



USE OF NON-INDEPENDENT WORDS IN PHRASES

THE USE OF NON-INDEPENDENT WORDS AS PART OF PHRASES

Shakhnoza Almamatova

JizPI, Department of Uzbek Language and Literature,

Ph.D. Associate Professor

Annotation

Regardless of whether the annotation phrases are fixed compounds, the components of the syllable interact with each other. auxiliary lexemes also have a special place in the realization of such a connection. This article discusses phrases and their components, as well as their syntactic relationship.

Keywords: phraseology, phrase, verb phrase, language, speech, linguistics, fixed compounds, semantic phenomenon, word meaning.

Introduction

At the beginning of the 20th century, phrasemes began to be studied as a separate branch of linguistics. The general theoretical questions of phraseology were first studied by the French linguist C. Bally. In his works, Sh. Bally systematizes phrases and calls them stable phrases that are used as a whole, arising from their meanings and syntactic specificity. S. Bally considers phrases as a semantic phenomenon and he considers a semantic feature to be an absolute feature of a phrase. The study of phraseological problems, especially in Russian linguistics, has become more intense. Monographs, scientific articles, practical manuals, phraseological dictionaries appeared, covering the theoretical and practical aspects of phraseology. The morphological features and paradigmatics of phrases were studied, the syntactic functions of the sentence were determined, a comparative typological analysis was made, the phraseology of the language of fiction and its stylistic functions were determined, textbooks and manuals and dictionaries on phraseology were created. And in Uzbek linguistics, doctoral and candidate dissertations on the scientific study of phrases were defended, dozens of scientific articles, textbooks, phraseological dictionaries were published. Doctoral dissertation prof. Sh. Rahmatullaeva "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology" and the monograph of the same name are the first studies of the scientific study of phrases. In these studies, it was substantiated that phrasemes should be studied as a lexical unit, and the grammatical nature of phrasemes was widely covered.





“The organizing function of verbs is strong, they often lead other words and control them.” This feature of verbs is also reflected in phrasemes. In Uzbek linguistics, the connecting feature of verb phrases is described in detail. "The conjunction is originally specific to all series of lexemes, but is strongest in the verb". The unifying feature of the verbal elements of verbs in the Uzbek language ensures that "the main part of phrases is formed by verbal phraseological expressions". Verbs participating in sections as a member of the grammatical basis determine their categorical affiliation. The managerial function of the verb forms many verb phrases.

Verbs expressing action, call, emotion, emotion as part of verbal lexemes are phraseologically active.

Auxiliary lexemes (auxiliary, connecting, unions) also participate in the syntactic relations of words in phrases, verb phrases. Auxiliary lexemes are also involved in the formation of phrasemes. It is known that auxiliary lexemes do not have an independent lexical meaning, but are included in the structure of a complex sentence or sentence and serve to ensure that lexemes with independent meanings enter into a syntactic relationship with each other. Regardless of whether phrasemes are stable compounds, their components interact with each other. Auxiliary lexemes also have a special place in creating such a connection. To confirm our point of view, we will consider below a group of auxiliary lexemes participating in the composition of phrases.

1. Auxiliary words in phrasemes. Auxiliary words in the composition of phrases denote syntactic relations, such as purpose, reason, means, and in their syntactic function are similar to adverbial affixes. For example: *boshi bilan kirib ketmoq* (go away with your head), *yer bilan bitta bo'lmoq* (be mixed with mud), *yer bilan yakson bo'lmoq* (be destroyed), *yer osti bilan qaramoq* (cast a sidelong glance), *ko'z qiri bilan* (look out of the corner of your eye), *ochiq chexra bilan* (with an open face), *ko'z qiri bilan* (out of the corner of my eye), *qaysi yuz bilan* (with what face), *qo'ynini puch yong'oq bilan to'ldirmoq* (promise with hollow boxes) and etc.

In the Uzbek language, the following auxiliary words are often used as part of phrasemes: an auxiliary *kabi* for expressing the relation of comparison-analogy is involved in the composition of the phrase: *qush kabi yengil tortmoq* (feel relieved).

The auxiliary *keyin* denotes the relation of time, come after the original case. For example such as: *ish bitib eshak loydan o'tgandan keyin* (the deed is done, and now the friendship is apart), *xayit o'tgandan keyin xinani achangga ber* (After the holiday, throw the henna into the ditch).





Auxiliary boshqa in stable phrases means such relations as separation, aggravation, such as: nomimni boshqa qo'yaman, otimni boshqa qo'yaman, otimni boshqa qo'ying (change my name).

Auxiliary burun means the value of time: eldan burun (Earlier than others).

