



KONFERENSIYA

**“ZAMONAVIY TA’LIM TIZIMINI
RIVOJLANTIRISH VA UNGA QARATILGAN
KREATIV G’OYALAR,
TAKLIFLAR VA YECHIMLAR”**

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DEFINITION OF IDIOMS IN MODERN PHRASEOLOGY

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Abstract: *The article discusses various approaches to the definition of the term "idiom". The definitions of the term in the concepts of domestic and foreign scientists are analyzed, some classifications of idioms are presented and prospects for further research are determined.*

Key words: *idiom, phraseological unit, complex language sign.*

Formulation of the problem. At this stage in the development of linguistic science, there is no doubt that phraseology has formed as an independent scientific discipline. The phraseological fund of the language is a fertile material both for studying within the framework of linguoculturology, cognitive science, and in interdisciplinary research. Although a lot has been written about the problems of phraseology and from different positions, scientists still do not come to a consensus on certain issues. The purpose of this article is to consider various approaches to the definition of the idiom itself or "idiom-idiom" (by definition V. N. Teliya [1, 59]). To achieve this goal, it is necessary to study the definition of an idiom in the concepts of domestic and foreign phraseologists; consider the main criteria on the basis of which phraseological units are classified as idioms.

Presentation of the main material. Back in the 20s of the 20th century, I. E. Anichkov proposed calling “frozen or stable combinations” idiocy or idiocy [2, 141]. The scientist believes that combinations of prepositions and words or words and prepositions, stable combinations of words, sayings and proverbs are phenomena of the same order and should be denoted by the same term. Although I. E. Anichkov did not offer a definite classification of idioms, he touched upon the problems the need to register and create a structural classification of these linguistic units, the need to describe idioms, without which semantics work.

The turning point in the study of the phraseology of various languages was the work of V. V. Vinogradov, devoted to Russian phraseology. The huge impact of this scientist to almost all research in the field of phraseology is explained by the fact that these works filled the gap that was formed due to insufficient study semantics of stable combinations of words [3, 21]. V. V. Vinogradov singled out three types of phraseological units: phraseological fusions (or idioms), phraseological chesky unity and phraseological combinations. Phraseological fusions, or idioms, unmotivated units that act as the equivalent of words, for example measures: sharpen the skis, through the sleeves, through the stump of the deck, etc. [3, 24].

AI Smirnitsky distinguishes phraseological units and idioms. Phraseological units (PU) having the structure of free, actually grammatical combinations of words in a sentence that have significant semantic integrity [4, 206] should be separated from a special type of idiomatic phrases, which could be called proper idioms. The essence of the difference

between idioms proper and phraseological units is that phraseological units are included in the main fabric of the language, they are devoid of any imagery, metaphor. Actually idioms are idiomatic phrases based on the transfer of meanings, a metaphor that is clearly understood by the speakers. Their characteristic feature is their bright stylistic coloring, emotional saturation, a departure from the usual neutral style, for example: to take the bull by the horns, to wash one’s dirty linen in public [4, 209].

N. N. Amosova distinguishes two types of phraseological units - phrasemes and idioms. Idioms are “units of constant context in which the demonstrative minimum and the semantically realizable element normally constitute an identity and both are represented by a common the lexical composition of the phrase and which are characterized by a holistic meaning, for example: red tape” [5, 72]. The division of phraseological units into two main structural and grammatical classes was supported by the researcher of Ukrainian phraseology L. Skrypnyk. The scientist distinguishes: 1) phraseological units, “organized according to the type of phrase model (less often sentences). Semantic-structural feature is correlation with a single word and functioning as a member of a sentence. This kind of phraseological unit has a common name lexical idioms (strilyany gorobets; on all screensavers); 2) phraseological units - phrases that have the organization of simple or complex sentences” [6, 114].

The idiom section includes idioms, i.e. "stable combinations of lexemes with a completely or partially reinterpreted meaning with a high proportion of connotative aspect, that is, its expressive-evaluative, emotive, figurative and other components, for example: burn one’s fingers, kick the bucket” [3, 53]. Studying idiomatic phraseology in language and speech, E. K. Lukonina defines idiomatic phraseological units as “a semantically integral formation, the meaning of which cannot be derived from the totality of the meanings of its constituent parts” [7, 1].

The researcher distinguishes the following functional-stylistic categories among the "proper idioms": a) phraseological units of a clearly metaphorical nature; b) phraseological units that retain a more or less live connection with the literary source; c) phraseological units of gnomic-didactic nature (often proverbs) [7, 15]. Following I. I. Chernysheva, D. O. Dobrovolsky understands an idiom as “a stable phrase of various structural and semantic types, whose meaning is the result of a complete or partial semantic rethinking.

M. Alekseenko distinguishes three qualitatively and quantitatively different types of units:

- idioms, phrases and paremias. There are no clear boundaries between the types of these units – they “acquire features of peripheral zones” [10, 95-96].

