TYPES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Abdazova A'loxon Rivojiddin qizi
Student, group 2102 Department of information service and public relations
Uzbekistan State World Languages University
E-mail: gg0786320@gmail.com

Annotation. Phraseological fusions in phraseological combinations the level of inspiration is extremely low, we can't figure the significance of the entire from the implications of its parts, they are profoundly informal and can't be translated into the same words in different languages, e.g. to test one's sanity (to mislead); perplexed (in disarray); a female horse's home (a revelation which ends up being bogus or useless); to show the white quill (to show weakness); to ride the lofty self-esteem (to grandstand). Phraseological combinations are the most informal of the multitude of sorts of phraseological units.
Keywords: phraseological units, phraseological combinations, phraseological fusions, lexical semantics, language structure, non-propelled word-groups, expressiveness, idiomatic expressions, linguistic valency.

Introduction. Phraseological combinations are reciprocals of words: combinations, as well as solidarities, structure a grammatical entire in the examination. Prof. A.I.Smirnitsky worked out the primary order of phraseological units, contrasting them and words. He calls attention to one-top units which he contrasts and inferred words because determined words have just a single root morpheme. He brings up two-top units which he contrasts and compounds words because in compound words we typically have two root morphemes А.смирницкий «лексикология английского языка». Among one-top units he calls attention to three underlying sorts; units of the kind «to give up» (action word + postposition type), for example to workmanship up, to reinforcement, to quitter, to ease out, to become tied up with, to sandwich in and so forth; units of the kind «to be tired». A portion of these units reminds the Passive Voice in their design however they have various relational words with them, while in the Passive Voice we can have just relational words «by» or «with», for example, to be worn out on, to be keen on, to be amazed at and so on. There are additional units in this sort which help free word-gatherings to remember the sort «to be young», for example, to be likened to, to know about, and so on. The distinction between them is that the descriptive word «young» can be utilized as a

character and as a predicative in a sentence, while the ostensible part in such units can act just as a predicative. In these units, the action word is the syntax place and the subsequent part is the semantic focus; c) prepositional - ostensible phraseological units. These units are counterparts of unchangeable words: relational words, conjunctions, modifiers, to that end they have no sentence structure focus, their semantic focus is the ostensible part, for example on the doorstep (very close), on the button (precisely), throughout on the stroke of, on schedule, on the mark of and so forth[1]. Throughout time such units can become words, for example, tomorrow, rather, and so forth. Among two-top units A.I. Smirnitsky calls attention to the accompanying primary sorts: a) attributive-ostensible, for example, a super long time, dark matter, a grindstone around one's neck, and numerous others. Units of this kind are thing reciprocals and can be incompletely or entirely colloquial. In somewhat informal units (charisms) at times the primary part is colloquial, for example, the more respectable option, in different cases, the subsequent part is colloquial, for example, the first evening. By and large, the two parts are colloquial, for example, formality, obscured back street, bed of the nail, shot in the arm, and numerous others.[2]

What's more, another point: free word mixes can never be polysemantic, while there are polysemantic phraseological units, for example, To be in a hurry 1. to be occupied and dynamic to leave to be plastered to be close to one's end have finished with 1. Make a finish of surrender arrive at the finish of Two sorts of synonymy are normal of phraseological units: Synonymy of phraseological units that contain no equivalent words and depend on various pictures, for example, To investigate every possibility = to do everything necessary To pull down colors = to ground arms In free word blends equivalent depends on the synonymy of specific words (an elderly person = old man). Phraseological units have word equivalents: To decide = to choose To pull down colors = to give up American and English word references of flighty English, shoptalk, and figures of speech and other exceptionally important reference books contain an abundance of sayings, saying, different lexical units, all things considered, yet, when in doubt, don't look to set out a solid rule to recognize variable word-gatherings and phraseological units. Incomprehensible as it might appear to be the main word reference in which hypothetical standards for the determination of English phraseological units were expounded was distributed in

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[1] Smirnitsky, A.I. (1996). Lexicology of the English Language. Moscow: Higher School Press.
[2] Curme G. A. A Grammar of the English Language. — Syntax. — New York: de Gruyter, 2007. — 524 p.

our country[3]. It ought to be reviewed that the main endeavor to put the investigation of different word-bunches consistently was made by the remarkable Russian language specialist A.A.Schachroatov in his undeniably popular book Syntax. Schachmatov's work was gone on by Academician V.V. Vinogradov whose way to deal with manner is examined beneath. Examination of English manner was started in our country by professional.: A.V. Kurin Endeavors have been made to move toward the issue of expressiveness in various ways. Up till now, in any case, there is a sure dissimilarity of assessment regarding the fundamental component of phraseological units as recognized from other word-gatherings and the idea of expressions that can be appropriately named phraseological units. The intricacy of the issue might be generally represented by the way that the halfway point between free or variable word-gatherings and phraseological units isn't characterized[4]. The purported free word-bunches are just moderately free as collocability of their part words is in a general sense delimited by their lexical and linguistic valency which makes at minimum some of them extremely near set-phrases. Phraseological units are nearly steady and semantically indistinguishable. Between the limits of complete inspiration and changeability of part words from one viewpoint and absence of inspiration joined with complete dependability of the lexical parts and syntactic construction then again there are multitudinous marginal cases.

Phraseological units are constantly characterized as non-propelled word-bunches that can't be openly delivered up in discourse yet are imitated as instant units. This definition continues from the presumption that the fundamental highlights of phraseological units are the security of the lexical parts and the absence of inspiration. this way to deal with English manner is firmly bound up with the exploration work completed in the field of Russian style by Academician V.V. Vinogradov. It is therefore accepted that not at all like parts of free words-bunches which might change as indicated by the requirements of correspondence, part expressions of phraseological units are generally duplicated as single unchangeable collocations.[5]

Conclusion. Phraseological units play a crucial role in language by offering fixed expressions that carry specific meanings, often distinct from the literal meanings of their components. This classification includes phraseological fusions and combinations, which are deeply rooted in cultural and idiomatic usage. While

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[3] Vinogradov, V.V. (1950). Theoretical Foundations of Phraseology. Moscow: Russian Academy of Sciences.
[4] Schachmatov, A.A. (1940). Syntax. Leningrad: Publishing House of Leningrad University.
[5] Dahl Ö. Logic, Pragmatics and Grammar. — Göteborg: Universität Göteborg, Departament of Linguistics, 2007. — 478 p.

phraseological fusions have low inspiration and are often informal, they cannot be easily translated across languages. In contrast, phraseological combinations, while also idiomatic, can serve as equivalents to specific words and convey complex ideas through metaphor. Understanding these units requires a nuanced appreciation of their structure, function, and the cultural context in which they are used. Moreover, scholars like A.I. Smirnitsky have contributed significantly to this field, emphasizing the importance of recognizing phraseological units as essential components of lexical semantics, distinct from free word-groups, due to their inherent stability and expressive power in communication.

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4. Koonin, A.V. (1990). Phraseology in Linguistics. Leningrad: Leningrad University Press.

5. Collins, V. (1981). A Book of English Idioms. London: Collins.

6. Smith, L. (1976). Words and Idioms. New York: Harper & Row.