

SEMANTIC AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE PHRASE

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Annotation.

The words in one group of a stable compound combine in terms of meaning and create meaningful unity. Often the meaning is equal to one word and is portable. Such a stable combination of words is a phrase (phraseological unit).

A language unit consisting of two or more words and expressing a single meaning is called a phrase.

A special branch of linguistics that studies phrases is called phraseology. Phraseology means "the science of phrases" in Greek.

Key words; didactic methodical competence, academic subject, independent thinking, conclusion, proof.

Introduction

A phrase is also called a phraseological unit or phraseology. They are like a sheep that has not taken a stick out of its mouth, its mouth is in its ears, its heart is not full, its vinegar does not hold water, it has built a building, and its stomach is bursting.

The term phraseology is used in two senses in linguistics.

- 1) the total number of phraseological units in the language
- 2) in the sense of a field (science) that studies such compounds

Phraseology first appeared in literary studies. When translating a certain work from one language to another, it is impossible to translate the fixed word combinations exactly. Phraseologisms existing in 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 a work of art.

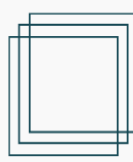
The study of phraseologisms in Russian linguistics began in the 19th century. Academician Shakhmatov, V.V. Vinogradov, A.I. Yefimov, and N.M. Shansky have made great contributions in this field[1].

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of idioms began in 1950. Scientists such as SH. Rakhmatullayev, YA. Pinkhasov, S. Khusanov, I. Kochqorbayev carried out scientific work in this field. In particular, SH. Rakhmatullayev defended his doctoral thesis on "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology". The study of the phraseology of the Uzbek language is still ongoing. For example, B. Yoldoshev defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Functional and stylistic features of phraseological units in the modern Uzbek language"[2].

Lexicology studies the vocabulary (lexicon) of the language, and phraseology studies the composition of phraseological units. In the dictionary, the language unit is the word, and in the phraseology, the phraseologism is the language unit.

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Analysis and Results

The richness of the language consists of lexicon and phraseology (the composition of phraseology). Both word and phraseology are lexical units.

Phraseologisms are in the form of a word combination or type, consisting of more than one word, but they are completely different from these combinations, which are speech units, and as a lexical unit, they are close to words in many ways, characteristic of words. many features are also characteristic of phraseologisms[3].

Phraseologisms are not formed in the process of speech, like phrases or sentences, but they are ready-made in the language, just like words. So, phraseology is not a speech event, but a language event: to take the cart away dry, straighten the cow, the mouse's nest is a thousand coins, as if the scraping fell from the roof, play to the drum, the butterfly flew away, etc. are ready in the language. are lexical units.

Phraseologisms, like words, have a completeness of form and meaning. If sounds form the formal side of the word, the formal side of the phraseology is formed by words.

The components of phraseologism are words with only form-sound aspect. In the structure of phraseologism, it will not have the integrity of meaning. Therefore, even if a word in the phraseology is out of use, the phraseology does not disappear, it does not turn into another language unit, let's say, a word unit. Nor does its meaning change[4].

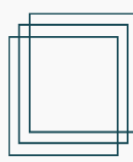
He slowly pinched his nose, stretched it from his ear and shook his whiskers when he touched his chin. On Saturday, the dust raised by Kotir Field drove out the crowd. (Myrmukhsin)

Due to the fact that the contents of phraseologisms do not have the integrity of form and meaning, that is, they are not words in the true sense, the term "compound" is applied to phraseological units, and they are called "stable word combinations". will not be correct[25]. Because he cannot deny, but admits, that "stable combination of words" is a word combination of the phenomenon of stable terms[5]. Phraseologisms are a separate language unit that is completely different from a word combination that is considered a lexical syntactic unit. That is why it is better to use the term "phraseologism" itself in relation to such units (corresponding to their essence).

Phraseologisms are lexical units, they act as a part of a sentence, just like words. Examples: such events that make one look like they are raising an eyebrow still happen occasionally. In the blink of an eye, thousands of infantry and cavalry appeared. Some phraseology is in the form of a sentence in terms of structure. But they are also used as a part of the sentence in the speech: Okay, brother, we're off, let your servant train, stay healthy until we meet at the hotels[6].

