

## CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** *This article reflects on the features of the study of phraseological units in linguistics and their interrelationship with various departments. In particular, it is inextricably linked with departments such as morphology, grammar, lexicology, semantics. The author gives various concepts of phraseological terms and the views of many linguists in this field.*

**Key words:** *Phraseological units, phraseological terms, phrases, idioms, semantics, morphology, stability, stable connection, integrity.*

**Introduction.** As we know, language is the most important means of communication. Each nation has its own language, culture, customs, way of life, and at the same time its own worldview. Language is clearly revealed to us with the help of words in the process of speech. Speech is manifested not only by means of words, but by the stable connection of two or more units to us. In linguistics, we call such a department Phraseology. First, let's find out what we mean by phraseology. Phraseology comes from the Greek word "phrasis", which means an expression, a phrase. The peculiarity is that phraseological units are reflected in people's worldview, customs, culture, etc. Because this section describes different linguistics departments. For example, idioms is a discipline that studies phrasal verbs and lexicographical units and other similar sections [Maksetova 2022].

Nowadays, we can find phraseological units in every language. And such units are passed from generation to generation. In some sources, phraseological units cause different problems among different linguists, and we can definitely observe different differences in their interpretations.

Phraseology actually has two types - it is a mistake to understand it in broad and narrow sense; it should be understood in one sense. Therefore, aphorisms, proverbs, sayings, fixed conjunctions correspond to the definition of phraseology that we have given. Together with this, we will get acquainted with the views of various scientists in this field. Initially, the role of the Russian linguist E.D. Polivanov in this field as a science is considered to be great. His teaching can be proved mainly through the evidence that the field of phraseology was created, developed as a science, and evidenced about its characteristics.

English and American scientists such as A. Mackay, L. P. Smith also initially used the term "ideoma" through their works, and it is also morphologically inextricably linked with phraseology. We should also mention another scientist, the Russian scientist A. A. Potebnya, who was one of the first to put forward the doctrine of phraseological units. We can find phraseological units in our own Uzbek literature and in the works of various linguists. For example, Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugatit Turk" contains many materials on phonetics. Although the term phraseology was first introduced by a Russian scientist, it was used as a term by the Western scientist Sh. Used by Bally. Sh. Balli distinguished five types of phrases:

- free compounds (compounds used in their own sense);
- ordinary compounds (relatively loosely connected compounds;
- some changes are possible);
- phraseological lines (in which two or more units combine to express a single meaning, but its order can be changed);
- phraseological units (which have completely lost their meaning;
- introduces units with a fixed order of components [Xudoyqulov 2021].

In some sources, three types of phraseological units are usually indicated:

- 1) phraseological compound;
- 2) phraseological integrity;
- 3) phraseological confusion.

«Examples of this in Uzbek are: drop a melon, the mouth is in the ear, the hat is half off, the iron is in the iron, the watermelon falls from the armpit, the flower cannot be without thorns, the cart runs away dry, and the house of the mouse is a thousand coins» [Sayidmaxamadovna 2023, 712].

Today, we can find a lot of phraseological units in our language. Now let's look at different expressions and what they mean.:

- og'zi qulog'ida – in fact, it is expressed that he is extremely happy, not that his mouth is in his ear;
- to'nini teskari kiyib olmoq – It's not about wearing your clothes backwards, it's actually about being obstinate while being turned off;
- beshta barmog'ini og'ziga tiqmoq – don't just stick your finger in your mouth, do something in a hurry;
- ona suti og'zidan keldi – It does not mean that milk came out of his mouth, but it means a lot of trouble.

In English, like other languages, it is important to study cultural semantics and morphology. So, let's talk about the meaning of phraseological phrases in English:

- break the ice-to initiate or start a conversation in a social sitting;
- bite the bullet-to face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage;
- hit the nail on the head – to accurately pinpoint or identify the main issue or point;
- a bird of prey – a bird that lives by killing other birds;
- laughing stock – an object of ridicule.

As it can be seen from the given examples, in Uzbek language, idioms can be considered as semi-integrity, the reason is that we can understand its meaning and its meaning has not been transferred to something else.

Here we have looked at how phraseological units are more or less different in meaning through the Uzbek and English languages. In fact, these units have a single meaning, and it is difficult to simply translate the words in them, because all words

are difficult to translate directly, if such a word is a phraseological word. Phraseology is similar to a sentence, a compound by combining several words, and we also know that it has a figurative meaning.

**Conclusion.** When we say phraseology, the first thing that comes to mind are phrases, proverbs, proverbs, and it is natural that these sections meet in our customs and way of life. Therefore, I think that phraseology plays an important role in linguistics, like phonetics, morphology, and syntax. We have discussed above that phraseological units are distinguished differently by different scientists. And they have delivered this unity to us through various differences. In fact, phraseology is passed down from generation to generation and keeps getting richer for us. The reason is that as the language grows from year to year, all the branches related to it also grow richer from year to year.

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