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ANNOTATION: The value of the research is characterised from a general linguistic point of view by the study of the way phrase combinations arise in English, as well as the position and use of alternative words in the native language in linguistics. In doing so, lexicographical representations of English and native language phrase combinations have been outlined and their position in the language has been determined.

KEYWORDS: phrasology, free, stable, alternative, vocabulary, combinations, compounds, classification, construction.

In linguistics, the term “phrasology” refers to compounds (phrases) formed by the semantically strong combination of two or more independent words. These compounds have been formed in the vernacular for hundreds of years, and their separate meaning does not correspond to the meaning expressed by the phraseological compound.

The vocabulary of a language consists not only of other words, but also of stable word combinations.

Stable word combinations help you understand phrases with other words. Stable word combinations refer to words that are connected by subordination.

During the period of a language communication, based on the function of each specific speech situation in which it is intended to express certain ideas, a free combination of words shall be drawn up according to the grammatical rules of that language.

Based on the grammatical rules of each language, free combinations of words arise in communication. It is based on the ability of known language situations to express certain ideas.

From the meaning of all those words that make up this combination, it is clear to us exactly what constitutes a free combination. The rule word and the subordinate term, which acts as an independent part of a sentence, are free combinations.

Thus, there is a syntactic connection in the free combination. Subordination of each link means that the compound has a semantic independence, and by combining them they become stable compounds.

A stable word combination consists of specific words that cannot be changed without changing the meaning of the combination.

A fixed phrase shall not be created during the speech process, although it has already been established and used in a specific context.

The content-complete structure of a stable word combination does not mean an independent part of a sentence, but a stable combination constitutes a part of a sentence as a whole, with the exception of a proverb, because its structure can be equal to a complete sentence.

A phraseological combination of language is also used to describe words that have stable combinations.

Phraseological combinations consist of two or more words, it can express one concept and be equivalent to one word, usually it has a one-word synonymous equivalent, syntactically forming a part of a sentence. is enough.

The phraseological combination shows a high diversity, in accordance with its structure. A different semantic connection can be made between the composition of phraseological units: a word included in them retains its independence from meaning at both high and low levels.

Debates about how to place linguistic units in dictionaries and the limitations on this language are one of the most controversial issues faced by linguists from the 20th century.

British and American scientists interpreted phraseological combinations mainly as a problem of linguistics.

They focused their attention on creating dictionaries of phraseological combinations and word combinations.

The purpose of the experiment was to provide everyone, both local and foreign, with a book of phrases that could be used by them in conversation. They were also looking at major differences among foreigners and pure English.

There was a slight didactic and slightly stylistic aspect to this approach. In the future, that aspect of this question will foster some kind of special research.

There was no end to the questions, on the one hand, dictionaries of this type contain not only word combinations, but also separate words that are interesting from the point of view of their origin and influence, and on the other hand, on the other hand, greetings, proverbs, sayings and phrases taken from works, for example

Also Dickens-devil, a euphemism for the word devil, BF [ˈBI: ˈEF] initials "bloody fool" (in speech: bloody fool, how do you do?), "what a goose for goose sauce" (proverb).

McMordie used the term "shall" and "will" in phrasal conjugations, which are commonly referred to as conjugate verbs with a lot of grammatical data on them.

English and the U.S. can rightly pride themselves on their rich dictionaries of these kinds, but there are also many important theoretical questions that have yet to be solved or even considered; apart from brief applications mentioned in works relating to general linguistics.

Among them was William L. Graff, who gave a linguistic analysis of the difference between phraseological combinations and stylistically interchangeable words.

In his works, Graff used the term "expression" or "units of expression", defining them as a unit and a model unit consisting of words that cannot be replaced without changing the meaning of the unit and its parts.

He used a combination of contextual analyses and diachronic observations in his approach. In phonetic and semantic interactions with another, the components of one expression are used so often that they're even broken down into their own complex units.

Graff was very interested in how to change that unit from a free construction to a simple word. As far as the following relations are concerned, Graff began to demonstrate his views:

He compared the sentences "He left him a fortune", "He left him at home" and "He left him in the lurch" and emphasized that the relation of the verb and the object in the first two sentences are not connected.

If we say "He gave him a fortune" or "He saw at home" or if we use it in many sentences in other large texts, the meanings expressed by the words "fortune" and "at home" are almost identical. There would be no change.

In the third sentence, unlike the others, it is significant that the meaning is subordinate to the word "lurch" and is connected with the verb "leave" which cannot be replaced by any other verb.

It is clear from Graff's applications that all parts of "to leave in the lurch" are understood to be interrelated.

The theory was first written over 75 years ago. Graff says that the currently used word "breakfast" is also extracted from the stable combination "to break fast", that is, when "break" is combined with the word "fast", which means "to refrain from eating", only this word is a verb with a specific meaning.

Actually, it's not a word, but the syntactic relationship of the noun and the declension of the verb clearly indicates a word combination. In his *Guide to General Linguistics*, Graff briefly touched on this issue.

The problem of classification was also an important and unresolved issue.

The *English Phrase book* by L. P. Smith gives details of the groups. However, there has not been any confirmation from the authors themselves that such groupings have been included as phraseological combinations.

They simply collected stable compounds, explained them, highlighted some of their interesting aspects, i.e. alliteration, rhyme, contrast, etc., and interpreted the expressiveness clarifying mechanisms.

They were also interested in the etymology and origin of phraseological combinations in the English language and arranged them according to the words derived from marine life, agriculture, hunting, sports and others.

For those wishing to learn or teach English, the language's wide range of resources is an invaluable practical guide for a daily vocabulary.

The syntactic analysis of stable compounds has been revolutionized by the world famous Russian academic linguists Professor F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov and others.

The theoretical aspects of this challenge have attracted considerable interest among a number of Russia's experts. In this country, a new branch of linguistics came into existence called Phraseology.

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