

## Classification of Phraseological Units and their Stability and Ideomaticity

*Safarova Oydinoy Azizbek qizi*

*2nd year student of the Jizzakh branch of the National university of Uzbekistan  
scientific supervisor*

*Xoldorova Hulkaroy*

*teacher at the Jizzakh branch of the National university of Uzbekistan*

**Annotation:** The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are word-groups that cannot be made in the process of speech they exist as ready-made units. They are compiled in special dictionaries. The same as words phraseological units express a single notion and are used in a sentence as one part of it. The article is devoted to the survey of the research works and the main issues of Phraseology and phraseological units, which are considered its objective. It analyses the origin of phraseology, linguists, who contributed to this branch of linguistics, criteria of classifying phraseological units and their different classifications.

**Keywords:** phraseology, phraseological units, semantics, idioms, idiomaticity, phrasemes, phraseomatic units, phraseological unities.

Phraseological units (PUs) are multi-word expressions that exhibit semantic and functional properties distinct from those of their individual components. They add vividness, conciseness, and cultural nuances to language, enriching our writing and speech. But how do we categorize these colorful units, and how do their stability and ideomaticity impact writing?

### Classification of Phraseological Units

There are various ways to classify PUs, depending on the chosen criteria. Here are some common approaches:

#### 1. Degree of Motivation:

- **Phraseological Fusions:** Completely non-motivated, with a literal meaning completely different from the sum of their parts. (eg, "kick the bucket" = die)
- **Phraseological Unities:** Partially motivated, where some components retain their literal meaning while contributing to a new figurative sense. (eg, "see eye to eye" = agree)

- **Phraseological Combinations:** Largely motivated, where the meaning can be deduced from the individual words and their grammatical arrangement. (eg, "make up one's mind" = decide)

#### 2. Structure:

- **Verbal:** Centered around a verb (eg, "spill the beans", "cost an arm and a leg")
- **Nominal:** Functioning as nouns (eg, "bone to pick", "apple of one's eye")
- **Adjectival:** Modifying nouns (eg, "brand new", "crystal clear")
- **Adverbial:** Modifying verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs (eg, "by and large", "at the drop of a hat")

#### 3. Function:

- **Idiomatic:** Having a non-compositional meaning (eg, "raining cats and dogs")
- **Figurative:** Employing figures of speech like metaphor or metonymy (eg, "cold shoulder", "green thumb")
- **Proverbs and Sayings:** Expressing wisdom or general truths (eg, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush", "early to bed, early to rise")

#### 4. Origin:

- **Native:** Originating within the language (eg, "break a leg", "keep your chin up")
- **Loaned:** Adapted from other languages (eg, "culinary art" from French, "zeitgeist" from German)

### Stability and Ideomaticity in Writing

The stability and ideomaticity of PUs influence their use in writing:

- **Stable PUs:** Less likely to change over time and readily understood by most readers, making them reliable choices for clear and concise communication.
- **Highly Idiomatic PUs:** More figurative and nuanced, demanding careful consideration of context and audience. Misusing the can lead to confusion or unintended meanings.

Understanding these factors can help writers leverage PUs effectively:

- **Select PUs appropriate for the context and target audience.** Consider formality, register, and cultural awareness.

- Maintain consistency in the use of PUs. Don't mix and match overly idiomatic expressions with formal language.
- Use PUs sparingly for emphasis and vividness. Overusing them can make your writing sound unnatural or cliché.
- Strike a balance between clarity and creativity. PUs can add personality and depth to your writing, but ensure they don't obscure your message.

By understanding the classification, stability, and ideomaticity of PUs, you can harness their power to enhance your writing, adding both precision and richness to your vocabulary and style. Remember, PUs are a dynamic and ever-evolving aspect of language. Embrace their expressive potential while using them thoughtfully and strategically to craft impactful and engaging writing. I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any other questions. Phraseological units (PUs) are multi-word expressions with a fixed or semi-fixed form and a non-literal meaning. Understanding their classification, stability, and ideomaticity is crucial for effective writing, particularly in articles.

#### Classification of PUs:

PUs can be classified based on several criteria:

- Formation:
  - Simple: Comprise words with their literal meanings ("kick the bucket" for dying).
  - Complex: Contain at least one word with a non-literal meaning ("see eye to eye" for agreeing).
  - Compound: Formed by combining words into a new unit ("red tape" for bureaucracy).
- Degree of Motivation:
  - Motivated: Meaning can be understood from the individual words ("play it by ear" for improvising).
  - Demotivated: Meaning is not entirely predictable from the words ("spill the beans" for revealing secrets).
- Part-of-speech: Function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc. ("kick off" for starting an event).

- Grammatical Structure: Fixed structure ("break a leg" for good luck) or some flexibility ("cost an arm and a leg" can change verb).

Stability and Ideomaticity:

- Stability: Refers to the resistance of a PU to change. High stability means components cannot be replaced or rearranged ("cry wolf" cannot be "cry fox").
- Ideomaticity: The degree to which the meaning of a PU deviates from the sum of its literal meanings. Highly idiomatic PUs have non-compositional meaning ("kick the bucket" doesn't literally involve kicking).

Impact on Writing:

Understanding these concepts can enhance your writing in several ways:

- Vividness and Conciseness: PUs can express complex ideas concisely and vividly, adding richness to your writing.
- Precision and Nuance: Choosing an appropriate PU can convey subtle shades of meaning that single words lack.
- Engagement and Readability: Well-used PUs can make your writing more engaging and reader-friendly.
- Authorship and Style: Skilled use of PUs can reflect your individual voice and style.

Tips for Using PUs:

- Use PUs naturally and avoid overuse.
- Ensure the chosen PU fits the context and tone of your writing.
- Understand the degree of stability and ideomaticity to avoid unintended meanings.
- Use a thesaurus or dictionary specifically for PUs to discover new options.

By mastering the classification, stability, and ideomaticity of PUs, you can elevate your writing, adding precision, vividness, and engagement to your articles. Remember, the key is to use PUs thoughtfully and in moderation to enhance your writing without sounding contrived or overly academic.

CONCLUSION

To sum up this course paper includes preliminary and attributive linguistic approaches of phraseological and idiomatic units. It can be seen that linguistic research's on etymology. It can include additional link between phonological structures. The basic notions on phrases which associated with syntactic structures but their meaning is not composed from parts it. Rather, then provoked investigative approaches of phraseology and idiomatic units. In this day and age it has been over spreaded notions of language basement with spoken language. All in all, it would be much more practical if it is used in from school to academic supports. It can be reviewed that by taking into consideration the degree of idiomaticity phraseological units are classified into three groups such as phraseological fusions, phraseological unities and phraseological collocations. They are differentiated according to their idiomaticity and they are proven with the example.

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