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Abstract: *this article is about the study of phraseological units in linguistics, where phraseology is directly related to a number of branches of linguistics, including lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, and grammar.*

Key words: *semantics, lexical meaning, phraseological units, expressive feature, phraseological moment.*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistic units mainly consist of lexical and phraseological means, and their translation from one language to another presents certain difficulties for the translator.

It is known that phraseological units are somewhat more complex structural means of language compared to lexical units. Because phraseological units, as artistic and visual means of speech, are involved in expressing various methodological goals to a greater extent than a simple presentation of thoughts. Their simple interpretation of these tasks in translation is closely related to the reconstruction of the figurative and emotional-visual value of a work of art.

We all know that language is the most important means of communication between people, the main means of exchanging ideas, ensuring the development of the thinking of society, passing on cultural and spiritual traditions, as well as historical traditions, from generation to generation. Language is also a treasure of national culture. The economic and social system, art, culture, fiction, tradition, folk oral art of the place of residence of each people and its transmission from generation to generation constitute the national-cultural semantics of the language. Semantics is present in all layers of language: grammar, vocabulary, phonetics. But national-cultural semantics is very clearly manifested in units of language in action. Such linguistic units are words and stable compounds. In the process of speech, we use our thoughts not only with the help of words, but also with units formed by a stable connection of two or more words that enter speech in finished form. These units not only describe our speech, but also describe it meaningfully and meaningfully, brightly, colorfully. In linguistics, such units are studied by the department of phraseology.

Phraseology (from the Greek “phrasis” - expression, phrase and logic) is a section of linguistics that differs from other sections in its ready inclusion in speech, lexical-semantic incompatibility, and semantic stability. The main direction of phraseology as a separate branch of linguistics is the study of the nature of phraseological units and their categorical features, as well as the determination of guidelines for the use of phraseological units in speech. Its main important task is to differentiate and distinguish

phraseological units from phrases formed in speech, and to identify phraseological units accordingly. Classification of phraseological units by types of form and meaning:

- Homonymy – phrases of the same form, but with different meanings. For example: climb up on your head to admire; raise to the head to make noise.
- Synonymy – phrases with similar meaning. For example: to be born - to be born.
- Antonyms – phrases with the opposite meaning are phrases with the opposite meaning. For example: come into the world and leave the world.
- Paronymy – phrases that differ in one word. For example: not to enter the seven dreams of sleep and not to be buried in the seven dreams of sleep. Classification of phraseological units according to their variability:

- Lexical variant means replacing a word with an independent group of words in a phrase.
- Grammatical variation means replacing the grammatical part of a sentence.

Such phraseological units are common both in colloquial speech and in fiction. We often encounter such texts in the translation process. A phraseological unit is a valuable phrase, stable in its composition and structure and functioning as a separate lexical unit that is not amenable to lexical division and translation. Translation of phraseological units from one language to another is a very complex area of phraseology, requiring extensive experience in the study of this science. Another important feature of phraseological units is that the meaning of each of them does not coincide with the meaning of the word included in it. Therefore, phraseological units are defined by the term “idiom,” which translated from Greek means “specific.” In English they are also called “idioms”. Some linguists initially noted that phraseological units cannot be translated into other languages. Today, to make the art of translation more attractive, linguists use not only evidence from modern and past languages, but also historical data and ethnography that reflect the specific characteristics of people's lives. Research scientists must know the morals and customs of the people, their beliefs and superstitions, as this will help determine the origin of phraseological units. Their content is phraseological meaning.

Phraseology can be called the treasure of a certain language. Because phraseology shows the history, culture and identity of the people. Phraseologisms mainly reflect the customs and traditions of the people. But in the phraseology of the English language, along with PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS representing national traditions (phraseological units in this scientific work are reduced to PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS), there are also international phraseological units. Some PHRASEOLOGES retain archaic elements. It is wrong to look at PHRASEOLOGIES only as a means of decorating speech; they are also units that have a high informative property and perform nominative and communicative functions in the language, like other linguistic units. There is no language without phraseological units.

Research conducted by English and American linguists constitutes a relatively small percentage of English phraseology, and theoretical problems such as basic phraseological problems and the relationship of words, variants of phraseological units, methods for studying phraseology, the development of phraseology as a science, were mainly developed by Russian linguists A.V. Kunin, V.V. Vinogradov, Kh.M. Shansky, T.N. Fedulenkov.

Phraseology is considered one of the complex areas of linguistics; it is directly related to a number of branches of linguistics, including lexicology, stylistics, semantics, etymology, morphology, and grammar. When studying phraseology, along with the above areas, you need to know such subjects as regional studies, phonetics, philosophy, history of sciences, logic.

