

## EXPRESSION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the phraseological unit, its composition and classification into classes.*

**Key words:** *phraseological units, theory, nominative phraseology, figurative meaning, word combination.*

Phraseology is an integral part of the language system. A special place of phraseology in linguistics belongs to V. V. Vinogradov, V.L. Arkhangel'sky, N.N. Amosova, I. I. Chernyshev's contribution is huge. Because they defined the basic concept of phraseology and the ways of its further study.

The founder of the theory of phraseology is the Swiss scientist S. Bally (1865-1947). Bally was one of the first to investigate the correspondence of words in his textbooks "French stylistics" and "articles on stylistics". He introduced a chapter on phraseology into stylistic books. In his first book, he identified 4 groups of phrases: 1) independent phrases, i.e. phrases that do not have stability, 2) simple phrases, i.e. combinations that accept some changes, 3) phraseological series, i.e. words in phraseological units, denote a common unified concept, 4) phraseological units, i.e. words denoting their meaning as a whole are units with a single concept. Thus, the evaluation distributes compounds with respect to stability as follows: independent connections between components, and compounds that do not have independence. Ball schematically described, but did not disclose, these groups.

In the early 50s, a semantic classification of English phraseological units appeared. (V.V. It is based on the classification of phraseological units of the Russian language by Vinogradov). This classification divides all phraseological units into three semantics:

1. Phraseological compounds or phrases are compounds that are not divided at all, and their meanings do not relate to the meanings of the components and the lexical structure. There is no connection between their meaning and the meaning of the components. For example, "Latin is a dead language"

Among the phraseological adverbs, there are:

- a) phraseological combinations based on necrotism;
- b) phraseological combinations based on grammatical archaisms;
- c) phraseological combinations that are not divided either lexically or semantically;
- d) phraseological combinations with integral semantic units that do not affect the lexical meaning of the components at all.

2. Phraseological units, they arise as a result of temporary displacement of combinations or semantic exchange of meanings. They form a semantic whole, inseparable from itself. This group is characterized by an exaggeration of importance.

Make an elephant Of A Fly-make an elephant out of a fly.

3. Phraseological combinations-their components are in some sense equal to each other. It may even be synonymous with some independent component in this compound. Phraseological combinations are characterized by the presence of synonymous, parallel constructions in which this basis is associated with the word. For example, blind love is to hate, to love blindly. The analyticity of semantics is characteristic here.

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Later, in the 60s, semantic classification was replaced by functional classification. They are divided into two large groups:

1. Nominative phraseological units (perform only the nominative function);
2. Nominative-expressive phraseological units (perform a nominative-expressive function).

The first group includes, firstly, nominative perfect combinations that have a semantic whole based on nominal lexically significant components. Secondly, a copy of any component in it is made based on the meaning. Thirdly, conjugations with perfect verbs.

The second group includes semantically formed phraseological units that are composite and make up the whole sentence.

I.I. The complex of Chernysheva's works on the basis of the following criteria generates a new structural and semantic classification of phraseological units.

1. Grammatical structure:

a). a phrase; b) a predicative combination and a word.

2. Types of manufacture:

- a) unified connection of components;
- b) production according to the sample;
- c) manufacturing in several ways.

3. The emergence of meaning as a result of the presence or absence of a semantic shift underlying perfect combinations:

- a) the meaning as a result of the semantic construction of the components;
- b) the meaning underlying the components of a known lexical meaning;
- c) the value in the type structure.

The following types of phraseological units are distinguished in the lexical and syntactic classification:

a) verbal phraseological units. Functionally it belongs to verbs, that is, phrasal units belong to this group, the main part of which consists of verbal components. Verbal phraseological units perform the functions of various parts of a sentence, that is, participles, possessive and case. Idioms and phraseological units belong to dictionary phraseological units.

b) adverbial phraseological units. Functionally related phraseological units belong to the group of adverbial phraseological units. For example, "with a full mouth" means "with a full mouth".

Part of the adverbial phraseological units in the total volume does not matter much.

c) substantive phraseological units. Functionally, phraseological units associated with a noun belong to the group of substantive phraseological units, that is, their main component is a noun. Substantive phraseological units include idioms (phrases) and other types of phraseological units.

d) pronominal phraseological units. Like the pronoun, they also denote a holistic ambiguity. For example, this and that are both;

f) phraseological units that have a binding character: here it is - Ana Only.

f) sentences are related to phraseological units. This group includes proverbs. For example, I'm dating may meet, but mountains never- Mountains never-mountains never-man-man.

From the point of view of grammatical structure, phrasal conjunctions can be conjunctions, predicative conjunctions and prepositional cases.

1. phraseological units;
2. phraseological combinations;
3. phraseological concepts;

Phraseological units. One of the main sections of phraseology. They are based on semantic transformation. When changing the meaning of a group of components, a phraseological meaning arises. This group includes connections that are connected to each other by following a path. To the Group of Phraseological Units, M. D. Stepanova and I. I. Chernysheva says that this includes pairs of words and compound phraseological units. They call them phraseological units of a structural nature.

The main structural feature of word pairs is that they are a combination of binary character, that is, they consist of lexemes belonging to two parts of one sentence. From the point of view of semantics, the word pairs has a generalized character.

2. Phraseological combinations are phraseological units that change the meaning of components, giving them a single meaning. For the semantics of such phraseological units, it is acceptable to adhere to an analytical view and separate semantic study of the components. For example, "iron lady" is "iron woman".

Phraseological combinations are terminological and non-terminological in nature. For example, the "black market" is the "speculator market"

3. Phraseological concepts-such units can be prepositional or predicate units according to their grammatical structure. According to their communicative meaning, the following varieties are distinguished:

a) frequently used proverbs: in Rome as the Romans do - go to the city of the blind, squint one eye.

b) perfect and derived modal concepts such as "Damn it up." "Yes, let it dry!"

In conclusion, it can be said that phraseological units are widely used not only in English, but also in other languages. Phraseological units in English are analyzed according to the following criteria:

1. Comparison of phraseological units with other languages by number;
2. Comparison of aspect and functional compatibility;
3. From the point of view of possession of stylistic coloring.

From this point of view, the presence of phraseological units corresponding to all stylistic layers in the studied phraseological units was also studied.

In addition, the main part of the phraseological units analyzed by us are phraseological units belonging to the phraseosemantic group, revealing and analyzing the character of a person, his inner and outer world. They have an emotionally expressive coloring, stylistic features of use, revealing the cultural characteristics of the language, and these units clearly and eloquently reflect the national coloring, brightness and emotional excitement of the language being studied.

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