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Phraseological Units in Linguistics - Research and Analysis

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Abstract: Today in world linguistics, several studies are being carried out, such as the interpretation of figuratively motivated phraseological units, teaching them linguistic and semantic relations, as well as a comparative analysis of the use of phraseological units in speech, their lexical-semantic and grammatical classification. This article provides a brief overview of phrases and how they can be used by professors and linguists. He is also engaged in the analysis of phraseological units in linguistics.

Key words: phraseology, idiomatic words, microsystem, system, linguistics, lexical-semantic, academic, Georgian linguistics, Germanic studies, romance studies.

Introduction

Today, several studies are being conducted in world linguistics, such as the interpretation of figuratively motivated phraseological units, teaching their linguistic and semantic relations, and comparative analysis of the use of phraseological units in speech, their lexical-semantic and grammatical classification. Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spiritual culture, customs, professions, lifestyles, aspirations, and attitudes of the people who speak the language. Phraseological units are important tools for creating imagery and expressiveness, and they serve to increase the expressive effectiveness of literary, political, and journalistic texts. For this reason, phraseological units also play an important role in

style. The relevance of this field is the comparative study of phraseological units in different languages, their coverage of the dialectic of immunity and specificity in the language and speech stages, phraseological compounds in areas of special importance, their relationship of form and meaning, semantic-grammatical and methodological features of functional speech.

Literature review

Phraseological units are being formed and developed as a separate branch of linguistics. The services of its founder Charlotte Balleni in the study of phraseology are invaluable. In his work *French Stylistics* (1909), he expressed his valuable views on phrases and their research tools. The comparative analysis of phraseological units and ways of their formation is devoted to the works of A.A. Grigoryeva, N.A. Khomyakova, M.I. Gritsko, I.V. Gorodskaya, J.D. Kozimagamedova [4-11].

Phraseological units are also classified in the works of such scientists as A.N. Smirnitky, Z.N. Anisenova, A.V. Kumachova, T.N. Derbulova, N.N. Amosova, N. Zhshansky. In Uzbek linguistics, in the works of such scientists as A.E. Mamatov, A.M. Aynazarov, M.I. Umarhojayev, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, M. Bafoyeva, phraseological units and their functional methodological features are considered. Recognized research has made a significant contribution to the development of this

field, but it should be noted that the issue of form and meaning of figurative and motivated phraseological units of English and Uzbek should be considered.

Materials and methods

It is also possible to identify different features of phraseological expressions by classifying them according to their external form. This classification focuses more on the number of words in a phrase. The results of the classification can be used to determine the number of words in a phrase. Many linguists argue that a phrase is more than two words long. However, observations show that phraseological expressions consist of two, three or more words. But some linguists say that there are also one-word phrases. In particular, according to Professor A. Jafarov, one-word phrases are formed at the highest stage of development of the idiomatic compound. This type of expression can be expressed as a compound word or as a single word. They differ from compound words in that they do not express a direct idea. True, it means idiomatic in one word. But it's hard to say. Because a phrase has to be a combination of words. The opinions of V.V. Vinogradov, A. Abakumov, A. Askhakhmatov are valuable [12-23]. Idiomatic words are made up of single words and have an idiomatic meaning. But the phrase cannot reflect the features it reflects. According to Academician V.V. Vinogradov, the development of phraseological combinations should begin with phraseological integrity and turn into phraseological double loops, from phraseological integrity to phraseological confusions, and then to phraseological compounds. Based on this opinion, Sh. Rakhmatullayev's opinion that "Idiomatic words are formed based on phraseological compounds" is well-founded. Phrasal verbs are phrases. In other words, phraseology is a separate unit of language that includes figurative, fixed expressions that are structurally free conjunctions or fully or partially semantically reconstructed equivalent to a sentence.

Most of the phraseologies were created by the people in both English and other sister languages, their authors are unknown, and their sources are not clear. In this sense, the phraseologist A.V. Kunin. The author of most of the English phraseologies of the day is unknown and has reasonably argued that they were created by the people. However, the origins of some phraseological units can be traced. In this sense, it is a microsystem that is part of the general system of phraseological language, which reflects the heritage and values of the past, passed down from generation to generation. Many of the phraseological units that make up a system are a source of enrichment for a given language [3; 4].

The phraseological system, phraseological units, the relationship between their main shortcomings. Phraseologisms are phrases that consist of more than one word and are stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used in a figurative sense, in figurative expressions, and have historical norms and methods of use, the meaning of which is clarified in the course of certain speech. Phraseologisms, whether in the form of a phrase or a sentence, are different from sentences that are a unit of speech. As a lexical unit, they are close to words in many ways, and many of the characteristics of words are also characteristic of phraseology [5, 6]. Although the term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "phrases" (phrases-expression, speech wrapper), the term serves to mean different things. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two ways: in the general sense of the total number of phraseological units available in the language, and the sense of the field of study of such units. So, phraseology is the science of expressions. Like any other branch of linguistics, phraseology has its stages of formation and development. In world linguistics, phraseology has become one of the fastest-growing branches of linguistics. In particular, the systematic study of phraseology in Turkic studies began in the 40-50s of the last century. During this period, significant progress was made in the study of grammatical, lexical and semantic units of

phraseology in different languages. The pioneers of Turkish phraseology are undoubtedly G.K. Kenesboev and Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev. Their research in the middle of the 20th century played an important role in the formation and development of Turkish phraseology. During this period, significant achievements were made in the field of intensive study of phraseology, including the monograph by S.N. Muratov "Stable phrases in the Turkic languages"; "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology" by Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev; "Fundamentals of the phraseology of the Azerbaijani language" by GA Bayramov; "Idioms" by G.Kh. Akhunzyanov, "Research-based on Tatar language materials"; "Phraseology of the Bashkir language" by Z.G. Uraksi; "Phraseology of modern Chuvash language" by MF Chernov; N.Sh. Shammayeva's doctoral dissertation "Comparative study of phraseological units in English and Turkmen languages", several monographs, candidate's dissertations, scientific articles.

