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## PHRASEOLOGY IN THE PERIOD OF FORMATION OF NEW RESEARCH PARADIGMS

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### Annotatsiya:

This article provides a detailed analysis of the modern object of study of frazeologisms and the stages of change, as well as paradigms in these areas

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Phraseology is an integral part of the language picture of the world of any linguistic culture. By the degree of development of phraseology, one can correctly judge not only the linguistic potential of individuals, but also the development of society, of which these individuals are a part. At the same time, the phraseological system of the language is the most important component of the figurative vision of the people, which reflects both deeply national and universal signs of human existence. In the course of their life, as well as everyday communication, people always experience a certain need for bright, emotionally imaginative turns that enrich language and communication, which are often the most accurate and the only exponents of a particular content, intention, relationship, which are not always able to express "ordinary" words. So, variable combinations of words undergo the process of phraseologization and, due to rethinking of the meaning and repeated repetition, acquire stability characteristic of the phraseological unit. Phraseological turns are also able to convey not only emotional-figurative information, but also certain pragmatic meanings associated with the choice and variation of signs depending on the characteristics of the subject of speech, situations of communication, relations between communicants, goals and motives of the statement, etc. There is still no unequivocal answer to the question of how understanding is carried out between people who use stable idiomatic verbal complexes in their speech. In addition, it is well known that at the level of interethnic communication, for example, phraseological units are not always amenable to literal translation. This phenomenon can be perceived as the impossibility of identifying objective and consistent interlingual relationships in the study of set phrases in various linguistic cultures. The results of modern research in this area refute this fact. A phraseological unit (PU) should be perceived by communicants as a complex formation with a holistic meaning that cannot be reduced to the sum of the values of its components. For the use of phraseological units in communicative acts, it is necessary that the intentions of the speaker/writer be correctly recognized at the other end of the communication act - by the listener/reader. In other words, the "encrypted" information in units of the indirectly derived

nomination must be correctly decoded by the addressee. For successful communication in this case, a necessary condition is possession, as an addresser, and the addressee as a single cultural and linguistic code. One of the factors that enhance the expressive or expressive emotional coloring of phraseological units is an unusual combination of components, an unusual combination of meanings that are not found in free phrases and sentences, for example: - (English): be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth = to be born in a shirt; a bull in a china shop = an elephant in a china shop; - (German): du hast den Finger drauf = you hit the nail on the head; durch Rusch und Busch = headlong, headlong; - (fr.): coiffer sainte Catherine = stay in girls; sage comme une image = quieter than water, lower than grass; good boy; - (ukr): kursch Hide peck = there is nowhere for the apple to fall; vsipati birchKami = to flog, to beat. In general, phraseological units in any language are "the creation of a people, a manifestation of its wisdom, traditions, customs and linguistic flair". Stable combinations serve as inexhaustible material for identifying not only general language, but also ethnocultural dominants of communicative behavior, perception stereotypes, characterological features of a national character. Phraseology is a complex multifaceted linguistic phenomenon. For its study, data from various areas of human knowledge are traditionally involved. Modern approaches to the study of stable combinations are distinguished by a variety and abundance of methods of observation and experiment. The research paradigm is a stable and mobile category at the same time. Its stability is based on the objective tendency of the scientific worldview to develop a generally accepted stable algorithm for solving the tasks and terminological uniformity, and mobility - on the inescapable desire of individual scientists to follow unbeaten paths and break established stereotypes of thinking. The entry of the term "paradigm" into wide scientific use is associated with the name of T.S. Kuhn. He gave the scientific community a model for posing problems and solving them". Yu.S. Stepanov defines a paradigm as "a dominant view of language in any given era, associated with a certain philosophical trend and a certain direction in art, moreover, in such a way that philosophical provisions are used to explain the most general laws of language, and language data in turn - to solve some (usually only some) philosophical problems <...> "Paradigm" is associated with a certain style of thinking in science and style in art. Understood in this way, the "paradigm" is a historical phenomenon". At the same time, the "paradigm of the theory of language" can be called a whole system of views, together with a set of illustrative examples (what is otherwise called a model, an example to follow, or a "model") of how language phenomena should be described and explained. As you can see, even in the definitions of the term, various approaches appear, from functional epistemological to stylistic-ideological. Many linguists have been studying phraseological units in various languages for two centuries already. But only recently, namely, since the end of the twentieth century, set expressions have become the object of close study. We can say that since that time, as in the domestic, so in foreign linguistics, a "phraseological boom" begins. On the way of its development, phraseology is considered from various positions in relation to the requirements of successive research paradigms that determine the main directions of activity in this field of linguistics at one or another stage of language development. Initially, phraseology is referred to one of the sections of lexicology and is not distinguished into an independent linguistic discipline. In other words, the expediency of separating phraseology into a separate area of linguistic research does not always seem obvious to everyone. This mainly concerns Western European and Western linguistics. Gradually, the situation is changing and more and more scientists in our country and abroad come to the conclusion that phraseology is recognized as an independent section of knowledge about the language. Wherein, only by the 60s of the last century, this branch of linguistics begins to be considered as a separate area of study of a certain fund of language units, called "phraseological units", "phraseological units", "stable combinations of words", "idioms" (less often - idioms), "phrase combinations" and, finally, "phrasemes" (term. N.F. Alefirenko). Let's take a short digression into the history of the creation of phraseology as an independent linguistic discipline. The emergence of the science of stable combinations of words, namely phraseological units, is rightly associated with the name of Charles Bally. He was the first to lay the theoretical foundations of phraseological science. Sh. Bally considered phraseological turns as stable combinations of words with varying degrees of cohesion of the

