

## Understanding of phraseology.

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**Abstract:** Phraseologism, phraseological unit, phraseme - a common name for stable (stable) connections consisting of two or more words, which are semantically related to each other or equivalent to a sentence, which are used in a figurative sense as a whole and are not divided. Phraseologisms, unlike syntactic structures similar to them in form, do not arise by free choice and replacement of words in speech, but are used as pre-prepared material with a meaning and specific lexicogrammatical content, that is, it is impossible to exclude or leave out any part of the structure of Phraseologisms: the seed of an ango, barley to beat raw, to count dumplings as raw, to leave without fitting in the skin, to fly away, to fall in the place of the day, with an open hand, with a heavy ear, and other Phraseologisms have norms and methods of historical use, and their meanings are clarified in a certain speech process.

**Key words:** Phraseological combinations, phraseologisms, phrase, lexical unit, linguistics, speech, syntactic communication.

Another type of fixed expressions with a figurative meaning are phraseological-logisms. There is no syntactic connection between the parts of the composition, but there is a stable syntactic part or sentence in the language, and the meaning of the parts is partially or completely changed, lexical- Phraseologisms are static phrases with a figurative meaning that are semantically equivalent to one lexical unit. For example, if the phraseologisms in the form of a compound and sentence are analyzed according to the above definition, in both of them:

- 1) there is no syntactic connection between the parts of the phrase;
- 2) the meaning has completely changed;
- 3) a phrase equivalent to a sentence;
- 4) one lexical unit (happy, satisfied);
- 5) the state of permanent stable language unit is manifested.

This field of linguistics has been widely studied in Russian and Uzbek linguistics since the 60s of the 20th century. In Uzbek linguistics, large scientific research works were created in this field, monographs were written and dictionaries were compiled. Nevertheless, this field remains controversial with some parties. These are:

1. First of all, about the term. In the lexicological literature, there are the terms phraseology, phraseologism, phraseme, and each of them is not used interchangeably. In fact, "phraseology" is a special field of linguistics that teaches about phraseological units, "phraseologism" is a set of phraseological expressions, "phrase" is a phrase equal to one lexical unit;
2. Taking into account that phraseologisms are a semantic phenomenon, it is denied that they are a stable combination, in which they take into account the possibility of replacing some words in the composition of phraseologisms or replacing them with another word;
3. Phraseologisms as lexical units are limited to defining their types according to their form and meaning relations.

Despite such opinions, phraseologisms are linguistic units in the form of a word combination or a predicative conjunction that expresses a complete meaning. It is similar to a word in that it gives a complete meaning, and phraseologism differs from a word in that it expresses the subject's relationship to the object and is figurative. However, it is considered as a lexical unit in the language. For example, the phraseology-logism that did not take the stick from the sheep's mouth is equivalent to the word yuvosh.

Phraseologisms, even if they are in the form of a compound or predicative compound consisting of a unit of words, do not appear in the process of speech as a compound or predicative compound, but are selected for speech as a ready-made lexical unit in the language. Because they are not a unit of speech, but a unit of

language. Phraseologisms have the same form and meaning as words, because just as words are composed of sounds, phrasemes are also composed of words: empty hearted - compassionate, head to the sky it's enough - as if happy. But the words contained in phrases do not have their own meaning independence. The general meaning comes from the figurative meaning of the set of words in the phrase. Therefore, several words in the compound act as a single syntactic fragment in the sentence as a whole: In the blink of an eye, it is in the blink of an eye. The phraseological meaning is figurative and attractive, thus it differs from words with a simple lexical meaning: khufiya - on the tip of the sleeve, happy - as in his mouth in his ear. Such meanings occur in different ways:

- 1) through one of the words in the phrase: bitter speech, like the salt of speech;
- 2) on the basis of the general meaning of the components: like his mouth was in his ear, his tongue was caught;
- 3) regardless of the meanings of the components in it: it hits the star, like it doesn't hurt the heart, etc.

Considering these syntactic-semantic features of phraseologisms, they can be divided into three:

1. Phraseological units.
2. Phraseological conflicts.
3. Phraseological compounds.

Phraseological units. Fixed phrases with a generalizing figurative meaning based on the meanings of the words in their composition are called phraseological units. Examples: What's going to happen, what's not, they're playing drums before the wedding (H. Hakimzoda). It's still like walking on the streets (G'. Ghulam.). The semantic features of the phraseological unit are more evident when the association is used in the correct and figurative sense:

-Effendi! You didn't open your mouth, did you?

- Is opening the mouth less than that? said Effendi. -Yawning, my mouth almost burst! (From "Anecdotes of Effendi").

In many phraseological units, their general meaning is not directly indicated by the concrete, correct meanings of the components. This happens for various reasons:

- 1) when the phraseological unit is transferred from the field of its creation to another field: the phrase "to bite the wax" was originally a phrase specific to professions, and later its meaning expanded and began to be used in the sense of "not speaking";
- 2) exaggeration on the basis of phraseological units, albeit figuratively: he himself bites the ear of forty pots (from live talk);
- 3) when phraseological units express different mental states, abstract concepts: like falling snow from the forehead, like rising to the sky.

