

## STABLE VOCABULARY IN LANGUAGE STRUCTURE: COMPONENTS AND ASPECTS

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### ABSTRACT

The article considers phraseological turns as special lexical units reflecting the cultural and historical context. The peculiarity of stable expressions is that they are not formulated by the speaker at the moment of speech, but already exist in a ready-made form in his memory. The sources of stable expressions are folklore, myths, literature, journalism, speech of famous people, memoirs.

**Keywords:** vocabulary, lexical units, stable units, folklore, myths, literature, journalism, memoirs, idioms, collocations, proverbs and sayings, winged words.

### INTRODUCTION

Stable phraseological units, as special lexical units reflecting the cultural and historical context, always attract the attention of linguists and researchers.

Fixed expressions are constantly used by native speakers; these combinations of words are traditionally repeated and are opposed to variable phrases that are freely created in the process of speech. Such combinations are formed using certain rules of the Russian language, which were established in advance, before the moment of speech (case forms, types of subordinating connections: agreement, control, adjacency). For example, a reliable lock, hang a lock on the gate, etc. The lexical composition of these phrases depends on the thought expressed or the situation described by the speaker, who, of his own free will, wished to emphasize certain points in the situation. [1, 30]

The peculiarity of set expressions is that they are not formulated by the speaker at the moment of speech, but already exist in finished form in his memory. Such combinations of words are also called "linguistic clichés," which means a ready-made stable turn of phrase; they are inserted into a speech or sentence as a whole, inseparable, and help quickly and effectively convey information to the person listening. [3, 78]

It is important to note that not all set expressions consist of several words or form a phrase. There are words that are selectively combined with other words: if bosom, then friend, and sworn, then enemy; a single combinability of one of the components of the phrase is manifested.

Well-established phrases help describe a person, phenomenon or action: To work - to while away the day; to rest - to spend the night, relationships between people: The well-fed does not understand the hungry, they give instructions, advice: You brewed the porridge yourself, and disentangle it yourself.

The sources of stable expressions are folklore, myths, literature, journalism, speech of famous people, memoirs, etc. Based on the type of information reported, expressions are divided into the following types:

1. Philosophical thoughts that generalize human experience, expressing life wisdom, truth (Those born to crawl cannot fly).
2. Figurative forms of expressing the essence of a phenomenon, character, hero, situation, etc. (And Vaska listens and eats).
3. Vivid original quotes (If the mountain does not come to Mohammed, then Mohammed will go to the mountain).
4. Humorous quotes that are used to color speech (Where are you from, pretty child?).

In a work of art, stable expressions are used as a means of characterizing the hero, emphasizing the connection with the people. For example, proverbs and sayings in the speech of the main character add color to the statement and enliven it; Many speakers, authors, and publicists specifically change one of the words in the structure of the expression, thereby they want to focus the attention of the listener or reader.

A.N. Baranov, D.O. Dobrovolskaya put forward a hypothesis according to which stable expressions are divided into:

1. Idioms;
2. Collocations are weakly idiomatic phraseological units with a phrase structure, in which the semantically main component is used in its direct meaning;
3. Proverbs and sayings are phraseological units with a sentence structure that have in their meaning the idea of universality, illocutionary semantics of recommendation or advice (moral teaching) and are characterized by relative discursive independence;
4. Winged words are structurally different stable combinations of words, in most cases of an aphoristic nature.

One of the first who dealt with the issue of phraseology and proposed to distinguish this discipline as a separate linguistic science was V.V. Vinogradov. It was in the work "On the main types of phraseological units in the Russian language" that the scientist identified three types of phraseological units: "phraseological adhesions, or idioms", "phraseological unities", "phraseological combinations", gave detailed concepts to the selected terms, and revealed the difference between the latter. [2, 30]

To the concept of V.V. Vinogradova, N.M. Shansky in his work "Phraseology of the Modern Russian Language" added a fourth type of phraseological units "phraseological expressions": the scientist noted their peculiarity in that these phrases are stable in their composition; phraseological units contained in them are semantically divisible and all words in them have free meanings. Further, in the same work N.M. Shansky examined phraseological units from the point of view of their lexical composition, characterized the structure of expressions, their origin and stylistic features.

According to the founders of the linguistic and regional studies direction E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov, the value of phraseological units is expressed in the following:

- phraseological units reflect national culture in individual units of their composition, most of which have no equivalent in another language;
- phraseological units reflect national culture with their prototypes, since free phrases described certain customs, traditions, features of life and culture, and historical events.

Linguist Yu.P. Solodub argues that the phraseological image underlies the semantics of phraseological units; it preserves the national specificity of phraseological units, since in most cases it is based on realities known only to one people, representatives of one nation.

Phraseologisms, like other types of set expressions, are formed on the basis of free phrases of Russian speech (*the soul, for example, is compared to a wound, hence the soul hurts*), proverbs and sayings of the Russian language, existing phraseological units (*second wind, chain reaction*), individual words the Russian language (*soul wide open, pig in a poke, etc.*), other languages, on the basis of which borrowed phraseological units are formed.

The richness of the Russian language is evidenced by the presence of proverbs and sayings in it. They reflect folk wisdom, truth tested by the people and the experience of generations. Stable expressions of this type reflect various phenomena of the surrounding life, emotions, sometimes even contradictory, proverbs and sayings, thus contributing to the understanding of the history of the Russian people. In a literary text, they add expressiveness to speech, deepen the content and find special contact with the reader or listener, winning their respect and affection. [4,92]

Thus, catchphrases are one of the sections of phraseology. Like phraseological units, proverbs and sayings, popular expressions are one of the means of figurative and expressive literary speech. Homer began to actively use them in his poems “The Iliad” and “Odyssey,” but in these works the words were used as loud speech, and not as an aphorism. The term quickly entered linguistics and stylistics; it began to designate short quotes, figurative expressions, speeches of historical figures, names of literary characters, “talking surnames” and others.

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