

## CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

*Asatullayeva Mohinur*

**Abstract:** Phraseological units can be classified according to their various features from the point of view modern linguistics. Phraseological units are divided into categories according to their etymological, structural-semantic, motivational level meaning, accordingly, which word group they are represented by in linguistic works. The fund of Uzbek phraseology is replete with national and borrowed, terminological and non-terminological units as phraseology in English language.

**Key words:** Phraseological units, structural-semantic, motivational level meaning, terminological, non-terminological units.

Phraseological units can be classified according to their various features from the point of view of modern linguistics. Phraseological units are divided into categories according to their etymological, structural-semantic, motivational level of meaning, according to which word group they are represented by and etc in linguistic works. This paragraph is devoted to the main classifications of phraseologisms in English.

The first classification is based on the motivation of the unit. According to the degree of idiomatic meaning of various groups of phraseological units, Academician V.V. Vinogradov classified them as follows:

1) Phraseological fusions are completely non-motivated word-groups, such as red tape — ‘bureaucratic methods’; heavy father — ‘serious or solemn part in a theatrical play’; kick the bucket — ‘die’; and the like. The meaning of the components has no connections whatsoever, at least synchronically, with the meaning of the whole group. Idiomaticity is, as a rule, combined with complete stability of the lexical components and the grammatical structure of the fusion;

2) Phrasological unities are partially non-motivated as their meaning can usually be perceived through the metaphoric meaning of the whole phraseological unit. Phraseological unities are as a rule marked by a comparatively high degree of stability of the lexical components.

Phraseological collocations are motivated but they are made up of words possessing specific lexical valence which accounts for a certain degree of stability in such word-groups. In phraseological collocations variability of member-words is strictly limited. For instance, bear a grudge may be changed into bear malice, but not into bear a fancy or liking. We can say take a liking (fancy) but not take hatred (disgust). These habitual collocations tend to become kind of clichés<sup>1</sup> where the meaning of member-words is to some extent dominated by the meaning of the whole

group. Due to these phraseological collocations are felt as possessing a certain degree of semantic inseparability Prof. A.I. Smirnitsky classified phraseological units as highly idiomatic set expressions functioning as word equivalents, and characterized by their semantic and grammatical unity. He suggested three classes of stereotyped phrases:

- 1) traditional phrases: nice distinction, rough sketch;
- 2) phraseological combinations: to fall in love, to get up;
- 3) idioms: to wash one’s dirty linen in public;

But only the second group (phraseological combinations) was given a detailed analysis. According to the structure phraseological combinations fall into two groups:

1. **one-top phraseological units**, which were compared with derived words:

1.1. Verb-adverb phraseological units of the type to give up: to bring up, to look up, to drop in, **keep up with the Joneses** etc;

1.2. Phraseological units of the type:, to be up to, **to be Greek to someone** (to be completely unintelligible to smb), **be hand of God** ( to be very good luck), **be in a Carey street** (to be bankrupt), etc.

1.3. Prepositional nominal units: by heart, **on Easy Street** (in wealth), **in like Flynn** (be very attractive for women), **for Pete’s sake** (exclamation of irritation or exasperation), **by George** (a mild oath), **in Queer Street** (to be in difficulty) etc.

2. **two-top phraseological units**, which were compared with compound words:

2.1. Attributive-nominal: brains trust, white elephant, **Simple Simon** (a simpleton, someone has a very low level of intelligence), **Black Russian** (a cocktail made from coffee liqueur and vodka), **Big Apple** (the nickname of New York), **Windy City** (Chicago), **Clever Dick** (someone who is annoying because they think that only that are right), **Blue Monday**, **Black Friday**, **Nervious Nelly** etc. Units of this type function as nouns equivalents;

2.2. Verb-nominal phrases: to take place, **go Dutch** (to pay for oneself), **cut the Cordian cut** (to solve a very complex problem in a simple way), **raise Cain** (to complain a lot of smth in an angry or noisy way) etc.

2.3. Phraseological repetitions: ups and downs, rough and ready, **Brahms and Liszt** (drunk), **Jack and Lad** (confident and not very serious), **Jekyll and Hyde** (two-featured: one good and one bad) etc. they are used as adverbs or adjectives.

2.4. Adverbial multi-top units: every other day, **any Tom, Dick and Herry** (everyone or there is no limit on who can do a particular activity), **another Richmond in the field** (an unexpected person or unforeseen participant in the same situation) etc.

### **Classification of phraseological units in Uzbek language**

As we mentioned in our previous paragraphs of this chapter, phraseology is a discipline that deals with phraseological units – constant combination of lexicons.

Phraseology is an inseparable part of a language, which represents the history, the cultures and lifestyle of certain nation. The fund of Uzbek Phraseology is replete with national and borrowed, terminological and non-terminological phraseological units as phraseology in English language

Uzbek and Russian researchers and scholars have been working hard on the field of phraseological units. The theoretical concerns of the Uzbek phraseology were pointed out in the works of Y.Polivanov. He dealt with the phraseology of the Russian and some oriental languages and offered the idea of separating phraseology as an independent linguistic branch. As Polivanov stresses, a new forming phraseology branch should take place for lexicology as important as syntax for morphology.

