

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LINGUISTICS STUDY AND CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract

This article provides information on the study of phraseologisms by world and Uzbek phraseologists and their formation as an independent science, the attitude of scientists to the term phraseology, special sections of the science of phraseology, and its variously classified types.

Key words

phraseology, idiomatics, phraseologism (phrase), idiophraseomatics, phraseomatics. Lexicology

The term "phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "pharsis" meaning phrase, expression "logos" meaning doctrine, and its scope of research includes only fixed combinations based on figurative meaning. It is known that in the field of linguistics, phraseology is studied as a part of lexicology, one of the major branches of general linguistics. However, the fact that the object of study of phraseology and the object of lexicology are not completely compatible with each other, the need for a comprehensive study of phraseological units, as a result of the high interest in phraseology in linguistics led to the formation of phraseology as a separate independent science. It's done.

Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics appeared in Russian linguistics in the 40s of the 20th century. Its initial formation was based on the works of Russian scientists A. A. Potebnya, I. I. Sreznevsky, A. A. Shakhmatov, while the issue of studying stable (stable) word combinations in a separate linguistics department - Phraseology - in the educational and methodical literature of the 20s-40s - Ye.D. Polivanov, S. Abakumov, mentioned in the works of L. A. Bulakhovsky. In Western European and American linguistics, phraseology is not distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics. The scientists who conducted scientific research in the field of linguistics V. Fleisher, V. V. Vinogradov, E. D.

Polivanov, B. A. Larin, A. V. Kunin, L. I. Royzenzon, A. M. Bushuy, M. E. Umarmkhodzhayev, A. A. Yakhshiyev also performed commendable works in the field of phraseology and its issues and contributed to the development of this field. their services have been beyond measure.

The famous Russian linguist E. D. Polivanov was the first to consider phraseology as an independent science, and this issue has been discussed many times. E.D. Polivanov justified the fact that phraseology is not a component of lexicology or stylistics, but an independent department of linguistics as follows: "Lexicology is the lexical meaning of words, morphology is the grammatical meaning of words, and syntax is the grammatical meaning of word combinations. learns But there is a need for a branch of linguistics that studies the individual meanings of isolated, figurative word combinations." [4, 56] E. D. Polivanov called the newly formed field phraseology or idiomatics [Polivanov 1928:144]. And this field deals with the concrete, individual (lexical) meaning characteristics of the compounds that arise on the basis of the interaction of lexemes.

Although Russian linguists were first interested in the problems of phraseology, it was first used as a separate term by the Western linguist SH.Bally. In his works "Essays on Stylistics" and "Stylistics of the French Language", he looked at word combinations as a whole system, which can be used as a whole, arising from their grammatical and lexical properties, syntactic structure and the uniqueness of their meanings. tried to prove unity. In the first work, Charles Bally distinguished five types of word combinations:

-Free compounds (compounds used in their own sense):

- Conventional compounds (relatively freely connected compounds, some changes can be made to their composition);

- Phraseological lines (where two or more units are combined to express a single meaning, but changes can be made to its content);

- Phraseological units (combinations that have completely lost their meaning)

- Introduces units with a fixed order of components.

In his next work, "French language stylistics", he interprets common combinations and phraseological lines as free combinations and components of phraseological units. Although these views of his caused many disputes, they stimulated the development of phraseology as a separate science. Sh. Balli believes that the main sign of phraseology is whether or not it can be replaced by a word that corresponds to the meaning of that phrase, while B. A. Larin believes that its main sign is the individual words that make up phraseological units. believes that the common meaning of those units is not derived from its meaning.

In fact, during the study of phraseology, proposals were made to replace this term. The proposal to replace the term "phraseology" with the term "idiomatics" in foreign linguistics was put forward by E.D. Polivanov [4, 90], while the founder of Uzbek phraseology Sh. Rahmatullayev was one of the first to bring the concepts of "phraseology" and "stable compounds" to Uzbek linguistics, the basic rules of their analysis [1, 25] and an independent science that studies phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics with the term "phrasemics". Sh. Rahmatullayev [2, 420] noted that it should be conducted.

The science of phraseology is divided into 3 sections by A.V. Kunin, and the linguist names the sections as follows: "Phraseology consists of three parts:

- 1) idiomatics,
- 2) idiophraseomatics (semi-idioms),
- 3) phraseology.

This division is based on the types of meaning of phraseological units: from complex to less complex. [3, 14] As a result of this classification, the field of phraseology as an independent science has its object of study and separate sections. Stable combinations, i.e. idioms, are studied in the first part of phraseology - idiomatics. Idioms are lexemes with fully or partially reinterpreted meaning, and such phraseological units can be structurally different, meaningfully motivated or unmotivated.[3, 15]

The object of the department of idiophraseomatics is idiophraseomatic units or idiophraseomatisms. Idiophrases are polysemantic phraseological units, such stable expressions, the first phraseosemantic variants of which have components, have a direct but complex meaning, and the second idiomatic variants have a completely metaphorical meaning. represents no. For example: the first meaning of the idiom "a piece of cake" is a piece of cake, and the second meaning is simple, very easy. Phrasematic units include phraseological units (non-idiomatic phraseological units). Such fixed phrases are non-idiomatic phrases, which differ from word-lexemes by having a complex meaning. Phraseologism occurs when two or more lexemes are semantically-syntactically connected and discover a general, portable meaning. For example: the phraseological phrase "dare" in Italian is found in several expressions, including "dare a vedere" (to show), "dare coraggio" (to encourage), "dare per scontato" and the phrase "dare per scontato" for discount when translated literally. means to give, in the sense of the phrase to accept without evidence; means to find inevitable by itself.

German linguists have classified phraseologisms based on different approaches. For example, M.D. Stepanova and I.I. Chernishyova classified

phraseologisms structurally and semantically. Theo Shippan also distinguished two types of phraseologisms, that is, phraseological units and stable compounds. Another linguist, U.Fiks, compares phraseologisms with free speech, and distinguishes two types according to whether the meaning of the verbs matches or does not match.

It is known from scientific studies that phraseological units appeared together with the language and developed together with the language. But in different eras of the society, their place and importance are evaluated differently. Phraseologisms are a language unit with its structure, lexical-semantic, functional-methodical and syntactic functions, as well as its own formation features. Phraseology, as in all fields, has its object of study. The object of study of phraseology, in turn, is so complex and unique that its study creates new sources for the development of a number of linguistic sciences.

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