

GENERAL CONCEPTIONS OF PHRASE, WORD COMBINATION AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Bektoshev Otabek Kodiraliyevich

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences,
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan
greatbektash@mail.ru

Mamurova Shahlo Sultanovna

1st-Year Master's Student of Foreign Language and
Literature, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article talks about phrases, word combinations and phraseological units. The vocabulary of the language includes not only words, but also fixed phrases. Fixed phrases with a more complex composition are called phraseologisms or phraseological combinations (phrases). The branch of linguistics that studies phraseologisms is called phraseology. Due to the fact that phraseologisms enter the lexicon of the language, phraseology is considered a branch of linguistics that belongs to the field of lexicology.

Keywords: phrase, word combination, phraseological unit, phraseology, idiom.

INTRODUCTION

We would like to talk about the role of phraseology in modern English linguistics, its subject, history, and current stages of development. First of all, what is a phraseological unit? We will try to answer the question. The structural and semantically inseparable combinations are called phraseological units. Phraseological units are not formed freely in speech, they enter the language ready-made. Lexical components that are part of phraseological units are stable, they are united by a single common meaning. The components of phraseological units cannot be replaced or replaced by another word. The famous linguist, expert in the field of phraseology, Professor A. V. Kunin believes that phraseology should be an independent linguistic science, not a part of lexicology [1]. His classification of phraseological units is based on the function they perform in speech. These are: nominative, communicative and exclamatory functions.

RESEARCH METHODS

The well-known linguist V. V. Vinogradov divides phraseological units into three groups according to their meaning: phraseological compounds, phraseological units and phraseological conjunctions [2]. Professor N. Amosova refers to two categories of phraseological units. In phraseological units belonging to the first category, the overall meaning depends on the meaning of one component. In the second category, all components of phraseological units form a mutual common meaning. Such phraseological units are called idioms. For example: to toe the line - to admire the work, a free lance - an independent business person. If the meaning of one component is strictly dependent on the other, he called such units phrasemes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Professor A.I. According to Smirnitsky, phraseological units are a unique group of words, which are single, semantically stable units [3]. They come in one function in the sentence and belong to one word group. We would like to quote his thoughts:

“A phraseological unit may be defined as specific word groups functioning as a word equivalent. The phraseological units are single semantically inseparable units. They are used in one function in the sentence and belong to one part of speech”.

Professor A. Kunin does not approve of this opinion of Smirnitsky. He says that the components of phraseological units have separate meanings and cannot be used in one function in a sentence[1]. For example: He gets rid of it.

This phenomenon is an issue that is waiting for its solution by linguists.

Due to the fact that phraseological units are semantically and grammatically stable and indivisible, they can be divided into 3 groups: nouns (heavy father), verbs (take place, break the news) and phraseological units with verbs (in the long run, high and low).

Among the phraseological units there are command-like phraseological units:

God bless his soul!, Curse her!, Damn him!, Stay well!, Go well!, Heaven forbid!, Lord love us!, etc.

Such phraseological units are mainly used to express the emotional and expressive state of a person.

Phraseologisms are emotional and expressive means of language.

The vocabulary of the language includes not only words, but also fixed phrases. Fixed phrases with a more complex composition are called phraseologisms or phraseological combinations (phrases).

The branch of linguistics that studies phraseologisms is called phraseology (Greek phrasis - "phrase", logos - "word"). Due to the fact that phraseologisms enter the lexicon of the language, phraseology is considered a branch of linguistics that belongs to the field of lexicology.

Phraseologisms are combinations of two or more words. For example, to raise one's head, to stick out one's tongue, to correct one's mouth, to straighten one's mouth, like olam guliston, big mouth.

Despite the number of words involved in the composition of phraseology, they are united by a single common meaning and express an emotional-expressive meaning. Phraseologisms are often used in fiction as a figurative and impressive tool in Uzbek like:

Hushyor boq, to foniy umr kechadi,

Tegrangda turfa xil toshlar uchadi.

Biri qora hasad yo g'araz toshi,

Biri yovuz tuhmat yo maraz toshi.

Ular sabr kosang to'ldirmoq bo'lar,

Ular umr gulin so'ldirmoq bo'lar.

(A.Oripov)

Phraseologisms are of three types: phraseological combinations, phraseological units, phraseological combinations. Phrases in which one word is correct and the second word is connected in a figurative sense are called phraseological conjunctions: relax (in the literal sense) release (in the figurative sense in the word), as in the word (literally) to stand (figuratively).

Phrases that combine the meanings of the words and the grammatical aspect of the content and give a general portable meaning are called phraseological units: raise the blue (praise), the flesh sticks to the bones (lean), pull the heart behind (sheep) like qo'rqmoq).

Phraseologisms in which there is no lexical connection between the meanings of the words contained in the phrase and the meaning expressed by the phrase are called phraseological conflicts: if you fall into the mill, you will get out all, like to press the iron in the iron, to pull the leg.

Phraseological compound or phraseological wholes are complete phrases made by joining words together, some of their components can be replaced. However, the components of phraseological combinations cannot be replaced. Also, the phrases bag'ri tosh and mehri tosh are phraseological synonyms, and the opposite in meaning to them, the phrases sad and mehri tosh are phraseological antonyms. Sometimes phraseologisms form comes together and expresses different meanings. Such a situation is called phraseological homonymy: to give an answer - 1) to give an answer to a question; 2) like firing an employee.

Usually, phraseologisms are formed on the basis of free word combinations in the language. However, they acquire a portable meaning and become absorbed as a result of their components being combined and used as a whole.

For example, the expressions "to put in place" and "to put in place" are reminiscent of free combinations. The figurative meaning of phraseology is clarified by the speech situation or context. Phraseologisms reflect some customs of that people in different languages. When translating them from one language to another, correct expressions are used without changing the components of the phrase word for word.

CONCLUSION

Phraseologisms differ in their grammatical (syntactic and morphological) structure. They include nouns, adjectives, verbs and other word groups, and the syntactic combination of their components is also different: the world is blooming, the taste is dull, the black is off, the heart is black, come to himself, off to throw in the mouth, to speak loudly. Phraseologisms that contain imitation words are distinguished by special figurative meanings: to make the heart beat, to beat, to knock. Some phraseological units may include words from other languages: to have a heart attack, to read a document, to tell the meaning of a sentence. Phraseologisms express a generalized figurative meaning from the semantic point of view, and from the grammatical point of view, their wholeness is explained by the combination of components and maintaining this order in the sentence.

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