



SEMANTIC-GRAMMATICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the problems of phraseological units in Modern English and Uzbek. It discusses semantic-grammatical characteristics of phraseological units in compared languages.

Keywords: phraseological units, semantic characteristics, grammatical characteristics, phraseology.

Introduction

Phraseology is like a picture exhibition with examples of vivid and wonderful customs, traditions and fairy tales of peoples. Phraseology is not only the most diverse, but also the most democratic layer of dictionaries, and this layer is enriched mainly by means of "live" speech. Phraseology first appeared in literary studies. When translating a certain work from one language to another, it is no longer possible to translate the fixed word combinations exactly. Phraseologisms existing in those languages have been studied. The term phraseology was first used in world philology in 1558 by the English literary scholar Neander. He had to use this term while translating works of art.

Although most of the phraseological materials are embodied in dictionaries and other literature, scientific works on the theory of phraseology can also be found in the linguistic literature of Western Europe and America. Until recently, issues of English phraseology were studied within the framework of grammar, stylistics, lexicography and language history. In all languages, phraseology was studied as a part of lexicology. During the development of linguistics, phraseology was accepted as an independent branch of linguistics and is being studied. It should be noted that linguists from Russia and a number of other European countries have carried out many scientific studies on the study of English phraseology. Some positive results have been achieved.

Although the French linguist Charles Bally introduced the term phraseology to science, this term was reflected in the works of American and Western European linguists. Balli includes phraseology as part of stylistics. The issue of studying phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics was put forward by the famous





Russian linguist Y.D. Polivanov. He stated that lexicon studies the meaning of individual words, morphology studies the form of words, and syntax studies the form of word combinations. In his opinion, along with these linguistic fields, there is a need for a separate field that studies the meaning of certain word combinations.

Y.D. Polivanov was sure that phraseology would take a strong place in linguistics, and it did. The issue of studying phraseology as a strong field of linguistics was put forward by the Russian scientist V. V. Vinogradov. Vinogradov's great merit is that he semantically divided phraseological units into groups. But despite his merits, phraseology remained a branch of lexicology, because the basic concepts proving that phraseology can be an independent branch of linguistics were not developed.

Thus, the study of phraseology as a branch of linguistics continued. After Y. D. Polivanov and V.V. Vinogradov, the scientist B. A. Larin was the first to put forward the issue of studying phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics. He emphasized that not enough scientific work has been done in the field of phraseology [2].

According to A.V. Kunin, phraseology has left the sphere of lexicology, its scope and influence have increased significantly. Thus, in many modern languages, phraseology is studied as a separate branch of linguistics. In the field of phraseology, scientific works were carried out, although many quick opinions were expressed to each other. Linguists such as N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, B.A. Larin, V.A. Arkhangelsky, V.V. Vinogradov, A.U. Smirnitsky, S.S. Gorelik, I.A. Melchuk, I.I. Rezvin made great contributions to this field. Phraseology is a microsystem within the general system of linguistics [3].

The linguist scientist V.A. Arkhangelsky describes the features of the phraseological system as follows: "The phraseological system reflects the heritage and values of the past, it is passed from generation to generation. The main reason for this factor is the large number of phraseological combinations that make up the system, the enrichment of language and speech.

Phraseological system consists of relations between components of phraseological units. Thus, the phraseological microsystem is a system of mutual relations and a structural system consisting of two interrelated systems. The research object of phraseology is the phraseological microsystem of the language and its laws. But many questions and issues related to phraseology are waiting to be solved, the laws of phraseological units have not been fully revealed, the phraseological level and the phraseological meaning have not been sufficiently substantiated, the border between a compound word and a phraseological unit is always unclear. not clear, phraseology and phraseology are not clearly defined [8].





The study of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 1950s. Famous linguists such as Y. Pinkhasov, M. Hasanov, I. Kochkortoyev, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A. Mamatov conducted scientific research in this field. Sh. Rakhmatullayev, a linguist, made a great contribution to the field of Uzbek phraseology. This scientist extensively researched the grammatical features of Uzbek expressions. He began the study of Uzbek phraseological units as a lexical unit. His scientific research and the fruit of this scientific activity were "The main meaning types of phraseological units" (1955), "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology" (1966), "Nutqimiz körki" (1970), "Annotated Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (1978) have important theoretical and practical importance in Uzbek linguistics. Despite the fact that the size of Uzbek phraseology, the same as English phraseology, and the issue of the object of study are still debated, scientists continue to study phraseological wealth from different points of view [7].

