

Problems of Syntactic Analysis of Fixed Phrases in the English Sentence Structure

Jamolova Tursunoy Ma'murjonovna

Master's degree, English philology and Translation studies, Linguistics (English), Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages

Samandarov Rustam Dusyorovich

PhD docent, Samarkand State Institute of foreign languages

Abstract: This article is devoted to the issues of syntactic analysis of fixed phrases in English sentences. In the article, the problems and shortcomings that arise in the analysis of word combinations are studied, in addition, examples from the literature are given and analyzed.

Keywords: phrase, component, syntactic analysis, sentence structure, unit.

Introduction.

A stable phrase (collocation) is a phrase consisting of two or more words, having signs of a syntactically and semantically integral unit, in which the choice of one of the components is carried out according to the meaning, and the choice of the second depends on the choice of the first. Another name for the same phenomenon is stable or phraseological phrases, that is, combinations that are already well-established and carry a certain meaning.

Main part.

These include: phraseological combinations, phraseological units, idioms, combinations of words with prepositions (look after, look for), as well as speech etiquette formulas. There are many expressions that have acquired a stable color. For example, return a call - call back, back along the - behind, cell phone - mobile.

In English, as in other languages, along with free combinations of words, there are combinations that are semantically and syntactically indecomposable, not free. For example: out of breath - out of breath, run high - to grow, get stronger, and running battle - a protracted dispute, through and through - from beginning to end. Such combinations are called phraseological units. "Phraseologism is a complex, diverse language unit endowed with a number of specific features: reproducibility, integrity of meaning, its figurativeness, evaluativeness, expressiveness, separate design of the meaning expression plan, stability" [2, p. 187]. The phraseological fund of the English language is the most valuable source of information about the mentality of this people, the peculiarities of life, and morality. The figurative meaning of phraseological units reflects the stereotypes and standards of the everyday consciousness of the people: Jack of all trades - jack of all trades, Paddle one's canoe - rely only on yourself, A middle ground - moderate position, compromise, Hold one's own - stand your ground. Phraseologisms can have several meanings, they can perform various grammatical functions, the meanings of phraseological units can refer to the subjects of action, denoting either inanimate or animate objects. As a rule, these meanings are not direct, but figurative, arising either on the basis of a figurative rethinking of homonymous free combinations of words in general, or based largely on the lexical meaning of the words that form them.

It is important to note that figurativeness is a distinctive feature of phraseological meaning. It is most clearly manifested when comparing a phraseological unit with a homonymous word. Imagery, expressiveness, evaluativeness allow phraseological units to perform figurative and expressive functions in the language. It is obvious that a phraseologism is a significant unit of the language, which, along with the word, performs a nominative function and has a holistic meaning. But, unlike the word, phraseological units do not just figuratively name the designated phenomenon, but also indicate the intensity of its manifestation, give it a certain assessment. Phraseological meaning has a number of features that distinguish it from lexical meaning - it is idiomatic (holistic). The meaning of most phraseological units is complicated by various kinds of emotional, expressive (connotative) components. A distinctive feature of a phraseological unit is the separate design of the plan of its expression. Stability is the next differential feature of a phraseological unit. It assumes the relative constancy of its structure and component composition.

Thus, the nature of these differentiated features allows us to define a phraseological unit as a reproducible in speech, differently designed unit of the language, which has a holistic meaning, as a rule, of a figurative, expressively evaluative type, relatively stable in composition and structure. The sources of phraseological units are colloquial speech related to everyday life, professional speech, oral folk art (proverbs, sayings), written sources (works of fiction, journalism), various terminological systems. Proverbs and sayings are a bright work of folk art, as well as an important part of the literary language. They are not only a source of objective information about the people, but also a source of aesthetic pleasure. "The true meaning of proverbs is expressed both aptly and clearly in themselves, for example: "They don't sell proverbs in the bazaar, but everyone needs them", "The proverb is rude, but the truth is love in it." Or in English: "Proverbs are concentrated wisdom of the ages", or "The proverb is a daughter of experience". Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a language without them. With the noted impoverishment of the speech of our contemporaries, hymns are able to enrich it, because the proverb said to the point not only "does not pass by", but also "colors the conversation" [4, p. 4].

In proverbs, the people reflected their ideas about justice, love and friendship, human relationships, life and death, good and evil, past and present, in general, to different aspects of reality: Peoples are interested in how they reproduce life, how they interpret certain of its manifestations, what assessment they give to it" [4, p. four]. The problem of classification remains relevant for modern phraseology. Proverbs can be divided by topic, but it should be noted that the placement of a proverb in one or another thematic heading is rather conditional, since proverbs are truly multifaceted and capable of simultaneously displaying several life phenomena, because the versatility of a proverb stems from its very nature. The question remains ambiguous, which proverb is still in modern use, and which is no longer used. It must be assumed that this is a problem of the personal experience of each person, native speaker of a particular language. Be that as it may, you will never hear some proverb in the city, but it is widespread in the countryside and vice versa. Although the fact remains undoubted that proverbs have come down to us through the centuries, and, of course, they will still be useful, since they have not lost their vitality and poetic value.

In addition to proverbs and sayings in English, idioms also belong to set expressions that cannot be translated literally. Idioms are very specific, and are surprisingly similar to their Russian counterparts. There is no doubt that in addition to the constant replenishment of the vocabulary, it is necessary to take care of enriching your speech with stable phrases, that is, idioms of the English language. Everyone who regularly studies a foreign language encounters such expressions that at first glance represent complete nonsense, although the words in such expressions are understandable and easily translated, so you need to know stable expressions. Such a discrepancy between the meanings of words in a phrase is due to the fact that it should not be taken literally.

For example: By heart - by heart, To call it a day - complete something, To cost an arm and leg - to be very expensive, Bushed - tired, Right and left - everywhere, Above all - first of all. In the scale of "untranslatable" or "difficult to translate" phraseological units occupy almost the first place. Their translation is solved in different ways depending on their nature and features [1, p. 212].

Related set expressions, or phraseological units, have either a fully or partially figurative meaning. According to many modern researchers, the main feature of phraseological units is the discrepancy between the plan of content and the plan of expression, which gives depth and flexibility to the phraseological unit: "These possibilities are rooted, apparently, in the very nature of phraseology - a closed microcontext in which not only formal connections between the plan are realized expressions and the plan of the content of such a sign, but also associative-semantic, and not necessarily logically deduced from the micro-context itself. It is this irreducibility that allows phraseological units to designate the most complex phenomena and relations of reality in a capacious and expressive form [3, p. 127].

Conclusion.

So, phraseological units include both idioms and proverbial phraseological units (winged expressions, aphorisms, maxims), both figurative (metaphorical) units and non-figurative combinations, and even cases of stable compatibility, both normative, time-tested, and turnovers polished by masters. It should be taken into account that there is no constant correspondence between English and Russian expressions. Each set expression reflects a foreign world and a foreign culture: behind each word there is an idea of the world conditioned by the national consciousness. Accordingly, the study of speech turns of words, idioms and phraseological units should take into account the cultural and social characteristics of the language.

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