

Phraseology and phraseological combinations in linguistics

Atamirzayeva Makhliyo Habibullayevna,

Teacher of the department of theory and practice of the French language at the Faculty of Romano-Germanic and Slavic Languages of the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.

Abstract: One of the departments of linguistics is the department of phraseology. This department provides information about the phrasemes in the vocabulary of the language. A linguistic unit consisting of the combination of more than one independent lexeme, which has a figurative and spiritual nature, is called a phraseology: "The hair on the top stood on end, the vinegar does not hold water, etc."

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The theory of phraseology was first founded by the French linguist Sh. Balli. Grammatical, semantic, functional-methodological aspects of phraseology can be seen in the researches of Russian linguists. Among them, V. Vinogradov classifies phrases as a lexical layer according to meaning groups. V. Zhukov and determined the categorical meanings of phraseology.

Phraseologisms are linguistic units with their structure, lexical-semantic, functional-stylistic and syntactic functions, as well as specific formation features. Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies stable phrases and expressions specific to a language. In linguistics, the term phraseology was used by Charles Bally and studied in combination with the science of stylistics, but a well-known linguist scientist prof. . It is E. F. Polivonov. Another scientist who supports this idea is the famous linguist V. V. Vinogradov. In his scientific researches, he collects phraseological combinations of the Russian language and divides them semantically into groups. The ideas about phraseology put forth by E.D. Polivanov and V.V. Vinogradov inspired the emergence of many studies in this field. But until now, the opinions about whether or not to consider phraseology as a science have not been fully resolved. Based on several differences between idiomatic phraseology, phraseological combinations and static phrases (proverbs and proverbs, other phraseological equivalents of sentences), some scientists interpret phraseology in 2 ways: narrow and broad. When it is understood in a broad sense (L.P. Smith, V.P. Zhukov, V.N. Teliya, N.M. Shansky), proverbs and sayings, expressions belonging to the folk art, and a number of forms of speech (greetings, farewell phrases) are also included in phraseology. . But it is no exaggeration to say that the problem of understanding phraseology on a large scale has not yet been solved. The development of phraseology as a special branch of linguistics has experienced difficult paths. Even the famous English linguist Smirnitsky was a supporter of the fact that phraseology is a separate branch of linguistics. — Despite the study of phraseology, which is a branch of lexicology with the theory of phraseological combinations, it should be studied in the syntactic part of the language. If we do not recognize phraseology as a separate field, we cannot call it a separate science, Smirnitsky said in his work "Lexikologiya angliskovo yazyka". The development and enrichment of the vocabulary of the literary language is integrally and closely related to the dialects of the people. Literary language relies on the lexical, phonetic, and grammatical features of folk dialects to define norms and develops according to certain specific laws. Therefore, the study of figurative expressions in the folk dialects of the national language will be one of the factors that determine the development of the current Uzbek literary language and the ways of its enrichment.

Until the 50s of the last century, phraseology was not yet formed as an independent field within Uzbek linguistics. In this period, the first information about phraseology, the first theoretical ideas about fixed combinations are visible in the works devoted to the study of grammar and stylistics, the artistic skills of some Uzbek poets and writers. Such works are written by such famous linguists and literary scholars as A. Ghulomov, U. Tursunov, V. Abdullayev, H. Zarif, N. Mallayev. In particular, the opinions of literary experts such as A. Sa'diy, V. Abdullayev about the use of fixed combinations and folk phrases in the works of A. Navoi still retain their value. The first works on Uzbek phraseology appeared at the beginning of the

50s of the last century. The works of Sh.Rakhmatullayev can be included among them. For example, Sh. Rakhmatullayev developed his opinion about idiomatic words and analyzed language units as idiomatic words that are etymologically equal to compound words. Another characteristic of his monograph "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology" is that, from which an attempt was made to distinguish phraseological homonyms from phraseological paronyms and phraseological paraforms. According to Sh.Rakhmatullayev's interpretation, mutual phraseological homonyms and phraseological paronyms, as well as phraseological homoforms and phraseological paraforms are so similar to each other that one of them can be mistaken for the other. If the phrases differ only by a word component in their composition, they can be considered phraseological paronyms. For example, "uplift" - "uplifted" and "uplift like a mountain" - "uplifted like a mountain". If some phrases have a grammar formation system that is not present in the other, then it is possible to talk about phraseological paraforms. For example, "zhon(i)kirdi" - "to enter his soul" and "zhon kirdi" - "to enter his soul". During the last half century, phraseology has been the center of attention of world linguistics, as a result of a series of monographic scientific researches, its object has been determined, research methods have been developed, and this science has formed its place among other areas of linguistics. Nowadays, this term is used in two senses.

