



## PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND THEIR USAGE IN SPEECH

M. S. Mirxanova

Assistant of the Department "Languages", Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers of Bukhara Branch, Uzbekistan, Bukhara

**Cite This Article:** M. S. Mirxanova, "Phraseological Units and Their Usage in Speech", International Journal of Scientific Research and Modern Education, Volume 4, Issue 1,

Page Number 61-62, 2019.

**Copy Right:** © IJSRME, 2019 (All Rights Reserved). This is an Open Access Article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

### Abstract:

The article is about phraseologisms and their usage in our speech. As we know the combinations of words are used along with words to denote name of objects, actions, qualities, and states. Phraseologisms, like words, are not created by the speaker, but are reproduced in a ready-made form. They require memorization and are stored in our memory.

**Key Words:** Phraseological Units, Phraseological Turns, Compatibility, Word Combinations, Semantically Related Combinations, Ready-Made Formwords-Components & Characterization of Phraseologisms.

### Phraseological Units and Their Usage in Speech:

Along with word combinations which arise in speech on the basis of the developed grammatical rules of compatibility and consist of the words dictated by logic of thought, there are word combinations which are integral units of a designation of something and are not created, and are reproduced in speech entirely. So, for example, not strong enough young man (by the way, "not strong enough young man" - is a free combination of words, made up of words that are "selected" one by one to express this content) often say: *малокашует!*, about a very tasty meal will say: *пальчикиоближешь, fingers lick!*; about the strong fear experienced by someone – *поджилкитрясутся, veins shake*, etc. Such integral reproducible combinations of words are referred to as phraseology, and the combinations themselves are called phraseologisms (phraseological units, phraseological turns, etc.).

"Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" (M., 1990) gives the following definition of phraseology (author of the dictionary article - V.N. Teliya): "Phraseologism is a common name for semantically related combinations of words and sentences, which, unlike similar to them in the form of syntactic structures, are not produced in accordance with the general laws of choice and combination of words in the organization of expression, but are reproduced in speech in a fixed ratio of semantic structure and a certain lexical and grammatical composition.

The combinations of words are used along with words to denote, name objects, actions, qualities, and states.

Let's compare for example the variants of conversation of college students:

- ✓ *What did you do yesterday? - Nothing, gossiping, gossiping. - And we were idling all day long.*

*Was Vasily with you? - I was. I told him how his father was reporting. He yawns in class and does not work at home.*

- ✓ *What did you do yesterday? - Nothing. They scratched their tongues, washed their bones. - And we were eggplanting all day, pouring from empty to empty. - Was Vasily with you? - He was. I told him how his father had soaped his neck. He was counting crows in class, but he was driving a bum at home.*

The meaning of the lines is the same, but the means of transmitting the content are different. Words and phrases are related in meaning:

*gossip, gossip - scratching with tongues, washing bones;*

*idleness - to beat up cormorants, to pour from empty to empty;*

*Reading - soaping the neck;*

*yawn (to be careless) - count crows;*

*Do not work - bum chase.*

What is the peculiarity of phraseology? What is their specificity?

- ✓ Phraseologisms, like words, are not created by the speaker, but are reproduced in a ready-made form. They require memorization and are stored in our memory.
- ✓ Words in phraseology lose their semantic independence. The meaning is transmitted by the whole set of words-components of phraseology. This meaning is called integral. We may not know what baclushes are and why they should be beaten. However, we understand the meaning of the combination of beating baclushes.
- ✓ In phraseology, words can't be replaced at will. If instead of *catching crows in class* we say *to catch cockroaches in class*, then in place of phraseology there is a free combination of words and the meaning will be different.

Phraseologisms have great stylistic capabilities, make speech colorful and imaginative.

