

THE PROBLEM OF THE NORMS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Abstract: The article analyzes the cases of violation of the existing rules and norms when using phraseological units in oral and written speech. It also discusses the types of phraseological rules that exist and their place in speech. The usage of phraseological units in speech, explain their usage according to national and cultural universality, differential and paradigmatic features, ways of transition from folklore to literary language, semantic properties, artistic and methodological possibilities, problems of translation in terms of form and meaning, compelling of a dictionary suitable for modern linguistics and the importance of covering their place in the national language.

Keywords: phraseology, language units, folklore, literary language, universality, semantic methods, language properties, expression.

INTRODUCTION

The role of phraseological units - expressing the identity, way of life, material and spiritual values, history, culture and customs of the peoples of the world in their own language is incomparable. Phraseological units take attention in the context of the people's use of language units, their general rules and language norms in their usage.

The usage of phraseological units in speech, explain their usage according to national and cultural universality, differential and paradigmatic features, ways of transition from folklore to literary language, semantic properties, artistic and methodological possibilities, problems of translation in terms of form and meaning, compelling of a dictionary suitable for modern linguistics and the

importance of covering their place in the national language. There is great interest to defining the specifics of phraseological units and their substantiation, their structural units, which are relevant to modern colloquial speech.

However, the occurrence of slang, dialectics, barbarism, archaisms in the phraseological units used in folklore is one of the most pressing theoretical issues. Phraseological units are grouped in a specific form, summarizing their methodological features and differing from each other in spoken and literary language.

Today`s new reforms in our country, contribute to developing of language and culture. As our President noted: “Today, we are moving on the path of innovative development that aimed at radical renewal of all spheres of life of the state and society. After all, who will win in today`s fast-paced world? Today our state based on new ideas, new ideas and innovations will win. ”¹

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The most effective reforms and innovations in the field of language and culture are an important factor for the analysis and study of the linguistic richness of our nation, as well as to increase the knowledge inherent in the phraseological units can be associated with the spiritual values of the nation.

The use of English and Uzbek phraseological units in linguistics has been studied to some extent.

Further, the researches created by AA Izotova, AV Kunin on the theoretical foundations of English phraseology are of particular interest.²

Originally formed as a separate branch of Phraseology, which played an important role in linguistics, its theory was first interpreted by the Swiss linguist Charles Bali.³

¹ Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan // People's speech. - 2017 - 23 December.

² A.A. Izotova. English phraseology: allusions, idioms, metaphors: Sb. statey / - M.: MAKS Press, 2014. - 92 p ..; A. V. Kunin English phraseology. - M., 1970. - 312 p .; A. V. Kunin Phraseology of modern English. - M.: Higher school, 1972. - 198 p .;

A. V. Kunin A course of phraseology of modern English. - M.: Higher school, 1996 .- 381 p.

Phraseological units, which are widely used in folklore and literary language, are a peculiar feature of language. They have their own norms, regardless of whether they are used in a variety of forms in speech.

The existing normative makes it difficult for them to move from language to language. Terms are used in Uzbek linguistics with several different types of terms (phraseology), such as phraseology, phraseological unit, phraseological phrase, phraseological compound, fixed phrase, and phrase used as a synonym for each other.⁴ But there are those who call them as stable compounds.⁵

Regardless of the name of such linguistic units, they are the main subject of research in the Department of Phraseology in Linguistics.

This section, which rounds out the system of phraseological units in linguistics, explores the specifics of phrases present in a language.

Phraseological units are made up of a combination of two or more language units, and their appearance is similar to word combinations.

Sometimes there are such phraseologies and phrases that can be difficult to distinguish them as phrases and combinations.

For example, the phrase “raise the hand” means denotative (own) when used in the process of physical training to raise the hand. If someone raises his hand to strike another, it has a connotative (portable) meaning. This example focuses on phrases are denotative and phraseologies are connotative and have to be distinguished from the context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hence, the combination of any words is not considered phraseology.

Their structure and meaning are complex, multifaceted linguistic phenomena, with clear norms and specific features. The issues of phraseological

³ Bally S. General linguistics and questions of the French language. - M.: Editorial URSS, 2001. -- 416 p

⁴ Tursunov U., Mukhtorov J., Rahmatullaev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. Morphology. Lexicology. - T.: Teacher, 1965. - P.133-135; Shoabdurahmonov Sh, Askarova M., Hojiev A., Rasulov I., Doniyorov X. Modern Uzbek literary language. - T.: Teacher, 1980. - P.137-146.

⁵Hakimov M. Writer and language. - T.: Fan, 1971. - B.16-19.

units are analyzed; one of the most important issues by many linguists, as well as by Uzbek linguists.

The researches of BS Schwartzkopf, Yu.A. Belchikov, V.A. Itskovich, A.I. Molotkov draws special attention to this issue. As, according to BS Schwartzkopf: "Phraseological norm is a linguistic phenomenon, the use of traditionally consistent, homogeneous and equally valuable phraseology, which in a certain period of time was accepted by the language community and understood as correct and exemplary."⁶

It was noted that the concept of phraseological norm has long existed in the language and speech in a clear exemplary form, adopted in that form, passed from mouth to mouth and always adhered to the "rule" of use, lexical-semantic, morphological-syntactic, stylistic-functional features.