1. The total number of phraseological combinations in the language;
2. The field that studies fixed phrases, science.

In speech, there are also compounds formed from the mutual meaning and grammatical connection of two or more words. They differ from each other by their own characteristics. The compound formed in the process of speech consists of at least two independent words and expresses a complex concept. The concept represented by such a phrase is based on the meaning of the words in the composition: an interesting work. The words in such a phrase can be divided into separate words: interesting work - boring work. That is why they are called free word combinations. There are combinations in the language that have been used for a long time in one form and have become inseparable: in the mouth and the ear. So, word combinations are of two types: a) free word combination; b) stable word combination. There are two types of stable compounds: a) compound terms; b) Phrases. In the language, fixed combinations consisting of two or more words, expressing a figurative meaning, equal to one word, are called a phrase (phraseological unit).

Expressions have the following properties:

1. Phrases are usually equivalent to words in terms of meaning and usage: the butterfly flew away (she got scared), her mouth shows her ears (lapashang)
2. Phrases express figurative meaning and have expressiveness and imagery. For example, a person who reads the proverb "The sheep did not take the stick out of its mouth" imagines such symbols as a sheep eating grass and a stick in its mouth. The word Yuvosh does not have such features.
3. Phrases as a whole answer one question in the structure of a sentence and act as a part of a sentence: what kind of (guy) is (guy) who hits the star so hard?
4. It is possible to include other words in some phrases or to change the words in the composition: his eyes fell - his eyes fell on me; his nose is up - his nose is up - his nose is up and h.
5. Phrases are used more colloquially and artistically. Effective use of them increases the effectiveness of the speech.
6. Not only compounds, but also some sentences can become a phrase: his appetite has increased, his tongue has become ink.

All the phrases express figurative meaning and emotionality is stronger in them than words. Therefore, phrases increase the expressiveness and effectiveness of the speech. The branch of the language that studies phrases is called phraseology, and the set of phrases is called phraseologism. Between phrases, there can be mutual synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy phenomena. . Phraseology is one of the branches of linguistics. Phraseology is derived from the Latin language, praxis means expression, logos means teaching. A phrase (phraseological unit) is a fixed combination of two or more words that express a figurative meaning and have the same meaning as one word. phraseology is a branch of language that studies phrases, and a collection of phrases is called phraseology. For example, to restrain one's tongue, a watermelon falling from the armpit, the stem bursting, etc.

Types according to the level of meaning.

Phraseological combination to put one's hand - to sign

Phraseological association, his hair stood on end - he was scared

Phraseological confusion pixini blanket- sly

Word groups in the center of the phraseological unit

Word groups that are in the center of phraseological combinations

a) phraseological combinations with nouns: in the mouth of the ear

b) phraseological combinations with verbs: he ate his mind

Single-meaning phraseological units. Just like single-meaning words, single-meaning phraseological units also have a single meaning arising from the meanings of the words in it. For example, the phrase "to come together" means "to be united", and the phrase "heaven and sky" means "very big, incomparable (difference)".

Polysemantic phraseological units, like a polysemantic lexeme, have at least two interconnected meanings.

Polysyllabic phrases can have two to five meanings.

Conclusion:

Classification of phraseological units according to their variant. Lexical variant refers to the change of a word related to an independent word group in a phrase. For example: to immerse in thought - to sink into thought, to put in one's mouth - to put in one's mouth Grammatical variant means the replacement of a grammatical part in the phrase. For example: not finding a place to sit - not finding a place to sit, to get tired - to get tired

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