They help a few words to say a lot, because they define not only the subject, but also its sign, not only the action, but also its circumstances. Thus, a stable combination *on a wide leg* means not just "rich", but "rich, luxurious, not shy in the means. Frazeology attracts with its expressiveness, its potential to positively or negatively assess phenomena, to express approval or condemnation, ironic, ridiculous or otherwise. This is especially evident in the so-called phraseologist-characteristics: *a man with a capital letter, milk on the lips is not dried up, a telegraph pole, a master at all hands, absolute zero, wind in the head, a bright personality, the mind of the ward, a white crow, not a timid ten.*

#### **Characterization of Phraseologisms in Terms of Their Stylistic Properties and the Sphere of Their Initial Use:**

Like individual words, phraseologisms are characterized by different stylistic properties. The most mass representation in Russian language is represented by the phrase-verbal turnovers peculiar to spoken language. So, to colloquial phraseologisms belong: *the grandmother in two told, with forks on water it is written, in hands burns, before wedding will heal, teeth to speak, from hands out, to bite elbows, to tear hair on itself, to not believe the ears, a sparrow, a grated rolled rooster, to pull a rooster, language without bones, etc. Simple phrases of the leader's phraseology are under the tail, to set the brains, to hang noodles on the ears, to clap eyes, to give oak, to shut the throat like a ram on a new gate, the intestine is thin, to climb into a bottle, To breed a bodyguard, mouth to dissect, snout to turn, with fat to be pissed off, to rock teeth, to roll rods, to remove a shaving, to stick the nose, a tutelage in a tent, a shirshkina office, a cone on an equal place, etc.ð.*

Phraseologisms, the appearance of which is associated with the speech of those who are engaged (engaged) in any craft, manual labor, some kind of technical activity, with the speech of those whose occupation is "non-prestigious" or socially condemned, have a conversational or vernacular character. For example: *without a knot without a jerk, sharpen laths, beat eggplants (from the speech of woodworkers), cut under a nut (from the speech of carpenters), tighten (or tighten) nuts (from the speech of fitters), wind up with half a turn (from the speech of chauffeurs, pilots), take on a tugboat, on all sails, keep your nose in the wind (from the speech of sailors, riverboats), the case of tobacco (from the speech of burlaki), take on a gun (from the speech of thieves), rub glasses (from the speech of cartel cheats).* Many of those turns which have arisen in lively easy speech are also spoken or simple. They usually contain words of a specific everyday nature, and often also words of an evaluative nature. They can reflect specific everyday situations, perceptions, specific real events, circumstances, etc. For example, *a wet chicken, like a goose, water, like a cow's tongue slipped into a loop, at least climbing into a loop, here are such pies, fill a pocket, not for a smell of tobacco, rope twist, porridge can not be boiled, mouth cracked, to turn his back, not to go through any gates, nowhere else to go, not to see how his ears, like on hot coals, to be afraid of how the devil incense, face turning, no skin or face, fooling around, to put in a good word, the sky with a sheepskin seemed to be dear to Christ's day, to all Ivanovo's (from the expression to ring all Ivanovo's belfries in the Moscow Kremlin and to shout in all Ivanovo's belfries - from the name of Ivanovo's Kremlin Square, where the decrees were announced in the old days), after sleeves (in Ancient Russia, the outerwear had long sleeves that went down to the ground).*

As a conclusion we can say that richness and diversity, originality of speech of a speaker or a writer depends to a great extent on his understanding of the identity of his native language, its richness.

Many beautiful words about Russian language are found in works, articles, letters, speeches of progressive public and political figures, outstanding writers and poets:

*It should not interfere with the freedom of our rich and beautiful language. (A. S. Pushkin)*

*You marvel at the jewels of our language: no sound, no gift, everything is grainy, as big as the pearls themselves and, rightly, a different name is even more precious than the thing itself. (Ya.V. Gogol)*

Not only the number of words, their multiple meanings, their word-formative possibilities, grammatical peculiarities, synonymy, but also the phraseology testifies to the richness, originality and originality of our language.

#### **References:**

1. Введенская Л.А., Черкасова М.Н. Русский язык и культура речи. - Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2004. - 384 с.
2. Рахманова Л.И., Суздальцева В.Н. Современный русский язык. Лексика. Фразеология. Морфология: Учебное пособие. - М: Из-тво МГУ, Издательство «ЧеРо», 1997. - 480 с.
3. Русский язык и культура речи: Учебник / Под.ред. проф. В. И. Максимова. - М: Гардарики, 2001. - 413 с.