A linguistic unit consisting of two or more words and expressing a single meaning, which is grammatically and semantically indivisible and is usually equivalent to a word, is called a phraseological unit or phraseologism [3]. Some idioms in English:

- Red tape, in a brown study, Hobson's choice, to kick the bucket, to leave somebody in lurch, to set one's cap at somebody, to stand to one's guns, to catch at a straw.

(O'zbek tilidagi ba'zi frazeologizmlar:

- Qo'y og'zidan cho'p olmagan, og'zi qulog'ida, sirkasi suv ko'tarmaydi, o'takasi yorilmoq, sichqonning ini ming tanga, kovushini tog'rilab qo'ymoq, do'ppisi yarimta, yuragiga qil sig'maydi.

Phraseologism is a lexically indivisible combination of words. Phraseologisms have their own morphological and syntactic structure. The words in the phraseological units are grammatically and semantically related to each other and have a single meaning. It is not possible to exclude any component from their composition. Phraseologisms are used in visual meanings and figurative expressions. They have historical norms and methods of use, and their meaning is clarified in a specific speech process. Phraseologism is a stable word combination that has a fully or partially figurative meaning [5].

Phraseologisms or idioms are the most colorful and expressive part of the language vocabulary. Phraseologisms are lexicalized word combinations in which one word strives to be one lexeme without losing the form of the word combination. Phraseologisms are in the form of a word combination or a sentence as they consist of more than one word, but it is completely different from these units, which are speech units, and as a lexical unit it is close to words in many ways, to words A lot of



characteristic features are characteristic of phraseologisms. Phraseologisms have the same form and meaning as words. If the sounds form the formative side of the word, the formative part of the phraseology is formed by the words. Phraseologisms and words have something in common according to their syntactic function. Phraseologisms, being a lexical unit, act as a part of a sentence, just like words.

Masalan: But you know it's **Hobson's choice**. Hozir Hayotning **ko'ngliga qil sig'maydi** [4].

Phraseologisms in both sentences are used as participles. Phraseologisms, like words, are characterized by polysemy and homonymy. Similarity between phraseology and words is a phenomenon of isomorphism. It should also be noted that there are many differences between phraseology and words. Linguist A.V. Kunin lists the following differences between these two language units:

- Words and phraseology differ both semantically and structurally.
- Phraseologisms are word combinations that have a phraseological meaning.

Phraseologisms are made on the basis of word units and the grammatical pattern of sentences. Words are not composed of words, but of morphemes or bases. Words have lexical meaning and words have lexical stability. Words, except for some compound words, are not formed based on the grammatical pattern of word combinations. Words are formed on the basis of prefixal and affixal word-forming patterns that are not characteristic of phraseology.

- Phraseologisms are phraseological units, and words are lexical units.

Phraseologisms are not formed in the process of speech, like phrases or sentences, but they exist ready-made in the language, just like words. therefore, phraseology is not a speech phenomenon, but a linguistic phenomenon. To kick the bucket, red tape, or to run away with a cart, and to play on the drum are ready-made lexical units in the language. Some phraseological units are also in the form of a sentence, and they act as a part of a sentence in speech.

If we dwell on the differences between a free word combination and phraseologisms, it should be mentioned that a free word combination allows one or more of its components to change. But the meanings of other elements do not change. Words in a phrase have more semantic independence. Any component can be replaced without affecting the meaning of another: to cut bread, to cut cheese, to eat bread.

Such a situation does not occur in phraseologisms. For example, if we take the combination of red flower, the quality of red can be replaced by the qualities of yellow and white. But this exchange does not change the meaning of belonging to the subject (flower of any color) [6].



In "red tape" which is a phraseology, changing the quality of red leads to a complete change of the meaning of phraseology. A blue (black, white) tape means a blue (black, white) tape.

So, the difference between phraseologisms and free word connections is very big. It can be said that phraseologism is a separate language unit that is completely different from the compound of the lexical unit, both of them cannot be replaced.

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