

## THE FORMATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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### Abstract:

The article deals with the historical underpinnings of idioms. The aim of the article is basically to define the meanings, origins and functioning of some English common idioms. It investigates the areas of this concept, characterizes the meaning of an expression and the meaning of the term "etymology" and the root idioms. This is because the meaning of an idiom doesn't rely on the literal definition of its words, but rather the figurative context of how the words are used. Idioms are also cultural and social phenomena that reflect social mental characteristic of behavior, they relate to the communicative human behavior which suggests standards, rules and conventions of communication of this or that lingua-cultural community.

**Keywords:** Origin, idioms, cultural significance, mentality, activity, saying, etymology, meaning, social relevance, community, expression.

### Introduction

Every language owner has language units that express their culture, traditions, values and mentality, and the problem of national language units has been deeply studied by linguists since the beginning of the last century. Phraseological units described by professor G. T. Salomov as "miracle of language" and national poet of Uzbekistan E. V. Vahidov as "wise words - a decree that no king has announced, a law that no president has sealed" while the history of formation is related to the culture and long past of each nation, the study of these units is considered one of the important sources for enriching the lexical fund of the Uzbek and English languages.

For this reason, in-depth study of phraseological units is of great importance in revealing the undiscovered aspects of language phraseology. In linguistics, these units are studied under such terms as phraseologism, phrase, phrase, phrase, idiom, parema [the term parema was first used by the author in the meaning of phrase].

About this, researcher L. Sherba has done a lot of work on the study of phraseological units. Although they are very ancient in origin, the history of the science of phraseology spans almost two centuries.

It should be mentioned separately that when looking at the history of studying phraseologisms, it is known that it first appeared in literary studies. When translating certain works of art from one language to another, it became impossible to translate stable word combinations exactly, so phraseological units existing in languages began to be studied. Later, the meanings of words were explained in the dictionaries, idioms were collected and their meanings were explained. Later, the grammatical construction of phrases began to be investigated in the science of linguistics.

Researcher B. Yoldoshev divides the study of phraseological units into the following periods:

The first period covers the mid-18th century to the third decade of the 20th century. Researches of researchers such as V.M.Lomonosov, V.Dal, A.A.Potebnya, Sh.Bally are considered important.

The 30s-50s of the 20th century are shown as the second period. This period includes the scientific



views of researchers such as E.D. Polivanov, V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, I.E. Anichkin.

The next period includes the period from the 60s of the 20th century to the present day. This period is characterized by the rapid development of the theory of phraseological units and the development of many phraseological specialists.

We propose to conditionally divide the study of phraseology into four periods.

The first period is associated with the scientific activities of researchers such as M.V. Lomonosov, V.I. Dal, A.A. Potebnya, F.F. Fortunatov, Sh. Bally, and during this period, the reflection of phrasemes in dictionaries, their etymology was explained, and phraseological units became the object of lexicography. . (Includes the periods from previous times to the beginning of the 20th century).

The second period is associated with researchers such as E.D. Palivonov, V.V. Vinogradov, and G.O. Vinokur, during which phraseology began to be studied as an independent linguistic field (includes the 30s-60s of the 20th century).

In the third period, the theory of stable units and new methods were created (includes the 60-90s of the 20th century).

The fourth period is characterized by the completion of comparative-comparative works devoted to various aspects of phraseological units (includes the period from the 90s of the 20th century to the present day).

However, in different languages, at different times, interest in these units arose and their use began. For example, in England, the interest in paremiological units increased even more during the Middle English period (XIV-XVI centuries), that is, the golden age of proverbial sayings. By this time, book publishing was gaining momentum in English society. The wisdom accumulated over many years officially received the status of teaching and advice and became a didactic tool of public administration.

By the 15th-17th centuries, there were about 12,000 proverbs and proverbial expressions in England, which were regularly used by the people in oral and written speech. By the 15th century, it became a tradition in England to create a collection of wise sayings, and they were even given with a Latin translation. One of the notable works of that time was considered to be Erasmus's collection "Textiles". It contains 4251 wise sayings of Latin and Greek authors, and was published several times between 1500 and 1536. After that, several other collections of wise sayings appeared in England. They have a cumulative character, and proverbs and proverbs are taken from the studies of Erasmus. One interesting collection containing Erasmus' research is Thomas Bartlett's DictaSpientum (1527).

Despite the fact that the term "phraseology" is derived from the word "phrase" in Turkic studies, it was originally used in the sense of "sentence, sentence", but the collection of fixed combinations and proverbs in Turkic studies, their specific systematization, and study began a long time ago.

Already in the 11th century, M. Kashgari included a large part of the wise sayings of the Turkic peoples in his "Devon" and explained in Arabic the meaning and context of their use. More than 300 pieces of poetry and 291 poems related to folk oral works are presented in "Devonu Lugatit Turk".

More than 600 folk proverbs are cited in N.P. Ostroumov's book "Proverbs and Riddles of Sart". Although this source is considered an important work in the study of the history of Parma, the originality of the proverbs mentioned in it is not presented. In addition, the proverbs in it were



recorded not by the local people themselves, but also by other people who settled here.

It is known from the analysis that in these periods, word combinations, including phraseology, were at the disposal of lexicology, they were not yet scientifically researched, but only used practically. Lexicographic works were an effective impetus in the scientific research of word combinations and phraseology.

It is noted that the theoretical issues of Uzbek phraseology were first studied by Ye.D. Polivanov. He studies the phraseology of Russian and some Eastern languages, and based on this, he makes an opinion on the separation of phraseology as an independent linguistic field. He said, "Lexicology studies the lexical meanings of words, morphology studies the grammatical meanings of words, and syntax studies the grammatical meanings of word combinations. But there is a need for a department of linguistics that studies the individual meanings of isolated, mobile-meaning word combinations," he notes. He called this new field phraseology or idiomatics".

Today, we are researching and studying phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics. These language units have been studied in different departments of linguistics until they were studied separately. As a result of the research of many researchers, it is studied as a separate branch of linguistics and causes a lot of controversy in world linguistics. Therefore, phraseological units are interpreted differently by different researchers.

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