



THE ROLE OF EXACT SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT

THE SUBJECT OF PHRASEOLOGY AND TYPES OF WORD GROUPS

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Annotation: *This article is devoted to the field of phraseology, a branch of lexicology, which mainly classifies phraseologisms in linguistics. Subject of phraseology and types of word groups are discussed. The opinions of linguists are analyzed. They are given general conclusions.*

Key words: *phrase, phraseologism, lexeme, morpheme, syntactic connection, linguistic unit.*

Introduction: As a branch of linguistics, the subject of phraseology is the study of categorical signs of phraseological units, on the basis of which the main signs of phraseological units are determined and questions about the essence of phraseological units as special units of the language are resolved. Also, the laws of the operation of phraseological units in speech and the processes of their formation are determined. However, despite the fact that there is one research topic and many questions of phraseology have been developed in detail, there are still different points of view about what a phraseological unit is, as in the volume of phraseology of the Russian language. The list of phraseological units of the Russian language proposed by different scholars is so different from each other that for some reason we can talk about different, often contradictory, even mutually exclusive views on the topic of research. The scientific terminology used to define related concepts is "phraseology". Explains the uncertainty of understanding the tasks, purposes and essence of the term phraseology, as well as the lack of a clear enough single classification of phraseological turns in the Russian language in terms of semantic unification. Although the most common (with clarifications and additions) is the classification of V. V. Vinogradov. Therefore, finally, many things in the Russian phraseological system have just begun to be studied.

In linguistics, there are various opportunities for vocabulary enrichment. The vocabulary of the language consists mainly of words. When we say lexical units, we understand not only individual words, but also fixed word combinations (phrases, fixed phrases, phraseological units). Phraseology (Greek phrasis - expression, phrase



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and ...logy) - 1) a branch of linguistics that examines the phraseological structure of the language in its current state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseologisms in a particular language. "For a broader definition of phraseology, it is necessary to pay attention to its theoretical and practical aspects. Phraseology is the cause of various debates today for the phraseological expression of language phenomena."

The main focus of phraseology as a branch of linguistics is to study the nature of phraseology and their categorical features, as well as to determine the laws of use of phraseology in speech. The most important problem of phraseology is to differentiate and distinguish phraseologisms from word combinations that are formed in speech (that is, not ready in advance) and on this basis to determine the signs of phraseologisms. Based on certain differences between idiomatic phraseology, phraseological combinations and stable sentences (proverbs and proverbs, other phraseological equivalents), many researchers understand phraseology in 2 ways: narrow and broad. When it is understood in a broad sense, the circle of phraseology includes proverbs and sayings, stable sentences characteristic of folklore, some forms of communication (greetings, farewell sentences). But this issue, that is, the issue of understanding phraseology in a broad sense, is still controversial. The main tasks or issues of phraseology:

- determining the consistency of the phraseological content and, in this regard, studying the sign(s) of phraseology;
- description of homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variation of phraseology;
- to determine the specific features of the words used in phraseology and their specific meanings;
- clarifying the relationship between phraseology and word groups;
- determine their syntactic role;
- study of formation of new meanings of words within phraseological units and other phraseology develops principles of separation of phraseological units, methods of their study, classification;
- description in dictionaries.

On the basis of unique, diverse methods developed in phraseology, the phraseological composition of the language is classified according to different: structural-semantic, grammatical, task-methodical bases. The principle of structural-semantic classification is the main one. Phraseology as an independent branch of



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linguistics appeared in Russian linguistics in the 40s of the 20th century. Its initial formation was based on the works of Russian scientists A.A. Potebnya, I.I. Sreznevsky, A.A. Shakhmatov. The issue of studying stable (stable) word combinations in a separate department of linguistics - phraseology - was raised in the educational and methodological literature of the 20-40s - in the works of Ye.D. Polivanov, S. Abakumov, L.A. Bulakhovsky. In Western European and American linguistics, phraseology is not distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics.

Before analyzing these word combinations in depth, let's focus on the concept of word combination. "Words do not usually exist in a language separately, but in the form of a free syntactic combination. Free syntactic combinations are grammatical combinations of two or more words. Such syntactic phrases can be analyzed from a semantic point of view. Because each component of such a word combination can have its original meaning and figurative meaning. The general meaning of all word combinations arises from the combination of the meanings of their components."

The point of view of the science of phraseology is ambiguous, and its first meaning is the generalization of all fixed word combinations (phraseologisms) with a figurative meaning. The second meaning refers to a branch of linguistics that studies stable word combinations. Many linguists are dealing with various problems of phraseology. Many scientific works in English are devoted to actual problems of phraseology. There you can find a detailed understanding of the meanings of phraseology and a lot of important information about their origin. But there are no theoretical explanations of phraseologisms. These works have specially illustrated features that can be used for background information. In the current period of the development of the science of linguistics, the study of the problems inherent in phraseological units remains one of the most urgent issues on the agenda. If we look at the history of the language, the problems related to phraseology have been constantly in the focus of attention of linguists. The history of the study of phraseology covers two centuries. Systematic study of phraseologisms in Uzbek linguistics began in the works of Sh. Rakhmatullayev, Ya. Pinkhasov, A. Shomaqsudov, M. Husainov. "It should be noted that in the scientific literature, this language unit is called phraseology, phraseological unit, and it is better to call it phraseme, analogous to the terms lexeme and morpheme. A phraseme as a linguistic unit is equivalent to a symbol in the language memory of the brain: when using a phraseme, it is this symbol that is copied. Phraseme as a linguistic unit is equivalent to a part, it becomes a whole only after the addition of certain grammatical features



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and is used in speech, in the next case the phraseme is equal to a speech unit and the phraseme is called a form.”

Phraseologism as a linguistic unit consists of a unity of two aspects - the aspect of expression and the aspect of content. The expressive aspect of phraseologisms is understood as the language units they originally consist of. Phraseologism occurs when two or more lexemes are semantically-syntactically connected and discover a general, figurative meaning. In phraseologisms, a certain pattern of a combination, sentence form is filled with lexemes and morphemes as a permanent component.

In conclusion, we can say that not only the lexemes in its composition belong to the expressive aspect of the phrase, but also the morphemes that participate as a permanent component of the phrase, because such morphemes, and the adjective, also belong to the internal grammatical structure of the phrase. Only the morphemes that are added in connection with the use of a phrase in speech do not belong to its expressive aspect.

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