

REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

Khatamova Ziyoda Ghulomovna

Senior Teacher, Kokan State Pedagogical Institute

It is known that in English and American linguistics, the term "phraseological unit" is not a term (phraseological unit), but a word called "stable expression" that essentially means the same thing, and along with the latter, Idiom (**idioma**) concept is also used. In English linguistics, idiom does not mean the narrow meaning of a phraseological combination, but all fixed phrases in general.

Idiom (Greek idiom - characteristic, originality) is a type of phraseologisms (see Phraseology); a unit of speech or phrase that is specific to a particular language and cannot be exactly translated into other languages: "dumi hurjun", "semizlikni qo'y ko'taradi" **suffer from excess of prosperity; be crazy out of boredom; play antics; cf. madness from overfeeding; fancies of a stuffed stomach, "tili bir quloch" big mouth and others.**

Phrases, words that require etymological and historical information, words and phrases that are difficult to prove etymologically are all examples of idioms. Idioms may consist of words and phrases that are difficult to prove etymologically ("oyog'ini qo'liga olib"- **to waste no time (and go, run etc someplace), hurry off (to some place)**); from words requiring etymological and historical information **Daqqi Yunusdan qolgan** - (as)old as the hills, old as the hills **va h. k.**), also may be from word combinations ("ikki qo'lini burniga tiqib", "butun mahallani boshiga ko'tarmoq")

Idioms usually have a figurative meaning and are used in fiction as one of the tools for creating ironic, ironic imagery. When translating idioms into another language, it is necessary to find their equivalent in that language. For example, in Russian "как волка не корми, он всё в лес смотрит" (a leopard cannot change its spots; - once a wolf always a wolf; nature is stronger than nurture) corresponds to the content of the idiom in Uzbek "qazisan, qartasan, oxir aslingga tortasan". If no such alternative idiom is found in the language, its content is freely or literally translated. For example, as "и на нашей улице будет праздник"— **every dog has his day – "bizning ko'chada ham bayram bo'lajak"**.

The most common classification of English phraseological units is thematic classification. In its framework, various scientists divide groups of phraseological units according to the semantic meaning, i.e., family structure. The classification has main types that are formed by the presence of the main archaism (for example, experiencing emotions), which are further divided into more specific groups (excitement, fear, indifference, etc.). The thematic principle of classification is based on the works of Western and local linguists such as L. P. Smith, V. H. Collins, Litvinova P. P. et al. The theory of representation in English and Russian reflects groups of objectively existing objects and phenomena of the objective world based on a combination of thematic phraseological units. Scientists distinguish a special group of phraseological units, which include the names of animals, body parts and plants, reflecting human activities, relationships between people, household items, natural phenomena, etc.

Classification is also used according to the correlation of phraseological units with certain parts of speech (so-called semantic classification). Division is based on whether the head word of the phrase belongs to any part of the sentence. The following sections are distinguished:

1. Oral stable compounds: **to come to a head, to pull somebody's leg, to put one's foot down** and etc.;
2. Stative expressions with adjectives: **a good heart, a naked eye, a green eye, a cool head** and etc.;
3. Fixed phrases with nouns: **in the neck of time, at the heart of something, to lose one's legs, all legs** and etc.;
4. Stative phrases with prepositions: **at first hand, to be sick at heart, to look over one's shoulder at** and etc.;

According to scientist Mokienko V. V., thematic classification of phraseological units often reflects their motives and helps to identify a set of special ideas that caused special mental associations collected in phraseology.

In addition, it combines phraseological units that reflect fragments of the world, such as internal and external characteristics of a person, physical states and actions, feelings and emotions, human activity, his behavior, poverty, wealth, as well as the characteristics of situations. stable expressions can be distinguished.space and time. Understanding phraseological units when reading fiction, as well as their correct use in the process of communication, is one of the most important indicators of language proficiency.

Russian scientist, lexicographer, Yarantsev R. distinguished three main thematic groups for phraseological units of the Russian language. In addition, these thematic groups may also include phraseological units of the English language.

1. Human feelings and emotions:
example: **"laugh like a hyena"** - "hyena kabi kulish"
2. Character traits and qualities:
example: **"as brave as a lion"** - "sher kabi botir"
3. Features of events and events:
example: **"dead duck"** – "bo'lmaydigan ish"

The disadvantage of this systematization is that the criterion for choosing the main word remains unclear.

Vinogradova V.V. The semantic classification of was revised according to English by Kunin A.V. He made a consistent analysis of the structural aspect of English phraseological units. Also, Kunin A.V. in addition to the above classification, he also developed a classification of phraseological units according to their connection with parts of speech and according to the origin of English phraseological units. He distinguished the following categories: phrases in the original English language (it is divided into Old English, medieval English, modern English according to the time of its appearance) and borrowed, including biblical phrases: **Achilles' heel, one's own flesh and blood, Greekisms and others**

Smirnitsky A.I. divides English idioms into:

- 1) Phrases with vivid expression and emotion (imaginative, expressive and emotional) and
- 2) Are stylistically neutral expressions.

For examples: 1) soft in the head, a long head and 2) an apple of one's eye, give a free hand, on the other hand.

