



ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY AND ITS FEATURES

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Annotation

Phraseology is the most vibrant, vibrant, and unique part of any language dictionary. Most of the phraseology of Uzbek and English languages belongs to different functional styles and has an expressive color. All phraseological units are national in nature and can have an expressive meaning in context. Consequently, there is every reason to consider phraseology as one of the means of expression of language and to consider it from a stylistic point of view.

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Introduction

Undoubtedly, a person enters a new national culture at the same time as getting acquainted with, mastering and learning a foreign language, and acquires great spiritual riches accumulated in the studied language.

In particular, an Uzbek school student who has mastered a foreign language, in this case English, will have a highly effective opportunity to join the national culture and history of the British people. Phraseology as an integral part and a unique treasure of any language in the world, in particular, can make a great contribution to this acquaintance. Phraseological units and phraseological combinations reflect the centuries-old history, culture, way of life and traditions of the English people. Phraseological units are therefore highly informative units of English. What is a phraseological unit? The work is devoted to clarifying this, as well as the types and causes of the emergence and change of phraseological units.

The country-specific value of phraseological units consists of three components. First, phraseological units reflect national culture in piecemeal, content units. Some of these words are not equivalent. Second, English phraseological units reflect national culture in an inseparable, complex form, with all its elements combined, that is, with phraseological meanings. Finally, thirdly, phraseological units reflect national culture with their prototypes, as genetically free expressions describe certain customs, traditions, features of daily life and culture, historical events, and so on. Often idiomatic expressions are created by the people and are closely related to the interests and daily activities of ordinary people. Many phraseological units are associated with beliefs and myths. However, most of the English phraseological units have emerged in professional speech.

Sport has always played an important role in the lives of the people of the district Albion. The British are proud that many sports originated in their own country and then spread all over the world. The British national games are football, cricket, horse racing, billiards. Many of the phraseological units are associated with horse racing, cockfighting, and boxing. They are characterized by humor, worldly



wisdom, the essence of which is that our world, the environment and the atmosphere are intelligent, solid, sound mind free from romance.

Satisfaction with wealth and success is expressed in many phraseological units. Thus, English phraseological units can give us the key to the national character, culture, history and political life of the British people

Phraseology is a phraseological unit, idiom, a stable combination of words characterized by a constant lexical structure, grammatical structure and meaning known to speakers of a particular language (in most cases, in a figurative sense). components that make up the unit. This meaning is repeated in the speech in accordance with historically established norms of usage.

There are a variety of phraseological units that have a completely reconsidered composition and have an unfounded meaning - phraseological compounds.

For example:

The wrong horse -back makes a bad choice

Bite the arrow boldly, with a motivated meaning - a phraseological unit

For example:

The end result

Breaking the ice- Breaking the ice

Phraseological compounds that contain a word or rejection with a phraseologically related meaning

For example:

Deep silence Deep silence

Iron nerves Iron nerves

Phraseological expressions are an unimaginable but constant composition and meaningful combination of words. There are other classifications that take into account the variable elements of their structure, the materially unique or variable composition of words - components, the degree of stability of the structure and the nature of restrictions on the choice of its elements, etc. as a basis for distinguishing types of phraseological units.

Phraseologisms are always complex, and are usually the result of a combination of several components that have a special emphasis but do not retain the meaning of independent words.

For example:

Hold your hand- to avoid anything

Honest to God! God knows!

Phraseologisms are not semantically divided, they usually have an indivisible meaning that can be expressed in a single word.

For example:

Lose one's head- is confused

Lose one's -fall in love with the heart

Keep the poor man's mouth straight

True, this feature is not unique to all phraseological units.

There are those who equate to the whole descriptive expression.



For example:

Golden hands with green thumbs (about gardeners)

Let all the goods in the shop window be visible

Have a lot on the ball to be very talented

Traces of some phraseological units are literally translated from the source language.

Fr. *Fuer le temps* to kill time

La lune de miel *asal oyi*

U. *Da ist der Hund begraben* Here the dog is burned

English phraseology is a coherent system, like a dictionary.

