

Areflection Of Stylistic Features In The Semantics Of English Phraseological Units Related To Sports Sphere

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Abstract : In linguistics, there are such persistent, stable word phrases that give rise to the power and expressiveness of speech, the emergence of which is strongly linked to the attitudes and attitudes of people toward the objects and events in the objective existence. Members of the community use a variety of comparative linguistic tools to express their views, attitudes, and emotions in an exciting, figurative and responsive way. In this sense, the person, thing, event and incident, the world scene is often exaggerated by images or similes that are familiar to the listener. As a result, the impact and image of the speech will grow and increase. These are phraseological units and stylistic means.

Index Terms : Borrowing, connotative meaning, constancy, denotative meaning, idiomology, idioms, microconstancies, phraseological compounds, phraseological fusions, phraseological integrity, phraseological unit, phraseology, semantics, stability, transformation, Minimum 7 keywords are mandatory, Keywords should closely reflect the topic and should optimally characterize the paper. Use about four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

1 INTRODUCTION

Just as the study of phraseological and stylistic problems plays an important role in the translation of linguistic and literary texts, so far, the study of specific aspects of linguistics, particularly in terms of terminological systems, is becoming increasingly important. "The interdisciplinary study of terminology and phraseology is one of the newest and most relevant issues of modern linguistics. "As there is a close link between the English terminology of sports and the terminology of the world, the terminological system is followed by universal lexical-semantic processes. Most terms that have changed from sport terminology to consumer communication continue to be expressed in an unchanged form, while some terms are used in a new sense. In general, in the sphere linguistics science, because of phraseological and stylistic units according to semantically-structurally have expressive, emotional, functional, and stylistic, connotative features, which are difficult and responsible to translate them according to one or another language norms. This does not bypass the terminological system. Although, the units that represent the connotative meaning are non-terminological phenomena.

2 PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

2.1 Review Stage

Such phraseological and stylistic units are reflected as portable and visual means in communication and there are difficulties in the lexical-semantic, pragmatic, and structural aspects. Another important aspect of phraseology is the fact that they are not literally translated from one language to another.

The meaning of phraseology does not depend on the original meaning of the words involved in the compound. In fact, the connotative semantics of the phraseological units in the sport sphere is derived from human activity, features related to human character and professional prototypes. To be more precise, such professional prototypes are the driving force behind the athlete's inner abilities. Such prototypes, which are contained in the internal lexical-semantic and cognitive features of the phraseological unit, are the main source for the formation of the connotations. According to V.M. Mokienko, who has researched the emotional and expressive nature of phraseological units, "Like many languages, there are expressive units in English and Russian. To achieve adequacy in their translation, it is necessary to properly understand whether phrases in each language are used in a portable or stationary way. Otherwise, the meaning of phraseological units may vary or be misinterpreted. First of all, it is necessary to determine the actual content of phraseological units in the context or to use special phraseological dictionaries. Because they are portable, and they are passive and their meaning and translations are not in the ordinary dictionaries". In fact, phraseological units divided into three types: a) phraseological integrity; b) phraseological compounds; c) phraseological fusions (idioms). Phraseological compounds that combine one word with the words lexical-semantically correct and the other are portable. For example: to have a rest (rest-denotative meaning, to have – connotative meaning) or to become weak (weak – connotative meaning, to become – connotative meaning). Phrases that have a common portrayal of meanings and the grammatical meaning of the words are called phraseological integrities. For example: to draw back from the heart (be afraid), ascend to heaven (to commend). Phraseological interactions with no lexical correlation between the meanings of the words and the meanings expressed in them are called phraseological fusions. For example: going out alive from getting through the mill, iron out, get a mouse's nest for a thousand coins and etc. Phraseological expressions are usually formed by the use of free speech in the language. However, they are portable, and the components are intertwined and integrated. Some forms of phraseology also reflect national customs. When translating them from one language to another, it is advisable to use their alternatives

