

## The Usage of Phraseological Units in Everyday Speech

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**ABSTRACT:** Within the framework of this scientific article, phraseological units and phraseological turns are considered. Their classification and definitions are considered.

**Keywords:** Phraseological units, expressiveness, vocabulary, lexical, semantic, carelessly, phraseological turnover, stable figurative expressions.

### Introduction

The language of every nation cannot be imagined without phraseology, since it is a means of expression and image that people have created with the help of language over the centuries.

Phraseological units are the richness of the language, which reflects morality, history, and the identity of the people. They have existed throughout the history of the language. The study of phraseological units is a necessary link in the assimilation of the language, in improving the culture of speech. The correct and appropriate use of phraseological units gives speech a unique originality, special expressiveness, accuracy and imagery. They require memorization and are stored in our memory.

Phraseology attracts with its expressiveness, potential ability to positively or negatively evaluate phenomena, express approval or condemnation, ironic, derisive or other attitude. This is especially pronounced in the so-called phraseological units - characteristics: a person with a capital letter, milk on his lips has not dried, a telegraph pole, a jack of all trades, absolute zero, wind in his head, a bright personality, a ward of a ward, a white crow, not a timid dozen. Ignorance of the source of phraseological units of any language often leads to distortion and inappropriate use of stable phrases, which is an indicator of low linguistic culture.

### Main part

In the lexical composition of the language, phraseological units figuratively and accurately convey thought, reflect various aspects of reality.

Examples: One hour; Carelessly; To score an arrow; Promise mountains of gold; Him like a fish; Get ahead of ourselves; Swim like a stone; To be in someone else's shoes; They look like two drops of water; Chop the branch on which you are sitting; Like clockwork; Force an open door; Catch every word; To blubber without thinking; The bear stepped on the ear, etc.

Lexical, semantic, grammatical changes that occur during the formation of phraseology are not only a stylistic need, but also a need for the internal system of the language. Phraseological units are often used in everyday speech, and we do not even notice how often a stable expression comes to mind in a given situation. When using phraseological units, our speech becomes brighter and more colorful, while helping to avoid voluminous descriptive turns. They often convey the meaning of a long sentence more meaningfully, more accurately and clearly help to describe individual phenomena.

For example: Start from scratch - start over; Heaven and earth are about a very big difference; Give up - stop making efforts in any business due to the impossibility of achieving success; Leave a mark - do something for a common cause; Thinking broadly is to look at a problem differently, to consider more of its aspects than is customary. Asking for trouble - deliberately creating trouble for yourself, intervening in an unpleasant situation unnecessarily.

Many phraseological units are equivalent to one word. These phraseological units have an undivided meaning and semantically indivisible, they usually have a generalized meaning that can be expressed in one word: topsy-turvy - on the contrary; to spread the mind - to think; in a hurry - quickly; jack of all trades - craftsman; golden hands - a master; soul to soul - together; make friendship - help; chasing dogs - messing around; do not lift a finger - do nothing.

Meanwhile, phraseological units mean a concept, state, phenomenon, sign, quality, and therefore often phraseological units are synonymous with words:

Work day and night - around the clock; to spit at the ceiling - to mess around; you cannot spill water - inseparable; first of all - at the beginning; to hang out idle - to mess around; headlong - very quickly; like clockwork - very easy.

**Methods of study.**

Phraseological units for the most part designate and characterize a certain phenomenon of reality, give it a certain assessment and at the same time belong to those linguistic means that most fully reflect the traditions of the speakers of a particular language.

They reflect the history of an entire people, the originality of its culture and way of life, and in general have a brightly national character. Along with national characteristics, phraseological units of different languages can have unique features. For example, in Russian phraseological units there are a lot of such unique national features, such as - to blame from a sore head to a healthy one; you will not wish on the enemy; you cannot redo all the affairs; two of a Kind; in the bag; the case burned out; take under the wing; closer to the point; quit in trouble; suitable for fathers; in the sweat of your brow; within four walls.

The phraseological turns that exist in the Russian literary language are an extremely complex and diverse phenomenon. They are distinguished by their origin, stylistic and artistic and expressive qualities and what they represent from the point of view of structure, lexical and grammatical composition and the fusion of their constituent parts into a single semantic whole.

Semantically indivisible phraseological turns, phraseological adhesions, in which the integral meaning is completely not correlated with the individual meanings of the words that make them up. The meaning of this kind of phraseological phrases is as unfounded and conditional as the semantics of words with a non-derivative stem. They make sense only in their unchanged form, and when the word is replaced or rearranged, the meaning of the idiom will be lost.

For example: Wash your hands - refuse to continue to participate in some business; Working for three is a lot of work; One piece of cake - the ability to do something without much difficulty; Knock off your feet - bustle until exhaustion; To be born in a shirt - about a man who miraculously survived; bring to mind - finish work.

Stable figurative expressions, phraseological unity - the meaning of which is clear from the meaning of individual words. They, like phraseological adhesions, are semantically indivisible and integral. However, in them, in contrast to phraseological mergers, their integral semantics is already justified by the individual meanings of the words that make them up.

**Results of the study.**

As a result of the fusion of the meanings of the individual parts of them in a single generalized-figurative semantics of the whole, an integral meaning of phraseological unity arises. Their imagery is one of the characteristic features of phraseological unity.

For example: make friends - communicate; friendship won - an equal result; make acquaintances - make friends; on a friendly foot - in a friendly relationship; do not spill water - be strong friends; to sit back is to be inactive.

Stable turns, phraseological combinations, the meaning of which is completely derived from the meaning of individual words, which can be replaced with synonyms.

Consequently, phraseological combinations are called such stable turns in their composition, which are formed from words with a free and phraseologically related meaning.

Examples: to stand as a rock - to stand as a mountain; read by sight - read by eyes; a bosom friend is a best friend; sworn enemy - mortal enemy; a true friend is a

true friend; an old friend is a close friend; the supporting hand is a helping hand.

Phraseological phrases that are stable in their composition and use are phraseological expressions that are not only semantically segmented, but also consist entirely of words with free meanings. Examples: you are for the cause, and the case is for you; to be afraid of wolves - do not go to the forest; seriously and for a long time; business - time, fun - an hour; labor valor is the sister of heroism; legs are carried - hands are fed; think slowly, work quickly on the wings - flight, on business - honor; he did what he gave to drink.

They differ from phraseological combinations in that they do not have a single word with a phraseological associated meaning, their constituent words cannot have synonymous substitutions. They are reflected in them and at the same time the values and ideals of people are formed.

In modern linguistics, phraseology is distinguished by many linguists as an independent linguistic series, rooted in antiquity and most clearly, vividly and figuratively reflecting culture, mentality, spiritual and moral values.

## Conclusion

Thus, phraseological units undoubtedly adorn our speech. Therefore, it must be remembered that the correctness of our speech, the skillful use of terms, the successful use of the figurative and expressive means of the language, proverbs and sayings, winged words, phraseological expressions, the richness of the individual vocabulary increases the efficiency of communication, enhances the effectiveness of the spoken word.

Phraseology clearly reflects the originality of the linguistic pictures of the world of ethnic languages. At the same time, the grammatical design of phraseological units fully reflects the typological characteristics of a given language and, above all, the features of its grammatical system.

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