



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th August 2023 Accepted: 20 th September 2023 Published: 22 th October 2023	In the field of linguistics, phraseology is a science that studies descriptive words, for example, idioms, phrasal verbs and other types of lexical units, in which the general meaning cannot be known through the meanings of the composition of word combinations, they exist as independent units. This article highlights general characteristics of phraseological units and their classifications.

Keywords: phraseology, phraseological units, classification, general meaning,

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is one of the sources of vocabulary enlargement and enrichment. It is the most colorful part of vocabulary system, and it describes the peculiar vision of the world by this speaking community. It reflects the history of the nation, the customs and traditions of the people speaking the language. Phraseology is a popular field of diverse philological investigations. A number of scholars investigate phraseological units as phenomena of culture and therefore it is investigated in cultural context. Thus, phraseology has entered the sphere of sociolinguists. One of the best definitions of phraseological units is as follows: it is a stable, coherent combination of words with partially or fully figurative meaning. (Anna Jansone)

Phraseology is a kind of picture gallery in which are collected vivid and amusing sketches of the nation's customs, traditions, and prejudices, recollections of its past history, scraps of folk songs and fairy-tales. (Antrushina, 2001:225)

Phraseology forms a special subsystem in the vocabulary system. The units of the subsystem are called differently: phraseological units, phraseologisms, set expressions, idioms. There are various combinations of words. Some of them are free, e.g. to write a letter (a dictation, etc.) others are fixed, limited in their combinative power, e.g. to go to bed, to make a research. The fixed combinations of words (i.e. set-expressions) are called phraseological units

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the field of linguistics, phraseology is a science that studies descriptive words, for example, idioms, phrasal verbs and other types of lexical units, in which the general meaning cannot be known through the meanings of the composition of word combinations, they exist as independent units. For example, the phrase "turn a blind eye" in English is used in the sense

of ignoring or not accepting a situation or information. If we understand the word literally, it is translated as becoming blind. Phraseologisms are the same in the Uzbek language, however, phrases or phrases are created based on the culture of each nation. For example, the phrase "oyog'ini qo'lga olmoq" is used in the sense of hurrying. In fact, phrases cannot be equal to one word.

Phraseological units are compiled in special dictionaries (Smith «Words and Idioms», V.Collins «A Book of English Idioms» etc.). Like words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. For example "I must be cruel only to be kind." ("Hamlet" Act 3, scene 4, 173–179).

According to Collins, phraseological units in the standard English language used today in written and spoken speech are an important and well-founded element that enriches, decorates and, carefully used in this language.

The general meaning cannot be understood through the meaning of these word units themselves. Important features of phraseological units are:

1. Lack of motivation or meaning
2. Stability of lexical components

What is meant by motivation? Let's find out first. Motivation is a meaning, and if the words in the phrase have a common meaning, it is called motivated. For example, if we understand the word red tape as a red tape, it is motivated, that is, a simple word combination, if we understand it as bureaucratic methods, then it is non-motivated - a phraseological combination or idiom, the meaning of which is different. For example, the adjective **red** in a free word-group **red skirt** can be changed by any other adjective denoting color (yellow, black) without essentially changing the meaning of the word-group (a skirt of a certain color). In the phraseological unit *red tape* (bureaucratic "methods) no such change is possible, as a substitution of the adjective would cause a complete change in the



meaning of the whole group. A yellow (green, etc.) tape would mean 'a tape of a certain color'. This means that the phraseological unit **red tape** is semantically non-motivated, i.e. its meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of its components and that it exists as a ready-made linguistic unit which does not allow of any variability of its lexical components.

We can consider a number of examples below.

A dark horse - literally means a dark horse, and the idiomatic meaning is a person about whom no one knows anything.

A white elephant - spending money on unnecessary things

The green-eyed monster - a jealous man, a description given to Othello

To let the cat out of the bag - to allow the secret to be exposed

Russian scientist V. Vinogradov semantically classifies phraseological units based on their meaning and divides them into 3 types:

1. Phraseological fusions are units, and the general meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of the word structure. The meaning of phraseological fusions is considered unmotivated at the current stage of language development. E.g. red tape, a mare's nest;

2. Phrasal units are expressions, meaning can be deduced from the composition of words. The general meaning is based on the figurative meaning. E.g. to show one's teeth, to stand to one's guns. They are motivational expressions.

3. Phraseological collocations are phraseological combinations, not only motivated, but one of the words is used in the correct sense, while the other one has a figurative meaning. E.g. to meet requirements, to attain success;

According to Koonin, phraseological units are as follows: "Phraseological unit is a stable group of words whose meaning has completely or partially changed." Phraseological units are divided into four subclasses according to their function in communication determined by their structural-semantic characteristics. Practical classification:

1. Indicative phraseological units take the place of certain concepts, e.g. *a bull in a china shop* (rude person);

2. Indicative phraseological units that take the place of specific concepts and can be used in conjunction, e.g. *to cross the Rubicon – the Rubicon is crossed!*

3. Exclamatory phraseological units, exclamatory concepts take the place of, e.g. *a pretty kettle of fish! For crying out loud!*

4. Communicative phraseological units are used instead of sentences (proverbs or sayings), e.g. *Still waters run deep. The world is a nice place.*

