Systematics of Phraseological Units in Languages

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Abstract: This scientific article examines and analyses different points of view in the systematization of phraseological units in Uzbek and English languages, and also discusses the relationship between other fields. Phraseology can be cited as a treasure of a certain language. Because phraseology shows the history, culture, and uniqueness of the people. Phraseological units mainly reflect the customs and traditions of the nation. But in the phraseology of languages, along with those expressing national traditions, there is also international phraseology. In some phraseological units, elements of organization have been preserved. It is wrong to look at phraseological units only as a means of organization, they, like other language units, have high informative properties.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the years of independence, significant progress was made in the study of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics. At the same time, the emergence of the theory of the composition of the system of lexical units in linguistics reveals the structure of the phraseological unit. In addition, the meaning of phraseological units in languages is fundamentally different from units in fields. Phraseological units appear in language systems mainly in meaning.

Researching the philosophical epistemological, national-psychological, and ethnocultural aspects of the use of somatic phraseological units with a unified formal and substantive structure in languages has become one of the important tasks of Uzbek linguistics. After all, it is not for nothing that the President emphasized that "we should show the richness of our mother tongue, our respect, and love for it by glorifying our language to the world." Therefore, to reveal the lingua-stylistic and pragma linguistic features of the phraseological unit with modern research methods is among the current problems.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Phraseological unit is the general name of stable connections consisting of two or more words, equivalent to a sentence or phrase, used as a whole in a figurative sense and not divided. Phraseological units, in contrast to similar syntactic structures, do not arise in speech by free choice and replacement of words but are used as ready-made material with meaning and specific lexical-grammatical content, that is, it is impossible to exclude or omit any part from the structure of a phraseological unit.

The study of phraseological units in world linguistics began in the second half of the 20th century. F.Vakk, G.A.Bagautdinova, A.V.Dibo, S.G.Alekseeva, O.S.Akhmanovoy, R.M.Weintraub, T.I.Egorova, N.A. Sedova distinguishes phraseological units between languages, and ways of organizing phraseological units in languages were studied by T.Chete, L.I.Kharchenko and Yu.A.Shashkov, D.S.Likhachev, E.V.Nikolina, E.F.Arsenteva, P.M.Arkadev, O.A.Kononova.

Also, our national scientist Sh.Rakhmatullaev, A.Hojiev, B.Yoldoshev, A.Mamatov, A.Isaev, Sh.Abdullaev, Sh. Usmonova has a great place in the

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study of the formation of phraseological units and their structural features in the text.

Languages have norms and methods of historical use of phraseological units, and their meanings are clarified in a specific speech process. The following types of phraseological units are distinguished: phraseological confusion - the meaning of a phrase does not depend on the meaning of the words contained in it; the figurative meaning understood from the phrase is not explained by the meaning of the words contained in it.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Phraseological units have their characteristics: as classified in the manual "Methodological and Pragmatic Possibilities of Phraseology in the Uzbek Language" by B.Yoldoshev, phraseological units are structured: attributive and predicative. In the systematization of units, it is distinguished by defining a unit with attributive and predicative value. In linguistics, it is possible to classify the quality of the creators of the dictionary with field terms as attributive categories, and the characteristics of the predicate subject can be distinguished in relations. However, the non-predicative type of connection between phraseological expressions described in languages approximates the additional quality. At the same time, "the relation of the adverbial quality sign to the predicate determines the possibility of its functional interaction with the predicative quality. Also, a conditional adjective can be classified as a discrete adjective because it expresses an action or other character. The deterministic quality is also distinguished, which is expressed in cases of timelessness, and regularity, and is not associated with essential properties. The individual quality appears only in regular situations where the subject has a strictly individual character.

Systematization is defined as a set of language units that reflect the conceptual, object, or functional similarity of the defined phenomena, which are combined with common content and are characterized by the conceptual uniformity of its units. In the semantic field, it is distinguished by the function of a phraseological unit, the natural manifestation of its units in the text with other units, its formation according to the same type of models as the phraseological units, and the possession of the same type of semantic and grammatical properties. The connection of units through systematic semantic relations forms a linguistic model in languages. It is a structured systematization that is analysed using a linguistic approach. Of course, we believe that there are shortcomings in systematization: the vocabulary and phraseological reserve of the language cannot be completely divided into semantic fields; lexemes and phraseological units are a layer of the language that is difficult to combine; will not be adequate to the linguistic material.

4 RESEARCH FINDINGS

Combining phraseological units in languages is a sorting tool, the purpose of which is to determine the common features of field units. It indicates the systematic organization of the existing vocabulary and phraseology and the systematic organization of the language. The lexical and phraseological system is significantly different from the phonological, morphological, and syntactic systems: it is the most open to the influence of extra-linguistic nature. Unlike the lexical phraseological system, the phraseological system is less variable because it is derived from the former. The number of phraseological meanings in one field can be recorded with high probability.

Along with the concept of the semantic field of the phraseological unit, the concept of the conceptual field has entered scientific circulation. It was used for the first time by D.S. Likhachev: the concept here is a system that represents the stock of known knowledge about both the individual and the whole society on a certain plane of the world; it is a system of categories.

Linguistic terminology reflecting the systematic organization of lexemes and phraseological units is gradually improving. There is a semantic, conceptual, and linguistic field among terms, and it is no coincidence that we use phraseological units in terms. In contrast to the conceptual system and the conceptual system, the phraseological unit includes conceptual meanings. In the language system, terms require additional specification and have a very general nature, while the term systematization focuses on the meaning of the unit. Phraseological unit is actively used in modern studies of lexical-semantic systems and lexical systems, considering that it is a material sound shell and meaning units like lexeme. In a broad sense, the terms of the semantic system can be considered synonyms.

5 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the semantic system is conditionally combined into a phraseological unit. Both lexemes and phraseological units form a single semantic system, in our case, a quality system.

By determining the systematization of phraseological units, we determined the organic connection of the studied field with others. On the other hand, it can lead to the result of systematization of the components of the phraseological unit. However, through analysis, the purpose of semantics can be seen in other categorical systems behind the external form in languages. It occupies one of the main places. In this way, conceptual categories and the system of conceptual categories reveal intersections, because the objects of reality are related to each other.

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