

THE ROLE OF FIXED EXPRESSIONS IN THE FORMATION OF LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of the topic is also due to the fact that although much work has been done on the study of language semantics, some aspects of it have not yet been sufficiently studied. These include the ability of language derivations to be reflected in dictionaries and the semantic interpretation of phraseological units.

Due to the complexity of the nature of phraseological units, their meaning and semantic significance have not been fully studied in the research work so far, mainly in the study of ways of formation of phraseological units. The study examines in detail the semantic and structural features of English phraseology and how they are reflected in dictionaries. The issues raised above highlight the relevance of the topic.

Key words: *phraseological unit, formation of phraseology, relationship between the semantic and phraseological variant, linguistic phenomena, equivalence.*

INTRODUCTION

Each language has its own laws of development, depending on its characteristics and internal capabilities. The formation of regular expressions in English also has its own peculiarities. As you know, the formation of phraseology means that a given phrase acquires all the elements that are characteristic of phraseological stability.

Factors contributing to the emergence of new phraseologies in English include: the emergence of new concepts that require a name; the need to replace obsolete expressions with new ones; a constant need for phrases from the same historical period.

In recent years, phraseologists have become increasingly interested in the formation of phraseological units. This is due to the fact that the content of language units, including the structural and semantic features of phraseological units, remains one of the least studied areas in linguistics. It is therefore important to generalize the basic methods of phraseology to clarify the relationship between the semantic and phraseological variants of phraseological unit.

When it comes to the content of phraseological units, it should be noted that phraseological units do not simply name objects, actions, situations, etc., but describe them. It is obvious that the content of phraseological units is highly ambiguous. The peculiarity of phraseological units is that in its semantic structure the element of expressiveness is strong. When we compare the peculiarities of the semantics of phraseology with lexical semantics, the contextual nature of phraseologies differs not only in that they have an independent meaning, but also in the fact that their semantic content is vivid and influential. This feature of phraseological units is particularly important.

There are seven basic ways to form phraseological units in English. These are:

- 1) mastering the meaning of changing word units; 2) assimilation of the meaning of stable compounds;
- 3) on the basis of potential phraseology;
- 4) individual-author's expressions;
- 5) on the basis of the plot;
- 6) as a result of homonymous word play;
- 7) formation of new phraseological units from phraseological units (phrase derivation).

While the above six methods belong to the primary phraseological formation, phrase derivation refers to the secondary phraseological formation. In this case, new phraseological units are formed on the basis of semantic, grammatical and functional changes of existing phraseology in the language.

The formation of phraseological units includes the concepts of basic and derivative phraseological units and their relationship. Due to the complexity and versatility of this issue, it is advisable to study the structure of the basic phraseological units separately, and the structure of the resulting phraseological units separately. The genetic aspect plays an important role in explaining the theoretical foundations of phraseological derivation. Therefore, it is common to use historical grounds. Simply put, the formula "A gives B" itself proves that B is secondary to it, or, conversely, that A is primary to B, indicating the presence or absence of any A in the language. However, the analysis of phraseological derivation is not limited to the diachronic aspect. The phenomenon of the formation of phraseology, by its nature, requires the study of this issue in two ways:

1. diachronic, taking into account the etymological features (analyzing the stages of historical development of the studied phenomenon);
2. synchronously (language and its use are the subject of linguistics [5]).

Therefore, these two interrelated and interdependent approaches to linguistic phenomena are important in the study of phraseological derivation.

Phraseological formation, no matter how it takes place, enriches the language with bright, vibrant, meaningful phraseological units. The fact that some neologisms are accepted by society and some are rejected by others depends on a number of factors. First of all, it depends on whether the product corresponds to the nominative function set before it: Collins-2006 [2]; The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English-2008; H. W. Fowler-2008; A. S. Hornby and a number of other leading commentaries.

At the heart of the derivational development of phraseology are complex semantic processes that lead to the formation of phraseological units. In this case, the regularity of derivation processes is usually carried out in the following sequence - phraseological units serve as a basis for derivation of phraseological words, as well as the basis for the formation of other phraseological units. This is done in the following way: "phraseological units-words" and "phraseological units-phraseological units".

Phraseological units occur. As a result of various transformations of the original phraseological units, the derivation of the phraseological unit can also take place.

The following steps can be taken in complex semantic processes that lead to the formation of phraseological units:

- 1) loss or weakening of the original meaning of words in the phraseological unit;
- 2) consolidation (stabilization) of the new (phraseological) meaning, which includes the meanings of all components of the phraseological unit;
- 3) The phraseological meaning of a regular expression has a special effect on its individual components.

This is a completely new meaning for the lexical system of the language. Phraseological units are prone to various changes, such changes occur due to the possible interchangeability of components in the structure of the phraseological unit, but the rest of it retains its constant properties. In this case, the transformation of the components of the phraseological unit in most cases does not affect the essence of the corresponding stable compounds.

Be all at sixes and sevens = "tartibsiz xolda bo'lmoq; tashlandiq, qarovsiz holda bo'lmoq" = «Быть в беспорядке; брошенный»;

Set on six and seven; set on cinque and sice = "soqqa tashlab, kata nomerga pul tikish ya'ni tavakkal qilmoq" = «Пискуйте, делая ставку на большое число».