The inconsistency of the terminology of phraseology, in particular the name of its object, is to a certain extent due to the author's understanding of the volume of phraseology as a discipline, as well as an understanding of the characteristics of different groups of its units. The most commonly used terms are "phraseological unit", "phraseological unit", "phrase", "phraseological phrase", "figurative expression", "idiom", "stable turnover", "lexicalized phrase", "fractionated sign". These terms are used as equal, synonymous names of the analyzed units of the language in order to determine their stylistic diversity [11, 12-

13]. V. D. Uzhchenko and D. V. Uzhchenko note that the core of the phraseological composition is idioms - rethought combinations of words, as a rule, figuratively motivated. The latter is related to the fact that we consciously correlate the phraseological meaning with the image that arises from the literal meaning of the phraseological unit [11, 18].

Although the scope of idioms is defined differently in different theoretical concepts, it is possible to distinguish the common part of most definitions of idiom, which boils down to three ideas: “multiple words, stability and idiomaticity” [12, 51]. The greatest questions are raised by the concept of idiomaticity, which in the general case means the complexity of the way of expressing the content. Yu. D. Apresyan connects idiomaticity with the fulfillment of the norms of “syntactic, semantic and lexical compatibility” that have developed in a given language [13, 11]. U. Weinrich writes that natural languages "are inherently idiomatic - a property of compound expressions, the meaning of which is not derived from the syntactic structure and the values of their components" [14, 139]. The use of idioms turns out to be just one of the manifestations of idiomaticity. As scientists note, the coincidence of roots in the terms "idiom" and "idiomatic" is purely random, an external factor and in no way creates a vicious circle [12, 52]. Instead of the term "idiom", you can use the phrase "phraseologism in the narrow sense", i.e. “superverbal formation, which is characterized by a high degree of idiomaticity and stability” [12, 60]. With this definition, it becomes obvious that a clear boundary between idioms and phraseological units of other classes are absent, since these classes also have stability and a certain idiomatic character.

As A. G. Nikolenko notes, in Russian phraseology the term "idiom" is applied only to a certain type of phraseological units, characterized by a high level of idiom and lack of motivation. Western scientists are characterized by the use of the term "idiom" in relation to various groups of set expressions [15, 272]. Only R. Glaser in his research uses the term "phraseological unit" in relation to different groups of stable combinations. The scientist defines phraseological units as “a lexicalized reproducible phrase, consisting of two or more words, with relative syntactic and semantic stability, which can be idiomatic, have a connotation and perform an amplifying function in the text” [16, 125]. Further, R. Glaser notes that the idiom is the dominant subtype of phraseological unit, which differs in that its meaning is not derived from values of its components [16, 126]. PhUs form a "phrasicon" of the language, i.e. the whole set of idioms and phrases, set expressions with both the structure of a phrase and a sentence. The center of the phraseological system is formed by nominations, including phraseological units of both idiomatic and non-idiomatic nature. Propositions (phraseological units with sentence structure) belong to the periphery of the phraseological system, while proverbs are fully classified as idioms [16, 127]. N. R. Norrick also refers proverbs, at least with a figurative meaning, to idioms, since their proverbial meaning differs from the literal reading of the proverb [17, 3]. In foreign dictionaries, an idiom is defined as “a stable expression in which two or more words are syntactically related, but with a meaning corresponding to one lexical unit” [18] and as “a group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from its components” [19]. J. Flores d’Arcas notes that most scientists define an idiom as “a phrasal unit whose meaning cannot be any of its syntactic components” [20,79]. The scientist calls important properties of idioms: 1) unity

and flexibility; 2) transparency and blur; 3) uniqueness; 4) syntactic separation and idiomatic analysis; 5) the lexical status of idioms and their representation in the mental lexicon [20, 80-81]. A. Langlots calls idioms complex language configurations [21,1]. At the same time, it is again noted that phraseologists have not come to a common understanding of the term. An idiom is called both a stable combination like “kick the bucket”, “take care of NP”, and speech formulas, fixed phrases, phrases, clichés, statements, proverbs and allusions [21, 2]. After examining the various approaches of his colleagues, A. Langlotz writes that idiomatic constructions can be described as complex symbols with specific formal, semantic, pragmatic and sociolinguistic characteristics. The most characteristic features of idioms are institutionalization, compatibility, stability and non-compositionality. At the same time, the coexistence of a narrow and wide (with the inclusion of proverbs) scope of idioms is observed [21, 3].

A. Langlotz's research was carried out in line with cognitive linguistics. Russian linguistics of the late twentieth century is characterized by the consideration of phraseology as a complex linguistic sign (I. I. Chernysheva, V. N. Teliya, Ya. A. Baran), it is this approach that makes it possible to study idioms within the framework of cognitive linguistics and linguoculturology [22, 18-19]. Ya. A. Baran gives the following definition of a phraseological unit (and, consequently, an idiom as its variety): “a virtual sign of a language like a phrase or sentence with a complete or partial rethinking of the components, the purpose of which is to express a nominative-expressive function” [22, 77].

Conclusions and perspective. The study shows that both in domestic and foreign phraseology there is no unambiguous approach to the definition of idiom and there is no clear indication of the boundaries of idioms. Many scholars include proverbs, with a completely rethought meaning of its components, in the scope of idioms. Although most scientists agree that an idiom is a phrase whose meaning is not derived from the meaning of its components, the problems of the universal definition of an idiom and the criteria for their classification are still open questions and are of interest to phraseologists. Considering an idiom as a complex linguistic sign expands the boundaries of the study of idioms, allowing for interdisciplinary research of idioms within the framework of linguistic culture, turology, cognitive science and sociolinguistics.

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