

Scientific Studies of Studying Phraseological Units in Linguistics

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Annotation: his article is about the study of phraseological units in linguistics, in which phraseology is directly related to a number of branches of linguistics, including lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, grammar

Keywords: semantics, lexical meaning, phraseological units, expressive feature, phraseological point.

We all know that language is the most important means of communication between people, it is the main means of exchange of ideas, which ensures the development of society's thinking, which transmits cultural and historical traditions from generation to generation. Language is also a treasure of national culture. The economic and social system, art, culture, artistic literature, tradition, folk oral creativity of the place where each nation lives and its transmission from generation to generation is the national-cultural semantics of the language. Semantics is present in all layers of language: grammar, lexis, phonetics. But the national cultural semantics is clearly manifested in the units of the language in action. Such language units are words and stable compounds. In the process of speech, we use our thoughts not only with the help of words, but also with the units formed by the stable connection of two or more words, which enter the speech ready.

These units not only describe our speech, but also describe it in a meaningful, meaningful, vivid and colorful way. In linguistics, such units are studied by the Department of Phraseology. Phraseology (from the Greek "phrasis" - expression, phrase and logic) is such a branch of linguistics that differs from other branches in that it enters speech in a ready state, is lexically and semantically incompatible, and is semantically stable. . The main focus of phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics focuses on the study of the nature of phraseology and their categorical signs, as well as on determining the guidelines for the use of phraseology in speech. Its main important problem is to differentiate and distinguish phraseologisms from word combinations formed in speech and to identify phraseologisms accordingly. Phraseology can be cited as a treasure of a certain language. Because phraseology shows the history, culture and uniqueness of the people. Phraseologisms mainly reflect the customs and traditions of the nation. However, in English phraseology, along with FBs (in this scientific work, the expression of phraseological units is abbreviated as FB) representing national traditions, there are also international phraseology. Archaic elements have been preserved in some FBs. It is wrong to look at FBs only as a means of decorating speech, as they are also highly informative units, performing a nominative and communicative function in the language, like other language units.

There is no language without phraseological units. Researches conducted by English and American linguists make up a relatively small percentage of English phraseology, mainly theoretical problems such as the main phraseological problems and the interrelationship of words, FB variants, methods of studying phraseology, and the development of phraseology as a science. Russian linguists, A.V. Kunin, V.V. Vinogradov, H.M. Shansky, T.N. Fedulenkova. Phraseology is considered one of the complex branches of linguistics, and it is directly related to a number of departments of linguistics, including lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, and grammar. In the study of phraseology, in addition to the fields listed above, it is necessary to be aware of such subjects as country studies, phonetics, philosophy, history of sciences, and logic. It is known that any FB is made up of words. The word is the research object of lexicology. The fact that lexicology and phraseology are interrelated fields is shown in the fact that in the analysis of words that are FB components, information on lexicology is necessarily referred to. Also, phraseology has been a component of lexicology for many years study as well proves that these two areas are directly related to each other. The features of lexical meaning studied in semantics serve to express the semantic peculiarities of FBs and to distinguish different types of meaning in the phraseological field. A word in a phraseological unit does not always lose its morphological features, morphology allows to study preserved and lost features.

Phraseology includes compounds with different structures, i.e. phrases and sentences. Syntax information is used in the grammatical and functional analysis of the above units. Phraseological stylistics studies the stylistic features of FBs and relies on the experience of lexical stylistics and the analysis of various stylistic units in this field. National-cultural semantics is reflected in all departments of linguistics, morphology, syntax, and even phonetics. Only it can be more vividly expressed in phraseological units that can directly reflect the culture of the nation, and are integrated and often used in colloquial speech. Until phraseology was formed as a separate discipline, it was considered a part of lexicology. Although Russian linguists were first interested in the problems of phraseology, it was first introduced as a separate term by Western linguist Sh. Used by Bally. Russian linguist Polivanov was the first to analyze as a separate branch of linguistics, and he justified that phraseology is not a component of lexicology or stylistics, but an independent branch of linguistics: "Lexicology is the lexical meaning of words, morphology is the grammatical meaning of words. nouns, and syntax studies the grammatical meanings of word combinations. But there is a need for a department of linguistics that studies the individual meanings of isolated, figurative word combinations." He is one of the linguists who emphasized that phraseology is an important branch of linguistics, like morphology or phonetics.

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