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LINGUODIDACTIC ASPECTS OF PHRASEOLOGY

Abstract: *Phraseology (Greek phrasis – expression, phrasis and ... logy) - 1) a branch of linguistics that examines the phraseological structure of the language in its current state and historical development; 2) general information such as a set of phraseologies in a particular language.*

Key words: *Phraseology, expression, phrasis, phraseological structure, particular language, phraseological combinations, categorical features.*

Language: English

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Introduction

As a branch of linguistics, the main focus of phraseology is on the study of the nature of phraseology and their categorical features, as well as on the laws of the use of phraseology in speech. The most important problem in phraseology is to distinguish phraseological units from those that are formed in speech (that is, not previously prepared), and on this basis to identify the characteristics of phraseological units. Due to certain differences between idioms, phraseological combinations, and stable sentences (proverbs and parables, other equivalent phraseologies), many researchers understand phraseology in two ways: narrow and broad. When understood in a broad sense, phraseology includes proverbs and sayings, stable sentences typical of folklore, and some forms of communication (greetings, farewell sentences). However, the issue of understanding phraseology in the broadest sense is still controversial.

II. Literature review

Phraseology emerged as an independent branch of linguistics in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. Its initial formation was based on the works of Russian scientists A.A. Potebnya, I.I. Sreznevsky, A.A. Shakhmatov, Raised in the works of L.A. Bulakhovsky. In Western European and American linguistics, Phraseology is not distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics. Research in the field of

phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. To date, phraseology has been studied from different angles (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, A. Mamatov and others), several dictionaries on phraseology have been compiled (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, M. Sodikova), from writers Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulla Qahhor, Hamid Olimjon, Aydin, The phraseological structure of Said Ahmad's works has been studied. In the 70s and 80s, SamSU had a center for the coordination of phraseological research and the production of special collections.

III. Analysis

The main tasks or problems of phraseology are: to determine the sequence of phraseological content and, in this regard, to study the character of phraseology; description of homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variant of phraseologies; identify the words used in phraseology and their specific meanings; clarify the relationship of phraseology with word groups; determine their syntactic role; develops the principles of studying the formation of new meanings of words in the structure of phraseological units and the separation of other phraseological units, methods of their study, classification and description in dictionaries. The phraseological structure of a language is classified according to its structural, semantic, grammatical, and functional-methodological bases on the basis of

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specific methods developed in phraseology. The principle of structural semantic classification is basic.

Phraseological synonymy - Synonymy is one of the semantic microsystems between language units, and there are many among phraseological units. To call two phraseological units synonymous, they must have the same meaning. We can't talk about synonymy without it. The same meaning cannot be understood as equal meaning. Each synonym has its own meaning, in addition to the general meaning for this synonym slot.

Synonyms usually differ in one or more respects, one of which may be a difference in meaning.

For example, *yer bilan yakson bo'lmoq* – *yer bilan yakson qilmoq*, *kulini ko'kka sovurmoq* – *kuli ko'kka sovurildi* or *to be in a bad mood* and *to be down in the mouth*.

These synonyms, regardless of their other characteristics, differ in meaning: in the latter, the meaning is stronger.

The definition of phraseological synonyms also takes into account the fact that they are based on a different image. For example, a mouth, a snout, a pinch are synonymous phraseological units, based on different images: the organ of speech, a part of a head of grapes, the amount to be pinched.

Synonymous phraseological units should be distinguished from variants of a phraseological unit. To do this, pay attention to the word-components of phraseological units. There is no doubt that phraseological units that do not contain the same word-component in the lexicon are synonymous. For example, from the thread to the needle, from the thread to the thread, from the thread to the tail, which means "in detail" they are synonymous with a phraseological unit that does not contain a common word-component.

