

BASIC FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdiyeva,

Teacher of English Linguistics Department, Bukhara State University

Abstract: This article discusses important features of phraseological units like (firm and steady nature/lasting nature/strength), reproducibility, (honest and good human quality/wholeness or completeness) of meaning, ripping apart of its composition (separate structure).

Key words: phraseological units, separate structure, reproducibility, idiomaticity, polysemy, deactualization of word components.

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИК БИРЛИКЛАРНИНГ АСОСИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Saidova Zulfizar Xudoyberdiyeva,

Buxoro davlat universiteti Ingliz tilshunosligi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada frazeologik birliklarning muhim xususiyatlari (qat'iy va barqaror), takrorlanuvchanlik, (halol va yaxshi insoniy sifat/yaxlitlik yoki to'liqlik) ma'nosi, tarkibini chertib ko'rsatuvchi (alohida tuzilma) kabilar muhokama qilinadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: frazeologik birliklar, alohida tuzilish, takroriylik, idiomatiklik, polisemiya, so'z komponentlarining deaktualizatsiyasi.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ

Саидова Зулфизар Худойбердиевна,

Преподаватель кафедры английского языкознания Бухарского государственного университета

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются важные признаки фразеологизмов, такие как (твердый и устойчивый характер/продолжительный характер/сила), воспроизводимость, (честность и добродетельное качество/целостность или полнота) значения, расчлененность его состава (отдельная структура).

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, обособленная структура, воспроизводимость, идиоматичность, полисемия, деактуализация компонентов слова.

Introduction: Phraseology has a number of essential features: stability, reproducibility, integrity of meaning, dismemberment of its composition (separate structure). Stability and reproducibility are related but not identical concepts. Reproducibility is the regular repetition of language units of varying degrees of reproducibility. Proverbs and sayings are reproduced: The word is not a sparrow, it will fly out - you won't catch it; Boring day until evening, if there is nothing to do; winged sayings: Happy chapels are watching; composite terms and names: белый медведь - polar bear, серная кислота-sulfuric acid, ядерный реактор- nuclear reactor; actually phraseological units: to take in tow, собаку съел -ate the dog, etc.

Stability is a measure, a degree of semantic unity and indecomposability of components. Stability serves as a form of manifestation of idiomaticity. So, phraseological units with a holistic unmotivated meaning like hell in the middle of nowhere - 'very far away' are characterized by greater stability than phraseological units with a holistic motivated meaning like there is nowhere у чёрта на куличках — 'очень далеко' -to spit - 'so many people that there is no free space at all' [1].

Literature review: Currently, there is a significant number of research works,

the object of study of which were the processes of phraseology. The comparative analysis of phraseological units and ways of their formation is devoted to the works of V.V Vinogradov, I.O.Galperin, A.V.Kunin, N.M.Shanskiy, A.Blyum, A.Hojiyev, L.Xolmurodova, A.A.Haydarovs' scientific works reflect on phraseological units and their functional and methodological features.

Methodology: A holistic meaning is such a general (single) meaning of a phraseological unit that is difficult or impossible to derive from the meaning of the constituent parts. The integrity of the meaning of a phraseological unit is achieved by complete or partial rethinking, de-actualization and components, as a result of which they, as a rule, diverge in meaning from the corresponding words of free use. Therefore, the phraseological unit is explained by means of such verbal material, which the interpreted phraseological phrase does not possess. It is impossible, for example, to interpret the phraseology *sniff gunpowder* - 'fight, participate in battle' or *go too far* - 'go to extremes' through the words *sniff, gunpowder, go too far, stick* [2].

Semantic integrity is most fully manifested in phraseological units that have arisen as a result of a metaphorical rethinking of free phrases of the same lexical composition: *beat hands, take a bull by the horns, lump together, stew in its own juice, twirl its tail, windmill, etc.* In the composition, for example, the phraseological unit *take the bull by the horns*, the word *bull* is not 'a male cow and some other breeds of cattle', but something not contained in the semantic structure of this word.

