



Influence of Phraseological Units on the English Language

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Annotation: The main focus of this article is the analysis of English phrasal units, one of the most expressive stylistic forms of language expression. In this article, a variety of values related to the nature and organization of phonological units—a component of language phonological books—is examined.

Keywords: borrowing words, lexicon, language system, phrase, phraseological unit lexeme, and linguistic unit.

The language, and we are specifically referring to the English language here, is distinguished at various historical stages of its development by a combination of verbal signs made up of two or more lexical level units that are typically grammatically organized into patterns of phrases and sentences typical of the historical period. Phraseological units, or such pairings of verbal indicators, are crucial to the emergence and growth of language.

Studying phraseological units' properties and how they contributed to the evolution of the English language is the goal of our work.

Scientists and linguists have always been interested in phraseologisms with strong cultural ties. The problem of learning phraseological units of the language V.V. Vinogradov, L.P. Smith, E.V. Ivanova, I.V. Arnold. Considered in the works of A. V. Kunin, U. Weinreich, I. R. Galperin, R. N. Popov and many other domestic and foreign linguists.

Phraseological units are the linguistic layer that directly concentrates folk wisdom, the end product of the people's entire cultural experience. The majority of phraseologisms are used in everyday speech. Their interior content represents several facets of individuals' lives, including interpersonal connections, life perceptions and feelings, rivalry, experiences, condemnation, punishment, etc. The phraseological composition of the language is made up of the entirety of phraseological units of various natures and structures. A uniform definition of phraseological units has not yet been produced, despite the fact that the issues with phraseological units have been sufficiently developed. As a result, A.V. Kunin examines the English language's phraseological units in his writings and provides the following definition: "it is a stable combination of lexemes with a wholly or partially rethought meaning" [1, p. 97]. R.N. Popov stated, "A phraseological unit is a complex linguistic unit, the "set" of its properties is unclear. It is sometimes counted as having ten or twelve signs, the substance of which is reduced to semantic unity and indivisibility with the "external" independent design of the constituent parts of a particular linguistic unit" [2, p. 112]. According to A.M. Babkin, "the phraseological unit paints the meaning it conveys expressively and emotionally, and is similar to lexemes that paint or "call their names," as opposed to merely naming a person, object, process, or event. This emphasises, in other words, the speaker's attitude towards the object of speech" [3, p. 97].

Phraseological units mean an independent semantic unit that is an element of the language system along with word meanings. Phraseological units are characterized by a strictly defined word order. It should be noted that phraseological units are distinguished by the stability of the grammatical form of

their components: each member of a phraseological unit is repeated in a certain grammatical form, which cannot be changed arbitrarily. I. V. Arnold considers the most common features of phraseological units to be "linguistic stability, semantic integrity and individual design" [4, p. 295.].

Phraseological units in the English language are related to various types of human activity, for example, phraseological units related to the sea. Many of them were revised metaphorically and became more widespread: to launch into (engage in work), to be all at sea (to be surprised, confused), to touch bottom (to reach the limit). Many phraseological expressions related to hunting have also entered the English colloquial language: to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds (to play a double game). Animals such as dogs, pigs, and cats are often mentioned in idioms, for example: to let sleeping dogs lie. There are very few phraseological units associated with the forest in English. Weather, wind, sun, moon gave us the following phraseological units: to be under the weather (get into white), to be under the weather (to white), to bless one's stars (thank your fate). Food is also the source of English idioms: to eat a humble pie, to cut and come again, to make no bones of. There are many phraseological expressions related to the hearth: to bring home to somebody, to set one's house in order, to bring home to somebody. Another source of phraseological units is furniture: to lay on the shelf, to fall between two stools, to get up on the wrong side of the bed). Many colorful phraseological units were born in the kitchen: to have a finger in the pie (to do business), to be in a stew (to be on a needle). According to the English linguist L.P. Smith, there is a lot of humor in English phraseological units, but little beauty and romance. A French phrase like "coucher a la belle etoile" (to sleep under the beautiful star - to sleep in the open air) sounds a little strange in English colloquialism. Speaking about English expressions, he said: "... in our idioms there are metaphors and combinations from European popular life ... nevertheless, their images are essentially national in character... National speech and national art are born from the soil will be; it is the homeland of villages, fields and pastures, and we must return to it from time to time to replenish their strength" [5, p. 132].

Semantically, they correspond to single concepts that express the meaning of objectivity, process, quality, property or method, have grammatical categories determined by morphological forms and syntactic function in the sentence, reveal patterns in relation to the general system of the language, they are lexical compatibility, meaning It is manifested in stylistic emotional-expressive coloring and synonymous combinations.

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