

## STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

Phraseology is a very complex phenomenon, the study of which requires specific study methods and also requires the use of such disciplines as lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, language history, logic, and local studies.

**Keywords:** phraseology, language, folklore, aspect, literature, science, combination and analytical, agglutinative.

Phraseology, a branch of linguistics, has been developing rapidly as a separate field in recent years. Phraseologisms are important tools that create imagery, expressiveness, and emotionality, and they serve to increase the expressive effectiveness of artistic, political, and journalistic materials.

Meaningfully impressive phraseological combinations correspond to the spirit of the time. Because in the current period of independence and restoration of national values, it was required that the speakers master the language, especially the state language, and express their thoughts concisely, reasonably, figuratively and effectively. In fiction, including many aspects of folklore, the use of phraseological combinations in order to express the relations, events and situations in society, everyday life in a simpler and clearer way envisages situations that correspond to their characteristics in nature. This proves the relevance and importance of our research at the present time.

Phraseological combinations in each language are a tradition of this people. It is based on the living conditions and requires us to pay great attention to it while translating the work and to study it in depth.

English is analytical, and Uzbek is agglutinative language. Knowing the literature of languages of different systems, the customs of the people, and their daily life leads to a deep study of the language. Phraseological compounds can be metaphorical, metonymic, or a combination of both. Phraseology is the science of phraseological units, stable word combinations with complex semantics.

The creation of phraseological units (phraseologisms) weakens the conflict between the needs of thinking and the limited lexical units of the language. Phraseology is a treasure trove of language. Phraseologisms reflect the history of the nation, the specific nature of its culture and traditions. Phraseologisms will have a more national character. English phraseology includes

English national phraseology as well as international phraseology. Archaic elements have also been preserved in some phraseology. It reflects the life of that people at a certain time.

The image of a person is of great importance in the organization of phraseological images. Because a lot of phraseologisms are related to people and various activities. The human image is an important sign of the element of communication. In addition, a person tries to describe the objects of the external world with human characters. Sh. Bally states: "The imperfection of human thinking is expressed in such a way that a person always tries to know the things around him. He can imagine nature as dead and lifeless. His imagination always determines the life of inanimate objects. But that's not all, a person always sees the character and views of all things in the outside world. It describes its unique aspects.

Phraseologisms are the highest informational unit of this language. Phraseologisms are one of the universals of this language, without phraseologisms there is no language. English phraseology has a rich and centuries-old history.

Phraseology is a very complex phenomenon, the study of which requires specific study methods and also requires the use of such disciplines as lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, language history, logic, and local studies.

The founder of the theory of phraseology is Charles Balli (1865-1947), a Swiss linguist of French origin. Bally was the first to put word combinations into one system in his books "Essay Stylistics" and "French Stylistics" (Bally Ch., 1905, 1909). Bally introduced the knowledge of stylistics in his book on stylistics. In his first book, he divided word combinations into four groups: 1) free word combinations, that is, non-stable combinations, combinations that disappear after appearing; 2) conventional compounds, in which the components are freely connected, leading to several changes. For example, *une grave maladie-serious diseases (une dangereuse serieuse maladie-dangerous serious diseases)*; 3) phraseological lines. These are groups of words in which two adjacent meanings merge into one meaning. The stability of these compounds is strengthened primarily by the articulation of the word. For example, *remporter une victoire - to win, courir un danger*.

Lexical meaning. The content plan of a lexical unit consists of two phenomena - lexical meaning and stylistic (emotionally expressive) assessment. Lexical meaning is called lexical meaning in relation to lexeme, and phraseological meaning in relation to phraseme.

The lexical meaning of the system of sounds embodying the lexeme is called the lexical meaning. For example, the lexeme of autumn names the season between summer and winter, the lexeme of white means the opposite color of black, the lexeme of four serves as the name of the entire quantity between three and five: lexemes of speaking and sleeping denote certain actions and situations.

A sound does not have a lexical content by itself. For this, a certain system of sounds must be connected with something in reality, a sign or the concept of their relationship, name something, express something. Lexical meaning arises from the connection between a certain system of sounds and reality. Such a connection, in turn, must be recognized by the speakers of this language.

There is no natural connection between the sound system and the lexical meaning. This is evident from the fact that the concept of the same thing, symbol, or relationship between them is represented by a system of different sounds in the language. For example, the lexeme to

listen means a certain action, this action is also represented by the lexeme to listen in Uzbek. A certain part of a person's body is called face and face, etc.

On the other hand, the connection between a system of sounds and a lexical meaning cannot be called accidental or transient. Lexical meaning is a historically formed phenomenon, which reflects the result of the language collective's ability to understand existence, and is enclosed in a system of certain sounds.

Lexical meaning and concept . In the lexical sense, the reality it refers to is different phenomena. In the lexical sense, not the thing in reality, the sign or the relationship between them, but the concept of them is reflected. Accordingly, the concept is usually emphasized as lexical meaning.

Lexical meaning and concept are inextricably linked. But based on this equalization not fit Lexical meaning is a phenomenon characteristic of language construction, concept is a phenomenon characteristic of thinking. Both of these are born out of generalization, abstraction. But if the concept is defined as a result of the ability to think in relation to a person, the generalization of the lexical meaning occurs within the framework of each language. Accordingly, the lexical meaning is usually specific for each language. For example, one concept - the concept of "organ of sight" is represented by the lexeme glaz in Russian, and by the lexeme eye in Uzbek. These two lexemes, which are equal in this respect, differ sharply in their system of lexical meanings.

for the Russian lexeme : 1) "organ of vision"; 2) "observer". For the Uzbek lexeme, in addition to these meanings [1) My eyes do not see; 2) it is better to have your own eye in everything], the following lexical meanings can also be shown (the definition of lexical meanings takes a lot of place, so we have shown them by giving examples): тиззанинг кўзи, тахтанинг кўзи, булоқнинг кўзи, игнанинг кўзи, яранинг кўзи, хуржуннинг кўзи, узукнинг кўзи, деразанинг кўзи, картошканинг кўзи. коленная чашечка, сучок в доске, место, откуда бьет родник, ушко иглы, отверстие нарыва, одна половина (отделение) переметной сумы, камень в кольке, отдельное стекло окна, глазки картофеля.

the eye of the knee, the eye of the board, the eye of the spring, the eye of the needle, the eye of the wound, the eye of the wound the eye, the eye of the ring, the eye of the window, the eye of the potato . This meanings are in Russian with some lexemes means : коленная чашечка, сучок в доске, место, откуда бьет родник, ушко иглы, отверстие нарыва, одна половина (отделение) переметной сумы, камень в кольке, отдельное стекло окна, глазки картофеля.

It seems that it is the same one concept two to other lexemes in the language or corresponding lexemes \_ \_ attached will be That's it the concept meaning meanings each \_ different lexicon in the language to systems unite and that's it according to It also varies

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