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rather than word-for-word components. The use of phraseological units in oral and written communication is common in the UK, US, Australia and other English-speaking countries. One of the main reasons for this is the popularity of sporting events among the peoples of the world, and the second is due to the socio-political impact of the colonial states on which England belongs. To date, the United Kingdom and the United States continue to be leaders in all areas, including sports. In this sense, we see the origins and emergence of some sports (football, cricket, rugby, basketball, baseball, hockey, boxing, American football). In the course of this research, we collected phrases in the field of sports literature, newspapers and magazines, and TV shows from English-speaking foreign countries. In addition, "English-Uzbek-Russian Dictionary of Sport Terms" published by H.Rafiev and Sh.Botayev (2015), "Explanatory Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek Physical Culture and Sports" by R.Ismoilov and M.Norkin (1961).), Y.Khamraeva's Dictionary of Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (2007), "Uzbek-Russian-English Dictionary of Sports Terms" (2015), published by H.Rafiev and Sh. It is worth noting that we have found and analyzed more than 150 expressions in the field of sports by A.V. Kunin's book "Anglo-Russian Phraseological Dictionary" (1984). Although these phraseological expressions are not small in number, they have allowed us to identify and explain lexical-semantic, structure-functional features of English-language sports terms. During the course of the research, phraseological units can be categorized into several types of sports, which are noted in modern English, as well as in sports.

1. The phraseological units which are directly related to show etymology of physical education and sport. For example: Shoot the ball into one's own goal - score the ball into own goal (football). Get to first base - the first step towards success, the first step (baseball). Hit below the belt - to hit the lower part of the belt, using the trick (boxing).

2. The phraseological units which are indirectly related to show etymology of physical education and sport. For example: Also ran - loser, participant in sports contests who failed in the competitions. Example, English: I'm afraid he'll always be one of life's rans - Uzbek translation: Афсуски, унинг ҳеч қачон иши юришмайди (омади чопмайди) - Russian: Я боюсь, что он всегда будет неудачником.

English: Vilkie and Hencken are nearly 3 sec faster than the "also rans", a huge margin in swimming - Uzbek translation: Вилки ва Хенкен бошқа сузувчилардан деярли 3 сония тезлик билан фарқ қилишди, 3 сония бу каби бошқа мусобақаларда куп вақт демакдир - Russian: Вилки и Хенкен почти на три секунды опередили остальных пловцов, а три секунды в подобных соревнованиях - это очень много.

In addition, this group may also include these kind of phraseological units that given examples below. Be out for the count - To be unconscious or in a deep sleep. Likened to a boxer who has been knocked out; double cross - 1. Originally a sporting term in which a "cross" referred to an event that had been fixed by the participants to fail; a "double cross" happened when one participant secretly backed out of that arrangement and went on to win the event. 2. To betray or cheat someone in a duplicitous

manner, especially by going back on a previously agreed upon arrangement.

Translation examples in three languages English-Uzbek-Russian forms.

