

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PHRASEOLOGISM

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**Annotation:** *A phraseological unit is a set of stable phrases and everything valuable in culture. Reasonable use phraseological units give speech a rich emotional coloring and make speech more lively. Good knowledge of the language, including English, is impossible without knowledge of its phraseological units. If you want to speak English well, first of all turn, you need to study and use phraseological units well. The article solves the following problems: define the concepts of phraseology; highlight the classification of English phraseological units by structure and semantics; identify national features of English phraseological units.*

**Key words:** *phraseological unit, classification, national specifics*

Those who learn English think that one of the most difficult questions in the English language is phraseological unit. Therefore, in order to better understand that language itself, we need to study the concept more deeply, specificity, structure and classification of phraseological units. Those who learn English think that one of the most difficult questions in the English language is phraseological unit. Therefore, in order to better understand that language itself, we need to study the concept more deeply, specificity, structure and classification of phraseological units. Thus, the phraseological unit is used as a whole, ready-made phrase. Combination of values the words included in it are the lexical meaning of the whole phraseology.

Phraseologisms include phrases of the following types: idioms, collocations, proverbs, sayings, grammatical phraseological units, phraseological schemes. The world of phraseology of the English language is large and diverse. Every aspect of his research certainly deserves due attention.

Classification of English phraseological units

(1) Structural classification

A. Substantive phraseological units

Phraseologisms that are functionally correlated with nouns are considered to be substantive. That is core component of substantive phraseological units is a noun. For example: a drop in the bucket (*dengizdan tomchi*), wind bag (*vaysaqi*).

B. Verbal phraseologisms

Phraseologisms functionally correlated with the verb should be considered verbs. That is, the core component such phraseological units are a verb. For example: to play it cool (*o'zini sovuqqon tutmoq*), to break a bubble (*haqiqatni ochib tashlamoq*), to be in the pot (*sarmast bo'lmoq*).

#### B. Adjective phraseological units

Phraseological units should be considered adjective functionally correlated with adjectives, i.e. phraseological units, the core component of which is an adjective. Share of adjectives in total the volume of phraseological units studied is very insignificant.

#### D. Phraseologisms with sentence structure

In the English language there are phraseological units that the structure corresponds to the sentence. Characteristic are those phraseological units built according to the structure simple sentence and having components that are related as subject and predicate. For example, he has no guts (u hech narsaga arzimasa odam), sink or swim (ortga yo'l yo'q), never say die (umidsizlikka tushmang). To this a subgroup of phraseological units includes English aphorisms and proverbs. Their number is large.

#### (2) Semantic classification

##### A. phraseological combinations

These are stable combinations in which each of components, while remaining non-free, retains some semantic independence. The meaning of everything phraseological units directly constitute the meanings of each word included in its composition. Semantics of phraseological combinations are direct and clear. For example, to make friends (do'stlashmoq), know-it-all (bilag'on), to take part in (qatnashmoq).

##### B. Phraseological unities

This type of phraseological unit differs from the previous type semantic expression. Phraseological unities – these are stable phrases in which the meaning wholes are motivated and derived from the meaning of individual components. The individual words included in it are semantically independent, and the meaning of each components are subordinated to the unity of the general figurative meaning the entire phraseological expression as a whole. For example, to burn the midnight oil (yarim tungacha ishlamoq), to have other fish to fry (yanada muhimroq ishi bo'lmoq).

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