Results and analyses : In the language system, phraseological units interact with a word and a phrase, but there is a significant difference between them. As part of a free phrase, words are used in their usual meanings, and as part of a phraseological unit coinciding with a free phrase, the components are rethought, since the entire phraseological unit is semantically realized.

Compare: : It seemed to me that in a few minutes the storm should completely shake this pine tree and uproot it (Mor.)- Ср.: Мне пока-залось, что буря должна через несколько минут совершенно раскочать эту сосну и вырвать с корнем (Mor.); We will uproot the legacy of the vile old regime (S.-Ts.)- Наследие гнусного старого режима мы вырвем с корнем (С.-Ц.)

In the first sentence, there is a free phrase, in which the word *vomit* realizes the meaning of 'with a jerk, a sharp movement to remove, extract', and the polysemantic word *root* is used in the meaning of 'the underground part of the plant, which serves to strengthen it in the soil and absorb water and nutrients from it'. In the second sentence, the phraseology is semantically realized to *uproot* - 'destroy without a trace, eradicate', and not its individual components, the proper meaning of which is difficult to determine. Being qualitatively different units of the language, a phraseological unit and a word included in a free phrase of an equivalent composition are often used in different verbal environments. So, the verb to *snatch* is used as a predicate with a subject with the meaning of an inanimate object (storm), and a phraseological unit is used with a subject with the meaning of a person (we)[3].

Phraseology differ not only from free, but also from many stable and syntactically indivisible phrases: *socialist competition, labor successes; three students, two watermelons, etc.* Such phrases are not idiomatic, since they are not able to express something more than what is contained in the totality of their constituent parts. The reproducibility inherent in phrases such as *labor successes* does not generate semantic integrity and, as a result, does not cause deactualization of word components [4].

The semantics of a phraseological unit largely depends on its structural organization. Some phraseological units are formed according to the phrase scheme: *puzzle, neither fish nor meat, grated kalach*, while others are sentences: *hands itch*

(for someone), the sky seemed like a sheepskin (to whom). Phraseology of the first group have the greatest functional and semantic similarity with the word.

Unlike words, phraseological units have a separate structure. The meaning of a phraseological unit is created by the semantic interaction of all components, while the lexical meaning is generated by the semantic interaction of morphemes.

Phraseology formed according to the model of a non-predicative phrase can be single-valued and polysemantic, can enter into synonymous and antonymic relations, be combined into thematic series on the basis of semantic commonality, etc[5].

The vast majority of phraseological units are unambiguous. The development of polysemy is hindered by the fact that phraseological units are often formed as a result of a metaphorical rethinking of free phrases of the same lexical composition. As a result of repeated metaphorization of the same free phrase, such polysemantic phraseological units appear that have only metaphorical meanings. For example, the phraseologism to wag its tail means: 1) 'cunning, cunning': You, brother, I'm sorry! I am a taiga man, direct, I can't cheat, I don't know how to wag my tail (Yu. Sh.); 2) 'to hesitate in choosing a solution, to evade a direct answer': Speak up! Don't wag your tail... a lot of money! (S.-SH.); 3) (before someone) 'flattery, servility to achieve someone. location ': Because of their personal, one might say, family calculations, wag their tail in front of the factory owner ... (M.-S).

Polysemy is most typical for verbal and adverbial constructions, as the most common, to a lesser extent - nominal: adjectival, etc.

Separate phraseological units are able to combine opposite meanings. For example, the verb turnover turns in the head can mean: 1) 'always in the mind, worries the mind':

A chaotic dream was spinning in my head, which was interrupted several times at night by awakenings (F.); 2) 'I can't remember at all': It seems that it's so easy to remember, it keeps spinning in my head, painfully close, but I don't know what exactly. Never grab

(Garsh.). Like words, phraseological units enter into antonymic and homonymous relations. Phraseological antonymy is usually based on the semantic opposition of the components that make up single-structural phrases: brew porridge - disentangle porridge, light on the leg - heavy on the leg, not from a timid dozen - not from a brave dozen, with a light heart - with a heavy heart, with open eyes - with closed eyes, etc. In rare cases, antonymic relations cover phraseological units that differ in lexical composition and structure; cf. : to live like a cat with a dog - 'in constant enmity' and to live soul to soul - 'in complete harmony, very friendly'.

