

STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LINGUISTICS TILSHUNOSLIKDA FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING O'RGANILISHI

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Abstract: This article is about the study of phraseological units in linguistics, in which phraseology is directly related to a number of branches of linguistics, including lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, grammar.

Keywords: Semantics, lexical meaning, phraseological units, phrase

Introduction. We know from history that language is considered the most important tool between people, and language is not only a means of communication between people, but also ensures the development of society's thinking, and cultural and spiritual as well as historical traditions from generation to generation. Language is the treasure of every nation, as well as national culture. The economic and social system, art, culture, artistic literature, tradition, folk oral creativity of the place where each nation lives and its transmission from generation to generation constitutes the national-cultural semantics of the language. Semantics is present in all aspects of language: grammar, lexis, phonetics. But the national cultural semantics is clearly manifested in each movement unit of the language. Such language units are words and stable compounds. In the process of speech, we use our thoughts not only with the help of words, but also with the units formed by the stable connection of two or more words, which enter the speech ready. These units not only describe our speech, but also describe it in a meaningful, meaningful, vivid and colorful way. In linguistics, such units are studied by the department of phraseology.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS. This section provides information about idioms in the vocabulary of the language. A idiom is a fixed combination with a figurative meaning. "Phraseology as a linguistic phenomenon is related to language and speech. , a linguistic unit of a spiritual nature is called phraseologism: the hair on the top stood on end, vinegar does not raise water, etc [1; 23]. The theory of phraseology was first founded by the French linguist Sh. , clearly revealed its semantic, functional and methodological aspects. Phraseologisms can also be seen in the researches of Russian linguists. For example, V. Vinogradov classifies phrases according to meaning groups as a lexical layer and V. Zhukov determined the categorical meanings of phraseologisms. In the field of Uzbek linguistics, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, M. Sodikova, I. Kochkortoyev, A. Rafiyev, B. Yoldoshev, A. Mamatov were the first to widely reveal phraseological combinations in their works. The issues of phraseologism have been sufficiently analyzed in the works studied by scientists. It is noteworthy that they are studied through examples of phraseological units that are actively used in conversational speech and used in various artistic texts. But at the same time, researches related to the study of phraseological units related to the writer's style in artistic texts are very lacking. "Phraseologisms are used as a figurative and effective tool in fiction." [2;34].It is important to study and analyze phraseologisms, which are considered a language unit, in a literary text. Phraseologisms are an element that reveals artistry. They give artistic speech a special charm, cheerfulness, lightness. Phraseologisms do not perform the task of calling or naming something - an event, but can clarify this subject or event and evaluate them emotionally and figuratively.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS. Phraseology is considered one of the complex branches of linguistics, it is directly related to a number of departments of linguistics, including lexicology,

stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, grammar. In the study of phraseology, in addition to the above-mentioned fields, it is necessary to be aware of such subjects as country studies, phonetics, philosophy, history of sciences, and logic. As we know, any FB consists of words, and the word is the research object of lexicology. The fact that lexicology and phraseology are interrelated fields is shown in the fact that in the analysis of words that are components of FB, information about lexicology is necessarily referred to. Also, the study of phraseology as a component of lexicology for many years proves that these two areas are directly related to each other. The properties of lexical meaning studied in semantics serve to express the semantic peculiarities of FBs and to divide the meaning into types in the phraseological field. The words of the phraseological unit do not always lose their morphological features, and the morphological section allows you to study preserved and lost features. Phraseology includes compounds with different structures, i.e. phrases and sentences. The grammatical and functional analysis of the same units as above is used from the information about the syntax. Phraseological stylistics studies the stylistic features of FBs and relies on the experience of lexical stylistics and the analysis of various stylistic units in this area. Because FBs, in addition to performing a nominative function in the language, are distinguished by having certain emotional and expressive features. In the etymological analysis of FBs, the origin and history of the language is an important part. In English, as well as in other languages, it is important and interesting to study the national-cultural semantics of the language. Because they can embody the unique internal structures of the language, natural peculiarities, economic and social structure of the country, art, customs and history from generation to generation. National-cultural semantics is reflected in all departments of linguistics, morphology, syntax, and even phonetics. Only it can be more vividly expressed in phraseological units that can directly reflect the culture of the nation, and are integrated and often used in colloquial speech. Until phraseology was formed as a separate discipline, it was considered as a part of lexicology. Although Russian linguists were first interested in the problems of phraseology, it was first introduced as a separate term by Western linguist Sh. Bally. In his works "Stilistik ocherklar" and "Fransuz tili stilistikasi" he looked at word combinations as a whole system, which can be used as a whole, arising from the uniqueness of their grammatical and lexical features, syntactic structure and meaning. tried to prove unity. In the first work, Charles Bally distinguished five types of word combinations:

- free compounds (compounds used in their own sense);
- usual compounds (relatively freely connected compounds, some changes can be made to their composition);
- phraseological lines (where two or more units combine to express a single meaning, but its order can be changed);
- phraseological units (which have completely lost their meaning,
- includes units with a fixed order of components [4]

In his next work "Fransuz stilistikasi" he interpreted the usual combinations and phraseological lines as a component of free combinations and phraseological units. Although these views of his have caused many debates, they have stimulated the development of phraseology as a separate science. The occurrence of phraseologisms is only a phenomenon of meaning. If there is no phraseology and word, there will be no speech-syntactic integrity.

Summary

In conclusion, it can be said that the Russian linguist Polivanov was the first to analyze as a separate branch of linguistics, and he justified that phraseology is not a component of lexicology or stylistics, but an independent branch of linguistics: "Lexicology deals with the lexical meanings of words, morphology It studies the grammatical meanings of words, and syntax studies the grammatical meanings of word combinations. But there is a need for a department of linguistics that studies the individual meanings of isolated, figurative word

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combinations." He is one of the linguists who emphasized that phraseology is an important branch of linguistics, like morphology or phonetics.

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