

THEORETICAL DISTINCTION OF PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract: *in this article author makes certain the question how to define the word phraseology and its isolation from lexicology. In order to comprehension of the word phraseologism she first introduced the scholars who made their initial attempt to study the field of linguistics we call phraseology. Coming from her notices it is clear that this branch of linguistic is very young and few scientists managed to see the world that brought by phraseology.*

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The richness of vocabulary of every language depends on not only to the ways of forming new words, but also to the permanent idioms it may for the amount and quality becomes rich. The science which studies the “world” of those units is called phraseology. Phraseology is the science about idioms, and it was firstly used in 1928 by Y.D. Polovinov [1].

It should be noted down that in the last decades phraseology is on the focal point of world linguistics. By the results of several monographic scientific researches the object of phraseology has been identified, the methods of research have been constructed and this subject started to develop its place among other fields. Today this term is used in ambiguity:

1. The total amount of phraseological units in language;
2. The field, subject to study permanent idioms.

According to the results taken from the extended phraseological research on the basis of the materials of many languages, the following phraseologisms are defined [2].

The permanent language unit, constructed by two or more components meaning a whole phraseology is called phraseologism or phraseological unit. For example: In English the word **feast** or **famine** (fortunate or unfortunate); **think on one's feet** (rapid understanding, instant respond); **put on the grill** (get on well, to torture); **be (all) at sixes and sevens** (upside down, ruin); set on six and seven (to risk by investing all money).

The honour to use the term phraseology in West achieved the linguist Ch. Balli in 1905. He applied the phraseology as the expressive units of the languages according to stylistic point of view. It is obligatory to mention the semantic classification of phraseology done by V. V. Vinogradov among the scientists of XX century. The scholar classified semantically the phraseology of Russian language and this classification served as the base for other findings related to above mentioned phenomenon. Hereby it is inevitable not to mention the theoretical and practical investigation of the scholars such as: N. Amosov, A. Kunin English phraseology, I. Chernisheva, A. Reykhshtayn German phraseology, M. Rezker French phraseology.

Phraseologism is considered to be the lexical unit as word. Because of their feature - ready emergence in language like word they are not speech occurrence, they are language occurrence. As word has got lexical meaning phraseologism also has phraseological meaning. We can observe the paradigmatic and syntagmatic peculiarities of the word in phraseologism too.

Moreover phraseologisms can be different from word and independent word due to their several features. For instance: Phraseologism is the object of phraseology and phraseography after obtaining the quality of phraseological surface element and unit. The components forming the phraseology do not have complete meaning - they are identical to words because of their form and sound side. Their phraseological meaning is permanent, mostly having the sign of expressive emotional feature movement. Therefore phraseologic meaning is different from lexical meaning relying on some context. The identifiers of some phraseologisms do not exist, that means it is impossible to define the meaning of that phraseologism with one word and this meaning can be presented with the help of independent word unit.

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