1) He always remembered that double cross - у ҳар доим уни қандай қилиб "чув тушириб кетишгани" ҳақида ўйлар эди - он всегда помнил, как его в тот раз насадили; 2) I remarked that this looked like the biggest double cross in history - Мен, афтидан бу инсоният тарихида энг катта товламачилик эканини сезгандим - Я заметил, что это, по-видимому, была самая большая насадка в истории человечества. 3) Tom is mad at Jane because she double crossed him on the sale of his car - Том Жейндан жаҳли чиқиб, жуда ғазабланган, чунки у Томни автомобил олди-сотдисиди чув тушириб кетган эди - Том зол на Джейн потому, что она обвела его вокруг пальца при продаже его автомобиля. 4) That bastard double crossed me - бу аблаҳ мени чув тушириб кетди - этот гад наколол меня. 3. In the third group we collected phraseological unit that "Half parts belongs Sport sphere". With such phraseological units, no idea about the etymology and origin of sports types. The majority of these are not just sports compound words today, but also the combined lexemes in the social, military, navy, and empty fields. Examples: To catch the card - to fish, to dive deep;; head to head - to fight hard and with courage (english: the governor and the senator went head to head in a spontaneous debate - uzbek translation: губернатор ва сенатор режалаштирилмаган мунозара (дебат)да матонат билан кураш олиб борди, охиригача курашмоқ, "ё ҳаёт ё мамот" шиори остида курашмоқ; to win hands down - to win easily (english: The other team are two men short, in theory, at least, we ought to win hands down - uzbek translation: Бошқа жамоаларда икки ўйинчи етишмаяпди, биз уларни осонликча ютиш эҳтимолимиз бор. - russian: У другой команды не хватает двух игроков. По всей вероятности, мы должны легко выиграть.). The use of phraseological units in oral and written discourses is shaped by specific extralegalistic factors, that are, interactions with specific sports, sporting events and events that reflect specific situations and events. Although the lexical units that make up the phraseological expressions are free lexemes separately, they are portable when translated from one language to another, and it is advisable to find and translate their alternatives. There are also such expressions in the English language as in the field of physical culture and sports, which may be said to have been formed by the combination of other words in the same word. We also observe that some of them have polysemantic properties. Example: Consolation race - 1) horse racing - от чоптириш мусобақаси (пойгаси), 2) participant (lost) in previous competition - олдинги мусобақада мағлуб бўлган (ютқазган) иштирокчи, 3) horseback riding - эрмакка айланиб келиш (отда); consolation prize - reward - таскин, тасалли учун берилган мукофот, соврин (two hundred runners-up will get a consolation prize - prizes will also be awarded to the second place winners - иккинчи ўринни эгаллаганларга ҳам соврин берилади); consolation heat - test running, run a race - синов тариқасида белгили масофара югуриш, чопиш;

consolation goal – impressive goal – таъсирли гол. To date, the problem of classification and characterization of phraseological units, and their comparative scientific analysis, remains one of the most important tasks of modern phraseology. Linguist V.V. Vinogradov critically commented on the views and approaches of a number of scholars on this issue. In his view, the linguistic differences between certain phrases and idioms are not clearly distinguished in some linguistic studies. Some researchers acknowledge that they have also included phrases, parables, and proverbs in phrases. V.V. Vinogradov's works phraseological compounds include phrases as well as the combined double phraseological compositions. The scientist emphasizes the differences between those of other types of idiomatic associations, including proverbs and sayings. In his view, the semantic peculiarity of idioms is explained by the fact that they are used in the speech as an integral, portable meaning, and that they are not related to the meaning that these additive components have. But proverbs and parables actually form independent sentences according to their semantics. Idioms, as interpreted by S.K. Kenesboev, differ from articles and proverbs and are made up of constrained components. It is true that quantitative criteria (component composition) may play a role in distinguishing the semantics of proverbs and parables from idiom semantics. However, rather than a quantitative criterion for determining semantic differences between types of phrases, lexical-semantic relationships are a key factor. In general, S.K. Kenesboev was able to widely explain in his work two types of phrases – proverbs, sayings and idioms. According to the scientist, structurally and semantically phraseological units are not identical, all types of expressions are united by one common sign, that is, repetition. A.I. Smirnitsky is one of the scientists who has made a clear distinction between phraseological units and idioms using idioms in practice. In his view, phraseological units are such speech turnovers that their alternative can be ensured by other vocabulary, while idioms do not observe this situation. As a result of A.I. Smirnitsky's scientific-theoretical provisions on phraseological units (idioms), it can be understood that phraseological fusions, phraseological compound and phraseological units are not included in the classification developed by him. Depending on the number of independent words, phraseological terms (semantics) are semantically structured by A.I. Smirnitsky into one-edged, two-edged and multifaceted species. This classification, based on stylistic principles, could serve as a model for N.N. Amosova's working classification. N.N. Amosova separately classifies two different phraseological units: a) Phrases; b) idioms. In the course of the research, we found that such speech in the field of physical culture and sports is polyphonic in nature. We can give them the following examples: a clean sweep – 1) спорт мусобақасидаги жамоанинг тўлиқ ғалабаси; 2) сиёсий партиянинг устунлиги, ғалабаси (сайловда); 3) тозалаш ишларини олиб бориш (ходимларга нисбатан); batting average – 1) ютуқнинг, ғалабанинг ўрта даражаси (крикет ва бейсболда); 2) шахсий муваффақият; 3) натижадорлик; 4) ўртача кўрсаткич (Инглизча: This politician's batting average is rather low in the USA today – ўзбекча таржимаси: Ҳозирги кунда бу сиёсатчининг

