

THE CATEGORIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Annotation. It has been over and again bringing up that word bunches seen as practically and semantically indistinguishable units are customarily viewed as the topic of manner. It ought to be noted, in any case, that no appropriate logical examination of English expressiveness has been endeavored until of late. English and American language specialists, generally speaking, limit themselves to gathering different words, word-gatherings, and sentences introducing some interest either according to the perspective of the beginning, style, use, or some other element curious to them. These units are routinely depicted as expressions yet no endeavor has been made to explore these colloquialisms as a different class of etymological units or a particular class of word-gatherings.

Keywords: phraseology, linguistic units, idioms, phraseological units, lexicalization, semantic motivation, phraseological blends, phraseological solidarities.

Introduction. The jargon of a language is advanced by words as well as by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word-bunches that can't be made during the time spent discourse, they exist in the language as instant units. They are arranged in unique word references. Equivalent to words phraseological units express a solitary thought and are utilized in a sentence as one piece of it. American and British etymologists call such units «idioms». We can refer to such word references as: L.Smith «Words and Idioms» L.Smith «Words and Idioms» 1976, V.Collins «a Book of English Idioms» V.Collins «a Book of English Idioms» 1981, and so on. In these word references, we can track down words, unconventional in their semantics (informal), one next to the other with word-gatherings and sentences. In these word references, they are organized, generally speaking, into various semantic gatherings. Phraseological units can be ordered by the manners in which they are framed, according to the level of the inspiration of their significance, as indicated by their design, and according to their grammatical feature meaning. A.V. Koonin grouped

phraseological units as indicated by how they are shaped. He called attention to essential and optional approaches to shaping phraseological units. Essential approaches to shaping phraseological units are those when a unit is framed based on a free word-bunch:

a) The most useful in Modern English is the development of phraseological units through moving the significance of expressed word-gatherings, for example in grandiose strategy we can bring up the accompanying expressions: «launching pad» in its phrased significance is «стартовая площадка», in its moved importance - «отправной пункт», «to connect up» - «стыковка космических кораблей, соединение», in its transformed meaning it implies - «знакомиться»; a huge gathering of phraseological units was framed from free word bunches by changing their importance, for example «granny farm» - «пансионат для старых людей», «Trojan horse» - «компьютерная программа предварительно составленная для повреждения компьютера» phraseological units can be framed through similar sounding word usage, for example «a miserable sack» - «несчастный случай», «culture vulture» - «человек интересующийся искусством», «fudge and nudge» - «уклончивость»¹. they can be framed through expressiveness, particularly it is trademark for shaping additions, for example «My aunt!», «Hear, hear!» and so forth can be shaped through mutilating a word bunch, for example, «odds and ends» were framed from «odd ends», they can be shaped by utilizing obsolescences, for example, «in brown study» implies «in miserable meditation» where the two parts save their antiquated implications, they can be framed by involving a sentence in an alternate circle of life, for example, «that cockerel will not fight» can be utilized as a free word-bunch when it is utilized in sports (rooster battling), it turns into a phraseological unit when it is utilized in day to day existence since it is utilized figuratively, they can be shaped when we utilize some unbelievable picture, for example, «to have butterflies in the stomach» -, «to have green fingers испытывать волнение» - «преуспевать, как садовод-любитель» and so forth².

They can be shaped by involving articulations of authors or politicians in regular daily existence, for example, «corridors of power» (Snow), «American dream» (Alby) «locust years» (Churchill), «the winds of change» (Mc Millan).

¹ Koonin, A. V. (1976). *Phraseological Units in Modern English: Classification and Structural Analysis*. Moscow: Higher School Publishing House.

² Vinogradov, V. (1954). *The Classification of Phraseological Units: Theoretical and Practical Aspects*. Moscow: State Publishing House of Foreign Languages.

Auxiliary approaches to framing phraseological units are those when a phraseological unit is shaped based on another phraseological unit; they are: a) transformation, for example, «to vote with one's feet» was changed over into «vote with one's feet»; changing the syntax structure, for example, «Make feed while the sun shines» is moved into a verbal expression - «to make feed while the sun shines»; similarity, for example, «Curiosity killed the cat» was moved into «Care killed the cat»; contrast, for example, «cold surgery» - «an arranged before operation» was shaped by standing out it from «acute surgery», «.thin cat» - «a poor person» was framed by standing out it from «fat cat»; shortening of maxims or idioms for example from the adage «You can't make a silk handbag out of a sow's ear» through cutting the center of it the phraseological unit «to make a sow's ear» was framed with the importance «ПОМИЛЯТИСЬ». Getting phraseological units from different languages, either as translation credits, for example, « living space» (German), « to take the bull by the horns» (Latin), or through phonetic borrowings «Meche Blanche» (French), «corpse d'elite» (French), «sotto voce» (Italian) and so on. Phonetic borrowings among phraseological units allude to the learned style and are not utilized all the time³.