Alekhina A.I. defines semantic phraseological categories and models on the basis of semantic proximity, that is, proximity in terms of meaning (but not synonymy), for example, on the basis

of the relationship of a general concept to a specific concept. At the same time, the linguist also takes into account the structural features of fixed phrases. Thus, Alekhina identifies special verbal structural-semantic models with the verbs to be, feel, have, etc. and groups to others.

Arnold I.V. divides English phraseological units into set-expressions, semi-fixed combinations and free phrases (set-expressions, semi-fixed combinations and free phrases), which usually corresponds to V. V. Vinogradov's classification: phraseological combinations are respectively divided into: **phrases** - to be neck and neck; **units**- in the twinkling of an eye, get the upper hand; **Uzbek**: ko‘z ochib yumguncha; ustunlik) and **compounds** - one’s own flesh and blood.

The classic classification of phraseological units by V. V. Vinogradov also applies to materials in the English language.

Thus, V. V. Vinogradov's classic classification of phraseological units also applies to the English language material, although the most widely expressed in the literature is the systematic classification of static phrases in English according to their interrelationship with parts of speech. Each author sets his own criteria for connecting this or that multi-component phraseological unit with this or that part of speech.

SUMMARY

The semantic classification developed by V. V. Vinogradov attracts attention with some changes. Thus, one of the main features of phraseological units in the Russian language (this is structural fixation) does not fully apply to the phraseological systems of the English language, where there are lexical options for phraseological units, preserving the remaining features. For example, **to replace a non-core component**: **birovni biror narsani o‘rganishga majburlamoq (zo‘rlik bilan); miyasiga quyib qo‘ymoq; Russian**: заставить (силой) кого-либо учить что-либо, "вдолбить в голову"

In addition to semantic classification, functional style classification is widely used in various assumptions.

Thematic classification is also common in phraseology, especially in relation to English, which is used for practical purposes in learning it as a foreign language.

It should be noted that the most developed theory of phraseology is Russian linguistics, in which many aspects of phraseological units are developed: their semantics, structural unity, component structure, origin. Soviet and Russian scientists studied phraseological systems not only in Russian, but also in many foreign languages.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Alekhina A.I. Idiomatics of modern English (Idiomatic English). - Minsk: High School, 279 p.
2. Amosova N.N. Basics of English phraseology. - Leningrad: Leningrad State University, 208 p.
3. Inomovna, Hilola Ismailova. "Phraseological Euphemisms in Modern English." Thematic Journal of English Language Teaching 6.1 (2022).
4. Kunin A.V. About the translation of English phraseological units in the English-Russian phraseological dictionary. - Notebooks of the translator, vol. 2. - Moscow
5. Kunin A.V. Modern English Phraseology Course. M.: Prosveshchenie, 212 p.

6. Mokienko V. V. Textbook of Slavic phraseology. manual, 2nd ed., 1980
7. Salomov G'. Translation of proverbs and idioms., Т., 1961.
8. Vinogradov V.V. Selected works. Lexicology and lexicography. - М.: "Nauka" publishing house, 312 pages
9. Yarantsev R. N. Russian phraseology. Dictionary-reference - М, 1997.
10. Sodiqova, S. T. "INGLIZ VA O 'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI O'XSHATISH ETALONLARI VA ULARNING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI." Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 2.5 (2022): 1123-1128.
11. Бектошев, Отабек. "ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДАГИ ЗООНИМИК КОМПОНЕНТЛИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИК БИРЛИКЛАРНИНГ ДУНЁНИНГ КОГНИТИВ ТАСВИРИДАГИ ЎРНИ." Global Science and Innovations: Central Asia (см. в книгах) 5.9 (2021): 46-49.
12. Zokirovna, Isakova Zilolakhon. "In English and Uzbek Languages the Importance of Suprasegmental Units in Expressing Value in Speech." CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE 3.5 (2022): 1-5.
13. G'ulomovna, Xatamova Ziyoda. "Classification of phraseological units with components somatisms" hand" and" foot" in English and Russian from the point of view of equivalence theory." Thematics Journal of English Language Teaching 6.1 (2022).
14. Ataxojayev, T. M., and Y. M. Usmonov. "Non-linguistic factors in the formation of the touristic terminology in Uzbek Language." Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR) 9.12 (2020): 99-102.
15. Халмуратов, Бахтиёр Режавалиевич, and Гиёсиддин Муроджонович Усманов. "ТАБИАТ УНСУРЛАРИ ВА РАНГЛАРНИ ЎЗАРО УЙҒУНЛИГИНИНГ ХАЛҚОНА ҚАРАШЛАРДА АКС ЭТИШИ." ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ SI-1 (2022).
16. Ахмадалиева, Сабо Муродовна. "The Role of Phraseology in Learning English." Молодой ученый 3-1 (2016): 27-29.
17. Inomovna, Hilola Ismailova. "Phraseological euphemisms in modern English." Thematics Journal of English Language Teaching 6.1 (2022).
18. Ziyayev, A. I. "NATIONAL AND CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK PHRASEOLOGICAL INTENSIFIERS." International scientific journal (2016): 40.
19. Каримова, Васи́ла Вахобовна, and Дилором Алиевна Юлдашева. "The Responsibility of a Teacher for Increasing the Probability of Advancing Student Achievement." Молодой ученый 3-1 (2016): 41-41.