Auxiliary qarshi expresses the meaning of contradiction such as: qarshi olinmoq, qarshi olmoq (come forward)

2. Unions in phrasemes. Conjunctions serve to link components in a phraseological connection and express various relationships. For example, when ham performs the function of union, it performs such states that the action was performed simultaneously or sequentially, correlations, comparisons, building up. For example, boshiga qilich kelganda ham, boshiga qilich kelsa ham (even if a sword is raised over head), yelkasini chuquri ham ko'rmasin (so that I don't see this forever), yetti uxlab tushiga ham kirmaslik (I never dreamed of such a thing), jonini ham ayamasklik (not sparing life), ikki dunyoda ham (neither in this world nor in the next), oradan qil ham o'tmaydi (you can't spill them with water), otdan tushsa ham uzangidan tushmaslik (he dismounts, but remains arrogant), tushiga ham kirmaslik (do not even dream) and etc.

Auxiliary bilan can go as part of phrases as a union, and expresses equal and mutual relations of components. For example, yer bilan osmoncha, osmon bilan yercha (big difference), ot bilan tuyacha (big difference), oq bilan qorani ajratmoq, oq bilan qorani bilmoq (understand people).

3. Particles, exclamatory and imitative words as part of phrases. It is known that particles are used to give additional value to certain words and phrases. Particles are known to be used to add extra color to certain words and sentences. They are added to the compound as part of phrasemes in order to give meaning, strengthen, emphasize, and eventually peculiar phrasemes are formed. For example, the particle -ki is used to strengthen, express the assertion of the meaning of the phrase: yer yorilmadiki, kirib yo'qolsa, turgan gapki (like falling through the ground).

The particle -u found in the composition of phrases enhances the meaning of the phrase. For example, jonu xoliga qo'ymaslik (try your best not to spare strength and energy), ko'zining oqu qorasi (the light of my eyes), lomu mim demay (don't say a word), osmonu yercha (big difference), oqu qorani tanimoq (literate), oqu qorani tushunmoq (experienced), sanu manga bormoq (squabble) and etc.

The -yu particle is used to express amplification and underlining of values. For example, bir oyog'i to'rda-yu, bir oyog'i go'rda (one foot here, the other in the grave), yer yorilsa-yu, yerga kirib ketsa (like falling through the ground) and etc.



Phrases also contain interjections. As part of phraseological units, such words express a semantic-expressive meaning. For example, they were used in the formation of phrases: a) with shades of happiness and joy (ana roxat (that's gratifying), ana mazza (here's a treat), og'zinga bol, og'zinga asal (honey in the mouth), labingizga shakar, tilinga shakat); b) surprise and amazement (ana xolos (here are those on), eh, attang (it's a pity), voy Xudoyimey (O my God), seni qara-ya, and etc.); c) anger and hatred (jin ursin (damn it), hudo ursin (god will punish), he,o'lsin, he o'rgildim, he qurib ketsin and etc.); d) desire, will, dream (baraka top, umringdan baraka top, bor bo'ling (let it all go well for you), kam bo'lmang, ko'z tegmasin and etc.); e) meaning an objection (he, qo'ysang-chi, e, qiziq ekansiz-ku,e, qo'ying-e.

Emotional interjections are also found in phrases: gax daganda qo'lga qo'nadigan qilib olmoq, lom demaslik, lom-mum demay, mushugini pisht demaslik, xash-pash deguncha, xa-xu degancha, chumchuq pir etsa, yuragi shir etadi, churq etib, churq etmaslik, yuragi shiq etib ketdi, yuragi shuv etib ketdi.

Verbal lexemes occur, forming a phraseological structure. Not only verbs, but also functional forms of verbs participate as a component. Verbal lexemes retain some of the characteristics that are characteristic of a verb in phrasal verbs. Verbs, emotional actions, call, emotion, emotion in complete verbal lexemes are phraseologically active. The collected linguistic material shows that the phraseological activity of verbal lexemes, especially emotional actions-state, is very high.

References

1. Vinogradov V.V. Selected works. Lexicology and lexicography. - M.: Science, 1977. -S. 118-161. In this work, the author has the following works directly devoted to the study of phraseology: " Basic concepts of Russian phraseology as a linguistic discipline", "On the basic types of phraseological units in the Russian language".
2. Berdiyrov H., Yuldashev B. Bibliographic index on Uzbek phraseology. — Samarkand: Without Publishing, 1977. - 38 p.
3. Tursunov U. and others. Modern Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1992. —316 p.
4. Rahmatullaev Sh. Connection of verb phrases in Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Unt, 1992.— 126 p.
5. Rahmatullaev Sh. Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language. - 11 b.

