
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNIT AS AN OBJECT OF LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

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Abstract

Keywords:

morphological level, phraseological unit, semantic feature, lexical composition, linguistic.

In this article we analyze phraseological unit as an object which was included in linguistic. And we do comparative analysis of the information presented in it. At the morphological level, phraseological units are considered as units that perform the functions of various parts of speech. Phraseological unions include such semantically indivisible units, the meanings of which do not depend on their lexical composition

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INTRODUCTION

Consider the concept of "phraseological unit" from the point of view of linguistic science. According to A.V. Kunin, phraseological units are stable combinations of lexemes with fully or partially figurative meaning [16, p. 89].

Phraseology in the narrow sense studies stable combinations, choosing the lexical meaning of the word as the main criterion for analysis. Phraseology in a broad sense is engaged in the study of phraseological units, taking into account their types, structure, semiotic functions.

MAIN DISCUSSIONS

The concept of "phraseological unit" is defined by linguists as a universal name for combinations of words that are semantically related, which differ from other syntactic constructions in that they are reproduced in speech in a fixed ratio of lexico-grammatical composition and semantic structure.

Phraseological units are characterized by the following features:

- the complexity of the composition,
- semantic unity,

- the constancy of the composition and the impermeability of the structure,
- reproducibility (regular repetition in speech),
- stability of grammatical form.

At the morphological level, phraseological units are considered as units that perform the functions of various parts of speech. In accordance with this characteristic, phraseological units are divided into:

- substantive (perform the functions of a noun): Damocles sword, white crow, a distorting mirror (distorted mirror), a dead ringer (exact copy);
- adjective (perform the functions of an adjective): pure water, skin and bones, as weak as a cat (completely exhausted), dead and buried (long gone);
- verbal: hang noodles on your ears, wipe off the face of the earth, twiddle one's thumbs (lounging, loafer), take the road (set off);
- adverbial (performing the function of adverbs): like snow on the head, forever and ever, at the nick of time (just in time), higher than a kite (with extraordinary power);
- interjection: Here you go!; Take it easy! (Takeiteasy!);
- allied: despitethefactthat, ontheotherhand (ontheotherhand), etc.

In accordance with the lexical level, it is traditionally considered that, according to the semantic feature, phraseological units, according to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, can be divided into phraseological unions, phraseological units and phraseological combinations.

Phraseological unions include such semantically indivisible units, the meanings of which do not depend on their lexical composition. In other words, phraseological fusions are combinations that have lost their motivation for meaning (for example, to sharpen laces, wherever it went, through the sleeves, out of hand, etc.).

Phraseological units are stable combinations, the meanings of which partially retain their literal interpretation. Such units can have homonymous constructions in the language, which are used in the direct meaning (for example, bite your tongue, plug your belt, go with the flow, take it in your own hands, etc.).

Phraseological combinations include indecomposable turns, one of the components of which has free compatibility, and the other has a phraseologically limited meaning (for example, sudden death, downcast eyes, pitch darkness, frown, etc.).

Modern linguists-phraseologists also distinguish grammatical phraseological units into a separate group [6, p. nine]. Next, we give definitions of these types based on

materials from the book “Aspects of the Theory of Phraseology” by A.N. Baranov.*

Idioms are phrases and predicative units, the meaning of which does not correspond to the meaning of their constituent elements. For example, a bump out of the blue, chickens don't peck for money, the cloven foot (a devilish plan), coffee and cakes (a modest income), etc.

Collocations are weakly idiomatic phraseological units with the structure of a phrase, in which the semantically main component is used in its direct meaning. For example, evil takes, a sworn enemy, get into somebody's clutches (fall into someone's paws), the minion of fortune (minion of fate), etc.

Proverbs are phraseological units that have in their meaning the idea of universality, the semantics of recommendation or advice and are distinguished by comparative discursive independence. For example, "Don't get into your sleigh", "You won't live without the truth", "A stitch in time saves nine" (Done in time saves a lot of time and labor), "Don't trouble the trouble until it troubles you" (Do not wake famously while it is quiet), etc.

Sayings are short expressions, mostly of an edifying nature, for example, small and bold, like snow on your head, a drop in the bucket (a drop in the sea), a hard nut to crack (a nut is too tough), etc.

Winged expressions are stable phrases of various structure, the source of which is well known. Popular expressions in most cases have an aphoristic character, for example, “Happy hours do not watch” (quote from A.S. Griboyedov’s comedy “Woe from Wit”); “You think that I am far from simple. It's not easy for me!” (V.S. Chernomyrdin, Soviet and Russian statesman); "One learns people through the heart, not the eyes or the intellect" (People are known through the heart, not the eyes or the intellect. Mark Twain, American writer, journalist).

As units of lexical composition, phraseological units have stylistic features. The functional-stylistic component of the connotation indicates that the phraseological unit belongs to a particular style of speech, its prevalence and usage [2, p. 42]. Researchers divide phraseological units into stylistically neutral (for example, railway, open voting, from time to time (from time to time), far and away (significantly, much) and stylistically

1 *Баранов А.Н. Аспекты теории фразеологии / А.Н. Баранов, Д.О. Добровольский. – М.: Знак, 2008. – 656 с.

colored phraseological units. Stylistically colored phraseological units are most common in the language, because These phrases are predominantly characteristic of colloquial speech... For example, colloquial phraseological units can be attributed to the wedding will heal, tongue without bones, bare teeth, carry me out (I won't believe it in life), like a bat out of hell (at full speed), etc.

Belonging to other functional styles is also represented among phraseological units:

- scientific style: right hand rule, earth fault (earth fault) (physics), invisible hand of the market (economics), eyeball (anatomy), school-leaving certificate (matriculation) (education), etc .;
- official business style: agenda, vehicle, put into operation (put into operation), take place (take place), etc .;
- journalistic style: live broadcast, at a round table, people of good will (people of good will), to beat the air (crush water in a mortar), etc .;
- book style: Achilles' heel, like the apple of an eye, to blow up the bridge (burn bridges), to leave this world (leave this world), etc.

Phraseology is widespread in oral and written speech and plays an essential role in the study of native and foreign languages. Phraseologisms constitute the richness of the language and the national heritage of its speakers.

We share the opinion that has developed in linguistics that when studying phraseology, the determining factor is attention to the anthropological paradigm. In this regard, recently in the humanities there has been an increase in interest in the issue of integration into the culture of the linguistic and cultural aspect. Phraseologisms, due to their structural and semantic diversity, cause ambiguous interpretations of scientists. Even on the question of what is valid to refer to phraseological units, there is no consensus. So, for example, A. V. Kunin, along with such generally accepted criteria as semantic unity and stability, singles out such a criterion as separately shaped words. Separately designed, according to the author, is understood as a feature of the structure of syntactic unity, which consists in the fact that its constituent units are separate words, that is, grammatically designed components. On this basis, such combinations of words with the first word in the possessive case, such as mare's nest, dog's life, husband's tea, etc., are not included in the category of phraseological units.

CONCLUSION

In this paragraph, we examined various definitions of phraseological units, the concepts of idiom and idiomaticity, the difference between phraseological units and free combinations of words, as well as the characteristic features of phraseological units. Next, we will consider the classifications of phraseological units presented by scientists who have conducted research in the field of phraseology.

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