

CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: *In the article, the concept of phraseological units and the classification of phraseologisms are analyzed according to the views of different scientists. An attempt was made to prove theories through examples in English and Uzbek languages.*

Key words: *phraseological units, idiom, combination of words, fusion, motivation.*

INTRODUCTION

In the field of linguistics, phraseology is a science that studies descriptive words such as idioms, phrasal verbs and other types of lexicological units, in which the general meaning cannot be known through the meanings of the word combinations, they are used as independent units. is used. For example, the phrase "turn a blind eye" in the English language is used in the sense of ignoring or not accepting a situation or information. If we understand the word literally, it is translated as becoming blind. Phraseologisms are the same in the Uzbek language, however, phrases or phrases are created based on the culture of each nation and fall into one mold. For example, the phrase to catch a leg is used in the sense of hurrying. In fact, phrases cannot be equal to one word.

According to Collins, the author of the book "Books of English Idioms", phraseological units in the standard English language used today in written and spoken speech are an important and well-founded element that enriches, decorates and, of course, carefully used this language[1].

METHODOLOGY

Careful use is an important warning, because a speech that is too full of phrases loses its appeal. Despite the fact that they were brought into the speech ready, their many repetitions lose the gloss of the speech and cause it to become stale. Also, the general meaning cannot be understood through the meaning of these word units themselves.

Important features of phraseological units are:

1. Lack of motivation or meaning
2. Stability of lexical components

What is meant by motivation? Let's find out first. Motivation is a meaning, and if the words in the phrase have a common meaning, it is called

motivated. For example, if we understand the word red tape as a red tape, it is motivated, that is, a simple word combination, if we understand it as bureaucratic methods, then it is nonmotivated - a phraseological combination or idiom, the meaning of which is different. is moving We will consider a number of examples below.

Most Russian scientists use the term Phraseologic units introduced by Academician Vinogradov. Western scientists use the term idioms, but according to the explanations given in Russian linguistics, it is only a part of phraseological units[2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Russian scientist V. Vinogradov semantically classifies phraseological units based on their meaning and divides them into 3 types:

1. Phraseological fusions are units, and the general meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of the word composition. The meaning of phraseological fusions is considered unmotivated at the current stage of language development.

red tape (bureaucrats),
a mare's nest (distraction),

2. Phrasal units are expressions, meaning can be deduced from the composition of words. The general meaning is based on the figurative meaning.

to show one's teeth
to stand to one's guns. They are motivational expressions.

3. Phraseological collocations are phraseological combinations, not only motivated, but one of the words is used in the correct sense, while the other one has a figurative meaning.

To meet requirement to attain success In this group of phraseological units, some parts may not lose their figurative meaning. For example: to meet the needs, to meet the demand, to meet the necessity; to have success, to lose success (demand, offer, be forced). These combinations are not synonymous, and the general meaning changes, but the meaning of the main word does not change[1,2].

CONCLUSION

As it can be seen from the above classifications, all sentences and phrases that are used in a figurative sense and are ready for speech are considered phraseological units and include all fixed units, proverbs and wise words, phrases and idioms. The phraseological layer of each language is



formed based on the culture, traditions and way of life of the nation of that language and enriches its own language.

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