The semantic structure of phraseologism consists of phraseological meaning (meanings) and additional shades.

Symbols, actions, and phraseology represent information. the phraseological meaning is: "When I heard that you are here, I did not see anything, so I decided to fly away."



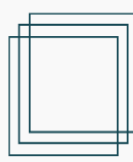
Phraseologisms, like words, express a single meaning (sign, action, etc.), but the phraseological meaning differs from the lexical meaning in many ways. Therefore, even in cases where phraseology is synonymous with words, the phraseological meaning and the lexical meaning are not equal to each other[26]. Compare: the word that has passed - has come to the end, incomparable - to the earth and the sky, definitely - standing, never - in both worlds, hidden - in the sleeve. Compared to the words that are their synonyms, the cited phraseological units express the meaning with a strong level, and secondly, they have a figurative tone[7].

In general, the volume of phraseological meaning is wider and more complex than the volume of lexical meaning. In the meaning of many phraseological units there is a component that is not in the meaning of the word. For example, to grab the collar, to strike a nut on the head, not to be proud, not simply to be surprised, to suffer, to admire, but to be surprised to an extreme degree, to finally suffer, to admire to an extreme degree. So, the meaning of these phraseological units has a "extremely (excessive)" component[8].

The meaning of many phraseological units cannot be expressed in one word. We pay attention to the meaning of phraseology in the following examples. (S. Ahmad) Rahim's hair stood on end and his eyes were bulging. (H.N.) He was so eager to get in front of Nazokat Khan, but he was afraid to open his eyes because he would raise eyebrows again when he was hot. (J.Abdullahanov)[27] You, my dear, with this short marriage, you will hit your own foot with an ax and become dependent on the hands of the kipchaks again. (A. Qadiri) May the pit of my shoulder see the madrasa. (M.Q.) Kavushi should be corrected, it will sell both the construction and the team to the yellow chaka (A.M.)[9]. The given examples show that although phraseological units represent a whole meaning like words, the nature of phraseological meaning is not the same. Phraseologisms appeared in the language because they have semantically different characteristics from words.

We have seen that phraseology consists of more than one word. However, the lexical-grammatical possibilities of the words in the phraseology are not formed by combining them on the basis of their correct meanings. That is why the meaning of phraseology does not come from the meaning of the words in its composition[10]. Because phraseologisms are formed on the basis of an image in a word combination by using it in a figurative sense, its meaning is created in this way[28]. For example, a man's head is on the ground, and a bad person's head is on the ground (proverb). He was holding a bundle of books in his hand, and his mouth was in his ear. The meaning of the phraseology "to eat one's head" was formed on the basis of the transitive meaning of the verb to eat. The meaning of the phrase "mouth to ear" is formed on the basis of figuratively using the whole compound in a figurative sense.

If the meaning of the phrase is the result of the figurative use of the word, then the phraseological meaning can be derived from the meanings of the words in the phrase.



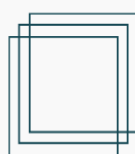
Examples of this type of expressions are to eat one's mind, paint one's eyes, one's heart is clean, one's heart is clean, one's head, one's head, one's words, one's tongue itches[11]. Phrases can appear as above, based on the figurative use of the words in them, as well as in other ways. The meaning of such expressions cannot be deduced from the generalization of the meanings of the words in the content. For example, the meaning that some expressions express is a sign that is logically derived from an action. For example, what is the smell of smoke, did someone mow the barley raw? (A.Q.) Harvesting barley raw is obviously harmful. Therefore, it is not difficult to understand the meaning of the phrase "to do evil". Since the meaning of such phrases does not come from the summation of the meanings of the words in the content, the meaning does not change even if another word is used instead of the words in the content. For example. If one of the bastards of the madman Mironshah sits on the throne, you and I will be in trouble (M.Osm.)[12].

Soon the spark started to burn in my head. Everything happened at his command. You put a blanket in their shadow.