It has autonomy because phraseological units are radically different from, on the one hand, individual words and, on the other hand, free expressions, and at the same time it is part of a more complex system of national language in which certain relations with different levels.

For example, phraseological units, such as words, also consist of phonemes that perform a meaningful function; which determines the systematic relationship of phraseology with the phonemic level of the language.

Phraseologisms correlate differently with different parts of speech, which characterizes their structural connections at the morphological level.

By performing a specific syntactic function in a sentence, phraseological units interact systematically with other language units at the syntactic level.

As part of the phraseological system of the English language, different paradigms (groups) of phraseological units combined with specific features are distinguished. In addition to the groups of phraseological units mentioned above, a number of others can be considered based on the respective linguistic features: phraseological units are singular and plural, homonymous, synonymous, antonymic, and so on. In terms of stylistic features, phraseological units are distinct, stylistically defined, and neutral, the former allowing the identification of different layers that differ significantly in their composition in terms of stylistic color and stylistic coherence. Syntagmatic relations of phraseological units are characterized by their ability to correspond to a certain range of lexical units. Some phraseological units are characterized by very limited compatibility, for example, phraseological units in public.

Comes with verbs to come, to be, but does not join verbs like to receive, to be.

Other phraseological units are distinguished by a single, closed match, which can be used with only one word.

However, there are many phraseological units with different syntagmatic combinations.

Let's take a closer look at the systematic connections of phraseological units defined by language features.

Synonymy of phraseological units

Phraseologisms that are semantically close or identical are synonymous.

For example;

To find out which side of the bread is buttered.



To find out what it is.

Like lexical units, such phraseological units also form a synonymous series, which may include the corresponding lexical synonyms of a series;

For example;

Understand it all, lose it all

If you run after rabbits, you won't be able to catch both

The richness of phraseological and lexical synonyms creates great expressive possibilities of the English language.

Phraseological synonyms may differ from each other in stylistic coloring.

For example:

A distant vernacular

Where the devil lives

One of the most striking stylistic ways of updating phraseological units is to destroy their figurative meaning.

At the same time, the phraseological unit in appearance does not change, does not lose its metaphorical meaning, and is taken literally.

For example:

The open letter was received by the writer Brown. It turned out that his boss had opened his letters.

In such cases, phraseological units and phrases called external homonyms of free phrases appear.

The use of phraseological units in speech presents certain difficulties, as the norm of language requires their correct repetition, which is not always taken into account by the speakers.

Thus, in disordered speech, pleonastic character combinations often formed from phraseological units and excessive descriptions of their components are common.

For example:

Sisyphus's hard work Sisyphus

In such cases, the expansion of the phraseological unit is not justified.

There is also an unjustified reduction in the composition of a phraseological unit as a result of the omission of one or another component.

Replacing components in a phraseological unit, breaking its content, changing the grammatical forms of lexical components is also unacceptable.

Often the misuse of phraseological units is associated with the contamination of multiple (usually two) phrases.

To play meaning is to have a role

Instead, it matters - it plays a role

Use without regard to the semantics of phraseological units and the etymology radically distorts the meaning of the statement

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that due to the complexity and versatility of the meanings and forms of phraseological units, live speech not despite some difficulties in using food phraseological units, they are probably the brightest means of expressing a person's feelings.



The percentage of the presence of phraseological units in a language is closely related to the development indicator of a particular folk culture, because phraseological units and their etymology are the expression of this culture.

Traditions and customs are the undisputed founders of the emergence of phraseological units in speech. But you can't continue to use all the phraseological units in live speech without exception. Most of them get old over time and using them can seem ridiculous. This is especially true for those learning a foreign language.

In terms of the presence of phraseological units and phraseological twists in its broad system, English is probably one of the richest languages. In its composition phraseology occupies a very large layer. All the events that take place in the UK are reflected in phraseology: political life, sports, cultural events, and daily life - this is an incomplete list of topics reflected in the English phraseological units. Many become obsolete, but they are constantly being replaced by new, vibrant, bright, and intelligent ones. Thus, we can say with confidence that the phraseological system of the English language develops day by day, acquires new contours, enriches and enriches the inner world of each inhabitant of the Foggy Albion.

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