Numerous monographic surveys on this issue have been presented. Among these works the issues as verbalizing phraseological units, their distinguishing features, enhancement, stylistic aspects, etymological properties, and also juxtaposing them with phraseological units of some other languages are researched. For this field, especially the contribution of Sh.Rakhmatullaev, B.Yuldashev, Abdumurod Mamatov, Abdugafur Mamatov, Sh.Almamatova is great (Rakhmatulleev, Yuldashev, Mamatov, Almamatova,). Sh.Rakhmatullaev explored semantic features, relations on form and content in phraseological units and he also created an explanatory dictionary of Uzbek phraseologisms in a monographic way. B.Yuldashev dealt with stylistic characteristics of phraseology, and A.Mamatov contributed for the development of Uzbek phraseology by his surveys on formation of phraseological units. The very stability and steadiness were assumed as a basis in defining the corpus of phraseological units and in categorizing them. Consequently, the scope of phraseology was extended. Although both in the Russian linguistics and the study of Turkic languages phraseology was acknowledged as an independent branch of linguistics, only in the 50s of the last century and a phrase has been considered as a unit of it, there appeared two directions in interpreting the vitality and content of phraseological units. The supporters of the first direction recognize all stable word combinations of language as phraseology. Proverbs, sayings, idiomatic units and others are included in this system.

S.Kenesboyev studies the concepts of V.Vinogradov when he defines the content of phraseology, proves differences between proverbs and sayings. When he classifies phraseological units as a phraseological mixture, a phraseological entire and a phraseological compound. S.Muratov points that phraseologisms are distinguished from free word combinations according to the following features:

- 1) semantic integrity;
- 2) figurativeness;
- 3) having an extended sense.

So that, the phraseology is in replete with proverbs, sayings and aphorisms because they all have the property of stability, unlikely it has some features which make it different from them.

Sh.Rakhmatullaev regards a phraseology as a lexical unit consisting of more than one lexical stem, equal to a word combination or a clause by its structure, semantically equivalent to a word, and wholly denoting an over figurative meaning.

A.Khojiev considers that a phraseology is a lexical unit which is equal to a word combination or a clause by its structure, semantically a whole entire, delivering a meaning in an integrated way, not created while a speech process, but introduced into language as a ready-made item; and is a type of stable word combinations with a figurative meaning.<sup>4</sup>

Uzbek linguistics who have contributed to the development of this field are the followings: A.Isaev, O.Nazarov, Sh.Usmonova, Sh.Nazirova, H.Alimova. There is one of the branches of lexicology that studies phraseological units, idioms words and group of words, which are ready-made and are mostly applied both in a written and oral language. They are the followings:

- phraseological units
- proverbs
- aphorisms

Do`ppisini osmonga otmoq – xursand. It refers to a psychological condition when people are glad and thrilled.

However, there are some exceptions that cannot be expressed by one word:

For instance, bog`dan kelsa, tog`dan kelmoq – suhbatdoshning gapiga hech qanday aloqasi yo`q gap so`z aytmoq

Phraseological units can be inquired by one interrogation and replied too.

Phraseological idioms and units are scrutinized completely in the sentence but not separately word by word.

Bilamiz, bo`rk ol desa, bosh olmoq politsiyaning suygan metodi.(ega)

Direktor bo`lgandan keyin dimog`i shishib ketibdi. (kesim)

Ona degan yer tagida ilon qimirlaganini biladi. (to`ldiruvchi)

Siz ham o`sha daqqi yunusdan qolgan afsonaga ishonasizmi? (aniqlovchi)

Damini ichiga yutib, oyog`ining uchida yurib uyga asta kirdi. (hol)<sup>5</sup>

Synonymic, antonymic and homonymic features can be observed in phraseological units as words do.

Phraseological units can be synonyms to words or to the idioms. If phraseological units are synonym to phraseological units, they are called as phraseological synonym idioms, if phraseological units are synonym by words. they are termed as lexico-phraseological synonym idioms.

For example,

Og`ziga talqon solmoq – og`ziga qatiq ivitmoq – lom-mim demaslik.

Dunyoni suv bossa to`pig`iga chiqmaydi – beg`am, beparvo.

The synonymy of phraseological units with words can be observed in English as well. For instance,

to make a clean breast of – confess;

to get on one`s nerves – to irritate

Anonymity is another semantic variety that exists in phraseological units. There are several merits of anonymity in phraseological units. Firstly, it assists to analyze lexical meaning of phraseological units more clearly. Secondly, it helps to detect synonymous phraseological units and words.

In linguistics, phraseologisms are classified according to the construction, etymological, structural-semantic, which part of the sentence they can be in the sentence, motivational level of meaning according to which word group it is expressed. Although phraseology is recognized as a separate science from the point of view of modern linguistics, it is developing in direct connection with lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history of language, history of philosophical sciences, logic and geography. Phraseological units as units that are readily stored in a language are always units that have a clear meaning, a constant content, and a structure. When it comes to the phraseological fund of a language, linguists emphasize that their connection to tradition and stability are stable units in both quantity and quality.

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