

## THE PHENOMENON OF VARIANCE IN RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGY

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**ABSTRACT:** The article discusses the problems of variability that predominate in the content of Russian phraseological units on the example of modern language.

**KEYWORDS:** phraseology, dimorphism, semantic change, unit equivalence, phraseological dictionaries.

### INTRODUCTION

For the variability of language units resulting in different levels of partial language the historical development of the language system, in part as a result of the interaction and interaction of processes and events within different systems in synchrony and diachrony.

The concept of variant applies to both the whole language and the various forms of its existence: oral and written, coded and dialectal, literary language, as well as regional and social types of national language. Variation can mainly affect the expression plan or the content plan of the language unit, or both at the same time. However, some scholars tend to believe that variance is primarily related to changes in the sign units of language.

“Variation is one of the most important conditions for language development,” says F. P. Filin, because through the change in the relationship between the options ... there are many shifts at all language levels. We evaluate variance as an important feature of language dialectics in statements that the difference is inseparable the condition for the functioning of a language, the existence and operation of all its language units.

The variability of language units leads to a redistribution of its phonemic, lexical, phraseological, derivative, and grammatical resources within a language unit to the degree of its perfection and timely movement.

Some researchers are considering options as a plus category of language, as a disadvantage natural language as an anomalous phenomenon. Other Write about variability as a key feature specific to all units and levels of language; emphasizes that the ability to change is a specific feature of the activity language, without which it is impossible to imagine its change and development.

Phraseologism, like words, is inherent in a phenomenon difference. In turn, the differences "The objective result of linguistic evolution and an integral attribute of living literary language".

Under the phraseological unit after VP Zhukov. We understand a cycle as a whole (or) built on the basis of repetitive, compositional or subordinate expressions (non-predicative or predicative nature) in speech. less often - partially integral) and combined with the word "." Phraseology begins here, the semantic implementation of the components ends here ".

Stability of phraseological unity means the existence of a certain continuity, both structurally and semantically. However, it is well known that speech contains normally modified forms of the same phraseological unit. According to V.A. Rubinchik, such an event is "strictly traditional and so it does not violate the phraseological properties of the compounds ".

The usual variation does not contradict the norm and is an important indicator of phraseology. But in addition to the traditional, there are differences that go beyond the boundaries normative use. The basis of this The separate formation of phraseological units is of great service.

The subject of this article is primarily the semantic variation of phraseological units that do not go beyond the limits of normative use. Different aspects of this the issue has been addressed in the work of many researchers.

"Variants of Phraseological Units such changes in phraseological units are semantic and the grammatical levels that are natural do not violate the specificity of the unit, i.e.. unity remains integral, not synonymous ".

All linguists who study the problem of phraseological variability point out that this phenomenon is very complex. Indeed, Phraseological unit is a structure in which the determiner AI Smirnitsky terminology expresses "specially used words" or lexical components.

Because this fact naturally leads to different phraseological variability allows the combination of phraseological units all kinds of variations specific to the phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic levels of analysis. In this sense, the observation of EA Makayev testifies. in the direction of "... from the lower units upwards, from the lower levels of the tongue the higher the number of constructors degree units, architectural the complexity of these units, their complexity increases paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations; their level of variability will increase ".

Because the word can be used in the component structure of a phraseological unit in one, and then in its other variant, all the phenomena of variation peculiar to individual words belong to the phraseological unit. (primarily phonetic or derivative). In addition, a change in phraseological unit can be associated with a change in order from one lexeme to another. the location of the component components, with their mandatory or voluntary use. Thus, the phraseological unit has more possibilities for the manifestation of its own variation.

Variation is a semantic phenomenon. Not only the form of the phraseological unit, but also its form is diverse meaning that falls into the semantic category changes in phraseological units. As is

well known, new semantic options resulting in language units in the language asymmetry of the language sign. The reason for their appearance a violation of linguistic automatism can be recognized (one character - one value).

We often come across phraseological units used in the same real sense, but in different syntactic contexts. Some authors of phraseological dictionaries unreasonably call such phraseological units ambiguous.

Content boundaries of phraseological units less clearly structured and compared to the word use of meaning, transition to shadow and the new value is often characterized by uncertainty, ambiguity, and fluidity. Where emphasis was placed on the meaning of phraseological unity many scholars are often enriched with semantic associations with different background meanings.

Semantic diversity of phraseological units phraseological tones values, as noted by AV Zhukov the subject-conceptual "community" and the gradual separation from the main meaning can develop independent meanings.

The question of the broad meaning of phraseological units is also of independent interest. In general, comprehensiveness is seen as a kind of ambiguity. NN Amosova first drew attention to the difference between comprehensive and polysemy. Describes as broad "A meaning that contains the maximum degree of generalization is manifested in pure form only in the context of the separation of the word from the speech, and takes on a certain meaning. narrowing and concreting when applying it words in speech".

We have only considered selected examples. phraseological variation that does not go beyond the boundary limits of normal use and inviolability unit identifier. In addition to the formal variability in language, the semantic variability that affects the content of a phraseological unit is very broad and diverse. Problem the semantic variation of phraseological units is of independent scientific interest and requires deeper development due to its great complexity.

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