The phrase and its meaning can be formed on the basis of the mobile application of the phrase as a whole. The meaning of such expressions cannot be deduced from the meanings of the words contained in them. For example, when it comes to talking, Bozorboy will run away from you and me in one sitting (P.T.) Someone is speeding up Eshon's wife. Someone is splashing water on his armpit. (S.A) The phrase was created as a result of the application of the behavior characteristic of a bird to a person. When applied to the bird itself, ducking away and splashing water in the armpit are loose words[13].

Some phrases indicate an action-event as the cause of an action-event. Later, the word or phrase denoting the action-event that causes such an action-event may not be used. Its meaning can be understood from the combination of words denoting an action-phenomenon arising from a cause. As a result, this phrase becomes a phrase. The meaning of such expressions cannot be deduced from the meaning of the words contained in them. For example, when I realized that my hair stood on end[14], I thought Yolchi was an honest guy. he kept walking. (Fist) I gave the poison with such a trick that doctors would bite off their finger (O).

Hair standing on end means sudden and final anger, clenching one's teeth means enduring severe pain, and biting one's finger means fruitless regret. The words to be angry, endure, and regret, which indicate the causative action, are not used. have become phrases expressing these meanings. If a word indicating a cause-action-event is used, this type of expression is in the state of a free word combination and its idiomatic character is greatly weakened. For example, the expressions to throw one's hat to the sky, grab one's collar, put one's teeth in one's mouth, and one's mouth in one's ear mean "to be happy, to be surprised", "to endure", "to be happy".



If the words to be happy, to be surprised, to endure, to be happy are used, the given combinations will be a free word combination, and their idiomatic character will be greatly weakened[15]. After spending two or three days here, a person who has finished his work will throw his hat to the sky and be happy. (Fist) After all, he's sorry, he's a fool, Yolchi said in surprise, holding his collar. yib endured (A. Akhm). The next evening, Ostanakul returned home very happy, with his mouth in his ear. (A. Abdukahhar)

Some phrases are associated with different narratives, beliefs, concepts[16]. The meaning of such expressions cannot be deduced from the meanings of the words contained in them. In the following examples, the expressions have this feature. And Abdirasul shook his head and said to Davlatyor: "Brother, you're doing a good job!" (P.P.) My eyes were not flying, did you find out on purpose? (RF)[17].

Among ordinary people, there is a concept that "if the eye flies" - something will happen, someone will come. The meaning of the phrase "eyeball" is connected to this concept. And the expression Dumi khurjunda is connected with a special anecdote.

The facts presented above show that the ways of origin of expressions, the basis of the meaning they express are different.

As in the lexicon, there are phenomena such as homonymy, synonymy, and antonymy in phraseology[18].

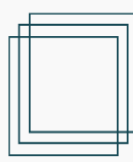
Phraseologisms made up of words of the same content can express an unrelated (completely different) meaning. This phenomenon is phraseological homonymy. For example, Elmurad listened to him seriously, but with difficulty. Then he turned to the children who raised the house on his head (P.T.) At noon, some kind of motorcycle came out, raising dust on his head. (Sh.Gulomov) The commission was surprised, but no one would dare to return me.

Phraseologisms-homonyms are very few in the language due to the fact that phraseologisms are composed of words.

The phenomenon of semantics is also characteristic of phraseology: to be in a bad mood, to have a bad taste, to be impatient, to be full of patience, like to love. For example: at a glance, he realized that Father Jonizok was in a bad mood from the fact that his cheekbones were sticking out, his old woman's face was pursed and her lips were tight. (A.Ayniy) Does your Yodgorbek mood seem worse? (N.S.) Tajiboy filled his cup of patience with his tricks. (PT)

As a lexical unit, phraseologisms can also have a synonymous relationship with words: when it comes down from the roof-unexpectedly, his mouth is in his ear- happy, his soul is angry, his palate is sad, his servant is like rgilsin-wonderful[19].

Phrases expressing the opposite meaning are called antonyms. It's like lifting up to the ground and hitting the ground, his face is bright, his face is full of excitement, and his heart is thundering.



