

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN DIFFERENT SYSTEMIC LANGUAGES

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11075900>

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Abstract

This article describes the structural-semantic and linguistic features of phraseology in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as the cultural aspects of phraseological expressions.

Key words

phraseologism, structural-semantic, phraseology, substantial, phraseological meaning, equivalent, paronymy, homonymy.

Phraseology is a small branch of linguistics, which means phrase - expression, logos - teaching. The term phraseology is mainly used in two senses:

- 1) the field of linguistics that studies the phraseological structure of the language;
- 2) set of phraseology of this language.

The subject of study of phraseology is the nature and substantial features of phraseology and the legality of their use in speech.

A set of words or a set of sentences consisting of two or more words, expressing a single figurative meaning, having an impact and having the same meaning as one word is called a phrase.

Phrases are studied in the phraseology department of linguistics, therefore we call phrases phraseologisms.

In addition, the phraseology department of linguistics is devoted to the development of this field, linguists who have made significant contributions to the field of phraseology, phraseological meaning, phraseological polysemy, phrases with opposite meanings, synonymy of phrases, phraseological paronymy and paraform, homonymy of phrases, variation of phrases, specific grammatical features of phraseology and others are studied.

It is known that in linguistics, phraseology has been studied as part of lexicology for many years. Because phraseological units are the equivalents of words in the language, and lexicology is called the discipline that studies the words that make up the vocabulary of the language and their equivalents. In the following years, since phraseology was a separate discipline of language or an independent language stage, phraseology as an independent field of linguistics, separated from the bosom of lexicology as an independent department, a new field, from the 50s of the 20th century.

V.V.Vinogradov has made important contributions to the formation of phraseology as a separate linguistic direction, including the birth of Uzbek phraseology. Because during the time of the former Soviets, the phraseology of the languages of the colonial peoples appeared based on the teachings of this scientist.

In foreign linguistics, sometimes phraseology is included in the lexicon or stylistics. Western European and American linguists often do not recognize that phraseology is an independent language discipline [1, 117].

Nevertheless, the English school of phraseology was studied with great interest by many scientists. In particular, scientists such as Academician A. Shakhmatov, A.Yefimov, N.Shansky, A.Kunin, N.Amosova, V.Zhukov contributed to the development of this field, especially to the development and progress of the English school of phraseology.

The research of Uzbek phraseology on a consistent scientific basis is connected with the name of Shavkat Rahmatullayev. The scientist laid the foundation for the creation of our national phraseology with a number of studies dedicated to this field. In particular, the following research works of the scientist, i.e. "Annotated phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Brief phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language", "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology", "The main meaning of phraseological combinations" no types" contributed to the development of the school of Uzbek phraseology with scientific literature.

In the scientific research of phraseological units, it is possible to use the distributive method, which is widely used in linguistics. By studying the characteristics of the use of phraseological units in speech using the distributive method, their structural-semantic signs are determined more deeply. In addition, when studying phraseological units, it is necessary to consider their semantic and structural features in relation to the content plan of the language and its expression plan. When checking the composition of phraseological units, it is necessary to consider the types of connections between its components, the nature of connecting words based on the valence method [1,115].

A phraseological unit is a unit related to language and speech as a linguistic phenomenon. A linguistic unit consisting of the combination of more than one independent lexeme and having a figurative and spiritual nature is called a phraseological unit: the hair on the top is standing up, the vinegar does not raise water; to show the white feather, to play the first fiddle.

Phraseological unit is also referred to as phrase, phraseologism, stable compound, stable compound, phraseological compound.

The following are the main signs of phraseological units:

1. Two or more lexemes are included in the phraseological unit;
2. Phraseological unit represents a single lexical meaning;
3. The words in the phraseological unit have lost their lexical meaning;
4. Phraseological unit as a fixed combination with a free combination is only in the homonymic state;
5. A phraseological unit can be replaced only as a whole;
6. Phraseological unit comes in one syntactic function as a whole in the structure of the sentence;
7. A phraseological unit cannot be translated into another language word for word, it is translated as a whole.

According to the constituent of a phraseological unit, a compound lexeme is similar to a phrase and a sentence. However, they live more ready and stable in the mind of the language community, like a joint lexeme. In other words, the phraseological unit has the nature of generality characteristic of all linguistic units in the language and appears as a feature in the speech. So, a phraseological combination is not a speech event, but a language event. Also, the phraseological unit has a nominative meaning, so it is put on the same line as the lexeme, and it is considered a nominative unit larger than the lexeme.

A phraseological unit consists of more than one independent word. However, the meaning of the phraseological unit is formed as a result of using the word in full or partial figurative sense. For example, the act of trying to know someone's opinion is similar to the act of trying to find out what they have. As a result, the free combination of "put your hands on the bosom" is specialized to express another content that is similar to the content understood by itself, and the device becomes a phraseological unit. Or we can see the same relationship in the phraseological unit to have a finger in every pie.

It can also arise as a result of the use of some words in the phraseological unit in the figurative sense of others in their own sense. For example, in the phraseological units "to eat his mind, his mouth is in his ear" or "jockey for position,

hold down a job", the words "eat his mind", "mouth" or "position, job" have the same meaning as "eat, in his ear" and "jockey, hold down" the words are figurative.

Sometimes the device expressing the result of the action turns into a phraseological unit. For example, a person may bite his finger as a result of regret. Therefore, the device of biting one's finger acquired a phraseological value. These include putting one's teeth in one's teeth, biting one's lips, or showing one's teeth.

Some phraseological units are formed on the basis of different religious beliefs, concepts, and narratives.

Phraseological units have a plan of expression and content. Although a phraseological unit does not differ from a free connection by its grammatical construction, it differs by the essence of its grammatical construction. Phraseological unity is not always formed during the speech process itself, but it has become a whole before that, it is included in the memory of the language as a whole.

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