

## DEFINITION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the research of physiological problems in speech on the basis of scientific-theoretical, methodological, socio-political sources and the analysis of the current situation.

**Key words:** idiom, phraseologism, syntactic, natural dependencies, structural-semantic modeling, specific, idiomatic unit.

The science dealing with idioms is called phraseology. The main principles of phraseology as a linguistic science were developed by N. Chomsky, B. Fraser, V. V. Vinogradov, A. V. Kunin and other linguists. Modern foreign philology is focused on the fundamental study of phraseological units, their syntactic features and cultural context. According to B. Fraser, phraseological units are an important part of language and culture. Knowing the language means knowing its phraseological units. Unlike common expressions, idioms are fixed in structure and meaning (Fraser, 1970). The interpretation of idiomatic expressions by A.V. Kunin defines phraseological units as stable combinations of words, that is, completely or partially rethought components, separately formed formations with phraseological meanings. Phraseological units are characterized not by general stability, but by stability at the phraseological level, natural connection of word combinations, and lack of structural-semantic modeling (Kunin, 1970). Thus, there are different approaches to defining phraseological units. In context, we understand each word, but we cannot understand the whole meaning. These difficulties are related to idiomatic expressions. According to A. A. Reformatzky, idioms or idiomatic expressions are words and phrases characteristic of the speech of different groups of the population according to their class or professional characteristics. The term phraseology is derived from the French phraseologie or from the Greek phraseos - "expression" and logos - "study". Many scholars define this branch of vocabulary as phraseological units (Reformatzky, 1996). Phraseologisms are a kind of cultural phenomenon. Thus, it is not the result of individuals, but the collective intelligence of a civilization influenced by politics, commerce, crafts, religion, and art. English phraseological units are influenced by English culture, they are focused on social activities. In a phraseological unit, the connotation of the whole is never equal to the sum of the designations of the elements. This is a new meaning that arose as a result of a special "chemical" combination of words. Phraseological unity is recognized externally and internally. External official signs are conditional, deceptive, unstable and do not play a decisive role. They imply the invariable order of

words and the impossibility of replacing them with another word forming a synonym or idiomatic unit (Averintsev, 1989).

Phraseological units expand people's understanding while conveying cultural and historical information. It is a special language that is characteristic of people, countries, classes, communities or, rarely, an individual (Akhmanova, 1996). Every language has its own expressions and linguistic constructions that literally lose their meaning or cannot be explained by the rules of grammar and syntax. In other words, a phrase whose meaning cannot consist of the meanings of separate words is a phraseological unit. For example, to buy a pig - buy without seeing or knowing its true value, the tip of the iceberg - a seemingly small part of a big problem, three leaves of the mind - to get drunk, the meanings of all these units predict cannot be and should be studied separately. Some phraseological units are so common that native speakers hardly realize that they are using phraseological units. A remarkable linguistic fact about phraseological units is that some of them may obey the normal syntactic processes of language. For example, let the cat out of the bag can be expressed in the sentence "The cat was well and truly out of the bag." - "Our secret is really revealed", which breaks without losing its idiomatic meaning.

Studying phraseologisms, phraseological units, their classification and interaction with culture allows to clearly imagine what color, liveliness and expressiveness the use of phraseological units gives speech. Idiomatic units are word combinations that cannot be created in the process of speech; they exist as ready-made units in the language. They are an integral part of every language. Since the meaning of these expressions cannot be understood from the superficial meanings of the individual words that make them up, some problems arise in the processes of understanding and translation.

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