When we look at the theory of phraseology in a system-lexical interpretation, we should not overlook the extent to which phraseological units can compete with homonymous words in the process of free use in speech. The components of phraseological units that maintain a strong connection with the language system are more prone to influences from the lexical, word-formation, and phonetic systems of the language. This allows the phraseological units to maintain a certain degree of consistency in lexical, word-formation, and phonetic aspects in phraseology. When a word is used in a free state and as part of a phraseological unit, it exhibits features such as interaction or equivalence. Because a word, as an integral part of a phraseological unit, can retain some of its variability.

Phraseological derivation is primarily the formation of a phraseological unit. In this case, the stable methods of formation of phraseological units are of paramount importance, as they depend on various factors, as phraseological derivation is directly related to such phenomena as phraseological connections, stability of phraseological form, phraseology, synonymy and variant in phraseology. Therefore, the formation of phraseological units is carried out by the following main methods: 1. decomposition of phraseological components; 2. expansion of the phraseological unit component; 3. change in phraseology; 4. Separation of the components of the phraseological unit in the process of application.

A derivative basis is a language or speech material that forms the basis on which it is based (i.e., the content that is embodied in a new phraseological unit). It uses the lexical-semantic method of word formation.

The semantic-structural analysis of the formation of phraseological units showed that the components of the resulting phraseological unit retain their primary significance. Without it, the phraseological unit would have lost its internal form and imagery.

The general conclusion of the peculiarities of the formation of phraseological units in English shows that the most productive, effective way of forming a phraseological unit is the complete or partial removal of phrases with a high semantic reserve. The assimilation of variable phrases results in the formation of fully or partially assimilated phraseological units.

The study of the ways of formation of phraseological units, the definition of their basis allows to show the laws and peculiarities of the formation of phraseological units. Therefore, the study of the laws of emergence and development of English phraseological units, which are constantly enriched with new units, and the analysis of their sources is undoubtedly of great linguistic importance.

Currently, the problem of linguistic stereotypes and their relationship with the culture of a particular nation is of great interest to linguists. In modern linguistics, the term "stereotype" is considered as: 1) a verbal expression of beliefs aimed at social groups or an individual who is a representative of this group. This type of language stereotype is used in a narrow sense (K. Pisarkova, V.N. Teliya, etc.) [10]; 2) generalization of specific ideas or abstract concepts expressed verbally. This type of language stereotype is used in a broad sense (G.I. Isina) [6];

3) set expression, set comparison, cliché, etc. That is, the language stereotype itself (V.A. Maslova) [8].

It is known that through the study of set phrases and phraseological units, one can understand the culture of another people "from the inside" [8]. The etymology of phraseological units allows one to penetrate into the history, culture of the nation and its worldview as a whole. In other words, set expressions are cultural clusters reflected in the language. In this work, we study phraseological units with proper names, the original meaning of which has undergone significant changes over time.

A number of phraseological units are formed from proper names borrowed from the Bible, mythology, literature or world history. The etymology of such phraseological units is the core of the relationship between the language and the social environment, national, ethnic, cultural features of thinking. Consider the history of the origin of some phraseological expressions with proper names.

The regularity of phraseological paradigmatic relations in lexical commentary considers the regularity of the formation of phraseological units in English phraseology in the following aspects: semantic transformations in the process of derivation; formation of similar products; to consider the peculiarities of phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and to analyze their coverage in translation and explanatory dictionaries. plays an important role in disclosure.

As a derivative update of the variant phraseology, it is devoted to the study of different phraseological variants (lexical, lexical-grammatical, orthographic, quantitative, etc.).

In interpreting phraseological variability, based on the theory of the day, it is expedient to work on "Phraseological variants - the quantity and quality of meaning, similar in stylistic and syntactic functions, partly with different lexical content, different word forms or word order although different, it is a type of phraseological unit with a common lexical invariant [9, 80].

The study of the relationship between variance and synonymy in the analysis of phraseology is a key factor in finding solutions to some of the difficulties encountered in distinguishing variance and synonymy.

A number of stylistic factors (imagery, expressiveness, etc.) make it difficult to distinguish between variants and synonyms. Linguists, who consider these factors to be the main features of phraseological units, see them as contradicting the very notion of similarity. These linguists consider similar units as options. The most important feature is that they know the common denominator between the options. In this case, they believe that the stylistic sign serves to distinguish synonyms.

Widespread English names have become components of many phraseological units and have given them a pronounced emotional marking. English names such as Betty, Tom, Jack, John, Mary, etc., have become carriers of a certain character trait of people. For example, the name Jack in a number of phraseological units is associated mainly with a funny, fast, and sometimes cunning way. The origin of the phraseological unit "before you can say Jack Robinson" (lit. before you can say Jack Robinson) is of some interest. The meaning of this phraseological unit is in the blink of an eye, in the shortest possible time, before you even blink an eye, etc. In the Dictionary of Vulgar Tongue (the Dictionary of Vulgar Tongue, 1785) there is a note about a man whose name was Jack Robinson. This man often made short visits to his friends and acquaintances and left before they could tell of his arrival.

Thus, the essence of the evolutionary process, the relationship between the language and the social environment, national, ethnic, historical and cultural features of thinking inherited from the ancestors are clearly expressed and presented in various phraseological expressions. Humanity transmits history and culture in language from one generation to another, which makes the language not only a means of communication, but also a precious treasure of the nation. Proper names, fixed in phraseological units, vividly express the history of peoples, giving them a special meaning, characteristic only of a certain nation. The etymology of the above phraseological units undoubtedly proves the fact that history lives in the language.

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