



## FEATURES OF RUSSIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Aminova Mehribon Azizovna

Doctoral Student of the Department of Russian Linguistics of the  
National University of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek

### Annotation

This article discusses the features of Russian phraseological units, as well as examples of what scientists worked in the field of this section.

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### Introduction

Over the past decades in linguistics there has been a further strengthening of the position of phraseology as a special branch of the science of language. The status of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline was manifested in the fact that after a long period of heated discussions, the object of phraseology was determined, represented by two hypostases - idiomatic and, more broadly, the compatibility of words (and verbal meanings); its own particular methodology was formed as a set of techniques and methods for analyzing phraseological material.

The strengthening of the positions of phraseology was accompanied by a further differentiation of its object, which allowed researchers to raise the question of distinguishing relatively independent areas of study in the bosom of phraseology - phrase formation, phraseological morphology, phraseological stylistics, comparative historical and contrastive phraseology, etc. In each of these areas, there is a further intensive accumulation of knowledge and development of theory, based on research not so much in breadth as in depth: there is a more in-depth analysis of linguistic material, basically already introduced into scientific use in previous periods. Theoretical research in the field of general and Russian phraseology is largely constrained, however, by the lack of a representative dictionary of Russian phraseology. "The success of idiomatic studies will always be directly dependent on the lexicographic development of the idiomatics of a particular national language" [Babkin 1979: 5].

In recent years, research has intensified in the field of comparative and contrastive phraseology, a comparative analysis of phraseological units in languages both related and different, and sometimes very distant in genetic and typological respects [Mokienko 1980; Pokrovskaya 1977; Demyanovich 1980; Balut 1982; Reichstein





1980; Gogolitsyna 1979; Prasad 1978; Solodukho 1982a, 1982b, 1984] and others. However, work in this area is carried out mainly in an untargeted way, so today there are still few works of a generalizing nature. The results of such studies are of great interest in terms of general phraseology and typology.

Certain successes in the theory of phraseography should also be noted: uniform principles have been developed for compiling educational phraseological dictionaries of the Russian language for the national school and for foreigners - criteria for selecting and minimizing language material, the structure of the dictionary and dictionary entry, etc. The specificity of phraseological units as units of the language system lies primarily in the originality of their semantics. Therefore, the deep interest in the problems of phraseological semantics, which has been observed in Russian linguistics in recent years, seems legitimate. In a number of works, questions central to phraseological semantics are once again raised and considered, such as the specificity of phraseological meaning in comparison with 8 meanings of units of other language levels, the linguistic (semantic) status of words-components of phraseological units; characterized, on the basis of "fresh" linguistic material, such systemic (paradigmatic) categories as polysemy, synonymy, phraseological fields (groups, spheres), etc.

Great prospects in the development of phraseology, it seems to us, are being opened up by recently activated research in the field of onomasiology, the theory of nomination, linguistic pragmatics, functional grammar and broader communicative linguistics, focusing on a broad study of a functioning language in its interaction with thinking and reality. As you know, the activation of research in any area (in our case, in the field of communicative grammar) stimulates research thought in related, and sometimes completely distant areas of science. We would call this the expanding circles effect. The analysis of linguistic phenomena in the communicative-pragmatic aspect also involved "non-canonical", inter-level and even marginal phenomena into its sphere. All units of the language system are created for the language to perform its main communicative function and therefore bear the stamp of communicative purpose. The original typology of lexical meanings, taking into account the dependence of the nomination on the syntactic place it occupies in the structure of the sentence (nominations existential, identifying, predicate and nomination-inversions), was developed in the works of N. D. Arutyunova. As for Russian phraseology (idiomatics), it has not yet been the subject of a comprehensive study in the communicative aspect. This determines the relevance of the topic of this work. The scientific topic put forward by us is dictated by the logic of the development of the science of language itself, which today has turned to a comprehensive analysis of





language as the main means of human communication. The object of analysis in our work is the idioms of the modern Russian language, extracted from lexicographic sources of various types and purposes (see the list of lexicographic sources), as well as from the texts of periodicals of recent decades. Part of the material was taken from the card index of the Dictionary of the Russian Language of the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Linguistics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, illustrations were taken from texts of fiction, and partly from the FSRYA. Occasionally, examples constructed ad hoc by the author are used. In the author's file about 5,000 phraseological idioms and more than 10,000 usages.

The communicative-pragmatic characteristic of phraseology, proposed in the work, allows reaching a higher level of scientific analysis related to the cognitive aspects of the language. The paper considers the composition and organization of the knowledge base (linguistic and non-linguistic) used in the process of functioning of phraseological units, the role of memory in the acts of production and reproduction of idioms in speech, mental operations of categorization, conceptualization, analogy, abstraction, generalization, etc. formation of phraseological meaning,

These mental processes are the object and subject of cogitology, a complex science that is being formed today about the cognitive and mental activity of a person, about the various processes of assimilation, accumulation and use of knowledge about the world by a person, studied by linguistics, logic, psychology, philosophy, neurophysiology, computer science, etc. " The success of idiomatic studies will always be directly dependent on the lexicographic development of the idioms of a particular national language" [Babkin 1979: 5]. The analysis of phraseological units in the communicative-pragmatic aspect involves identifying their role in the process of fulfilling the language of its main communicative function, which makes it possible to bring into interaction the real reality and the thinking-consciousness that cognizes it through the language. The foregoing determines the theoretical and practical significance of this study. The methodological basis of the work is the principles of philosophy that underlie the modern concept of language, which affirms the provisions on the social nature of language, its leading role in social practice, the activity interpretation of the processes of language communication, the relationship between language and thinking, its reflective capabilities.





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