

USAGE OF SET EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH

Mirzayeva Mohiraxon Qo'ldashali qizi
Farg'ona davlat universiteti 4-kurs talabasi,
Sotvoldiyeva Muyassar
FarDu o'qituvchi

Annotation: This paper is devoted to the analysis of the usage of set expressions and phraseological units in English. The expressions and phraseological units is of great importance in learning language and vocabulary. They describe thoughts and give people's utterance which is not impossible to understand by other means. The results and examples of this paper can help to distinguish some important qualities in the meanings of phraseological units and set expressions in learning English.

Keywords: set expressions, phrases, phraseology, idioms, phraseological units, phraseological unities, phraseological combinations, phraseological fusions, phrasemes, set-phrases.

In language, learning vocabulary is perfectly not only by words, but also by phraseological units. Phraseological units are compiled in special dictionaries. And they are used in a sentence as one part of it. Generally, phraseology and phraseological units, which are considered its objective. It investigates the root of phraseology, linguists, who contributed to this branch of linguistics criteria in the event that classifying phraseological units and their different classifications. Phraseological units perform a very important and specific function. They describe thoughts and give people's utterance which is not impossible to understand by other means. They do not like to other units. Phraseological expressions are united with this terms: set-phrases, idioms, word-groups and phraseological units. Even today they are used differently by various linguists. But they are some problems between free word-groups and phraseological units. So, some of them are not defined clearly. Free word-groups are only closely to phraseological units. If they are comparatively stable and inseparable. Numerous set expressions started as free expressions and as it were continuously got to be stereotyped.

There are three main groups of phraseological units according to the degree of motivation. They are: phraseological combinations, phraseological unities, and phraseological fusions. This principles are according to Academician Vinogradov V.V. Set expressions are also called: set phrase by V.V. Vinogradov as a semantic approach; They are named idiom by N.N. Amosova as a contextual approach; they are called word-equivalent by A.I. Smirnitskiy as a functional approach; And set expressions are named phraseological unit by A.V. Kunin.

There are some specific features of set expressions. In polylexicality, they consist of more than one lexical unit. In structural stability: the components of set expressions are either irreplaceable or partly replaceable within the bounds of phraseological or phraseomatic variance. Example of irreplaceable: red tape, mare's nest. Example of replaceable: lexical (a skeleton in the cupboard - a skeleton in the closet); grammatical (to be in deep water - to be in deep waters); positional (head over ears - overhead and ears); quantitative (to lead smb a dance - to lead smb a pretty dance).

According to idiomacity or figerativity: to let the cat out of the bag - to let some secret become known.

According to Rhythmical qualities:

-alliteration or repetition of initial consonants or vowels, part and parcel, then and there, without rhyme or reason;

-rhyme: by hook or by crook, wear and tear.

-assonance or the similarity of internal vowels: high and mighty, hard and fast.

-reiteration or reduplication: more and more, on and on.

According to semantic stylistic features:

-simile: as like as two peas;

-contrast: sooner or later, for love it money;

-metaphor: a lame duck, to swallow the pill;

We have mentioned A.I. Smirnit'skiy's classification and finally we are to add that it is divided into two elements:

1) Phraseological units (stylistically neutral expressions deprived of their metaphoricality or that list it): e.g. to get up, to fall in love.

2) Ideoms (transfer of meaning, based on a metaphor): e.g. to burn the candle on both ends, to take the bull by the horns.

Moreover, function of phraseology and its units, starting with the ideomatic words that is extremely important.

In conclusion, we pay attention to the fact that the term phraseological units and set expressions where the meaning of one element is dependent on the other, this property of units is according to V.V. Vinogradov's classification. But A.I. Smirnit'skiy denotes only such set expressions which, as distinguished from ideoms, do not have expressiveness and emotional coloring. We pointed out usage of set expressions and phraseological units. Phraseological units are absolutely defined as non-motivated word - groups that cannot be freely used in speech but are reproduced as ready-made units. They actually used by linguistics is very often treated as synonymous with the term idiom. To sum up, phraseological units and set expressions can be classified according to different classifications and play an important role in an English language.

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