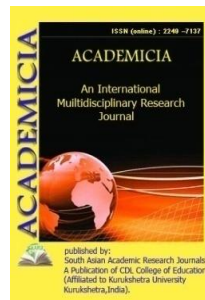


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**FREE PHRASE AND PHRASE UNIT**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This article shows grammar units and free phrases, and some criteria to find the differences between them. When a set of free words (such as a long day) is compared with phrase units, such as "Long term", we can see that the noun day and adjectives have been retained for a long period of time. These words are used alone in the free word category The part of speech possessed by the time. The vocabulary of the language has not only increased by words, but also by phrase units. The phrase unit is a part of speech that cannot be formed in speech, but it exists as a ready-made unit in the language. Words are used in certain vocabulary contexts, that is, in combination with other words. Substantive issues are often used in combination with adjectives such as important, urgent, urgent, controversial, and subtle. The syntactic valence of these verbs is different. Semantically speaking, all sentences can be divided into motivated and unmotivated. Unmotivated phrases are often described as phrase units.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Free-Word Groups, Components, Speech, Collocations, Dictionary, Phrase Logical Unit, Metaphorical.*

**INTRODUCTION**

The member words of a phrase are often repeated into unique collocations, unlike free phrases that can vary according to communication needs. For example, the adjective red can be replaced with another adjective representing the color of red flowers (a free phrase), and this group of words will retain the meaning: "flowers of a certain color". This kind of substitution is impossible in the bureaucratic system of phrases (bureaucratic method), because changing the adjective will completely change the context of the group: then it means "a ribbon of a certain color". Therefore, the language unit bureaucracy lacks semantic motivation, that is, its essence cannot be deduced from the meaning of its constituent parts, and it functions as an independent entity. Grammatical structure of phrase logical units is to a certain degree also stable:

- Red tape – a phrase logical unit;
- Red tapes – a free word-group;
- To go to bed – a phrase logical unit;
- To go to the bed – a free word-group.

### Methods

The basic criterion remains a relative lack of motivation or habituation of the term unit. Semantic motivation is based on the coexistence of direct meaning and figurative meaning. Mainly considers the degree of habituation, and the terminology unit can be divided into three categories. This classification was originally proposed by Acad. V.V. Vinogradov.

These groups are:

- phrase logical fusions,
- phrase logical unities,
- phrase logical collocations, or habitual collocations.

Phrase fusion is a phrase with no motivation what so ever. The meaning of the components is out of sync with the meaning of the entire community. Authenticity is combined with the complete stability of the lexical components and the integrated grammatical structure.

Phrase units are parts of speech with no motivation, and their meaning can usually be inferred from their context. The lexical components and grammatical structure of phrases usually have a high degree of stability. Free phrases with synonymous meaning can be found in phrase units.

To skate on thin ice – to skate on thin ice (to risk);

To wash one's hands off dirt – to wash one's hands off (to withdraw from participation);

To play the first role in the theatre – to play the first role (to dominate).

There must be not less than two notional words in metaphorical meanings. Sentence placements are partially inspired, but are composed of terms with unique lexical valence and are characterized by a certain degree of coherence in certain parts of speech. Component variability in phrase placements is strictly limited. They differ from the sentence unit because one of the components is used in the direct sense of the sentence. The other: figuratively, the meaning of the whole party takes precedence over the meaning of its voters. Since the figurative is only reflected in a part of the word, it is almost imperceptible.

- To pay a visit, tribute, attention, respect;
- To break a promise, a rule, news, silence;
- To meet demands, requirement, necessity;
- To set free; to set at liberty;
- To make money, journey;
- To fall ill.

The structure V + N is the largest group of phrase logical collocations.

Phrase units are special parts of speech that are word equivalents; they are similar to specific categories of terms. Regardless of the part of speech of the word, the part of speech of the phrase is considered to belong to the whole phrase. When a set of free words (such as a long day) is compared with phrase units, such as "Long term", we can see that the noun day and adjectives have been retained for a long period of time. These words are used alone in the free word category. The part of speech possessed by the time. The whole group is divided into two different units (A + N). In the language unit, in the long run, the part of the verbal meaning belongs to the group as a whole. In the long run, it is grammatically equivalent to a single adverb, like last, first, etc.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Then, the phrase unit is included in the part-of-speech system. Free phrases are used to make phrase units. However, certain words and phrases will disappear from the language over time; the context created by phrases can be forgotten, lose their motivation, and these phrases become a fusion of phrases. The vocabulary of the language has not only increased by words, but also by phrase units. The phrase unit is a part of speech that cannot be formed in speech, but it exists as a ready-made unit in the language. They are stored in special dictionaries. Phrase units, such as words, convey a single idea and are used as part of a sentence. The lexicographers in the United States and the United Kingdom refer to these units as "idioms." We can use dictionaries such as "Words and Idioms" by L. Smith and "A Book of Idioms in English" by V. Collins. We can find words and groups of words and sentences with unusual (usual) semantics in these dictionaries. In these dictionaries, they are usually organized into several semantic categories.