It is known that any PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS consist of words. The word is the object of study in lexicology. The fact that lexicology and phraseology are interrelated areas is manifested in the fact that when analyzing words that are part of PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS, information related to lexicology is necessarily used. Also, the study of phraseology as a component of lexicology for many years proves that these two areas are directly related to each other. The properties of lexical meaning, studied in semantics, serve to express the semantic features of PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS and to distinguish between different types of meaning in the phraseological field.

A word in a phraseological unit does not always lose its morphological characteristics; morphology allows us to study the preserved and lost characteristics. Phraseology includes compounds with different structures, that is, phrases and sentences. Syntactic information is used in the grammatical and functional analysis of units, as described above. Phraseological stylistics studies the stylistic features of PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS and relies on the experience of lexical stylistics and analysis of various stylistic units in this area. Since PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS, in addition to performing a nominative function in a language, are distinguished by the presence of a certain emotionality and expressive properties, the origin and history of the language is a necessary part of the etymological analysis of PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS.

In English, as in other languages, it is important and interesting to study the national-cultural semantics of the language. Because they can embody the unique internal structures of the language, natural features, economic and social structure of the country, art, traditions and history from generation to generation. They contain information about children's national games, currency, traditional medicine, hunting and fishing, flora and fauna, human appearance, clothing and lifestyle, and many other features of the national mentality.

National-cultural semantics is reflected in all branches of linguistics, morphology, syntax and even phonetics. Only it is more clearly expressed in phraseological units that can directly reflect the culture of a nation, integrated and often used in colloquial

speech. Until phraseology emerged as a separate discipline, it was considered part of lexicology. Although Russian linguists were the first to become interested in the problems of phraseology, it was first introduced and used as a separate term by the Western linguist C. Bally. In his works “Essays on Stylistics” and “Stylistics of the French Language,” he considered phrases as an integral system that can be used as a single whole, resulting from the uniqueness of their grammatical and lexical properties, syntactic structure and meaning. ...tried to prove unity. In the first work, Charles Bally distinguished five types of phrases:

free connections (connections used in the proper sense);

common compounds (relatively loosely bound compounds
some changes are possible);

phraseological units (where two or more units are combined into one
represents a value, but making changes to its order
possible);

phraseological units (that have completely lost their meaning,
introduces units whose components have a fixed order.

In his next work, “French Stylistics,” he interpreted commonly used combinations and phraseological units as an integral part of free combinations and phraseological units. Although these views of his caused a lot of controversy, they stimulated the development of phraseology as a separate discipline.

Russian linguist Polivanov first began to analyze it as a separate branch of linguistics and substantiated that phraseology is not an integral part of lexicology or stylistics, but an independent branch of linguistics: “Lexicology is the lexical meaning of words, morphology is the grammatical meaning of words, and syntax studies the grammatical meanings of phrases. But a branch of linguistics is needed that studies the individual meanings of individual, figurative phrases,” one of the linguists emphasized that this is an important department like morphology or phonetics.

The reflection of phraseology in translation is of great importance for reflecting the national character of the original and the style of the author. Based on this, some scientists recommend translating phraseological units in the work as is. There are a lot of options for translating phraseological units. In translation theory, this is seen as a negative phenomenon. In fact, if several translators translate the same language or idiom with very similar versions of the same combination or empty ones (such cases occur often), then this cannot be called a correct translation.

However, something completely different is worth noting here. For example, languages have mutually equivalent phraseological expressions that can be translated the same in almost any context. But many phraseological units cannot produce the same equivalent or alternative combination all the time, for all translators, in any context, and such a requirement cannot be made of the translator. Indeed, as each translator reflects the style of the author, there is also a trace of his own individual style. This is

clearly visible when translating phraseological units. It is impossible for two translators to translate the entire work and all the phraseology in it so that they are absolutely similar to each other. Therefore, when two translators translate phraseological units differently in the same context, blaming the translators for this means failing to understand the specifics of literary translation.

Phraseological expressions, like proverbs and sayings, are not just a set of words, but are a product of folk wisdom, imagination and artistic imagination, and also have a strong influence on the formation of the phraseology of many languages. Therefore, the person teaching them must belong to the culture of both peoples and be aware of their linguistic richness. Translation is an art in which the translation of a word or phrase is not simply taken from a dictionary and copied into a second text. In many cases, the dictionary is not able to express the event and situation described in the text.

It is known that phraseological units are a linguistic unit that is part of the vocabulary of each language. They are ready to speak as a linguistic unit. Also, phraseological units in each language have their own linguistic characteristics. But in all languages, phraseological units serve as linguistic wealth. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the lexical composition of language and speech and embody emotional meanings. Therefore, we must be able to correctly use phraseological units and homonyms when translating. This is the only way we can achieve great success in the field of translation.

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