таъсир нуфузи (обрўси) АҚШда анча тушиб кетган - Акции этого американского политического деятеля сейчас сильно упали). Pull a punch – 1) эҳтиёткорлик билан ҳаракатланмоқ; 2) вазминлик, босиқлик билан ўзини тутиш; 3) зарбани юмшатиш/кучсиз зарба бермоқ; 4) расмиятчилик учун танқид қилмоқ. The phrase "pull a punch", which is actively used in English communication, has different meanings in oral and written discourses and in the context. We can see the meanings in translation of this phrase in three languages: English-Uzbek-Russian. 1) He pulled no punches in his efforts to defeat his opponent — У рақибини мағлубиятга учратиш учун бор кучи билан зарба берди - он бил изо всех сил, чтобы сокрушить противника 2) I'm not going to pull any punches with you and I'm not going to beat around the bush — Мен гапни айлантириб, сиз билан пачакилашиб, ади-бади айтишиб ўтириш ниятими йўқ - Я не собираюсь с вами миндальничать или ходить вокруг да около. 3) Tell me what you think and don't pull any punches — Менга очиғини айт, нима ҳақида ўйлаясан - скажи мне откровенно, что ты думаешь. 4) When it came to criticizing the other people, he didn't pull any punches — Қачонки унга бошқаларни танқид қилиш навбати етиб келса, ҳеч кимни аяб ўтирмайди - когда настала его очередь критиковать других, то он на выражения не скупился. 5) He never pulls any punches - У нима ўйлаётгани ҳақида гапиради - он говорит что думает. 6) He doesn't pull his punches — У сўз танламасдан гапиради - Он не выбирает выражений. 7) He told me not to pull my punches - У менга ҳеч ҳам тортинмаслигимни/ийманмаслигимни айтди - Он просил меня не церемониться. 8) I won't pull my punches with you, this is lousy — Сенга тўғриси айтсам, бу ҳеч нарсага ярамайди - скажу тебе прямо, это никуда не годится. The above examples show that translating phraseological units from one language into another is one of the most important tasks. In this context, we considered it appropriate to focus on the methods of translating phraseological units in the research process. In their research on the analysis of phraseological units, their interpretation methods are different, and from the point of view of our research, we find the following translation methods the best: a) Translation of English phraseological units in the field of physical culture and sports with the use of alternatives to Uzbek; b) to translate English phraseological units into Uzbek language using figurative translation; c) to translate of English phraseological units into Uzbek language with using borrowings d) to translate of English phraseological units in the field of physical culture and sports into Uzbek using transformative method. It should be noted that physical education and sports phraseological units are structurally and semantically based on cognition, which are inextricably linked with expressiveness, formality, and responsiveness. Consequently, phraseological units are the result of human life experiences and observations. However, there is a similarity between the different peoples of their imagination on material world. But, the phraseological, emotional, and portable expression of a certain concept in any language may not have its exact alternative in the stylistic system of another language. In this case, they require translation using various transformative (lexical, pragmatic, stylistic, and grammatical) methods. The main

reason for the difficulty of translating portable and figurative means from one language to another is the fact that they are related to the national peculiarities of languages. Consequently, the translator must fully understand the semantic meaning, use additional explanations, interpretations, and select the most appropriate alternative translation in order to achieve the desired and effective goal of translating text using phraseological units and stylistic tools.