Phrase units can be classified according to the way they are created, the degree of motivation of the meaning, the structure and the motivation of the meaning. Audiovisual. Koonin classifies phrase units according to how they are formed. He pointed out the primary and secondary methods of forming terminology units.

In the two-story unit, A.I. Smirnitsky pointed out the following structure types:

a) Sundays of a month, the gray matter, the tooth in the neck and some others are examples of attributive nouns. The unit of this form is the equivalent of a noun, which can be partially or completely idiomatic. In some common units (phrases), the first component is common in some situations, such as height and diameter, while the second component is common in other situations, such as the first night. These two components are generally used, such as bureaucracy, dead ends, nail bed, arm blows, etc.

b) Read between the lines, talk about the BBC, sweep the floor under the rug, etc. they are all units of verb phrases. Verbs are the grammatical center of these units, while the substantive aspect is the semantic center in many cases, such as falling in love. Verbs are both the grammatical and semantic core of certain units, such as not knowing the ins and outs. These units can also be completely customary, like burning ships, voting with your feet, and taking them to the dry cleaner. Phrases very close to these units are clear at a glance, there is a cigarette. These units are not idioms, but are considered a special syntactic combination in grammar, a kind of aspect.

c) Repetition of terms, such as: now or forever, part and package, country and west, etc. These units can be based on antonyms, such as ups and downs, round trip; they are usually made up of alliterations, like cake and beer, and are as busy as a bee. The elements of repetition are connected by conjunctions. These units are equivalent to adverbs or adjectives and have no grammatical center. They can also be used partially or totally, for example as cold as cucumber (partial), bread and butter (perfect).

d) Adverb units, such as: "There is a lump", "In the soup", "Like a dream", "Like a dog with two tails".

e) Unit of prepositional phrase, as in the process, in its strokes,

f) Unit of interjection phrase, such as "catch me", "well, I never did it", etc.

There are also equivalents of sentences, proverbs, proverbs, and quotations in I.V. Arnold, likes "the road to heaven", "what motivates you", and "it's easy for me". Proverbs are usually metaphorical, such as "too many cooks destroy the broth", while proverbs are usually not metaphorical, such as "Where there is a will.

" If we find a phrase unit and a free phrase, we must these standards really find them.

Words are combined to form a lexical unit, forming a phrase or phrase group. The largest two-sided vocabulary unit containing more than one word is a group of words observed at the grammatical analysis level. The structure of the phrase and the degree of semantic cohesion may vary. Phrases that are at least functionally and semantically inseparable, at least in terms of point of view, through and occurrence are phrase units. Semantic and structurally independent phrases one week ago, wise, class, and kind to others are defined as groups of free or variable words or phrases.

The two main linguistic factors to be considered in uniting words into word-groups are: 1) the lexical valency of words

2) the syntactic valency of words.

Words are used in certain vocabulary contexts, that is, in combination with other words. Substantive issues are often used in combination with adjectives such as important, urgent, urgent, controversial, and subtle. This term is part of many other phrases, such as asking a question, a very important question, an agenda question, a question for today, and many other questions. Lexical valence is the possibility of the lexical and semantic connection of a word with other words.

Lexical placement is realizing the potential connection between a word and other words in pronunciation. In the case of polysemous words, lexical valence is of special importance, because the different meanings of polysemous words can be distinguished by lexical valence.

1. Heavy weight (safe, table, etc.),
2. Heavy snow (storm, rain, etc.),
3. Heavy drinker (eater, etc.),
4. Heavy sleep (disappointment, sorrow, etc.),

5. Heavy industry (tanks, etc.), and so on. These word-groups are called collocations or such combinations of words which condition the realization of a certain meaning.

**Syntactic Valencia** The tendency of a word to appear in different syntactic structures. The minimal syntactic context used when combining words to form a phrase is described as the phrase pattern. For example, the verb to offer can be followed by infinitives (to offer to do something) and nouns (to offer a cup of tea). It is suggested that verbs can be followed by gerunds (suggest doing something) and nouns (suggest an idea). The syntactic valence of these verbs is different. Semantically speaking, all sentences can be divided into motivated and unmotivated. Unmotivated phrases are often described as phrase units.

Word-groups may be classified according to their headwords into:

1. Nominal: red flower;
2. Adjectival: kind to people;
3. Verbal: to speak well, etc. The head is not necessarily the component that occurs first in the word-group: very great bravery, bravery in the struggle the noun bravery is the head whether followed or preceded by other words So, we can distinguish them from their structure, and these linguistic units adorn our speech, when we utilize them unrelenting.

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