

## Article

# The Importance of Phraseology in The Language

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**Abstract:** Phraseology is the combination of idioms and phrasal verbs and fixed phrases; it is a rich and eloquent unit of language that gives depth, creativity and culture cue to a communication. The role of the idiomatic language phenomena in the spoken and written language is a proven concept, yet the historical process and the complete semantic complexity of idiomaticities have received little coverage in linguistic studies. Although there are backward contributions to the subject made by such scholars as Sh. The increasing attention in Bally and sustained research, in depth analyses of how phraseology as a historical experience, a style of literature and a language of our day is studied is sparse. The paper seeks to discuss the diversity of the issue of phraseology in language, with examples of the Uzbek and English idioms, especially, in literary and oratory settings. As the results show, idioms do not only lead to increasing the lexical richness and stylistic expression but also are the means of cultural memory, which can be observed through works by Abdulla Qodiriy and William Shakespeare. A comparative approach with regard to linguistics is offered by the paper in association with idiomatic expressions in correlation with the traditional backgrounds and literacy purposes denoting that the phraseology connects past heritage with current practice. All these insights support the idea of phraseologically defined units as the necessary means of effective communication and language acquisition and preservation of national identity, making them quite applicable in linguistic and educational contexts.

**Keywords:** Phraseology, Idiom, Phrase, Color of The Word, Expression

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## 1. Introduction

A key and communicative part of language, phraseology, includes such elements as idioms, fixed expressions and collocations, which are linguistic text units representing a concept that goes beyond the semantics of any separate word[1]. This is a crucial factor in this branch of linguistics related to the enriching communicating and variation of style in oral and written nature. Phraseology adds richness to a language by enriching the culture and developing an emotive tinge which cannot be ignored in language acquisition and literary works[2].

The interface of phraseology with more general areas of linguistic research including semantics, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics has been gaining more research focus. Phraseological units can be more than stylistic means; they can be means of encoding community experience, values as well as ideology[3]. They serve as linguistic fossils retaining the historical and cultural identities. To give an example, the idioms in both Uzbek and English language usually reflect specific beliefs held by the society or certain historical events like the origin of the phrase, to spill the beans, which dates back to the voting system in ancient Greek. This thematic connection between the phraseology and cultural heritage testifies to the interdisciplinary appropriation of the field in topics of linguistics, literature and anthropology[4].

Even though some of the first linguistic theorists including Charles Bally and Vinogradov offered some basic outlooks on phraseology- in term of stylistic and functional aspects, there are still lots of unanswered questions[5]. The work of scholars today focused either on idioms in literature or on the cultural-linguistic perspective did not make such a significant break in the study of the use of idioms in different languages, and indeed, the comparison of families and their active is a living part of the discourse today[6]. This paper is a continuation of earlier studies since its research focuses on phraseological usage in literary writings and in colloquial speech, especially that of the Uzbek and the English[7].

The approach involved in the present research is qualitative linguistic analysis within the framework of textual analysis of idioms and phrases presented in the selected works of literature (e.g. Shakespeare and Abdulla Qodiriy) and colloquial language[8]. The study involves not only synchronic, but also diachronic components, cases revealing the historical use of a word as opposed to the current definition and usage. The secondary data used to perform the analysis constitutes scholarly literature and dictionaries, which has revealed an opportunity in the interpretation of each idiom in its contextual meaning of semantic and cultural usage[9].