Researchers have been working on phraseological units in Russian linguistics since the 18th century. M.V. Lomonosov, drawing up a plan of a dictionary of the Russian literary language, emphasized that, in addition to words, "People's (Russian) proverbs", "phrases" and "idiomatisms" should be expressed. The history of Russian phraseology is widely explained in the scientific research of V.L. Arkhangel'sky, E.H. Roth, V.N. Telia, L.N. Roizenon, E.A. Malinovsky. The first researcher of the theory of phraseology was the French linguist Charles Ballis. In his scientific works, he distinguished between internal and external features of phraseological units. In his scientific teaching, he shows that the structural features, external features, and semantic nature of such a unit of language are its internal features. Ferdinand de Saussure, in his *General Linguistics Course* (1916), discusses syntagma and its features. Most of the English phraseology is given in dictionaries such as the *Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms*, the *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture*, and the

Wordsworth Dictionary of Phrases and Fable. A.V. Kunin's *Anglo-Russian Phraseological Dictionary* (M.1984; Smith L.P.), *Phraseology of English Writing* (M, 1959). Semantic-grammatical features of phraseological units are analyzed in the doctoral dissertation of E.M. Solodukho "Problem internatsionalnoy frazeologii" (na materiale yazmkov slavyanskix, germanskix i romanskix grupp), in the candidate's dissertation "Bibliyezmm v russkoy frazeologii" I.Khrazinskaya. In general, phraseology has become one of the fastest-growing areas of linguistics in recent years. This field has attracted the attention of scientists from many countries. The nature and methods of formation of phraseological units are found in the works of A.M. Babkin, Yu.A. Gvozdayev. A synonymous, antonymous variant, homonymous features of phraseological units are widely analyzed in the works of N.M. Shansky, A.M. Melerovich, V.A. Yastelenko. Scientifically based theories about the morphological structure and paradigm of expressions have been studied by V.P. Zhukov, A.M. Chepasova, L.V. Semenkov. The syntactic function of phraseological units in speech is shown in the works of S.G. Gavrin, L.A. Kim, O.V. Shavkunova. Problems of comparative, structural-typological analysis of expressions can be seen in the works of Yu.P. Soloduo, R.I. Popovich. Baynalminal phraseological issues are substantiated in the scientific works of V.V. Akurchenko, E.M. Solodukho. Their work focuses mainly on the comparative typology of English and Russian. In this case, the phraseological compounds are comparatively analyzed in the example of two languages.

The phraseology of literary and journalistic style is also widely studied in linguistics.

The works of V.N. Vakurov, M.A. Bakina, A.G. Lomov, I.Ya. Lepeshov can be cited as an example in this area. In addition to scientific works, textbooks and manuals on linguistics have been created, including textbooks and monographs on phraseology by A.V. Kunin, N.M. Shansky, V.P. Zhukov.

Phraseology and the Study of the History of Phraseology L.A. It is known that the works of such leading scientists as Raoizemson, M.M. Kopilenko, Y.H. Rog, V.N. Telia, Y.A. Malinovsky are dedicated to science. The achievements of phraseology in world linguistics, Germanistics and Romanism are of great scientific value. In the development of German phraseology, I.I. Chernesheva, A.D. Reistein's services were extensive, V.G. Gag, N.N. Kirilova, A.G. Nazaryan conducted scientific researches on French phraseology. In the last forty years of the twentieth century, hundreds of works of scientific value in the field of phraseology have appeared in the Commonwealth. In the field of Azerbaijani linguistics, such scientists as K.Yu. Aliyev, G.A. Bayramov, A. Gurbanov have made significant contributions to the development of phraseology. The scientific researches of P.S. Bediryan, E.U. Gevorkyan, Z.G. Uraksin, A.L. Onlani, A.A. Takhashivili, who studied the issues of phraseology in Armenian, Bashkir and Georgian linguistics, are directly connected with the development of phraseology. Thus phraseology was formed as a separate independent branch of linguistics.

As the well-known phraseologist N.N. Amosova rightly points out, "The formation and development of this linguistic field is the research of many phraseologists on different languages" [24-27].

Conclusion

Explains the relationship of form and meaning of phraseological units in English and Uzbek, as well as the lingua-cultural specificity of phraseology. Phraseological units differ in form and meaning, etymology, and modernity. The polysemy in them shows that they have many meanings. Most of the phraseology, which includes place names, is formed in the national-cultural context and enriches the phraseological layer. Phraseologisms representing place names are based on the expression of people's daily life, values, nationality, dreams of today and

tomorrow. In conclusion, it should be noted that most of the national and cultural idioms are related to the daily life, customs and traditions of the people. The analysis of phraseological units based on the interaction of cultures shows that the phrases are similar.

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