and the features of their use at the point. Although derived from , this term serves to express different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: the total meaning of

the existing phraseological units in the language, and the meaning of the field that studies such units. So, phraseology means the science of phrases. Like other areas of linguistics, phraseology has its own stages of formation and development. Although phraseologisms are very ancient in origin, the science of phraseology covers almost two hundred years. 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 associations, that is, phraseological units. Ferdinand de Saussure expressed his views on syntagma and its signs. It was said that there are ready-made units in the language whose linguistic nature is derived from their meaning and syntactic properties, such compounds are used ready-made, according to tradition. Phraseology is one of the rapidly developing fields in the further development of linguistics. Phraseology began to be studied much earlier in Russian and English linguistics, while in Uzbek linguistics this field began to be systematically studied in the 40s and 50s of the last century. During this period Sh. The doctoral theses of Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A. Bayramov (1970), G.Kh. Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G. Uraksin (1975), L.K. Bayramova (1983), M.F. Chernov (1986) are devoted to the research of phraseologisms. V.V. Vinogradov classifies phraseologisms into three classes.

1. phraseological fusions (frazelogik chatishmalar).
2. phraseological units (frazelogik qo'shilmalar).
3. phraseological collocations or combinations (frazelogik birlashmalar).

Phraseological combinations-components are phraseologisms whose meaning is not related to the meaning of the whole unit. Phraseological associations are made up of words that have a specific valence. One of the components of such phraseological units is used in its proper sense, and the rest in a metaphorical sense. Phraseological associations are to some extent semantically indivisible. For example: *heavy father -teatr asaridagi asosiy rol; to kick the bucket - o'lmoq; red tape -byurokratik metod.*

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