

Lingua-Didactic Analysis of Lexical Phraseological Units in School Textbooks

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ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the concept of phraseological units and the classification of phraseology according to the view of various scholars. Attempts have been made to prove theories through examples in English and Uzbek

KEYWORD: phraseological units, idiom, word combination, motivation.

In the field of linguistics, phraseology is the study of descriptive words, such as idioms, phraseological verbs, and other types of lexical units is used. For example, the English word turn a blind eye is used to mean to ignore a situation or information. Literally, It translates as blindness. The phraseology is the same in Uzbek. However, the phrase or phrase is created based on the culture of each nation and falls into a single pattern. For example, the phrase to catch one's foot is used be equal to one word. According to Collins, author of books of English Idioms, the stand art English phraseological units used in written and oral speech today are an important and grounded element that enriches, embellishes, and of course, be used with care.

Phraseology emerged as an independent branch of linguistics in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. Its first formation was based on the works of Russian scientists AA Potebnya, II Sreznevsky, AA Shakhmatov. Raised in the works of LA Bulakhovsky. In Western European and American linguistics, Phraseology is not distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics.

Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. To date, phraseology has been studied from different angles (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, A. Mamatov and others), several dictionaries have been compiled on phraseology (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, M. Sodikova), writers Abdulla Qodiri, Abdulla Qahhor, Hamid Olimjon, Aydin, The phraseological structure of Said Ahmad's works has been studied. In the 70s and 80s, SamSU had a center for the coordination of phraseological research and the production of special collections.

Use with caution is an important caveat, as a speech overflowing with phrases loses its appeal. Although they are brought into the speech ready, their repetition loses the luster of the speech.

In linguistics phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs and other types of multi-word lexical units (often collectively referred to as phrasemes), in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than, or otherwise not predictable

from, the sum of their meanings when used independently. For example, ‘Dutch auction’ is composed of the words *Dutch* ‘of or pertaining to the Netherlands’ and *auction* ‘a public sale in which goods are sold to the highest bidder’, but its meaning is not ‘a sale in the Netherlands where goods are sold to the highest bidder’; instead, the phrase has a conventionalized meaning referring to any auction where, instead of rising, the prices fall.

There are three classification principles of phraseological units. The most popular is the synchronic (semantic) classification of phraseological units by V.V. Vinogradov. He developed some points first advanced by the Swiss linguist Charles Bally and gave a strong impetus to a purely lexicological treatment of the material. It means that phraseological units were defined as lexical complexes with specific semantic features and classified accordingly. His classification is based upon the motivation of the unit that is the relationship between the meaning of the whole and the meanings of its component parts. The degree of motivation is correlated with the rigidity, indivisibility and semantic unity of the expression that is with the possibility of changing the form or the order of components and of substituting the whole by a single word though not in all the cases.

According to Vinogradov’s classification all phraseological units are divided into phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological combinations.

Phraseological fusion is a semantically indivisible phraseological unit which meaning is never influenced by the meanings of its components. It means that phraseological fusions represent the highest stage of blending together. The meaning of components is completely absorbed by the meaning of the whole, by its expressiveness and emotional properties.

Once in a blue moon – very seldom;

To cry for the moon – to demand unreal;

Under the rose – quietly.

Sometimes phraseological fusions are called idioms under which linguists understand a complete loss of the inner form. To explain the meaning of idioms is a complicated etymological problem (*tit to tat* means “to revenge”, but no one can explain the meaning of the words *tit* and *tat*).

Phraseological unity is a semantically indivisible phraseological unit the whole meaning of which is motivated by the meanings of its components

In general, phraseological unities are the phrases where the meaning of the whole unity is not the sum of the meanings of its components but is based upon them and may be understood from the components. The meaning of the significant word is not too remote from its ordinary meanings. This meaning is formed as a result of generalized figurative meaning of a free word-combination. It is the result of figurative metaphoric reconsideration of a word-combination.

To come to one’s sense – to change one’s mind;

To come home – to hit the mark;

To fall into a rage – to get angry.

Phraseological unities are characterized by the semantic duality. One can’t define for sure the semantic meaning of separately taken phraseological unities isolated from the context, because these word-combinations may be used as free in the direct meaning and as phraseological in the figurative meaning.

Phraseological combination (collocation) is a construction or an expression in which every word has absolutely clear independent meaning while one of the components has a bound meaning

Conclusion, Thus, phraseological units of language without phraseological units are semantically integral and indivisible, radically composed multi-streets units equivalent to a word. However, the composition of phraseological units is diverse, allows us to talk about different classifications of phraseological units.

Formed over the centuries, Phraseologys have been widely used in oral discourse, fiction, and journalism as a sharp, effective visual medium. While making effective use of phraseologys in their works, writers partially modify existing phraseologys to suit the spirit of the work, thereby creating new phrases. An example of this is phraseology created by Abdullah Qahhor, Oybek, Ghafur Ghulam, Said Ahmad and others.

The set of phraseologys with different properties forms the phraseological layer of the language. The phraseological layer of the language is constantly enriched with new phraseologys and reflects the cultural-historical experience of the people, as well as the laws of historical development of a particular language. Phraseology deals with the study and classification of phraseologys

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