The study is expected to highlight the continued importance of phraseology in the learning of languages, cultural expression and literature studies. Early evidence has been given that idioms are not only valuable in enhancing communication but serve as social identity and cognitive template indicators as well. Its implications include practical use to linguistics, education and even as a study related to cross-cultural communication especially when teaching idiom understanding and application to people learning a language. Finally, the research is intended to restate the importance of phraseology as a significant aspect of linguistic proficiency and cultural literacy, which needs even more attention of the scholarship and educational practice.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The need to study the meaning and diversity of functions of phraseology in linguistic and cultural terms has led to this research implementing a qualitative descriptive research approach. The data to be analyzed is composed of the idiomatic expressions and phrases classified as phraseological units with the extracts taken out of the literature works, and usage of the language in everyday life (both Uzbek and English languages). Some works of Abdulla Qodiriy especially O 7821 atkan kunlar and Shakespeare works like The Tempest, Othello and Hamlet were reviewed to see how idioms can be used to enrich the literature purpose and deepen the semantics meaning. The selection of these texts was based on their meager but careful application of phraseology which provided perfect corpus that can be used in comparative linguistic study. Along with literary materials, the examples of colloquial speech were reviewed to illustrate how idioms are used in common conversational life. To contextualize the usage, etymology, and semantic development of the chosen phrases, secondary information was taken in such sources as scholarly articles and linguistic monographs, as well as in dictionaries. Not only to determine literal and figurative meanings of the idioms the study provided interpretative analysis to unveil cultural connotations and stylistic value of the idioms to their language. The weight was put on finding trends in the use of idioms that are shaped by the values of the society, the historical events which happened and the scope of linguistic imagination. In comparing idioms between both the languages, the research brings out general and culturally specific aspects in phraseology. The methodological scheme, therefore, combines the textual, comparative and semantic analysis to give a complete picture of how the usage of phraseological units can be discussed both as a linguistic and cultural phenomenon and should be included in expressive plenty and communicative efficiency.

## 3. Results and Discussion

One of the most vibrant and expressive parts of any language is phraseology – studies set expressions such as idioms, collocations, phrasal verbs, and other fixed combinations of words. Phraseology adds color, depth, and cultural richness to speech and writing, allowing speakers to communicate with nuance, and precision[10].

Phraseology has long been a fascinating and somewhat enigmatic area within linguistics, attracting the interest of numerous scholars. Despite this attention, there is still no definitive answer to the question of when idioms first emerged or what their original purpose was[11]. Since the term “phraseology” was formally introduced into linguistic studies in the late 1940s, it has paved the way for extensive exploration into idioms and fixed expressions – enabling researchers to delve deeper into both their literal and figurative meanings within specific languages.

Among Western linguists, Sh. Bally was one of the earliest to introduce the term “phraseology” in 1905. He viewed phraseology from a stylistic perspective, considering it as an expressive element of language. According to Bally, phraseology referred to word combinations that had become firmly established in the language[12].

Whether in everyday conversation or literary texts, phraseological units convey meanings that go beyond the literal definitions of their components. Below we are going to explore the importance of phrases in the language.

**1. Reflecting historical heritage.** As a nation or people develops, its culture and language also evolve. In the very past times, people created myths or legends, and told stories depending on their every day life such as finding food, hunting, doing house chores and so on. All the primary literature genres depicted the real things, occasions happened at that time. Similarly, idioms and phrases can show the ordinary life of people, traditions and customs of a nation and historical experiences of people. For example, the idiom “bir yoqadan bosh chiqarmoq” is used to tell *to discuss and find a solution to a problem or difficulty together* in Uzbek language, which denotes the unity of people when a difficulty or hardship comes. Or some idioms can be taken from historical events. For example, “spill the beans”, *meaning to reveal a secret*, is believed to date back to ancient Greek times. In the past voting system took place with 2 colored beans. White beans meant “yes”, while black ones denoted “no”. And voters should put beans in a container, if someone accidentally or on purpose spilled the beans, the result of the vote would be revealed prematurely – spoiling the secrecy. That is a clear example of idioms which represents one nation’s historical experiences[13].

