

THE THEORY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE FORM OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND FEATURES

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INGLIZ TILIDAGI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLAR NAZARIYASI VA ULARNING XUSUSIYATLARI

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ТЕОРИЯ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ИХ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

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Abstract: This article examines the theory of phraseological units in the English language, focusing on their forms, structures, and semantic features. Phraseological units are analyzed as tools that enhance expressiveness in language. The paper also explores the cultural significance of idioms and the challenges they present in translation.

Key words: phraseological units, English language, semantics, translation, idioms, culture, linguistics.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi frazeologik birliklar nazariyasi, ularning shakllari, tuzilishi va semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Frazeologizmlar tildagi ifodaviylikni oshiruvchi vosita sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada frazeologik birliklarning madaniy kontekstdagi roli va tarjima jarayonidagi o'ziga xosliklari ham yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologik birliklar, ingliz tili, semantika, tarjima, iboralar, madaniyat, tilshunoslik.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается теория фразеологических единиц в английском языке, их формы, структура и семантические особенности. Фразеологизмы анализируются как средство повышения выразительности речи. Также затрагивается роль фразеологических единиц в культурном контексте и их специфика в процессе перевода.

Ключевые слова: фразеологические единицы, английский язык, семантика, перевод, идиомы, культура, лингвистика.

INTRODUCTION (BIBEDENIE/KIRISH).

Language, being one of the main features of a nation, expresses the culture of the people who speak it, i.e. national culture. A big role in its comprehension is given to phraseological units. They, as collapsed texts, represent an important

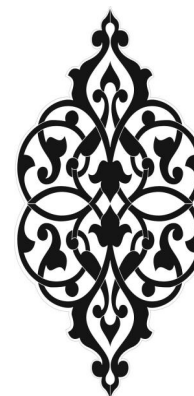
component of the "language". Phraseological units not only express, but also form the cultural identity of the native-speaking people. The study of phraseological units helps in many ways to understand the culture and way of life of peoples, to master a foreign language. The world of



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phraseology of modern English is great and diverse, and every aspect of his research certainly deserves due attention.

Phraseological units are quite often used in colloquial speech, and knowledge of their meaning and the ability to use them correctly is practically necessary. Knowledge of phraseology makes it extremely easy to read both journalistic and fiction literature. A comprehensive study of the word as the main unit of the language system is an important task of modern linguistics. Phraseological units play an important role in solving this problem, which continues to be one of the most relevant areas of modern linguistics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
(JITEPATYPA II METOD/ADABIYOTLAR
TAHLILI VA METODLAR). The English language has a thousand-year history. During this time, a large number of expressions have accumulated in it, which people found successful, accurate and beautiful. This is how a special layer of language emerged -phraseology, a set of stable expressions that have an independent meaning. There should be a story behind every word, therefore, every the phrase must have its origin [2].

According to N.F.Alefirenko, the process of forming phraseological units in any language is long and unique. In an ordinary sentence, a word disappears or changes over time. This leads, on the one hand, to some change in the meaning of the whole combination, and on the other hand, this word enriches (in semantic terms) this expression creates a figurative expression - phraseology, in which there is a hint of a lot of situations. Studying the origin of English phraseological units, you can learn a lot of interesting things from the field of linguistics, history, religion, country studies of English-speaking countries. The impetus for the creation of a particular phraseology was some specific ideas that arouse, evoke the activity of the imagination. Some of them were introduced in the language is written by writers, others find their origin in the Bible, others came from other languages such as French and Latin, for example [1].

Phraseology is a relatively young field of linguistics, which only relatively recently became established as a separate one linguistic discipline. Phraseology is distributed in all language areas. The literature of phraseology presents it as a subfield lexicology dealing with the study of phrases.

DISCUSSION

(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА). In linguistics, phraseology according to V.V.Vinogradov, is the study of a set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs and other types of lexical units (often called phrasemes), in which the constituent parts of an expression take on a more definite meaning and depend on the combination of all the words standing in a unit.