components. The scientist distinguished between external (structural) and internal (semantic) features of phraseological units, moreover, he gave priority to the second. As the main semantic feature of phraseological units, Sh. Bally defines unity from the meaning, which he considers as the identity of the entire combination of words to one word-intensifier. This is the so-called theory of the equivalence of a phraseological unit to a word. Many linguists do not share this point of view, since it is far from always possible to replace a phraseological unit with one word with a synonymous meaning, a lexical synonym. The classification of phraseological units by Sh. Bally is also far from perfect, since there is no single semantic criterion in it, and structural features still act as the main ones, which does not correspond to the author's own statements about the primacy of semantics for determining phraseological units. The scientist considered phraseological units only from the point of view of synchrony, ignoring the diachronic aspect, historical and semantic nature of phraseological units. This shortcoming was overcome by linguists, who proved the need for a diachronic analysis of phraseological units in order to identify their tendencies towards codification and demotivation, since only the synchronous method of studying phraseological units "tear off" the units under consideration from their genetic source. The first trend involves a creative approach to the use of phraseology, which is manifested in the expansion of the resource base, the modification of the structural elements of phraseological units, and the variation in the style of presentation of thought. The carriers of this paradigm of thinking are individuals who are trying to resist global processes that also affect the culture of speech. In essence, we are talking about a reaction to the orientation of most modern language cultures to the average perception and "compressed" reflection of life under the aggressive influence of the mass media, as well as the activities of government and commercial structures in the creation of a primitive universal language based on truncated English "for general use." The efforts of linguistic personalities of this type are aimed at preserving the uniqueness of the national language environment and, in particular, the phraseological fund as one of the vectors of national worldview and existence. The second trend is distinguished by a mechanistic and pragmatic approach to the native language and culture of speech. This phenomenon is connected (as well as the first one) with the accelerating pace of life, the latest communication technologies, and innovative processes in the world industry. It can be said that representatives of this paradigm of linguistic thinking are in a hurry to live both in everyday existence and in language. The pragmatics of the official language in recent times often comes down to stimulating stereotyped linguistic thinking, which is referred to by researchers as politically correct discourse. The French linguist Pierre Merle uses the term "charabia" (gibberish) in this regard, which he included in the title of his new book "Le nouveau charabia. Le français est une langue étrangère". In essence, there is every reason to talk about the active formation of a new type of phraseology and the creation of a pseudo-norm of national languages with the aggressive support of the mass media. Of course, in life, as in science, there is always reason for optimism and we hope that phraseology will remain constructive and a productive phenomenon of national languages, since people will always need vivid and accurate images to indicate their relationship with the world.

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