



## USE AND PECULIARITIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

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### Annotation:

This article provides information on the specific features of phraseological units in Uzbek and English languages and their use in figurative and figurative expressions. There is also research by linguists on the study of English phraseology.

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Derived from the words phraseology (Greek phrasis - expression, expression and logic - doctrine) - is the most important branch of linguistics, which studies the phraseological structure. First of all, it is necessary to have a deeper understanding of what phraseological units are. Phraseological units are a combination of several words that are stable in structure (it is not re-formed every time, but is used in a ready form). Therefore, in the analysis of a phraseological unit, regardless of its type and the length of the words it contains, it always appears as a single member of the sentence.

The science of phraseology, which specializes in the study of various stable compounds, is relatively young. In Russian linguistics it began to emerge as a separate department only in the XVIII century and at the end of it, thanks to Mikhail Lomonosov. Its most famous researchers are linguists Viktor Vinogradov and Nikolai Shansky, and in English - A. McKay, W. Weinreich and L.P. Smith. Phraseological combinations are basically word combinations, in other words, phraseologies are a separate unit of language that includes figurative, fixed word combinations that are structurally equivalent to a free link or sentence, fully or partially semantically reconstructed. Most of the phraseologies were created by the people in both English and other languages, their authors are unknown, and their sources are not clear. In this sense, the phraseologist A.V. Kunin, the author of many English phraseologies is unknown, has rightly pointed out that they were created by the people. However, the origins of some phraseological units can be traced. In this sense, phraseology is a microsystem that is part of the general system of 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 particular language. Phraseological system consists of the



relationship between phraseological units and their main components. Phraseologisms are word combinations that consist of more than one word and are stable in meaning and form. Phraseologisms are used figuratively, and have historical norms and methods of use, the meaning of which is clarified in a particular speech process. Phraseologisms are different from sentences that are a unit of speech when they are in the form of a phrase or a sentence. As a lexical unit, they are in many ways close to words, and many of the characteristics of words are also characteristic of phraseology.

Phraseological units are structurally stable linguistic units that are defined as having a single meaning. MN Shansky and SN Ivanov put forward the idea that the phraseology "Modern Russian language" should be limited on the one hand to independent word combinations, and on the other hand to words. Phraseological units in any language are unique in that they are related to its history and culture. It cannot be fully translated without losing its meaning.

Therefore, phraseological units that are similar in meaning to those found in other languages are often chosen in translation. For example, a well-known English phraseological phrase: "keep your fingers on the pulse," which literally means "keep your fingers on the pulse," but "be aware of events" makes sense. However, since there is no one hundred percent analog in Russian, it has been replaced by something very similar: "Keep your finger on the pulse." Like other branches of linguistics, phraseology has its own stages of formation and development. Although phraseology is very ancient in terms of its origins, the science of phraseology spans nearly two hundred years. The founder of the science of phraseology is the Swiss scientist Charles Bani. In his work French Stylistics (1909), he included special chapters on the study of word combinations, ie phraseological units, while Ferdinand de Saussure expressed his views on syntagma and its features. , due to their meaning and syntactic properties, said that such compounds are used in a ready-made, according to tradition.

Phraseology is one of the fastest growing fields in the further development of linguistics. Phraseology was studied much earlier in Russian and English linguistics, while in Uzbek linguistics it was studied in the 40s and 50s of the last century. During this period Sh. Rakhmatullayev (1969), GA Bayramov (1970), GH Akhunzyakov (1974), VG Uraksin (1975), LK Bayramova (1983), MF Chernov (1986) are dedicated to the study of phraseology.

He has also published monographs, textbooks, and manuals by a number of scholars, and has made significant contributions to the development of phraseology. Rakhmatullayev's monograph "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology" laid the foundation for the study of phraseological units in the language as a lexical unit.

For example: heavy father - the main role in the play; to kick the bucket - to die; red tape - Phraseologisms such as the bureaucratic method are phraseologies that have a single meaning as a whole.

Phraseological confusion is a phrase whose meaning has changed completely. But unlike phraseological compounds, their meanings are not understood from the meanings of their components.

Phraseological compounds are phraseologisms that are understood from the phraseological meaning of a whole phraseology. Metaphor-based meaning migration is clear and unambiguous. The lexical components of phraseological compounds are the most stable expressions. For example: to look a gift



horse in the mouth (to examine a person critically; to find fault with smth one gained without effort); to ride the high horse (to behave in a superior, haughtily, overbearing way); a big bug (a person to importance); to fish out ofwater (a person situated uncomfortably outside his usual or proper environment).

Nominative phraseological units of the studied groups:

Nominative phraseological units have the meaning of a noun, which means the appearance, behavior, state, quality of a person or object.

Nominative phraseological units, based on their lexical and grammatical features, include the following lexical units: Jerry Builder, butcher's bill, busman's holiday, excellent for work, excellent farmer worker cho pon

Qualitative: mad as hatter, hungry as a hunter, aunt's calf (empty)

Verb: to spell the baker, to work like a navy, not to care a tinker's curse.

Some semantic aspects of professional (nominative) phraseological units.

The nominative phraseological units under study have a wide semantic dimension. They define objects, events, and situations. Many of the phraseological units related to the profession represent concepts related to man and human labor activity. So they are:

a) Phraseological units that describe human nature:

In English:

Tailor's dummy - rich

Clay in the hands of the potter

Mad as a hatter —jinni

Fortune hunter is a man looking for a rich bride

Lion hunter is a seeker of popularity

In the Uzbek language:

my aunt's calf- landovur pixini quilt - thorough

Phraseological units that express a person's attitude to an event or situation:

Not to care a tinker's curse - to ignore, to spit

Pharmacological units representing human labor activity:

In English:

Tillers of soil - agricultural workers

Dry nurse - a nurse "a person who looks at others

Wet nurse - feeder

Hewers of wcx) d, drawers of water - black workers

White collar worker - (amer.) - servant

Merchant tailor is a seamstress who sews shirts from his own material

Cold cook

Phraseological units representing the national significance of a group of people:

sheep that have no shepherd - a disorderly group the devil among the tailors — community war



they also include phraseological units. In all languages, proverbs are mainly in the structure of a pronoun. Semantics of communicative phraseological units. The semantics of communicative phraseological units related to the profession are related to the person. 5) Phraseological phrases describing some human traits: In English: every cook praises his own broth - (every cook praises his own broth)

All are not hunters that blow the horn - (not everything that shines is gold)

In the Uzbek language:

The moon is visible to everyone

6) Phraseological units that express the value of a person's labor activity, some professions:

In English:

The tailor makes the man - (makes a tailor)

Labor glorifies man.

No pain no gain.

Thus, the semantic analysis of professional communicative phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages shows that proverbs and sayings of the studied languages are diverse in their content - they cover all aspects of life of different people.

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