L.I. Breeva and A.A. Butenko recommends four optimal ways to translate portable means and images. These are:

1. Illustration of the language in which the semantic content is received, the image being conveyed through an adequate parameter;
2. Delivery of expressive content through an adequate parameter;
3. The emotional evaluation of the content is represented by an adequate parameter;
4. Ability to determine whether the contextual information is transmitted through the matching parameter

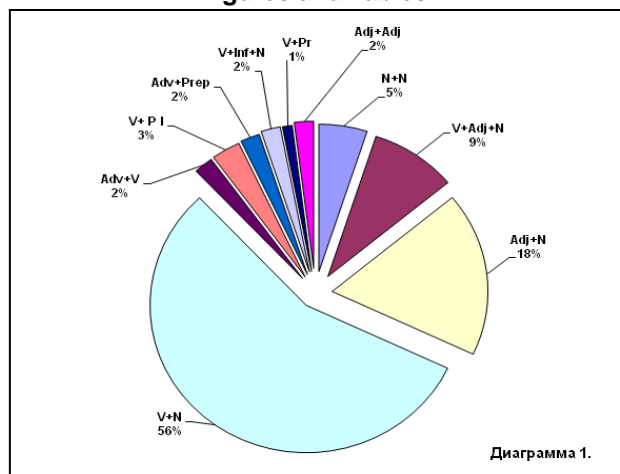
In English there are such phrases and idioms in the field of physical education and sport that are used in a portable sense and expressed through metaphor. Let us give an example. For example: He flanged (dashed) him as a lion (boxing) – у унга шердек ташланди (боксда) – он набросился ему как лев; have no kick left (boxing) – to become weak – ҳолдан тоймоқ, тинкаси қуримоқ, шашти пасаймоқ, бошқа қаршилиқ кўрсата олмаслик (боксда). Note the translation of the text: He is exhausted and has no kick left - У роса ҳолдан тойган ва кучсиз қолган эди - он здорово вымотался, у него нет больше сил. Be on a sticky wicket – To be in the midst of or dealing with a particularly awkward or difficult situation or circumstance. Primarily heard in UK. - икки ўт орасида қолмоқ, қалтис вазиятда қолмоқ (футболда, баскетболда). Return the favor – to reciprocate one's actions – реванж олмоқ, мағлубиятдан кейин ўзига келмоқ. In addition, the following phrases in the field of physical education and sport in English are actively used in oral communication with regard to written speech. It is worth noting that these phrases are currently used in different social life groups: hold the belt – чемпион бўлмоқ, биринчи ўринни эгалламоқ, олдинги ўринга кўтарилмоқ (Ex: He easily held the belt for honesty in that country. (M. Twain, 'The Autobiography of Mark Twain', ch. II) – Унинг учун бу мамлакатда тўғрилиқ ва ҳалолликдан бошқа ҳеч нарсанинг аҳамияти йўқ эди - в этой стране ему ничего не стоило прослыть человеком исключительной честности.); even the score – ҳисобни тенглаштирмоқ ('I'm a high school teacher... Damn! I didn't mean to tell you that.' 'Then we'll even the score,' Adam said. 'There was something I didn't intend to tell you.' (A. Hailey, 'Wheels', ch. 15) – Мен ўрта таълим мактабиди ўқитувчиман... жин урсин! Мен бу ҳақда сизга айтмоқчи эмасдим, бундай вазиятда мен очикчасига жавоб қайтараман ва биз ҳисобни тенглаштирамиз – деди Адам - Я учительница в средней школе... Черт побери! Я не хотела вам этого рассказывать, в таком случае я отвечу откровенностью на откровенность, и мы сравняем счет, - сказал Адам.);

