

## DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO PHRASEOLOGY AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Abstract:** Phraseological units play a crucial role in language as universal elements that can be observed in all languages. The field of phraseology aims to explore and analyze the foundation of these fixed word combinations across different languages. Researchers emphasize the historical development of idiomatic expressions and the gradual evolution of fluid phrases into indivisible units as key factors in understanding phraseological units. Despite the challenges in defining phraseology due to differing interpretations among scholars, it is generally recognized as a branch of linguistics that focuses on studying the consistent lexical composition, grammatical structure, and figurative meanings of these linguistic elements. The study of phraseology provides valuable insights into the intricate nature of language and communication.

**Keywords:** Phraseological unit, habitual combination, stability, disintegrating, component, idiom, free phrases, phraseological series, indecomposable.

As an independent linguistic discipline, phraseology has arisen recently. A comprehensive study of the phraseological foundation of various languages is one of the main tasks of phraseology as a linguistic science. This science is engaged in the study of such aspects as the stability of phraseological units, the consistency of phraseology, the semantic structure of phraseological units, their origin and basic functions. Phraseology deals with the development of methods for studying phraseological units, the principles of their selection, classification of phraseology- descriptions of dictionaries. This science deals with study of primary, initial forms of meanings of phraseological units, definition of their sources. Phraseological units are highly informative units of language; therefore, they cannot be considered as “decorations” although in some cases, for example in interpretation they can be used as “decorations”, but it is considered obsolete. Phraseologisms are one of the language universals, since phraseological units are met in every language.

The terminology “phraseology” was the main research topic of a number of scientists such as, A.V. Koonin, E.D. Polivanov, V.V. Vinogradov, C. Jaspers, R. Gibbs, and so on.

According to Prof. A.V. Koonin the basic units of analysis in phraseology are often referred to as phrasemes. Phraseological units are stable word-groups with partially or fully transferred meanings (“Greek gift”, “to kick the bucket”, “drink till all's blue”, “drunk as a fiddler (drunk as a lord, as a boiled owl)”, “as mad as a hatter (as a march hare)”). Consequently, using any phraseological unit without knowing the real meaning of it may lead to misunderstanding among the speakers. Sometimes we see that the whole meaning of idiom is absolutely different from the meaning of its components, e.g. “to blow one's top”, and usually it means “to be angry at something or someone”, or “behind the eight ball” means “to be in trouble”. These examples show that some idioms cannot be translated by word for word. [ 9;50-55]

Phraseological wealth of language is studied and reflected in the works of both Russian and European linguists. For the first time, phraseology was mentioned in the works of the Swiss linguist of French origin Charles Bally. In his book “Essay on Stylistics” he distinguished four groups of word combinations:

- 1) free phrases - combinations that are devoid of stability, disintegrating after their formation;
- 2) habitual combinations – combinations with a relatively free bond of components, where only one of the components is allowed to vary;
- 3) phraseological series - a group of words in which two rank-and-file concepts merge into almost one;

4) phraseological unity - a combination in which words have lost their meaning and express a single inseparable concept.”

Thus, Charles Bally distinguished “combinations of words according to the degree of their stability: combinations in which there are freedom of grouping of components, and combinations that do not have such freedom” [2;55-58.]. Charles Bally did not give a detailed description of these groups and only outlined them schematically, his ideas laid the foundation for the selection of phraseological connections and the development of the equivalence theory of the phraseological unit. His work has been reviewed by many other researchers, such as V.V. Vinogradov [8;295], R.A. Budagov, N.N. Amosova, A.V. Koonin and others. Also, many Uzbek linguists worked on phraseology: T. Mirzayev [4;86-88], A. Musaqulov, G. Usmanova [3;98-100], A. Ashirbayeva [1; 83]. Linguist E.D. Polivanov was the first person who worked on the matter “phraseology as a linguistic discipline”. He wrote in his work on phraseology: “And now there is a need for a special department that would be commensurable with the syntax, but at the same time includes in itself not the general types, but the individual meanings of the data of individual (lexical) meanings of individual words.

The next scientist, who investigated the same issue, was B.A. Larin. He argued that “this branch of linguistics is still at the stage of registration as a full-fledged science, but he pointed out that, it is impossible to deny the necessity of singling out such a discipline”.

Professor B.A. Larin under the subject of phraseology demonstrated “indissoluble, stable combinations, that is, close unity of several words, expressing a holistic view”. They are decomposable only etymologically, that is, outside the system of the modern Russian language, historically.

In his essay “Essays on Phraseology” B.A. Larin examines the types of phraseological combinations proposed by Sh. Bally and V.V. Vinogradov, and notes that “an essential shortcoming of the classifications of these scholars is the limitation of the material of a modern and almost exclusive literary language” [7;64-68].

According to the scientist, the basis for the classification of phraseological units should be the historical principle of the formation of idioms, the principle of gradual accumulation of idiomatic development from fluid phrases to indecomposable. Professor B.A. Larin [3;55] offers “a three-member classification, which reflects the main stages of the history of the phrase-from free to indecomposable. First, the name of reality is a direct expression of the perception of some phenomenon of reality, then a figurative expression of generalizing thought. Finally, a conditional symbol, in which imagery, semantic duality is obscured. The further the internal external deformation or the rearrangement of the primary expression has come, the less the imagery, the more abstract its meaning”.

Thus, B.A. Larin proposed a simpler three-term scheme:

- 1) common word combinations (free variables);
- 2) stable metaphorical word combinations (phraseological unity, stereotyped speech);
- 3) idioms (phraseological interconnections, indecomposable utterances).

V.N.Teliya [5; 288] distinguishes the following structural types of phraseological turns:

phraseological turns, one of whose members, is the word in its free use, and the other is the word in its specific form of existence. Historically, such components arose, as a rule, "budding off" from a multi-valued word or preserving the track of the former, now deceased, use of the word. For example: to fall into despair, fraught with consequences, a sensitive issue;

phraseological turns, completely lost the semantic links of their components with the elements of the lexical system of language and become distinctive "separately" words. For example: pruning wings, etc. Genetically, these turns also date back to variable combinations of words. But their components are absolutely incompatible in one lexical-semantic "microsystem" with the word in its usual usage;

phraseological phrases representing "citation" (in the broad sense of the word), that is reproduced as someone's or from somewhere (proverbs, aphorisms, literary and clichés). The words that make up these turns have a generalized-figurative meaning. For example: and happiness was so possible.

Academic V.V. Vinogradov formed the basis for the phraseological science, and he was the first linguist who developed “a classification of stable word combinations taking mainly their semantic cohesion. His

work on phraseology became the basis for the emergence of a large number of works of various languages” [7; 64-68]. V.V.Vinogradov formed and mentioned the classification of phraseological units and in his works given so many examples of proverbs and sayings. Scientist V.N.Teliya distinguished two concepts for the term “phraseology”[ 5; 288], according to the narrow and broad view. If we consider the narrow view, it would just refer only to idioms. They are such word combinations where the meaning of the whole cannot be determined by the meaning of the words entering it. However, if we investigate the phraseology from the broad sense then it includes all stable expressions, such as proverbs, saying, expressions, etc. Actually, as a linguistic term “phraseology” has different meanings in Post-Soviet countries, Great Britain, and the United States.

Therefore, attaching a unique definition to the phraseology was the main problem at those times. So, different investigations assigned different definitions to it. But generally, phraseology is a branch of the linguistic science which studies stable combinations of words that is characterized by a constant lexical composition, grammatical structure with a figurative meaning.

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