

GENERAL CONCEPTS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: Phraseology is being studied as one of the subjects of linguistics. Phraseology discusses phraseologies that are stable word connections in a particular language. Phraseologisms, words and phrases before thinking about its properties need to know the connection. This thesis discusses the General concept of phraseological units.

Key words: linguistics, teaching language, integrity and phraseological units.

Reforms in the field of education in our country and high qualification the place and role of public policy in the upbringing of an intellectually advanced generation “Educated and training of an intellectually harmonious generation - sustainable development of the country and at the opening of the International Conference "The most important factor of modernization." As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted in his speeches, “... The most noble goals before us are the great future of our country and tomorrow Our day, our free and prosperous life, is Uzbekistan's contribution to the world community in the 21st century no matter what the place, it's all, first and foremost, the new generation, growing up It depends on what kind of people our children grow up to be. ”The task of educating a harmoniously developed generation, loading their intellectual potential, is, of course, related to the development of science. This is, of course, an integral part of the humanities also applies to linguistics. In recent years, foreign languages, especially in our country, the system of the English language, with special emphasis on the scientific and practical study of the rules of communication is focused. Already, for modern linguistics, on the basis of a synthetic approach to linguistic phenomena, their multifaceted features are systematic, direct and in the context of verbal communication to take into account the main factors that ensure the indirect manifestation practice is widespread. Such a comprehensive study of language units is theirs In addition to a detailed definition of the essence, the individual aspects of each phenomenon, in the system allows you to set a specific position. Relevance of the topic. Words and phrases in teaching English as a foreign language when comparing phraseological units containing phraseological units



in the native language difficulties arising from the peculiarities of the two languages. Translation of existing phraseological units in the target language into the native language or in that language finding compatible alternatives and teaching language teachers the commonalities between these languages as well it is important to explain the differences. So far, the semantic nature, semantic classification, form and meaning of phraseology species and methodological features have been the source of many scientific discoveries. However, phraseology is not classified in linguistics by specific word groups and grammatical features have not been adequately studied.

The place of phraseology in modern English linguistics, its subject, history, present we want to talk about the stages of development in the period. First of all, what is a phraseological unit? We will try to answer the question. Phraseological units are compounds that are inseparable in structure and meaning. Phraseological units do not form freely in speech, they enter the language ready. The lexical components of phraseological units are fixed and are the only common onemerges with meaning.

Replace components of phraseological units or in other words, it cannot be changed. Renowned linguist, expert in the field of phraseology, Professor A. V. Kunin that phraseology should be an independent linguistic science, not a part of lexicology calculates. His classification of phraseological units is based on the function they perform in speech based on. These are: nominative, communicative and motivational functions.

Well-known linguist VV Vinogradov divided phraseological units into three groups according to their meaning are: phraseological constructions, phraseological integrity and phraseological confusion. Professor N. Amosova refers to two categories of phraseological units. In the first category of phraseological units, the whole meaning is a single component depends on the meaning. For example: Dutch courage - Dutch courage, that is, to become a drunkard; to bring to book- to come to a fair solution; small years- childhood years. In the second category, all the components of the phraseological units are mutually exclusive makes sense. Such phraseological units are called idioms. For example: to toe the line, a free lance. If the meaning of one component is closely related to that of another, then so be it called units phrases.

Professor A.I. According to Smirnitsky, phraseological units are unique words are a single, semantically stable unit. They come in a single function and belongs to a group of words. Here are some of his thoughts: "A phraseological unit may be defined as specific word groups functioning as a wordequivalent. The phraseological units are single semantically inseparable units. They are used in one function in the sentence and belong to one part of speech". Professor A. Kunin does not agree with Smirnitsky. In



phraseology the components of the units have a special meaning and can be used in a single function in a sentence says he can't. For example: He gets rid of it. This is a problem that linguists are trying to solve. Phraseological units are semantically and grammatically stable and indivisible They can be divided into 3 groups: heavy father, take place, break the news and formal phraseological units (in the long run, high and low).

Phraseological units include command phraseological units: God bless his soul!, Curse her!, Damn him!, Stay well!, Go well !, Heaven forbid !, Lord love us!, and so on. Such phraseological units are mainly concerned with the emotional and expressive state of a person used to express. Phraseologisms are emotional- expressive means of language. The vocabulary of a language is not just words, but fixed phrases Stable compounds that are more complex are phraseological or phraseological compounds (phrases). The field of linguistics is the scientific study of phraseology phraseology (Greek phrasis - "phrase", logos - "word"). Phraseologisms to the field of lexicology of linguistics from phraseology due to its entry into the lexicon of language is considered an unwanted part.

Phraseologisms are stable combinations of two or more words. For example, per lift up, tongue out, straighten up, straighten up like a big mouth. No matter how many words are in a phraseology, they have one thing in common combines with meaning and expresses emotional-expressive meaning. Phraseologisms are artistic widely used in the literature as a figurative and influential tool. There are three types of phraseology: phraseological mixtures, phraseological units, phraseological confusions. One word is correct and the other is figurative The combined phrases are called phraseological compounds: to relax (literally), in the word (literally) to stand (literally). The meanings and grammatical aspects of the words in the sentence combine to form a common metaphor

The expressions are called phraseological units: to praise, to praise clinging to the bone (thin), like pulling the heart back (scared). There is no difference between the meaning of the words and the meaning of the phrase lexical connection imperceptible phraseology is called phraseological confusion: if it falls into the mill like stepping all the way out, pressing the iron in the heat, squeezing his leg. Phraseological compound or phraseological whole is a way of connecting words are integral phrases made with, replacing some of the components in them However, it is not possible to replace the components of phraseological confusions. Also, the phrases "stone" and "stone of kindness" are phraseological synonyms and have their own meanings Phraseologically,



the expressions of emptiness and kindness, as opposed to are antonyms. Sometimes phraseologies come in different forms and have different meanings.

The situation is called phraseological homonymy: to answer - 1) to answer a question; 2) like firing a servant. Phraseologisms are usually formed on the basis of free word combinations in the language. But they are as a result of the fact that it has a portable meaning, its components are interconnected and used as a whole is absorbed. For example, the terms put in place, put in place, are free combinations. However, they are used figuratively to mean "doing a job well." had meanings.

Phraseological metaphors are speech situations or contexts using phraseologisms in different languages reflect some of the customs of that people. When translating them from one language to another, the components of the phrase are taken literally inverted phrases are used. Phraseologisms differ in their grammatical (syntactic and morphological) structure. Their It includes nouns, adjectives, verbs, and other word groups, and the syntactic combination of its components varies: to come to one's senses, to interrupt, to speak loudly. Phraseologisms that contain imitation words with special figurative meanings different: heart pounding, pounding, pounding. Some idioms include words from other languages it is possible: to have a heart attack, to read a report, to say the indole of a sentence. Phraseologisms are grammatically meaningful if they express a semantically generalized metaphor on the other hand, the interconnection of the components of their integrity and the same order in speech explained by the preservation.

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