front runner - пешқадам, лидер (The press found out some juicy secrets about the front runner – Матбуот ходимлари йўлбошчимиз/раҳномамизнинг ҳаётидан баъзи бир икир-чикир маълумотларни топишга муваффақ бўлишди - Прессе удалось обнаружить некоторые пикантные подробности из жизни нашего лидера); set the pace - илгарилаб кетмоқ (спорт ўйинларида). The study also showed that some phraseological units in the field of Physical Education and Sport have stereotypes formed by structural - semantically modular verbs and the involvement of connotations, pronouns, partial predicate turnovers. For example: catch-as-catch-can – 1) қондасиз спорт ўйини (игра/бой без правил); 2) тизимсиз, таваккалча. Beat smb. on post – бироз, кам устунлик билан ғалабага эришмоқ. Take smth. in one's stride – 1) бирор нарсани (ғалабани) осонликча эришмоқ; 2) ҳар бир нарсани ва воқеликни табиий шаклда қабул қилмоқ. Beat smb to the punch – ўзиб кетмоқ. Beat smb at football (tennis, swimming) – футбол (теннис, сузиш)да ютмоқ, ғалаба қилмоқ. One of the scientists on the problems of phraseology S.G. Gavrin, interpreting the concept of phraseology in broad terms, notes that it is appropriate to consider their functional and semantic aspects as complex phenomena. Accordingly, he proposed to include all static and freestanding expressions in phraseological expressions. The scientist, having supported the views of A.V. Kunin, has developed a logically consistent classification of phrases in Russian. We found it necessary to classify S.G. Gavrin's point of view in the research and divide them into three groups: a) idiomology; b) idiophrasemology; c) phraseomology. In the interpretation of phraseology as a separate subject, the Russian scientist, professor E.D. Polivanov plays a great role. According to the scientist, "vocabulary is the study of the specific lexical meaning of the word, morphology - the formal meaning of the word, and the syntax - the formal meaning of the compound words. Phraseology simply summarizes and interprets these phenomena. The term can also be replaced by another word, the term idiomology". When English is called idiomology in the field of physical education and sports, it is appropriate to understand the complex of idioms used in oral and written discourses. These are common phrases that are stable, lose their independence of meaning, and are used in a particular sense, or are portable, emotionally expressive. For example: Beat the gun (jump the gun) – олдинроқ бошлаб юбормоқ, фальстарт (команда берилмасдан олдин олинган старт). To be nowhere – мағлубиятга учраш, финалга чиқа олмаслик, умидсиз қолмоқ (Starkie had a sore throat and was nowhere. (P. G. Wodehouse, 'The Inimitable Jeeves', ch. XIV) – Старкининг томоғи оғриб қолганлиги боис бошқа спортчи (югурувчи)лардан умидсиз шаклда орқада қолди - У Старки болело горло, и он безнадежно отстал от остальных бегунов). Second wind - иккинчи нафас (спорт машқларида: маълум вақтдан кейин нафаснинг ростланиши); 2) ўнгланиш, ўзини ростлаб олиш; қайта куч-қувватга тўлиш. Saved by the bell – 1) бонг урилиши сабаб нокаутдан қутилиб қолиш (боксда); 2) кимнингдир аралашуви билан охириги сонияларда қутилиб қолиш (The boss was going to bawl me out and I was actually saved by the bell when you came in — Бошлиқ (шеф)

мени қаттиқ таъзимни бераётган эди, охириги сонияларда айнан сенинг етиб келишинг мени қутқариб қолди - Шеф собирался сделать мне огромный втык, и твой приход спас меня буквально в последнюю минуту. The hat trick – уч карра ғалабаға эришиш (футболда, крикетда, чопиш пойгасида). Ex: Apart from a hat trick by our centre forward it wasn't much of a game. (Suppl) — Биргина бизнинг марказдаги ҳужумчилар кетма-кет уч гол урганини ҳисобга олмаса, умуман олганда ўйин қизиқ бўлмади - В общем игра была неинтересная, единственно только нашему центру нападения удалось забить три мяча. As a result, 10 different phraseological structures were identified (see **Diagram 1**):

1. noun + noun (N + N), the number of such units amounted to 5% of the total;
2. verb + adjective + noun (V + Adj + N). Their number was 9%;
3. adjective + noun (Adj + N), their number was 18%;
4. verb + noun (V + N), the largest group, because contains most of the studied expressions, namely 56%;
5. adverb + verb (Adv + V), one of the small groups - 2%;
6. verb + participle (V + Pl) - 3%;
7. adverb + preposition (Adv + Prep) - 2%;
8. verb + infinitive + noun (V + Inf + N) - 2%;
9. verb + pronoun (V + Pr) - 1%, the smallest group;
10. adjective + adjective (Adj + Adj) - 2%.

