

FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The phraseological units of contemporary English, their history and development pathways, as well as distinct sorts of phraseological units, are discussed in this article.

Keywords: Phraseological units, teaching English, speech, language, and phraseological expressions are some of the terms used in this paper.

INTRODUCTION

The English language dates back a thousand years. During this period, a huge number of phrases that people thought successful, correct, and beautiful have accumulated. So there was a particular layer of language — phraseology, a collection of consistent terms with distinct meanings. Learning English is popular in our nation.

A good understanding of a language, particularly English, is impossible without understanding of its phraseology. Understanding phraseology makes it much easier to read both journalism and fiction. Reasonable usage of phraseological units improves the idiomaticity of speech.

The artistic quality of the language is increased by employing phraseological terms that are reinterpreted rather than translated directly. "The factual part of language is reinforced by a sensually intuitive depiction of our reality, our lives, with the assistance of idioms, as with the help of varied shades of color."

The universe of modern English phraseology is vast and complex, and every facet of its study requires careful consideration.

This layer of language is tough for students of English as a foreign language to acquire, but after understanding phraseological units, we begin to talk like English, we comprehend them in half a word, and our speech readiness grows substantially. We can convey our thoughts concisely and precisely, confident in the accuracy of our representation.

Phraseology (Greek: phrasis — "expression", logos — "instruction") is the study of stable combinations in language. Phraseology is also known as a set of stable combinations in the language as a whole, the language of a certain writer, the language of a specific work of art, and so on.

Phraseology has just lately evolved as a distinct language subject. "The subject and tasks, scope and methods of research have not yet been properly defined, and have not received comprehensive treatment."

A detailed analysis of a language's phraseological Fund is one of the aims of phraseology as a linguistic science. The following are important areas of this science's research: the stability of phraseological units, the system of phraseology and semantic structure of phraseological units, their genesis and key roles. The translation of phraseological units is a particularly sophisticated area of phraseology that necessitates extensive knowledge in the field of study in this discipline.

The study of the primary, initial forms and meanings of phraseological units, determining their sources from all available monuments, identifying the areas of their use in different epochs of the language, as well as establishing the volume of phraseological composition and its systematic ordering in a dictionary, is the subject of phraseology history.

Phraseology's equivalence to the term

The evolution of phraseology as a linguistic discipline has recently confronted scholars with a particularly hard problem: the link between a phraseological unit and a word. There are several points of view in current linguistics addressing the wording of this question. Some regard PU as comparable to words, but others emphasize their association with the word, substituting the notion of equivalence with the theory of correlation of phraseological combination with the word.

It should also be noted that proverbs and sayings, i.e. phraseologisms with sentence structure, can only be identified using sentences, for example, birds of a feather flock together – individuals who have similar interests, opinions, and so on are drawn to each other and remain together near proximity; the blind guiding the blind – a scenario in which the one leading or counseling others understands as much as they do.

The semantic integrity of the PU may be determined by comparing its meaning to the meanings of its constituent terms as distinct words, as well as analyzing the peculiarities of its use in context.

In the problem of “phraseology and the word” there are mainly two directions: a narrow, lexicological understanding of phraseology as an integral part of lexicology, PU as the equivalent of a word, and a broad understanding of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline.

Phraseological splices have a number of characteristic features:

1. They may include so-called necrotisms-words that are not used anywhere except for this fusion, and are therefore incomprehensible from the point of view of the modern language;
2. Part of adhesions can include archaisms;
3. They are syntactically non-decomposable;
4. In most cases, it is not possible to rearrange components in them;
5. They are characterized by impenetrability — they do not allow additional words in their composition.

“Phraseological unities are somewhat closer to phraseological splices in their imagery and metaphor.”

Characteristic features of phraseological units:

1. Vivid imagery and the resulting possibility of matching with parallel existing phrases (cf.: to throw dust into smb.'s eyes, to be narrow in the shoulders, to burn one's fingers, to burn bridges);
2. Preserving the semantics of the individual components (to put a spoke in smb.'s wheel);
3. Inability to replace some components with others (to hold one's cards close to one's chest);
4. Emotional and expressive coloring plays a crucial role (to throw dust into smb.'s eyes, to paint the devil blacker than he is);
5. The ability to enter into synonymous relations with individual words or other phraseological units (to gild refined gold = to paint the lily).

The English phraseological Fund is so vast that a comprehensive analysis of it would not fit within the scope of this article. Nonetheless, using the examined phraseological units as an example, it is easy to see how different in semantics and expressiveness the PU of the present English language are. The English language now contains a large number of phraseological units as a result of the literary works of authors and poets both in the UK and throughout the world. But we must not forget that the English language inherited a large number of phraseological units from the history and culture of numerous countries throughout the world.

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