TYPES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS. CLASSIFICATION

Davlyatova Elvira Muratovna
Termiz Davlat Universiteti   o'qituvchisi
Isaqova Elvina Dilaverovna
Termiz Davlat Universiteti magistri

Annotation: Phraseological units, the building blocks of language, play a crucial role in communication. This article delves into the classification of phraseological units, shedding light on their types and characteristics. Through literature analysis and methodical examination, it explores various categories such as idioms, proverbs, and collocations. The results provide a comprehensive understanding of the diverse nature of phraseological units, enriching linguistic studies and facilitating language acquisition. The discussion delves into the implications of this classification and offers suggestions for further research in this field.

Keywords: Phraseological units, classification, idioms, proverbs, collocations, language, linguistics.

Phraseological units are stable expressions that do not correspond to the norms of the language, which violate either the laws of grammar or the laws of logic. Many idioms have two meanings, literal and figurative, for example: to kick the bucket - "play in the box", to go to the country - "call new elections". In such cases, only the context can provide a clue to what is meant. In other cases, the literal meaning may not make any sense, which means that we are dealing with FE. Like, for example, to jump down someone's throat - "shut up", to fly off the handle - "lose your temper". The same conclusion follows when an expression is formed in a way that contradicts the syntactic rules of modern English, such as using the definite article in to kick the bucket or using "one" in to pull a fast one. The definite article usually has the function of indicating that an element has already been mentioned before or is considered unique in the context, while the "one " form refers to the noun that should precede it. None of these conditions are met in the FE data.

The traditional and most ancient principle of classification of phraseological units is based on their original content and can be called "thematic" (although this term is not generally accepted).

The thematic principle of classification is fundamental in the works of a number of Western and Russian linguists L. P. Smith, V. H. Collins, P. P. Litvinov and others. In phraseology, both in English and Russian, based on combining phraseological units by thematic feature, objectively existing groupings of objects and phenomena of the subject world are reflected. Scientists distinguish special groups of phraseological units

that contain the names of animals, body parts, plants, reflecting human activity, relationships between people, everyday objects, natural phenomena, etc. For example: a spring chicken - "yellow-mouthed youngster" is a typical example for a group of animals, that is, a zoonym (Kunin, 1984).

The phraseology an open hand - "generous person" includes the name of a part of the body to describe such a character trait as generosity. Phraseological units that use plants are usually called phytonyms. We can give the following example: sport one's oak in the sense of "close the door in front of someone if the visitor is undesirable" (Kunin, 1984).

If all the phraseology is divided into thematic groups, then images from the animal world will be most common. For thousands of years, people have been in an indissoluble connection with animals and have seen four-legged animals around them in familiar objects.

The approach is widely used in numerous English and American manuals on idiomatic expressions, phrasebooks, etc. Based on this principle, FE are classified according to their sources of origin, "sources" related to a specific field of human activity, natural life, natural phenomena, etc.Thus, L. P. Smith provides in his classification groups FE used by sailors, fishermen, soldiers, hunters and related to the type of activity and reality. In Smith's classification, we also find groups of phraseological units associated with domestic and wild animals and birds, agriculture, and cooking. There are also numerous FE taken from sports, art, and other sources (Smith, 1990).

This classification principle is sometimes called "etymological". However, this name does not quite correspond, since by etymology we mean the origin of the word.

Smith points out that phrases related to the sea and the life of sailors are especially numerous in the English dictionary. Most of them have long developed metaphorical meanings that no longer have a connection to the sea or sailors. Here are some examples:

To be all at sea - "to be at a loss; not knowing what to do". This refers to a boat in the sea, where people do not understand where they are and what to do.

To sink or swim - "fail or succeed". In Russian, the equivalent can be phraseological units "either pan, or disappeared", "the rescue of drowning people is the work of the drowning people themselves".

In deep water - "to have problems, to be in trouble".

In low water, on the rocks - "in a tight financial situation".

To be in the same boat with somebody - "to be in a situation where people share the same difficulties and problems". In Russian, there is a similar phraseological unit "to be in the same boat with someone".

According to the scientist Mokienko V. V., the thematic classification of

phraseological units in many cases reflects their motivation and allows us to identify a set of specific ideas that gave rise to special associations of thought that were deposited in phraseology (Mokienko, 1990).

By origin, phraseological units are divided into native English and borrowed ones. Native phraseological units are associated with British realities, traditions, and history:

By bell book and candle (jocular) - This unit comes from the text of the excommunication form, which ends with the following words: "Doe to the book, quench the candle, ring the book!"

To carry coal to Newcastle (equivalents: Go to Tula with your samovar, carry owls to Athens, carry spices to Iran) According to Cocker - by all the rules, exactly.

