



PHRASEOLOGY - AS A LINGUISTIC DISCIPLINE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st March 2023 Accepted: 3 rd April 2023 Published: 6 th May 2023	This article discusses the theoretical studies of the term phraseology and foundation of Phraseology. It clearly demonstrate the steps of foundation of the study of phraseology, its classifications in different periods.
Keywords: Phraseologism, phraseological units, "Essay style" and "French style", idioms, proverbs, Questions phraseology.	

INTRODUCTION. Phraseology is the study of phraseological units, or phraseologies, which are stable word combinations with complex semantic properties that are not produced by generating combinations based on structural and semantic model variants.

Phraseological units (idioms) fill in the gaps left by the lexical system of language, which is often the only representation of things, qualities, states, circumstances, etc. when other symbols aren't available. Keeping in mind that "the name itself - is not only indicate referents process, but the process of learning." The tension between the language's limited lexical resources and the demands of thought is lessened through phraseology in education. When a lexical phraseological synonym exists, they typically have a different stylistic quality. A language's rich history can be found in phraseology. The history of the population, as well as the distinctiveness of their culture and way of life, are reflected in phraseologies. Along with a solely national phraseology in English phraseology, there are various international phraseology. Idiom frequently wear bright national character. English phrasebooks contain a complicated blend of original and borrowed phraseology, with the former clearly dominating. Some phraseologies still contain archaic components that are relics of earlier times.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The founder of the theory of phraseology is a Swiss linguist Charles Bally French origin. Bally first systematized combination of the words in his book "Essay style" and "French style". Bally has included a chapter on the phraseology in the books in style. In the first book he distinguished four groups of phrases:

- 1) Free phrases, ie combinations deprived of stability, decaying after their formation;
- 2) usual combinations, ie relatively free phrases to link components with some changes, for example, serious illness (risk of serious diseases);

3) phraseological series, ie a group of words. In which two concepts of similar series almost merge into one. The stability of these revolutions is fixed primary usage.

4) phraseological unity, ie combinations in which the words have lost their meaning and express a united indecomposable concept. Such combinations do not allow regrouping of components. Thus, the scores of words in combination distinguishes the degree of stability: the combination in which there is freedom of categories of components, and combinations thereof, devoid of such freedom. Bally is only schematically outlined these groups, but did not give them any detail description.

In his later work, "French style," Bally takes into account common phraseological combinations, ranks them as intermediate types of phrases, and makes a distinction between two main groups: the free combinations and phraseological unity, where phrases components are consistently used in these combinations to express the same thought, signaling that we have lost all sense of self-importance. In general, every combination gets a new value that isn't the same as the sum of its component values. Bally claims that this type of traffic can be compared to a chemical compound and emphasizes that even though unity is very common, it is obvious that in this situation the combination is equivalent to a single word. Bally used identifiers that were phraseological in nature and reliant on his speech. In general, every combination gets a new value that isn't the same as the sum of its component values. Since Bally's research of phraseology, the allocation of phraseological adhesions and the creation of the notion of equivalency phraseological unit word have been based on these ideas. However, the work of a famous scientist, published at the start of the study phraseology, helped to further phraseological research. The concept of Bally is regarded in many studies.



MATERIALS AND METHODS. The priority of Soviet science in the creation of phraseology as a linguistic discipline.

Few works in the English and American linguistic literature are specifically devoted to the theory of phraseology, and even the most important works that are already published do not address such fundamental issues as the ratio of FE (phraseological units), word consistency, and science-based criteria for phraseology selection. phraseology, phraseological variance, phrase creation, technique of researching phraseology, and others did not raise the issue of phraseology as a linguistic science with British and American scientists. This explains why the discipline has no English names. According to Weinreich, "one of the most underappreciated and misunderstood aspects of modern linguistics is the study of idiomatic language, at least in Western schools." Charles Bally's phraseology coined the term to mean "style section that studies related phrases," but the term has not acquired the rights of citizenship in the works of Western European and American linguists and is used in the other three values:

- 1) choice of words, a form of expression, the wording;
- 2) the language, style, style;
- 3) expressions, phrases.

This is confirmed by the definitions of the words in the phraseology of British and American dictionaries:

The choice or arrangement of words and phrases in the expression of ideas; manner or style of expression; the particular form of speech or diction which characterizes a which characterizes a writer, literary production, language, etc.

Choice of words; wording¹.

Manner of using and arranging words² (Longman Modern English Dictionary. London, 1976).

1. Manner or style of verbal expression; characteristic language;
2. Expression, phrases.

Questions phraseology in England and the United States are treated in the works mainly on semantics and grammar, as well as introductions to the phrasebook. There are a number of articles devoted to idiomatic phrases. Proverbs lucky much more. Proverbs are studied in numerous papers. Published a special magazine «Proverbium». Edition of this magazine because paremiology (the study of proverbs) is traditionally considered as part of the folklore.

¹ Hornby AS The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English. London, 1974.

² Longman Modern English Dictionary. London, 1976

In England, the United States and Japan issued a number of English phraseological dictionaries. The phraseology is also widely represented in many dictionaries, for example, in a series of Oxford Dictionary, in the learning dictionary Hornby, in American dictionary «The Random House Dictionary of the English Language» and others.