**2. Widely usage in literature.** Nearly all writers and poets show a big preference to utilize a wide range of idioms and phrases in their works which helps them to make their writing more engaging and beautiful and show their lexical richness. For example, in Uzbek literature Abdulla Qodiriy is renowned to use idioms in the works of him, particularly, in “O’tkan kunlar” (“Past times”) a lot of idioms like “*ko’ngli yorishmoq, yuzini qora qilmoq, o’zini yo’qotmoq, bir o’q bilan ikki qushni urmoq, o’tmishga qaytmoq*” were used to express the meaning in a more clear way, or to add color to the words[14]:

- *ko’ngli yorishmoq* - xursand bo’lish, ko’ngli ko’tarish;
- *yuzini qora qilmoq* - badnom qilmoq;
- *o’zini yo’qotmoq* - gangimoq, dovdiramoq;
- *bir o’q bilan ikki qushni urmoq* - ayni bir vaqtda ikki narsani o’ylab ish tutmoq va uddasidan chiqmoq;
- *o’tmishga qaytmoq* - o’tmishdagi hodisalar yoki xotiralarni eslab o’tish.

When it comes to English literature, without any doubt it is William Shakespeare. In “The Taming of the Shrew” he used “*break the ice*”, meaning to make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other. (“*The first day at the party was a little stiff, but he managed to break the ice with a joke*”). “Romeo and Juliet” is another famous work of Shakespeare in which he could show his rich vocabulary by using different phrases like “*wild-goose chase*”. “*Wild-goose chase*” – a search that is completely unsuccessful and a waste

of time because the person or thing being searched for does not exist or is somewhere else<sup>1</sup>. (“If you are looking for a fool, it’s a wild-goose chase”).

- “Wear your heart on your sleeve” – make one’s feelings apparent. (“I will wear my heart upon my sleeve for daws to peck at”. “Othello”)
- “A laughing stock” – a person or thing subjected to general mockery or ridicule. (“He is the laughing stock of the town”. “The Merry Wives of Windsor”)
- “In a pickle” – to be in a difficult situation. (“I am in a pickle, sir”. “The Tempest”)
- “The green-eyed monster” – refers to jealousy. (“O, beware, my lord, of jealousy; It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock the meat it feeds on”. “Othello”)
- “To be or not to be” - to live or to die. (“To be, or not to be, that is the question”. “Hamlet”)

**3. The role in conversation.** Idioms are used to express ideas more effectively. For instance, instead of saying “I relaxed by the beach on my last holiday”, it is more expressive to say “I **chilled out** by the beach on my last holiday”. Furthermore, idioms and phrases add color and creativity to the language, it makes our speech colorful and more interesting. Compare the color of these two expressions: 1. *She was happy that she could pass her exam.* 2. *She was **over the moon** that she could pass her exam **with flying colors**.* The difference is openly understandable that in the second sentence it is more colorful and creative[6].

To sum up, phraseology is one of the main branches of linguistics. The importance of it in language is immeasurable. Using a wide range of idioms or phraseological expressions assists us to show our rich vocabulary and improve the effectiveness of our speech. Idioms change the color of the word and grab the listener’s attention. Additionally, phraseology reflects traditions and customs of a nation as well as the historical experiences of people[15].

#### 4. Conclusion

The phraseological analysis of the languages of Uzbekistan and the English linguistic group of words demonstrates that idiomatic constructions represent not merely stylistic decor as well as fundamental carrier of cultural identity, historical memory and correspondence. Similar results point to the fact that those phraseological units serve the language as an addition of emotional shades, a certain heightening of expressive power, and effectiveness of oral and written speech. Their prevalence in literature books- of Abdulla Qodiriy and William Shakespeare among them attest to the fact that they are part of the value system of the said society. The study has implications of implementing phraseology in language learning to demonstrate that it can contribute massively in fluency and cultural competence of learners. Additionally, phraseology may have a contribution to comparative linguistics, translation theory, and cultural anthropology. Since the progress of the language continues, and new idiomatic expressions appear, one may suggest further exploration of the current tendencies in the digitalized communication and social media, in which the standards in modern phraseology are quickly developing and changing the rules of the language.

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