

TYPES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SEMANTIC SOLIDARITY AND PHRASEOLOGICAL CONNECTEDNESS

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Abstract:

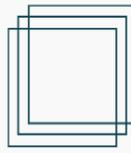
The article is devoted to the combination of words that appear in speech and describes the features of the phraseological unit, which is an indispensable element of the language. Not only the number of words, their ambiguity, their word-formation possibilities, grammatical features, synonymy, but also phraseology testifies to the richness, originality and originality of the language.

Keywords: phraseology, combination, fixed, phrase, aphorisms, imagery, sayings, emotional coloring, polysemy, synonymy.

The richness and diversity, the originality of the speech of the speaker or writer largely depends on how much he realizes what the originality of the native language is, its richness. To designate, name objects, actions, qualities, states, along with words, word combinations are also used. Let's compare, for example, the conversation options of college students: 1.- What did you do yesterday? - Nothing, gossip, gossip. "And we messed around all day. Was Rustam with you? - Was. He told how his father scolded. He yawns in class and does not work at home. 2.- What did you do yesterday? - Nothing. They scratched their tongues, washed the bones for everyone. - And we spent the whole day buckwheat, poured from empty to empty. Was Rustam with you? - Was. He told how his father lathered his neck. He counts the raven in the lessons, and drives the loafer at home. The meaning of the replicas is the same, but the means for conveying the content are different. Correlative in meaning are words and phraseological units: gossip, gossip - scratch with tongues, wash bones; mess around - beat the buckets, pour from empty to empty; scold - lather your neck; to yawn (to be inattentive) - to count a raven; not to work - to drive a loafer.

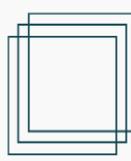
What is the peculiarity of phraseological units? What makes them specific?

1. Phraseologisms, like words, are not created by the speaker, but are reproduced in finished form. They require memorization and are stored in our memory.
2. Words in a phraseological unit lose their semantic independence. The meaning is conveyed by the entire set of words-components of the phraseological unit. Such a value is called integral. We may not know what thumbs are and why they need to be beaten. However, the meaning of the combination to beat the thumbs is clear to us. In phraseology, you can not replace words at will.



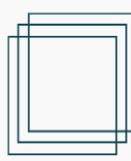
If instead of catching crows in a lesson, say catching cockroaches in a lesson, then a free phrase appears in place of the phraseological unit and the meaning will be different [1:100]. Phraseologisms have great stylistic possibilities, make speech colorful, figurative. They help to say a lot with a few words, since they determine not only the subject, but also its sign, not only the action, but also its circumstances. So, a sustainable combination in a big way means not just “rich”, but “rich, luxurious, not embarrassed in means”. Phraseologism to cover up traces means not just “destroy, eliminate something”, but “eliminate, destroy what can serve as evidence in something”. Phraseology attracts with its expressiveness, the potential ability to evaluate phenomena positively or negatively, express approval or condemnation, ironic, mocking or other attitude. This is especially evident in the so-called phraseologisms-characteristics: a man with a capital letter, milk on his lips has not dried up, a telegraph pole, a jack of all trades, an absolute zero, a wind in his head, a bright personality, a mind chamber, a white crow, not a timid ten. Of particular interest are phraseological units, the figurativeness of which acts as a reflection of visibility, "pictures", enclosed in the freest phrase, on the basis of which a phraseological unit is formed. For example, when preparing for work, we roll up our sleeves to make it easier to do the job; meeting dear guests, we spread our arms wide, showing that we are ready to wrap them in our arms; when counting, if it is small, for convenience, we bend our fingers. Free phrases naming such actions of people have visibility, “picture”, which “by inheritance” is transmitted to phraseological units: roll up your sleeves - “diligently, diligently, energetically do something”; with open arms - “friendly, cordial (to receive, meet someone)”; count on fingers - “very little, little”