There are various blends of words. Some of them are free, for example, to understand books (newspapers, a letter, and so on) others are fixed, restricted in their combinative power, for example, to hit the sack, to make a report. The blends of words that are fixed (set-articulations) are called phraseological units. A free blend is a grammatical unit, which comprises notional and structured words, and in which notional words have the capacity of, autonomous pieces of the sentence. In a phraseological unit, words are not autonomous. The structure set articulations, in which neither words nor the request for words can be changed. Free blends are made by the speaker. Phraseological units are utilized by the speaker in a prepared structure, with next to no changes. The entire phraseological unit has an importance that might be very unique about the significance of its parts, and thusly the entire unit, and not independent words, has the capacity of a piece of the sentence. Phraseological units comprise isolated words and accordingly, they are various words, even from compounds. Word have a few underlying structures, however in phraseological units only one of the parts has every one of the types of the worldview of the grammatical form it has a place with for example to hit the hay, hits the sack, headed to sleep, hit

³ Smith, L. (1976). Words and Idioms: A Guide to English Idiomatic Expressions. London: Longman Group Ltd.

the hay, hitting the hay, and so on, the other parts don't change their structure. By the characterization of Academician V. Vinogradov, phraseological units are divided into three gatherings: phraseological blends, phraseological solidarities, and phraseological combinations. phraseological unit colloquialism translation. Phraseological blends are regularly called conventional because words are joined in their unique importance yet their mixes are different in various languages, for example, money and convey - (self-administration shop), amazingly (in extraordinary degree), and so forth. It is generally difficult to account consistently for the blend of specific words. It very well may be made sense of just based on custom, for example, to convey a lection (however not to peruse a talk). In phraseological blends, words hold their full semantic autonomy even though they are restricted in their combinative power, for example, to wage wax (however not to lead battle), to deliver help, to deliver administrations (yet not to deliver delight).⁴

Phraseological mixes Phraseological blends are the most un-colloquial of the relative multitude of sorts of phraseological units. At the end of the day, in phraseological blends, the importance of the entire can be induced from the significance of the parts, for example, to decide, lo loan help, bring in cash, to focus on. In phraseological mixes one of the parts (by and large the part which is utilized metaphorically) can be joined with various words, for example, to talk sports, legislative issues, business (however to talk about existence), driving specialist, driving article (yet the principle issue), destructive adversary, dangerous shot (yet a human injury), distinct fascination, sharp interest, sharp sense of humor (yet the extraordinary shock). Expressions of wide importance, such as to make, to take, to do, to give, and so forth structure numerous phraseological units, for example, to take an assessment, to go on an outing, to take a risk, to take an interest, to ridicule, to make requests, to say something, to make companions, to make a scramble. Once in a while, conventional blends are equivalents of words, for example, to make requests = to ask, to make haste=to hustle⁵. A few customary blends are counterparts of relational words, for example, fry method for, regarding. Some phraseological mixes have almost become compounds, for example, earthy-colored bread. Conventional

⁴ Croft, William. Syntactic categories and grammatical relation: The cognitive organization. — Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003. — 440 p.

⁵ Collins, V. (1981). A Book of English Idioms: Understanding Common Expressions in Context. London: Collins Publishers.

blends frequently have interchangeable articulations, for example, to make a report=to convey a report.

Phraseological mixes are not counterparts of words. However the parts of phraseological blends are restricted in their combinative power, or at least, they can be consolidated uniquely with specific words and can't be joined with some other words, they safeguard their significance, yet the entirety of their primary structures, for example, pleasant differentiation is a phraseological blend and it is feasible to say decent qualifications, more pleasant qualification, and so on, or to hold one's clenched hand. (held his clenched hands, was holding his clenched hands, and so on.). In Prof. A. Smirnitsky's А.смирницкий «лексикология английского языка» М.,1996 стр.23 assessment conventional blends are not phraseological units, as he believes just those word mixes to be phraseological units which are reciprocals of words. Phraseological Unities In phraseological solidarities the importance of the entire can be speculated from the implications of its parts, yet it is moved (figurative or metonymical), for example, to play the main fiddle (to be an innovator in something), old salt (experienced mariner) and so on. The importance of the entire word blend isn't the amount of the implications of its parts, however, it depends on them and the significance of the entire can be derived from the picture that underlies the entire articulation, for example, to drive one up the wall, to stop someone, to show one's teeth, to be at blades drawn. Phraseological solidarities are frequently equivalents of words, for example, to make a perfect bosom of=to admit; to get on one's nerves=to aggravate.

Phraseological solidarities are reciprocals of words as 1) only one of the parts of phraseological solidarity has primary structures' for example to play (played, is playing, and so on) the principal fiddle (however not played the primary fiddles); to turn (turned, will turn, and so forth) another leaf (yet not to turn more current leaf or new leaves); 2) the entire solidarity and not its parts will be portions of the sentence in the grammatical investigation, for example in the sentence He attacked the issue in earnest (tackled an issue strongly) there are just two sections: he - the subject, and attacked the issue head-on - the predicate⁶.

Conclusion. The study of phraseology reveals the intricate relationship between free word groups and phraseological units, underscoring their significance in language and

⁶ Smirnitsky, A. (1996). Lexicology of the English Language: An Introduction to the Study of Lexical Semantics and Phraseology. Moscow: Russian Language Publishers.

communication. Phraseological units serve as fixed expressions that enrich a language's lexicon and enhance expressiveness. Unlike free combinations, these units cannot be spontaneously created during speech; they exist as ready-made entities that convey specific meanings often disconnected from their individual components. Classifying these units into blends, solidarities, and combinations facilitates a deeper understanding of their formation and usage. This classification highlights how cultural and contextual factors shape the meanings of idiomatic expressions over time. By examining phraseological units, linguists can gain insights into language evolution, communication styles, and the nuances of meaning that reflect the culture from which they arise. Ultimately, exploring phraseology contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities of human language.

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