The lexical units need to be selected and used appropriately. If there are features contradicted the use of phraseological units, they deviate from the established norm or violate the norm. These cases are interpreted differently based on their types should be identified and justified.

Many scientists have distinguished deviations from the phraseological norm.

Specially, V.A Svakovich, BS Schwartzkopf, Yu.A. Belchikov had given three types of deviations from the phraseological norm.

These are:

Firstly, is the involuntary use of literary language units in speech without understanding the norm, even though it is not premeditated or deliberate;

Secondly, is the misinterpretation of language units in speech with correct comprehension and its analyses;

Thirdly, is the usual form of phraseological units in the process of speech, the expression of which is contrary to their structural rules and internal system;

⁶ Schwarzkopf B.S. Phraseological units in relation to the linguistic norm. Problems of phraseology and the tasks of its study in higher and secondary schools. - Vologda, 1967. - p.51-52;

The existence of knowledge, norms and rules related to phraseology can be understood when they are applied in the context not in their own way, as in the traditional pattern that is passed from generation to generation, word of mouth, but incompletely or distorted.

It should be noted that in the event of deviations from the norms of the use of phraseological units, it takes permissible to evaluate and interpret them correctly in speech.

Phraseological units that exist should be widely used in works of all genres, should be standardized in order to be used as one of the effective means of communication, increasing the aesthetic expression of the word between the protagonists of the work.

To this day, words and phrases that are passed from mouth to mouth by folklore, and used in oral speech without any change, can be called normal or original phraseologies.

For example, the phrase “throwing a hat (Uzbek hat) into the sky” is included in the “Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” and means “to be very happy, funny” and is used in these senses in “See You, If I got "four", I would have thrown my hat to the sky! ” as well as from H. Nazir's novel "Green Lights" "Schoolchildren threw their hats into the sky." ⁷

Phraseological units are phenomena in language that naturally retain language norms. According to A. Mamatov, the concept of normal usage of phraseology depends on their various aspects, including lexical meaning, structure, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) features, logical-semantic side and rules of word association, visual or occasional use.⁸

⁷ Raxmatullaev Sh. Phraseological dictionary of Uzbek language. Teacher Publishing House, 1978. - B. 776.

⁸ Mamatov A.E. Problems of lexical and phraseological norms in modern Uzbek literary language: Philol. fanlari dok-ri diss. - T., 1991. - B.271-272.

Depending on the use of phraseological units in the language, it is possible to identify and evaluate whether they are allowed in the phraseological norm or deviation from the norm.

In many cases, phraseological units can be replaced by other words as a result of their distortion in terms of meaning and form. As result of their previous form changes and the new form also gives originality to the content.

Hence, the lexical and structural-grammatical norm expresses the property of lexical-grammatical change of expressions in speech and that these changes do not affect their integrity while preserving their meanings, and that structural stability remains relative.

Phraseological units appear in dictionaries, textbooks and manuals, scientific documents, and in many cases in the same meaning and form as they appear in the vernacular, that is, in their original, normal state.

When phraseological units from dictionaries, textbooks, manuals and scientific sources are expressed, the possibility of their widespread use of vulgar and barbaric words, jargon, slang, dialectics are limited in speech.

In our language the form is different, but the meanings are the same or there are many phraseological units with similar meanings.

No new meaning is added to an idea expressed by pleonastic or tautological (repetitive) applications of such synonyms, i.e., phrases with the same meaning within a single text. On the contrary, it is semantically redundant and contradicts the phraseological norm;

In Uzbek, as in other languages, phraseological units are variant. Their specific variability is divided into visual and occasional types.

Visual phraseological variants are usually used in the form recognized in the vernacular, in dictionaries, within the same norm, in a stable, codified form.

Occasional phraseological variants, on the other hand, arise from the use of words by masters of artistic expression in the vernacular. Therefore, an important means of enriching and updating the phraseological resources of the language.

Occasional phraseological variants are specific to speech, not to language, as they arise from the processing of the semantics and structure of folk expressions by word masters on the basis of their individual skills.

Speech, on the other hand, varies according to circumstances. That's why, the norm is not recorded in occasional phraseological variants.

Most importantly, they will not be included in dictionaries will not be recorded, because they have not yet stabilized.

Although the phraseological variants are divided into visual and occasional types, they are still equal in terms of the meaning of the words they contain, their lexical-grammatical function.

In short, each vernacular language has its own phraseological units, which are formed in speech as a clear model unit in the same form and content.

This means that these units have their own norm and it is necessary to follow their own norm in the use of expressions in speech, to have a general approach to its rules.

CONCLUSION

The role and place of language norms in determining the stylistic status of phraseological units is great. Phraseological units have semantic properties as lexical units and they must have the same meaning as in the context of a sentence.

Only in this way can people understand each other correctly, fully understand each other's opinion. Otherwise, the speaker and the writer will not be clear to the listener and the reader, creating confusion of meaning.

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