

CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: *english phraseological units, often called idioms or solid expressions, are an integral part of language that convey meanings beyond the meanings of their individual words. This study examines the main characteristics of phraseological units, emphasizing their importance in communication, cultural expression and their place in the structure of language. The characteristics of phraseological units in the English language show their complexity and importance in effective communication. By studying these features, we gain a deeper understanding of how phraseological units play a role in language use, reflect cultural identities, and contribute to the richness of English as a global language.*

Key words: *idiomatic meaning, solid structure, functional capabilities, communication efficiency, emotional depth, descriptive expressions, cultural significance, phraseological units, English language.*

Along with all world languages, the English language and the place of phraseological units in its composition are incomparable. In other words, phraseology, as an integral part of any language and its own treasure, has an incomparable contribution to the formation of the language. We found it necessary to comment on the term phraseology in order to make our thoughts clear and understandable on the basis of evidence. Phraseology is the science of complex language units with a stable character from the Greek phrasa - expression, logos - education. Longman presents: "the way that words and phrases are used in a language", (LDOCE, 2009), that is, it can be understood that phrases and lexemes form a certain part of the language and are used together. The formation and composition of phraseological units is one of the main factors that cause many discussions and debates by linguists. In particular, according to the opinion of the linguist scientist B. Yoldoshev: "Phraseological combinations consist mainly of combinations of words, in other words, phraseologisms are a separate unit of the language, which according to their structure is equivalent to a free connection or a sentence" (Yo'ldoshev, 1992). Among the views and researches regarding the emergence of phraseological units and their significant impact on the development of the English language, it was taken as the most acceptable option that it began to develop as a scientific language unit in the 20th century (Knappe & Gabriele, 2004). To date, this topic is studied by many linguists. A number of researches are being carried out in terms of relevance, characteristics and uniqueness of this language unit. This article presents some information about the lexical-semantic composition, characteristics and diversity of phraseological units in the language. Linguist Professor Kunin says: "Phraseological units are a group of words whose meaning

changes partially or completely" (Kunin, 1996). As can be seen from the above considerations, some phraseological units are used with the translation of the lexemes in their composition preserved, and others with a completely changed translation. Usually, phraseological units whose meaning has partially changed are rare in English. "Kick the bucket" is literally translated as "kick the bucket". In fact, it is used as a phraseological unit meaning "to turn a blind eye to life", i.e. to die. The words "kick", "the", "bucket" in this unit completely lose their meaning and create a new meaning. It is this situation that increases the attractiveness of the language and the speech expressed in this language. In addition, the lexemes in this combination can be the basis for further enrichment of the language vocabulary, creating a new meaning. First of all, while talking about the specific features of phraseological units, it is permissible to mention a few differences that distinguish them from free compounds. First, various lexical and grammatical changes can be made to the components of free compounds. Based on the above model, the adjective "red" can be combined with many nouns, and it retains the meaning of red color. (red frock, red banner, red strip, red hair, etc.), as well as this adjective can be combined with any word denoting the subject and form countless word combinations (red frock, dirty frock, new frock, expensive frock, etc.). But in phraseological units, the order between the components is fixed, and various changes cause a violation of the meaning. For example, although "black sheep" (=the worst member) is composed in the A+N model, the phraseological meaning is violated even in cases of minimal changes. Phraseological units are characterized by the stability of the grammatical form of their components. Each member of phraseological units is repeated in a certain grammatical form that cannot be changed arbitrarily. For example: let's take the combination "ups and downs". This combination is translated as "achievements and shortcomings". If the suffix "s", which forms the plural form of English nouns, is omitted in this combination, the meaning changes completely. "up and down" is translated from one side to the other and represents the development of the situation. The word home in the combination "take-home pay" meaning "net salary" cannot be used in place of its alternatives - house, apartment, dwelling or the word take with options such as get, reach, because these combinations, Shakespeare's era There are many adopted compounds in the literature, which are still used in the form of a node, i.e., in an unchanging state. Phraseological units specific to the language develop in direct connection with English traditions, religion and history. They also include words from popular English literature. For example: a fool's paradise ("Romeo and Juliet"), the green-eyed monster ("Othello"), murder will out ("Macbeth"), etc. In English phraseology, there are many phraseological units adapted from Shakespeare's works, which are also called Shakespeareisms. For example: to the manner born (Hamlet); the seamy side (Othello); to make assurance double sure; to speak daggers (Hamlet). English also has phraseological units that have entered from other languages and from other variants of the English language: let's return to our mutttons (from French revenons à nos moutons), blood and iron (from Bismarck's policy Blut

und Eisen), blue blood, to lose face (from Chinese tiu lien) a green light, bark up the wrong tree, to look like a million dollars, time is money (from the American dialect);

Most of the common phraseological units in modern English are made on the basis of free combinations, which can be divided into several classes:

a) Phraseological units created based on changing the meanings of terminological phrases. For example, the following phrases were created based on the transfer of the meanings of the following phrases used in relation to space technical equipment: launched pad-start site, figuratively, the starting point, link up - connecting spaceships, phraseologically get to know

b) Phraseological units made on the basis of changing the meaning of free word combinations: granny farm-nursing home, Trojan horse-a computer program designed to harm a computer program;

c) Phraseological units made on the basis of alliteration: sad sack- calamity under foot, culture vulture is a devil of art; fudge and nudge-vague, complex;

d) Phraseological units made by increasing the effectiveness of exclamatory words: My aunt! Hey! Hey!

e) Phraseological units made by distorting word combinations: odds and the combination of ends is made on the basis of "odd ends";

f) Phraseological units also appear as a result of using a certain phrase or sentence in different situations. For example, "that cock won't fight" can be used as a free unit during cockfighting competitions, but it is also used metaphorically as a stative unit;

One of the most important features of phraseological units is their idiomatic meaning. Such units often differ in meaning from the words they contain. For example, the phrase "kick the bucket" means "to die", but the words in it do not. This feature makes phraseological units unique and interesting. Phraseological units usually have a fixed structure, and their components cannot be changed or replaced. For example, in the phrase "break the ice", changing the words (for example, "break the water") will lose its meaning. This rigidity ensures the accuracy of phraseological units. Phraseological units are often associated with a particular culture or historical context. They reflect people's customs, traditions and way of life. For example, the phrase "the ball is in your court" refers to the responsibility of decision-making in a sports context. Phraseological units are often used in a specific context, and their meaning may depend on the context. Therefore, in order to use phraseological units correctly, it is necessary to understand in which situation and for what purpose they are used. Some phraseological units can only be used together with certain words. These collocational restrictions play an important role in the use of phraseological units. For example, in the phrase "make a decision" you should use the verb "make", it is incorrect to say "do a decision". Some phraseological units have emotional depth and help express emotional states more strongly. For example, the phrase "spill the beans" refers to revealing a secret or revealing information, making the process more dramatic. Phraseological units are often used as descriptive expressions, which

expand the listener's imagination. Through them, a specific situation or situation can be clearly described.

Phraseological units in English are one of the most complex and interesting aspects of the language. Their idiomatic meaning, rigid structure, cultural significance and other features make them occupy a special place in linguistics. Learning and using phraseological units is an important step towards mastering the English language.

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