

STUDY AND CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *The importance of phraseological units is high in any language since they make speech meaningful, colorful, and emotional. In this article, the study of phraseological units and their classification are analyzed in detail. In addition, as phraseology is a broad theme that involves different objects such as phraseological units, proverbs, and sayings, it requires deep learning to differentiate them from each other. For this reason, the author focused on some aspects of phraseology, such as the origin of phraseology as a separate field of linguistics as well as the development of it in the Uzbek language, along with examples that serve as proof of the conclusion.*

Keywords: *phraseological units, phraseology, classification, proverbs, sayings, speech, object.*

Introduction

It is known that language is the key that binds relationships between nations and is a tool for communication. In addition, a language is considered a treasure of a people's culture. Over the last decades, the number of studies on phraseology in the Uzbek language has increased. Moreover, it has become obvious that phraseological units are important in a language. Language units are words and stable compounds. In the process of speech, we use our thoughts not only with the help of words but also with the units formed by the stable connection of two or more words, which enter the speech ready. These units not only describe our speech, but also describe it in a meaningful and colorful way. In linguistics, phraseology deals with such units [1].

Methods

In this paper, methods such as comparison, analysis, synthesis, statistical, experimental, and linguistic analysis were used. In other words, phraseology is studied and analyzed in not only the Uzbek language but also other languages; what are the similarities and differences between them in terms of origin and classification of phraseological units? It is worth noting that phraseology in the English language is not an independent branch of linguistics, unlike the Uzbek language.

Analysis and results

What is phraseology itself? Phraseology (from Greek "phrase" – expression, phrase, and logic) of linguistics. Sh. Rakhmatullaev calls phrases a stable connection (turg'un bog'lanma) and believes that the reason for this is that they enter the speech in a ready-made state as a whole and do not lose this integrity even outside the speech [2]. The main direction of phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics is the study of the nature of phraseological phrases and their categorical features, as well as the definition of guidelines for the use of phraseological phrases in speech. Its main important task is to differentiate and distinguish phraseological phrases from word combinations formed in speech and to identify phraseological phrases accordingly.

Phraseology can be called the treasure of a certain language. Because phraseology shows the history, culture, and identity of a people. Phraseological expressions mainly reflect the customs and traditions of the people. Some phraseological units retain archaic elements [3]. It is wrong to look at phraseological units only as a means of speech decoration, as they are also highly informative units, performing nominative and communicative functions in the language as well as other language units. There is no language without phraseologisms.

Phraseology is considered one of the most complex areas of linguistics. It is directly related to a number of sections of linguistics, including lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, and grammar. When studying phraseology, in addition to the above areas, it is necessary to know such subjects as country studies, phonetics, philosophy, history of sciences, and logic.

It is known that any phraseological unit consists of words. The word is the

object of study in lexicology. The fact that lexicology and phraseology are interrelated fields is manifested in the fact that when analyzing the words that make up the phraseological unit, one necessarily refers to the information about lexicology. In addition, the study of phraseology as a component of lexicology over the years proves that these two fields are directly related to each other [4]. The features of lexical meaning studied in semantics serve to express the semantic features of phraseological units and to distinguish different types of meaning in the phraseological field.

A word in a phraseology does not always lose its morphological features; morphology allows us to study the retained and lost features. Phraseology includes complex compounds of different structures, i.e., word combinations and sentences. Syntactic information is used in the grammatical and functional analysis of the above units. Phraseological stylistics studies the stylistic features of phraseological units and relies on the experience of lexical stylistics and the analysis of various stylistic units in this field. Because phraseological units, in addition to fulfilling the nominative function in the language, are characterized by the presence of a certain emotionality and expressive properties [5]. The origin and history of the language are necessary parts of the etymological analysis of phraseological units.

As in other languages, in the Uzbek language, it is important and interesting to study phraseological units. Because they reflect the unique internal structures of the language, natural features, economic and social structure of the country, art, tradition, and history from generation to generation. They contain information about children's national games, currency, national medicine, hunting and fishing, flora and fauna, human appearance, clothing and lifestyle, and many other features of the national mentality.

National-cultural semantics is reflected in all sections of linguistics, morphology, syntax, and even phonetics [6]. Only more vividly can it be expressed in phraseological expressions capable of directly reflecting the culture of the nation, integrated, and often used in colloquial speech. Before the formation of a separate discipline, phraseology was considered a part of lexicology [7]. Although the

problems of phraseology were the first to interest Russian linguists, it was first introduced as a separate term by the Western linguist Ch. Bally. In his works "Essays on Stylistics" and "Stylistics of the French Language," he considered phraseology as a complete system that can be used as a whole, arising from the originality of its grammatical and lexical properties, syntactic structure, and meaning. ... tried to prove the unity that can be used as a whole, arising from the uniqueness of its meanings. In the first work, Charles Bally distinguished five types of phrases:

- free compounds (compounds used in their own sense);
- ordinary compounds (composed of relatively loosely connected compounds some changes can be made);
- phraseological lines (where two or more units combine to express a single meaning, but their order can be changed);
- phraseological units (which have completely lost their meaning,
- includes units with a fixed order of components [8].

In the Uzbek language, the study of phraseology started due to the influence of Russian linguists like E. D. Polivanov and A. V. Kunin [9]. The initial scientific research in this area was carried out by Sh. Rakhmatullaev, Y. Pinkhasov, and N. Husainov, and later by I. Kuchkortoiev, E. Umarov, A. Mamatov, O. Abdinazarov, H. Kakhorova, B. Yuldoshev, and A. Mamatov [10]. They studied phraseology in different ways and wrote various textbooks, training manuals, and monographs based on their research.

Conclusion

The first Russian linguist, Polivanov, analyzed it as a separate branch of linguistics, and he substantiated that phraseology is not an integral part of lexicology or stylistics but is an independent branch of linguistics: "Lexicology studies lexical meanings of words, morphology studies grammatical meanings of words, and syntax studies grammatical meanings of word combinations cognates, but there is a need for a department of linguistics that studies the separate meanings of isolated, figurative word combinations [11]." He is one of the linguists who emphasized that phraseology is an important branch of linguistics, like morphology or phonetics.

The importance of phraseology has increased compared to before. Textbooks, study guides, and dissertations that have been written so far have contributed greatly to the development of phraseology. However, there is still a need to study phraseology from different perspectives, especially with the integration of new branches of linguistics.

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