Synonymy is a phenomenon defined by meaning. The same meaning is defined between a phrase and a phrase in monosemantic phraseological units. If a polysemantic phraseological unit is involved in a synonymous relationship, it should be derived from a specific phraseological meaning, not from a phraseological unit. Because each phraseological meaning may or may not have its own synonym. For example, the phraseological unit of monosemantic recognition is synonymous in the first sense with the phraseological unit of polysemantic (triple meaning). This three-dimensional phraseological unit is not synonymous with the second meaning, but the third meaning is synonymous with the first meaning of the phraseological unit. It is also synonymous in the fifth sense with the English phrase to open gate phraseological unit polysemantic (six meanings) to give way phraseological unit.

IV. Discussion

Phraseological antonymy. Antonymy is one of the phenomena determined by the semantic

relationship between language units and is also found at the level of words in phraseological units. Defining antonyms, on the one hand, leads to a deeper understanding of the lexical meaning of phraseological units, on the other hand, helps to differentiate the meanings of a phrase in polysemy, and on the third hand, is useful in defining synonyms.

It is easy to define an antonym between phraseological units in which all lexical components are expressed in other words: ask and answer questions; to be in a high spirits and to be in a low spirits; like hitting the ground and lifting it to the sky. Both words in the first antonym are components, and the first word in the second antonym is a mutual antonym. The first lexicon thk components in the following antonyms are the same word, and the second lexical components are antonyms: wide-hearted.

Another example: he was depressed and his heart was pounding, or at first sight and on second thought. The third of the lexical components in these antonym phraseological units is the same word, the first is synonymous, and the second does not form a semantic relationship. It seems that the antonymous word-components in the structure of antonymous phraseological units play an important role in the fact that these phraseological units are mutually antonymous; however, not all antonymous phraseological units contain antonymous word components.

Antonyms are defined on the basis of lexical meaning understood from phraseological units. As in synonymy, the antonymic relationship is defined separately for each meaning in polysemantic phraseological units. A polysemantic phraseological unit can have one meaning in one sense and no meaning in another. For example, the first meaning of the phrase to answer a five-meaning monosemantic phraseological unit to ask a question is an antonym. Phraseological homonymy. The phenomenon of equivalence of forms between language units - homonymy - is also present in phraseological units. Phraseological homonymy usually occurs between two phraseological units: hand-raising I and hand-raising II; such as call it a day I and call it a day II. Here, homonymy occurs between phrase and phrase, and the phraseological units cited are equivalent in all alternative forms: hand raised, or called it a day, had called it a day. Therefore, these phraseological units can be called homonyms.

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Phraseological homonymy. The phenomenon of equivalence of forms between language units - homonymy - is also present in phraseological units. Phraseological homonymy usually occurs between two phraseological units: hand-raising I and hand-raising II; such as call it a day I and call it a day II. Here, homonymy occurs between phrase and phrase, and the phraseological units cited are equivalent in all alternative forms: hand raised, hand raised, or called it a day, had called it a day. Therefore, these phraseological units can be called homonyms. The lexical structure of phraseological units in homonymous relations is of two types:

1) One component of both phraseological units is a homonym, and the other component is the same word. For example, the verb components in the phraseological units I to the right and I to the right II are in the same word, and the noun components are in the same word; The noun components in the phraseological unit to make a getaway I and to make a getaway II are represented by the same word, and the verb components by homonymous words.

2) All the components of both phraseological units are the same words. There are two cases:

a) Words in phraseological units have different lexical meanings. For example, in the phraseological units of rest I and rest II or to hold the case, the verb components are present with the same lexical meaning, while the noun components are present with different lexical meanings.

b) Words in phraseological units have the same lexical meaning. The interpretation of such homonymy cannot be based on word-components, but on the reality underlying the phraseological units, the image derived from this reality. For example, the word-components in the phraseological units I and I have II have the same lexical meaning, but these phraseological units are based on a different image: In the second phraseological unit, as a result of prolonged malnutrition, the intestines become narrower, thinner and break.

V. Conclusion

Thus, phraseological units are divided into two types in Uzbek and three types in English in terms of types of meaning. Phraseological units also belong to the group of words that grammatically denote a sign or action, as they mainly express signs and actions. As a result of the semantic features of phraseological units, the phenomena of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and polysemy are observed in them.

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