Phraseological conflicts. Fixed phrases with figurative meaning, the meaning of which is not derived from the meanings of the words contained in it, and there is no potential connection between them, are called phraseological conjunctions: to wear one's coat backwards, to wash one's hands such expressions are much more advanced in terms of meaning than phraseological units. In phraseology, the meaning of the phrase and the meaning of the words in the composition of the phrase are far from each other, and may even be opposite to it. Pay attention to the following example: modern people have forgotten what tragedies and sufferings resulted from "taking out the head", and young people may even find it funny: would a person who went out leave his head? (A. Cairo).

It is not possible to directly translate phraseological phrases from one language to another, it is necessary to search for an equivalent (substitute) of a phrase in one language that gives the same meaning in another language. comes, the translation is correct. Therefore, it is the main measure that determines the characteristics of the phraseology.

In fact, if phraseological phrases such as "the watermelon fell from his armpit", "his head reached the sky", "even if he gets off the horse, he does not get off the saddle" based on the words in the phrases, the intended purpose of the phrase will not be achieved. , there is a certain commonality between phraseological units and phraseological fragments, but there are also signs that distinguish them from each other. These differences are as follows:

1. Phraseological phrases can be said to be equivalent to one word in terms of meaning, and in phraseological units it is difficult to say that the meaning is directly equivalent to one word, it is a potential equivalent (alternative) will take
2. In a phraseological combination, the meaning of the phrase does not depend on the meanings of the components, does not arise from them, and in phraseological units, the meaning of the phrase consists of a potential synthesis of the meanings specific to the components.
3. In a phraseological phrase, the meaning of a phrase cannot be explained by the meaning of the words in the phrase, but in a phraseological whole, it is possible.
4. In a phraseological combination, the words in the phrase do not retain their lexical meaning, while in the phraseological unit they retain their meaning, albeit partially.
5. In a phraseological combination, the grammatical connection between the components of the phrase is not "live", and there is a partially "live" syntactic connection between the components of phraseological units.

These differences serve to distinguish them from each other.

Phraseological compounds. When talking about polysemy, it was emphasized that polysemous words express only the main meaning outside of the speech (context), and its other - additional meanings cannot be determined. The meaning of polysemantic words depends on the words surrounding the meanings other than their own meaning. This is especially evident when determining the meaning of the word itself and the meaning of the word, in turn, it also shows that the meanings of polysemous words are free and connected. 'shows'. The meaning understood directly from the word is called the free meaning, and the meaning realized as a result of the combination of words is called the associated meaning. Such a figurative meaning formed as a result of combining words is also called a phraseologically related meaning.

For example, if the word salt means table salt when taken separately, the word salt means "original" and "core" in the combination of the sentence. These meanings are derived from the whole association, because the figurative meaning of one of the components of the association is the reason for this. In this case, even if the basis for the formation of a phraseological unit is a figurative meaning in the association - a word, one of the components in the association is the source of the origin of the figurative meaning, and the second is the meaning. creates certain conditions for the realization of the word. Associations based on the figurative meaning of one of its components and retaining independent centers of meaning specific to its components are called phraseological compounds. For example, the one who has a mind chews the salt of the sentence (from "Folklore"). indeed the flower of the garden! It is clear that the word "flower" in the first case has a personal meaning, and in the second case it has a figurative meaning, so the second phrase has become a phraseological combination (the flower of the garden). More examples: the door of the house is the door of happiness; sour-sour fruits - sour-sour sentences, etc. The components of phraseological compounds are often in the determining-defining relation: the key to victory, the flower of young men, heavy young man, iron will.

Phraseological compounds are somewhat similar to phraseological units in that the semantic independence of the components is lost, but they differ from each other in some features:

1. The meaning of the phraseological compound is based on the meaning of the multi-meaning part of the phrase, the meaning of the phraseological whole is derived from the sum of the meanings of the words in the phrase.
2. If the meaning of only one of the parts of the phrase has changed, whether they are a phraseological compound or a phraseological whole depends on the extent to which the meanings of the components are synthesized. For example, in comparison to the expression of a solid sentence (phraseological combination), the expression of a firm hand (phraseological whole) has a stronger synthesis of meaning.
3. If the composition of the phrase is more than two words, it is a phraseological unit, because such a situation is rare in phraseological compounds.
4. In a phraseological unit, the phrase forms one syntactic fragment (an open-handed guy - determiner-determinator), and in a phraseological combination, it forms two fragments (an open sentence - in this sentence, open - determiner, clause - determiner).

## Conclusion:

The words in the phraseology can be similar in form to the words in other simple combinations: Mirzakarimboy has a long hand, he can do these things. The basketball player had long arms. In such cases, the phraseological meaning is determined depending on the context. When it comes to the grammatical nature of Uzbek phraseology, it is necessary to analyze their internal syntactic structure, paradigmatic forms, syntactic environment of phrases and their variation phenomena. Looking at phraseological expressions from a grammatical point of view, such expressions have the same meaning as one word. Other types are equivalent to a phrase, some are equivalent to a sentence and express a relative complete idea.

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