PHRASEOLOGY AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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Annotation. This text examines the relationship between free word groups and phraseological units, emphasizing their distinct lexicalization processes. It discusses how phraseological units can lose their motivational aspects over time, becoming semantically opaque and syntactically independent. The author highlights examples illustrating this phenomenon, such as "the green-eyed monster" and "to spill the beans," showing how their meanings evolve beyond their literal components. The text also explores the dynamic interplay of language, culture, and historical context in shaping these expressions, positioning phraseology as a rich repository of cultural memory and social nuance.
Keywords: phraseology, lexicalization, free word groups, phraseological units, semantic opacity, motivational aspects, cultural memory.

Introduction. There are grounds to assume that there exists a sort of reliance between these two different ways of lexicalization of free word-bunches which makes them fundamentally unrelated. It is noticed, for instance, that mixtures are more plentiful in specific grammatical features, while phraseological units are mathematically overwhelming in others. Along these lines, e.g., phraseological units are found in extraordinary numbers as action word counterparts though compound action words are similarly not many. This drives us to expect that lexicalization of free word-gatherings and their change into words or phraseological units is administered by the less phraseological units we are probably going to experience in this class of words. Very little is known about the dynamic of the elements during the time spent lexicalization of free word-bunches which brings about the presence of phraseological units. This issue might be seen concerning the level of inspiration. We may securely expect that a free word-bunch is changed into a phraseological unit when it gains semantic indistinguishability and turns out to be synchronically non-spurred. The next might be seen as the fundamental driver representing the less' inspiration of free word-gatherings: At the point when one of the parts of a word-bunch becomes antiquated or exits the

language by and large the entire word-gathering might turn out to be totally or to some degree non-propelled. For instance, the absence of inspiration in the word-bunch friends and relatives might be represented by the way that the part word kith exited the language through and through besides as the part of the phraseological unit being talked about. This is likewise seen in the phraseological unit being talked about. When because of an adjustment of the semantic construction of a polysemantic word a portion of its implications vanish and can be tracked down just in specific collocations. The thing mind, e.g., when signified 'reason' or 'goal' and this significance makes due in the expressions to have a psyche to follow through with something, to alter one's perspective, and so on. At the point when a free word-bunch utilized in proficient discourse enters into general abstract utilization, it is regularly felt as non-roused. To pull (the) strings (wires), e.g., was initially utilized as a free word-bunch in its immediate significance by proficient entertainers in manikin shows. In Modern English, notwithstanding, it has lost all association with manikin shows and in this way can't likewise be seen in the' phraseological unit to stay consistent, which can be followed back to military English, and so on.

At times extra-etymological variables might represent the deficiency of inspiration, to show the white quill - 'to go about as a quitter', e.g., can be followed back to the days when cockerel battling was famous. A white quill in a gamecock's plumage indicated awful rearing and was viewed as an indication of weakness. Now that chicken battling is as of now not a famous game, the expression is felt as non-inspired. See wellsprings of English phrases in Logan Smith. Words and Idioms. London, 1928. An individual who went to a college where Gamecock was the athletic image of the school didn't have the foggiest idea about this expression, consequently, utilization of this expression would confound the listeners, as opposed to conveying legitimate correspondence. d) When a word-bunch making up a piece of a precept or expressing starts to be utilized an independent unit it might bit by bit become non-inspired on the off chance that its association with it isn't seen to relate maxim or saying. Another brush, e.g., begins as a part of the colloquialism new brushes tidy up. New brush as a phraseological unit might be seen as non-persuaded because the significance of the entire isn't deducible from the importance of the parts.[1]

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[1] Bushuy, Tatyana. Til tizimi va qurilmasi.— Samarqand: SamDChTI, 2004. — 50 b.

Besides, it appears syntactically and practically independent and indistinguishable as well. In the expression cited over the thing brush is generally utilized in the plural; as a partial expression of the phraseological unit it for the most part utilized in the particular. The phraseological unit another brush is portrayed by practical connection. In the idiom new brushes tidy up the descriptive word new capacities as a quality to the thing brushes, in the phraseological unit another brush (for example Well he is another brush!) the entire word-bunch is practically indistinguishable. e) When part of a citation from scholarly sources, folklore, or the Bible starts to be utilized as an independent unit, it might likewise lose all association with the first set and because of this become non-propelled. The phraseological unit the green-peered toward beast (envy) can be effortlessly found as a piece of the citation from Shakespeare "It is the green-looked at the beast which doth mock the meat it benefits from" (Othello, II, I. 165). In Modern English, be that as it may, its capacities as a non-spurred independent phraseological unit are additionally used to mean the T.V. set. Tragic flaw - 'the flimsy point in a man's conditions or character' can be followed back to folklore, however, it appears to be that in Modern English this word-bunch capacity as a phraseological unit generally because most English speakers don't interface it with the legend from which it was removed. 1. The last basis in the semantic methodology is phraseology though in the practical methodology syntactic connection is considered to be the last test, and in the logical methodology, it is the strength of setting joined with the phraseology of word-gatherings.

In to look in the wrong place, the present implications of the constituents make a distinctive and entertaining image of a silly canine sitting under a tree and yelping at it while the feline or the squirrel has since a long time ago got away. In any case, the genuine importance of the expression is "to follow a bogus fragrance; to search for a person or thing in an off-base spot; to anticipate from someone what he is probably not going to do". The phrase is rarely utilized in investigator stories: The police are looking in the wrong place to no one's surprise (for example they suspect someone who doesn't have anything to do with the wrongdoing). The ambiguousness of these fascinating word gatherings might prompt an entertaining misconception, particularly for kids who are well-suited to acknowledge words at their assumed worth. Little Johnnie (crying): Mummy, mummy, my aunt Jane Is dead. Mother: Nonsense, kid! She called me precisely five minutes prior. Johnnie: But I heard Mrs. Brown say that her neighbors cut her dead. (To cut someone dead signifies "to inconsiderately overlook someone; to profess not to be aware or then

again remember him".) Quips are now and again founded on the ambiguousness of colloquialisms: "Isn't our Kate a wonder! I want to have seen her at the Harrisons' party yesterday. Assuming I'd gathered the blocks she dropped out of control, I could assemble a manor." (To drop a block signifies "to say unexpectedly a very careless or thoughtless thing that shocks and affronts individuals".) Along these lines, along with synonymy and antonym, diction addresses expressive assets of jargon Consider the accompanying instances of adages: We never know the worth of water till the well is dry. You can take the pony to the water, yet you can't make him drink. The people who are themselves vulnerable shouldn't try to attack others.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the exploration of phraseology as a subsystem of language reveals a complex interplay between free word groups and phraseological units. These linguistic constructs, while related, exhibit distinct characteristics in their lexicalization processes. The transformation of free word groups into phraseological units often results in a loss of semantic motivation, making them semantically opaque and functionally independent. Historical and cultural factors contribute significantly to this evolution, shaping the meanings and uses of these expressions over time. As demonstrated through various examples, the richness of phraseology reflects not only linguistic intricacies but also cultural nuances and societal changes. Understanding this dynamic enhances our appreciation of language as a living entity, continually shaped by its speakers and their contexts. Ultimately, recognizing the significance of phraseology enriches our comprehension of language, offering insights into the cultural and social frameworks that underpin communication.

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