Figures and Tables



Most often, sports phraseological units are found with the structure of the verb + noun (V + N). For example:

- gain (V) the advantage (N) over smb - win against someone;
- lower (V) the boom (N) - to punish (in boxing);
- skin (V) the cat (N) - coup under poles;
- make (V) a comeback (N) - take revenge;
- get (V) a deadwood (N) on smb - have an undeniable advantage over anyone;
- play (V) the field (N) - play throughout the field;
- get (V) home (N) - achieve the goal;
- take (V) the lead (N) - take the lead;
- set (V) the pace (N) - lead;
- lose (V) on points (N) - lose the match by the sum of points, etc.

In these combinations, the verb is the significant part on which the noun depends.

Sports phraseological units with an adjective + noun structure (Adj + N) are much less common. For example:

- flat (Adj) race (N) - racing without obstacles;
- consolation (Adj) race (N) - comforting race;
- a clean (Adj) sweep (N) - the complete victory of the sports team;
- on a good (Adj) wicket (N) - in a quandary;
- double (Adj) cross (N) - a contest in which both participants use forbidden techniques, etc.

The above examples demonstrate the structure of Adj + N. Phraseological units formed by the structure of the verb + adjective + noun (V + Adj + N) are even less common. For example:

- bat (V) on a sticky (Adj) wicket (N) - be in difficulty;
- have (V) a fair (Adj) field (N) - have equal opportunities;
- have (V) a good (Adj) innings - have a good sequence (in cricket), etc.

According to other structures, a small number of sports phraseological units have been formed. For example:

- also ran (Adv + V) - "grief champion", "first from the end". This phraseologism is formed using the verb and adverb.
- love all (V + Pr) - the account is not opened by either side. The structure of this phraseological unit is a combination of a verb and a pronoun.
- change of base (N + N) - change the baseball base. This phraseological unit is formed by the structure of "noun + noun".
- stop to look at a fence (V + Inf + N) - stop in front of the barrier;
- rough and tumble (Adj + Adj) - fight with violation of the rules;
- take up running (V + Pl) - set the pace, lead the race.

So, the most common structure of sports phraseology is the structure "verb + noun" (V + N). Firstly, this is due to the compatibility of the verb with the noun. Secondly, sport is movement, and movement can be expressed only with the help of a verb, respectively, most phraseological units of sports topics include a verb.

Conclusion

It should be noted that the most complex aspect of phraseology is the translation and search of alternatives in the phraseological units under research work. In fact, phraseology can use various phraseological units, phrases, idioms, proverbs and parables. In our view, the formation of phraseological units in static phrases may not be a subject for discussion by anyone. However, some linguists have expressed conflicting views on the issue of stagnation. In our view, phraseology cannot develop without the theory of phraseological stability. It calls for a comprehensive solution to the problem of resilience. There are the following invariants in phraseology, in other words, microconstancies:

1. Constancy to use, that is, phraseology, is a unit of language that cannot be an individual counterfeit. The main indicator of this recession is its readiness. The combinations used by some researchers are because of the context in which they are used, and the fact that the folk have used their stance in oral form. However, only when popular writers and poets and linguists choose the right and acceptable ones and use them in the public language, these derivations are changes into phrases that form language units and complete the phraseological range of language.
2. Structural - semantic stability, the phraseological unit

consists of two or more words, it is a separate compilation and does not have definite meaning, that is, it cannot make phraseological units on the basis of a structural - semantic model.

3. Semantic stability. The invariability of meaning of complete or incomplete phraseological units is based on the following aspects:

- a) importance of meaning change;
- b) presence of lexical and expressive meaning in phraseological variants;
- c) The existence of semantic and lexical invariants in all structural synonyms.

Phraseological variants are the types of phraseological units that are closely related in terms of quality and quantity. The role of components, word-formation, stylistic and syntactic content are understood.

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