Outstanding Soviet linguist Professor ED Polivanov was the first to address phraseology as a linguistic field. E.D. Polivanov brought up this issue time and time again and stated that learning vocabulary meant understanding each word's lexical meaning, morphology, and syntax, as well as their formal meanings. So, just as the vocabulary is concerned with the unique meaning of each individual word, there is a need in the special section that would be quantifiable with the syntax but at the same time did not mean the broad types and particular values of certain phrases³. I use the term phraseology in this linguistics department since it has been collectively investigated phenomena there and because another term — idiomatic — has been presented for a specific value.

E.D. Polivanov believed that the phraseology "takes apart and stable position (like phonetics, morphology, etc.) in the linguistic literature of the future - when serial setting various problems our science lacks, the gaps will be random." Foresight E.D. Polivanov done today. The issue of phraseology as a linguistic discipline and put V.V. Vinogradov works. Vinogradov contributed to the emergence of many works on the phraseology of different languages. This systematic accumulation of facts - one of the prerequisites for the creation of phraseology as a linguistic discipline⁴. B.A. Larin was the first scientist after E.D. Polivanova and V.V. Vinogradov, who again raised the question of phraseology as a linguistic discipline. "Phraseology as a linguistic discipline is still in the stage of" latent development "... but it has not yet taken shape as the mature fruit of the preparatory works.

For all too obvious amateurish impotence, lack of coordination, and the failure of the associated, haphazard study of this material in lexicography,

³ Zimikhol Alieva Ashurkulovna. (2022).THE PHRASEOLOGICAL PICTURE OF THE WORLD AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE LANGUAGE PICTURE OF THE WORLD. EMERGANT: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning(EJEDL), 3(12), 377-385.

⁴ Виноградов В.В. Основные понятия русской фразеологии как лингвистической дисциплины, Ленинград, 1946



stylistics, and syntax, we need to choose such a discipline.

Thus, phraseology was given prominence as a separate linguistic study by Soviet science. Our nation leads the globe in the study of phraseology across languages. Data from the 13,355 publications on phraseology that we published over a 60-year period and are included in five bibliographies of phraseology literature convincingly demonstrate this. There are more works that provide details regarding phraseology research conducted in the USSR.

The study of phraseology is characterized by not only the number of publications, but also their character. Among them are many monographs, doctoral and master's theses, collections of articles on issues of phraseology, phraseological dictionaries, bibliographies⁵.

Not to mention the numerous conferences and meetings on issues of phraseology. Thus, there is every reason to note the rapid growth of phraseological research in the USSR. This has a great impact on the work of Western phraseology.

In this context, the book Yu Hauzerman should be mentioned because it uses Soviet-era idiomatic concepts to consider a number of German phraseological issues, including phraseology volume, phraseology semantic classification, phraseology reproduction and sustainability, phraseological value, etc⁶.

Major works of Soviet phraseology captured in fundamental research H.Burger et al. "For two decades, the Soviet phraseology has come a long way from a small section in the lexicography to major theoretical and utilitarian - practical branch of linguistics. The phenomenon of prominence, who knows linguistics foreign countries⁷. " Indeed, the phraseology has outgrown the scope of one of the sections, lexicology and turned into an independent linguistic discipline having its own object of study.

⁵ Fazilov Odil Yuldashevich. MOTIVATIONAL BASES OF DERIVED NAMES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. (2022). European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies, 2(11), 194-196.

⁶ Hausermann Jurg. Phraseologie: Hauptprobleme der deutschen Phraseologie auf der Basis sowjetischer Forschungsergebnisse. — Tubingen, 1977.

⁷ Burger Herald, Buhofer Annelies una" Sialm Ambros. Handbuch der Phraseologie. - Berlin - New York, 1982

CONCLUSION. Differentiation types phraseology depends on theoretical space in which the object is modeled, what properties are saturated criteria idiomatic and reproducibility, because it affects the scope of the principle of separation and phraseology of those signs, which are determined based on the properties of phraseology. In this connection it is appropriate to quote D.N Shmelev, who, discussing the situation in phraseology which has developed in the mid 70s. (t. e. the end of its "classic" period), wrote: "The most strange impression, however, is not even inconsistency in terminology, but that" phraseology "is understood by some as something in itself given in the language and in their the exact boundaries. In this regard, some researchers recognize 'wrong' inclusion in the phraseology of certain bits of phrases (or, on the contrary, the exclusion of some types of phrases) only on the basis of their understanding of the phraseology is not the same as another representation, in accordance with which such a phrase is recognized or not recognized phraseology " Scientists are constantly turning to the description of phraseological units of the language. Note VN Teliya monograph "Russian phraseology. Semantic, pragmatic and lingvo cultural aspects "⁸. Developed in the book value of phraseology model allows a new highlight their role in language as signs - microtexts. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of cultural linguistics national cultural connotations phraseology - their ability to serve as models and stereotypes of everyday mentality of the people and to perform on this basis the role of cultural signs.

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⁸ Teliya, Veronika et al. (1998): "Phraseology as a Language of Culture. Its Role in the Representation of a Cultural Mentality". In: Cowie, Anthony Paul (ed.): Phraseology. Theory, Analysis and Applications. Oxford: 55–75.



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