Discussion: Among the phraseological homonyms, there are turns that coincide in sound with a free phrase and do not match. The first group includes turns to stretch out into a thread 1 - 'Lose weight' and stretch out into a thread * - 'show diligence', behind the back 'secretly, covertly' and behind the back 2 - 'in the past', etc. These phraseological units retain their internal form, i.e. the image that is the basis of the name. Phraseological homonymy arises here as a result of the collapse of polysemy. The second group includes phraseological units with a lost internal form such as good mat r - 'very loudly' and good mat 2 - 'very quickly'. The corresponding homonyms usually appear as a result of a random sound match.

The most striking semantic feature of phraseological units is their ability to enter into synonymous connections and relationships with each other: a shot bird, a shot sparrow, a grated kalach - 'an experienced, experienced person'; to lead by the nose, to rub glasses, to fool one's head, to circle one's finger - 'to act dishonestly, to deceive someone.

As for phraseological units formed according to the structural scheme of the sentence, they hardly acquire the functional properties of the word and therefore are not able to develop polysemy and synonymy so actively. In addition, there are relatively few of these turns in the language: eyes climb on the forehead (for someone), hands drop (for someone), etc. Phraseology also have the combination properties of a word: they have a relatively free,

constructively limited, valence-limited meaning, etc [6].

Many semantically independent phraseological units are endowed with relatively free meaning. So, the adverbial phraseology now and then adjoins the most diverse lexical groups of verbs: every now and then the phone rang, every now and then ran to the kitchen, every now and then asked questions, every now and then he spoke about something, every now and then a small fish splashed, birds fluttered out every now and then, etc. One limitation is imposed by the language on the compatibility of the verb with this adverbial phrase: the verb is realized only in the form of an imperfective form. First of all, adverbial phraseological units with temporary, local and causal meanings have wide combinational possibilities: in the blink of an eye, from time to time, from nothing to do, all the time, etc.

A closer semantic connection between a phraseological unit and a word is revealed when the phraseological phrase implements its meaning in a strictly defined construction. This meaning is constructively limited, and it is most clearly manifested with a strong verbal control. A verbal phraseological unit can control such a case form that is alien to the corresponding verb in free use: put sticks in the wheels (to whom), rub glasses (to whom), close your eyes (on something), rack your brains (over what), etc. d.

Phraseology, like words, reveal a valence-limited meaning when they are realized in combination with strictly defined lexical units. This type of meaning is most typical for adverbial phrases. So, phraseological units in both eyes - 'intently', in the sweat of the brow - 'with great zeal', to the nines and to dust - 'finally, completely' are always used in combination with certain verbs: in both eyes with verbs (non-owls. c.) look, look after, follow, watch; in the sweat of one's brow - with verbs (Sov. and Nesov. V.) to work (to work), to work (to work hard), etc. ; to the nines and to the dust - with verbs (owl. v.) to smash, smash; to smash, to scold, to lose, to go bankrupt, etc.

Conclusion: The structural organization of a phraseological unit largely determines the compatibility of phraseological units with words of free use. So, if a verbal phraseological unit is formed according to the model "ch. + noun. in wine without a preposition, then such a turnover is not able to control the accusative unprepositional, since the corresponding subordinating connection is genetically implemented within the phraseological unit itself. Therefore, the accusative unprepositional is controlled by verbal phraseological units formed according to the model "ch. + n. with a suggestion. Wed: set brains (to whom), puzzle (over what), tear off the mask (from whom) and carry on hands (whom), put under cloth (what), decline in all cases (whom), etc.

Thus, their compatibility with words of free use, as well as their correlation with one or another part of speech, depends on the internal organization of phraseological units.

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