In English phraseology, terminological phraseological units also make a significant contribution, and they include terminological units representing the British state administration, its regional division and other events of national importance: members above the gang way- sobiq vazirlar va parlamentning oddiy a'zolari; Lords temporal- oqsuyak janoblar;

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Phraseological units make up a significant part of speech, so it is important to classify them semantically, that is, to study them by dividing them into categories. There are phraseological units that express the relationship of human activity with the work:

get it in the neck- ta'zirini yemoq;

a fine day for the ducks-yomg'irli kun;

of one's own hat, on one's own hook-o'zicha, o'z bilarmonlik bilan;

on the nose- aynan, xuddi o'zi;

be above oneself-dimog'i osmonda;

be all one to smb-baribir, farqi yo'q;

set one's bag for smth-ko'z olaytirmoq;

fish or cut bait-bir qarorga kelmoq;

have the ball at one's feet-vaziyatni qo'lga olmoq;

give smb down the banks-burnini yerga ishqalamoq, qattiq tanbeh bermoq;

like a bat out of hell-ko'z ochib yumguncha;

beat it-quyonni rasmini chizmoq;

get off one's bike- jahli chiqmoq;

foot the bill- qilmishi uchun javob bermoq;

hit the books-boshi bilan o'qishga sho'ng'imoq;

be in smb's boot- biron kimning o'rnida bo'lmoq;

fix smb's clock- kimnidir adabini bermoq, yo'ldan olib tashlamoq;

There are phraseological units that indicate the culture of conversation:

spill the beans-o'tlab ketish ko'p gapirish ma'nosida;

talk turkey-yuzingda ko'zing bormi demay gapirish, betgachoparlik;

talk big-katta gapirmoq;

hot air-safsata, bo'mag'ur gap;

talk through the back of one's neck-safsata sotmoq, valdiramoq;

a bag of wind-ezma vaysaqi, mahmadona;

empty the bag- ochiqchasiga aytmq, oshkor qilmoq; valdiramoq;

speak like a book-balanparvoz nutq so'zlamq;

chew the fat- ming'ir ming'ir qilmoq, javramoq, g'iybat qilmoq;

shut up like a clam-og'ziga talqon solganday;

cut the cackle-valdirashni to'xtatmoq;

There are phraseological units that determine the mental activity of a person. Such units often have a negative stylistic connotation:

go bananas-aqldan ozmoq;



to be out of one's box;
go out of one's mind-esini yegan;
to be soft in the head-miyyasi aynigan;
addle brained, addle headed- miyasiz, to'nka;
as balmy as bandycoot- tentaksimom, miyasi biroz aynigan;
be of the beam-tentaksimom;
crazy as bed-bug-ahmoq, esi o'zida emas;
crazy as a coot- tentak;
Phraseological units of speech expressing monetary units and related situations:
pin money-cho'ntak puli;
folding money- katta pul summasi;
money for jam-osongina topiladigan daromad;
throw good money after bad-pulni havoga sovurish;
on the beach, not a bean -sariq chaqasiz qolmoq;
go to the cleaners- bir tiyinsiz qolmoq;
cash the nail-naqd pul;
Phraseologisms expressing emotionality, mainly exclamations:
Great Caesar!-Voy xudoyim!;
Dear heart!-qanday ajoyib-a!
Go along with you!- Bo'ldi! Yetar! bas!
Away with you!-Yo'qol, Daf bo'!
Chin up!- Bo'sh kelma!
Come off it-Bo'ldi! Yetar!
My conscience!-Buni qarang-a!
There are phraseological units related to a person with various professional situations:
to be good for nothing –takasaltang;
get crackling-immilamoq;
to trifle away the time-vaqtni bekorga sarflamoq;
a pretty go-ajoyib ish, qiziq holat;
fish in the air-foydasiz, bekorchi ishlar bilan band bo'lmoq;
be all out, be all over oneself-har qanaqasiga harakat qilmoq;
bring home bacon-ishi o'ngidan kelmoq;
get the first base-ilk muvoffaqiyatga erishish;
beat hollow-butunlay muvoffaqiyat qozonmoq, soyasida qoldirmoq;
do one's bit- o'z ishi bilan shug'ullanmoq;
no a bit- umuman , hech ham;
lay the blast- qattiq tanqid qilmoq;
shut the book- faoliyatini tugatmoq;
come down to cases-asosiy maqsadga ko'chmoq;
Phraseological units showing human behavior:
ball of fire-olov, chaqqon;
rough as bags-dag'al qo'pol;
smart Aleck-surbet, beor, maqtanchoq;
with a bang- juda omadli;
with the bark on-qo'pol, dag'al, tarbiyasiz;
full of beans- yuragida o'ti bor;
an eager beaver- serg'ayrat, tirishqoq;
a downy bird-ayyor;

a gay bird- xushchaq- chaq, hazilkash;
spring chicken-g'or tajribasiz;
do the civil- iltifot ko'rsatmoq;
hard case- ashaddiy jinoyatchi;
a tame cat-lattachaynar, sust;
good cheer-hazilkash;

CONCLUSION

As it can be seen from the above classifications, all sentences and combinations that are used in a figurative sense and entered into speech are considered phraseological units and include all fixed units, proverbs and wise words, phrases and idioms. The phraseological layer of each language is formed based on the culture, traditions and way of life of the nation of that language and enriches its own language.

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