"Very good,' said Wimsey. 'All according to Cocker.'" (Sayers, 2012) "Very good," said Wimsey. "You did everything perfectly right." Native English phraseological units also include well-known quotations from works of English literature. Many of them were borrowed from Shakespeare's works: a fool's paradise - " live with illusions "("Romeo and Juliet"), murder will out - "you can't hide an awl in a bag" ("Macbeth"), etc.

A large number of native English phraseological units come from professional terminology or jargon: the game is up/over lay one's cards on the table hold all the aces (gambling conditions) - "solve a secret case".

Many units were borrowed from the Bible and completely assimilated, from ancient mythology and literature, from various languages.

Another criterion for classifying phraseological units according to the degree of national peculiarities of phraseological units. Phraseological units are divided into three groups:

1) International phraseological units that are based on universal images, for example, the tree of knowledge - "tree of knowledge", Pandora's box - "Pandora's box".

2) Locally unmarked phraseological units that are based on neutral images, but not at the national level. For example, to burn one's fingers, to break one's heart, to snake in the grass ,a fly in the ointment, make haste slowly ;

3) Locally marked phraseological units with a pronounced national and cultural component, for example, to catch the Speaker's eye, to set the Thames on fire, to carry coals to Newcastle, something is rotten in the state of Denmark, to dine with Duke Humphry, to cut off with a shilling.

These and similar idiomatic expressions, including some proverbs and sayings, usually have absolute or close equivalents in the languages of the same culturally and geographically common area.

Professor A. I. Smirnitsky developed a structural classification of phraseological units, comparing them with words. It specifies the units that it compares to derived words, because derived words have only one root morpheme. He also points out two-

part units, which he compares with complex words, because in complex words we usually have two root morphemes. (Smirnitsky, 1998)

Among monosyllabic units, there are three structural types:

a) units of the" to give up "type (verb + postposition), for example, to art up - "decorate"; to back up - "go back"; to drop out - "drop out"; to nose out - "find by smell", etc.

decorate; move back; drop out;

b) units of the "to be tired " type. Some of these units resemble the passive voice in their structure, but they have different prepositions. While in the passive voice we can only have the prepositions " by " or "with", for example, to be tired of - "to get tired of something"; to be interested in - "to be interested"; to be surprised at - "to be surprised" , etc. a type that resembles free phrases like "to be young", for example, to be akin to - "to be akin to"; to be aware of - "to be aware of" , etc. The difference between them is that the adjective "young" can be used as a sign and as a predicate in a sentence, while the nominal component in such units can only act as a predicate. In these units, the verb is the grammatical center, and the second component is the semantic center.

c) prepositional-nominal phraseological units. These units are the equivalents of immutable words: prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, which is why they do not have a grammar center, and their semantic center is the nominal part, for example, on the doorstep (very close) - "on the threshold"; on the nose (exactly) - "on the nose". Over time, these units can become words, for example: tomorrow, instead etc.

Among the two-part units, A. I. Smirnitsky points out the following structural types:

a) attribute-named items, such as: a month of Sundays; grey matter; a millstone round one's neck, and many others. Units of this type are noun equivalents and can be partially or completely idiomatic. In partially idiomatic units (phraseological units), sometimes the first component is idiomatic, for example, high road - "motorway", in other cases, the second component is idiomatic, for example, first night - "first performance". In many cases, both components are idiomatic, for example, red tape - "bureaucracy"; blind alley - "dead end" and many others.

b) verbal nominal phraseological units, for example, to read between the lines -; to sweep under the carpet - "try to hide something shameful", etc. The grammar center of such units is the verb, the semantic center in many cases is the nominal component, for example, to fall in love - " fall in love". In some units, the verb is both a grammar and a semantic center, for example, not to know the ropes - "not to know thoroughly". These units can also be completely idiomatic, for example, to burn one's boats - "cut off the escape routes".

Conclusions and Suggestions:

In conclusion, the classification of phraseological units offers valuable insights into the diverse nature of language and its inherent complexities. By systematically categorizing these linguistic phenomena, we can unravel the intricacies of communication and foster greater linguistic competence and cultural awareness. Future research in this field could explore the interplay between different types of phraseological units, investigate their evolution and variation across languages and cultures, and develop computational methods for automatic identification and analysis. Such endeavors will further enrich our understanding of language and contribute to the advancement of linguistic studies.

REFERENCES

1. Smith, L. P. Word and Idioms: Studies in the English Language. London: Constable's Miscellany. 1995
2. Амосова Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии –Л: Из-во Ленин-кого ун-та, 1990. -с.203
3. Амосова Н. Н. Английская кон текстология. Л: Из-во Лен-кого у-та,1998. -с 145-167.
4. Аничков И.Е. Труды по языкознанию. - С-Петер: Наука, 1997.
5. А.И. Смирницкий. Лексикология английского языка. - М: Высшая школа, 1996. -сс. 252- 258
6. Арсентьева.Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц. Казан: Издательство Казанского Университета, 2009. -с. 37-84