The people of the assembly used to praise Otabek. (A. Qadiri). They also beat the presidents who have been bread-and-butter for several years to the ground. (SH.R.) Ghulomjon was very disappointed when he saw that the cotton fields were open and his neighbor had not yet started harvesting. (M. Name) Rakhmatilla went to the region with a feeling of gratitude in her heart and a hope of something in the corner of her heart. (A.Q.)[20].

Phraseology, like the lexicon, has its own layer. The main part of phraseology consists of phraseologism of its own layer. The self-sufficient layer is small. But firstly, the mastering of phraseology is at a very low level compared to the mastering of words, and secondly, phraseology is mastered mainly by imitation, not from a foreign language. For example, the phrase "gisht kalip dan mokhdi" was borrowed from Tajik by "khisht az kalyb", like Barkhestan phrase[29]. Tajik and Uzbek languages have so many expressions with the same meaning that it is difficult to tell which language they were adopted from. What kind of wind blew - what kind of wind is parond, let your head be like a stone - it's hard to dress, it's hard to sell, it's hard to sell. In later times, under the influence of the Russian language, many phrases appeared: push the iron in the interest of the iron, tune, jelezo poka goryacho, look through the fingers, squoz pals!!!o'.

Most of the phrases are about general consumption. There are hardly any expressions that are used only in a certain field of science and profession. Although the formation of used expressions is associated with a specific field of activity, they pass to the universal layer. For example, the knife has reached the bone, not to call the alif a club, to spin raw barley, from the thread to the needle, to pour water into the mill[21].

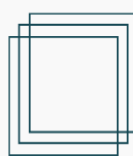
The delimited layer consists mainly of dialectal expressions. For example, in the dialects of the Kashkadarya region: to eat meat (to be hungry), to take out andar-mandari (to destroy), to boil (to be full of enthusiasm). From the dialects of the Tashkent region: toqi chalmaq (to announce something to everyone), to cover the oven in kizipomq (to press the iron with interest).

Just as in the lexicon, in phraseology there is a phenomenon of the obsolescence of certain units and the emergence of phraseologisms. But phraseologisms of the old and new layers are very small. In the works of S. Ainiy: To become a Sufi (to have a wife), to lick the soil of a madrasa (to study in a distant madrasa). Alisher Navoiyda: Things like bending (bend) are probably outdated[22].

At the same time, several new phrases were created in the following period: the number does not pass (deceiver), the mirror of life (newspaper), the blue fire (gas), the dove of peace, work without a plan, a brick without a mold, to put an end to stardom. (ambition).

Likewise, expressions can be deformed or modernized.

Changing a certain phrase in terms of form and word count is called deformation. H. Olimjon deformed the proverb "the moon cannot be covered with a skirt" and used it in the form of a fuyoshn that cannot be covered with a coin[23].



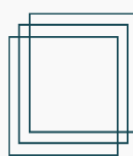
It is known that the method of changing the meaning of an expression in accordance with the requirements of the times in a new sense is called modernization. G'. Ghulam: The work of a man faithful to his promise was faithfully used by an Uzbek.

Conclusion. Currently, in the new stage of development of primary classes, working on expressions, looking for effective ways to explain them, and learning is becoming an urgent problem in a situation where students feel the need for knowledge about expressions. According to the needs of scientific knowledge and pedagogical practice, we dared to study the topic "Methods of explaining the meaning of phrases to primary school students" as a separate research problem. The following final conclusions were made on the graduate thesis:

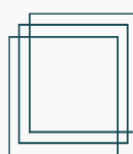
1. The main problem of the graduation thesis was to work on the meaning of the phrases in the texts of the primary school reading book[24].
2. The semantic and grammatical features of each phrase are explained and its meaning in the sentence or the meaning in the text is broadly explained.
3. Opinions were expressed about effective ways of explaining the meaning of phrases, that is, it was proved that the methods of explaining the meaning of phrases are appropriate if they are implemented using advanced pedagogical technology, interactive methods.
4. Learning the meaning of phrases based on pedagogical technology, developing students' written and oral speech, increasing their vocabulary was recognized.
5. In teaching the meaning of expressions, through interactive methods, free thinking, independent action, mutual solidarity, engaging in discussions based on ideas, analyzing what they know, achieving the intended result through enthusiasm and active action It was recognized that it was possible to enter.

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