Phraseology has been retained in the language for centuries, representing the culture of the native people. According to V.N.Telia, “the phraseological composition of a language is a mirror in which a linguistic and cultural community identifies its national identity” [3].

The theory of phraseological units has been under study for more than a century. Within this period of time significant efforts were made to border, identify and classify phraseological layers of world languages. A great contribution to improvement of methodological apparatus of phraseology research was made by A.V.Kunin, who proposed the method of phraseological identification. His work was continued by researchers, especially representatives of Kazan Linguistic School. Further research of phraseology was focused on the study of phraseological units in written and oral speech. It was A.V. Kunin who introduced the concepts of “core use” and “instantial use” of phraseological units.

The term “phraseological unit” was introduced by Russian linguists and is mainly used in Russia and Eastern Europe. Phraseological units are usually defined in the linguistic literature as non-motivated word groups, “that cannot be freely made up in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units”. The majority of the linguists agree that a phraseological units is a sequence of words, or in other words a phrase and a single word could not be treated as a phraseological units. But on the other hand, there are some scholars, for instance, Katz and Postal, who consider one word to be a phraseological units (their term is “idiom”). Katz and Postal make a distinction between lexical (one word) and phrasal (two and more words) idioms [4].

However, as it was already mentioned, most linguists agree that a phraseological units is a polylexemic unit. A.Makkai, who follows the theories of Soviet linguists, defines a PhU as “multi-morpheme or multi-word sequence whose meaning

does not follow from the standard lexical meaning of the parts when occurring in other environments". A.German scholar J.Strassler in his book "Idioms in English: A Pragmatic Analysis" gives a general overview of theories of PhUs of such scholars as A.Makkai, U.Weinreich, B.Fraser, etc. According to J.Strassler, a phraseological units is a concatenation of more than one lexeme whose meaning is not derived from the meanings of its constituents.

RESULTS

(PEZYLIBTATY/NATIJALAR). As it was mentioned above, scholars from Eastern Europe and Russia prefer to use the term "phraseological unit" rather than "idiom". N.N.Amosova considers phraseological units to be fixed context units, i.e. units in which it is impossible to substitute any of the components without changing the meaning not only of the whole unit, but also of the elements that remain intact. This idea is supported by A. V. Koonin, who also claims phraseological units to be stable. V.V.Vinogradov claims that a phraseological unit is an expression in which the meaning of one element depends on another, irrespective of the structure and properties of the unit, and this supports the above presented ideas about phraseological units [5].

If we compare various definitions of phraseological units and idioms, we will see that both terms define almost the same linguistic items. For this reason I will mainly use the term "phraseological units" (in some cases with the reference to the term "idiom") to denote both: phraseological units and idioms.

From the beginning of the 20th century, various linguists have studied and investigated phraseological units and their properties. The first researchers indicated only the motivation and the structural properties. Much later Ch.Fernando provided the most frequently mentioned properties of phraseological units s which scholars use in their works [6].

Phraseological units are inextricably linked with the spiritual culture, customs, profession, way of life, past, aspirations, attitude to reality of the people who speak the language. Much work has been done in world linguistics on the study of phraseological units. Although phraseological units are very ancient in terms of origin, the history of the

science of phraseology covers almost two centuries. The first researcher of phraseological theory was Charles Balli. He included in his scientific works special chapters on the study of phraseological units [7].

According to Kunin, it is characterized as a unit with a stable property. Linguists' views on stagnation do not coincide, because when they say phraseological units stagnation, they mean its ready use. The concept of stagnation is important for phraseology because the solution of most theoretical and practical problems in phraseology is directly related to this concept. The study of the theory of stagnation in phraseology requires a complex approach.

CONCLUSION

(ZAKLYUCHENIE/XULOSA). Thus, the main features of phraseological units can be: phraseological unit should contain at least two words, several independent words in phraseological units can serve as a part of speech or a sentence, in phraseological units the components as a whole are stable for a long time, as well as phraseological units affects the listener with its coloring.

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