Among the phraseological units, first of all, such stable turns are distinguished, which have a continuous, undivided meaning, i.e. a value that is not a simple sum of the meanings of the turnover words. This fusion is especially pronounced in cases where the turnover is equivalent in meaning to one word. For example: a hare's soul is a coward, to beat the bucks - to mess around, in all honesty - frankly, to put sticks in the wheels - to interfere, white flies - snow, etc. Such phraseological units are called idioms. It is idioms that are first of all unconditionally recognized as phraseological units by all researchers. Idioms are phraseological units that are not translated literally into another language. Idioms are phraseological units that are not translated literally into another language. Idioms are represented in the language by two types - phraseological unions and phraseological units. Among the phraseological fusions there are quite a few units characterized by the absence of a living syntactic connection between its components, for example: wherever it goes, why in vain, so-so, every now and then, on your mind, to tell a joke, etc., they may include archaic grammatical forms, for example: dark water in the clouds. (in the clouds - 'in the clouds'; about something incomprehensible), without hesitation - ('without a doubt'), barely mozhahu ('in a state of extreme intoxication'), etc. Semantic lack of motivation may be due to the fact that the fusion contains lexical, semantic archaism or historicism, for example:



beat the bucks (baklusha - 'chock for making products'), like the apple of an eye (the apple of the eye - 'pupil'), decide on the stomach (decide - 'lose', belly - 'life'), get into trouble (prosak - 'machine for weaving ropes'), etc. Phraseological unity is a figurative turnover, the meaning of which is to some extent motivated by the meanings of the words that form it. For example: a white crow ('about a person who stands out sharply from others'), the game is not worth the candle ('the funds or efforts spent are not justified'), go with the flow (act, act, passively obeying the circumstances'), let the goat into the garden ('to give someone access to what the admitted just aspired to use for his own purposes'), to build bridges ('to establish ties - friendly, business'), ate little porridge, lick your fingers, make an elephant out of a fly ('to attach great importance to the insignificant'), to dance to someone else's tune ('to act as anyone pleases'), kindergarten, kindergarten ('about the manifestation of naivety, immaturity in behavior, in assessing something'), only tanks will stop ('about a firm, adamant intention to do something') [2:45].

As already mentioned, many linguists, following V.V. Vinogradov, only phrases that are grammatically and logically equivalent to a phrase are classified as phraseological units. Some scholars also include in their composition those proverbs and winged words (i.e. aphorisms and quotations from fiction and journalistic works, statements of historical figures that have come into use), which, having a figurative meaning, can represent a whole sentence, but logical content - judgment. Consequently, from the point of view of these researchers, phraseological units are also proverbs such as wolves to be afraid - do not go into the forest; do not sit in your sleigh; not all that glitters is gold; winged words like: And the casket just opened (King.); There is life in the old dog yet; What will Princess Marya Aleksevna say!) Phraseological units that are close in meaning to a word or equivalent to a word (a hare's soul is a coward) are adjoined by those periphrases, i.e. allegorical descriptive designations of an object (object, person) through. Finally, stylistically neutral phraseological units also enter the fabric of the language: railway, open voting, open an account, stand your ground, a few days, by all means, word for word, in any case, by no means, take yourself into hands, in a word, hindsight, baffle, New Year, pansies, isosceles triangle, order table, information table, etc. A lot of phraseological units express their attitude to the situations, qualities, properties, actions, persons they designate: irony, mockery, playful admiration, neglect, contempt, etc., and therefore an assessment of what is named with the help of phraseological units. The stylistic and emotional coloring of phraseological units is largely due to the source of their occurrence, the scope of their initial use, which in turn largely determines the nature of the component words that make up the phraseological unit. So, turns that came from scientific terminology (reduce to a common denominator, specific gravity, center of gravity, chain reaction), from biblical texts (eat from the tree of knowledge and goodness, a stumbling block, stones cry out), from ancient literature



(Achilles' heel, Ariadne thread, Gordian knot, cross the Rubicon, Procrustean bed) are usually bookish in nature. Phraseological units, the appearance of which is associated with the speech of those who are engaged in (engaged in) some kind of craft, manual labor, some type of technical activity, with the speech of those whose occupation is of a "non-prestigious" nature or is socially condemned, have a colloquial or colloquial character.

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