



"PHRASEOLOGISMS THAT CHARACTERIZE A PERSON"

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Relevance

articles lies in the unrelenting interest in phraseological units in modern linguistics . It should be noted that in world linguistics the study of phraseology covers a wide range of problems related to the meaning of the word, the structure and composition of phraseological units, the features and rules of their functioning. The topical debatable problems of phraseological research include such as further clarification of the concept of phraseological units, the correlation of phraseological units with other units of the language, the essence of the processes of emergence and consolidation of new phraseological units in the language system, emotional and evaluative characteristics of phraseological units, features of their speech implementation.

Target this article is the study of phraseological units that characterize a person.

An analysis of various written sources showed that scientists pay great attention to the concept of phraseological units.

The "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" essentially presents a broad understanding of phraseology and phraseology (the author of this article is V.N. Teliya): sentences) is divided by many researchers into phraseology in the narrow sense, which studies phraseological units-idioms and phraseological combinations, primarily the related meanings of the word, and through them is connected with lexicology, and into phraseology in the broad sense, which studies and stable phrases of different structural types with different semiotics. functions (folklore units, fragments of literary texts, greeting formulas, etc.)”

Russian researcher A.P. Vasilenko offers his own definition and believes that the functional-parametric description applies to all types of phraseological units. “Based on a broad understanding, we consider different types of stable turnovers, however, in the vast majority of cases, we analyze phraseological units-idioms, which, it seems, more clearly reflect the specifics of national-cultural thinking. In line with the cognitive direction, the factors in the appearance of phraseological units in the language are the division of the world, characteristic of a given linguistic society, the actual language picture of the world, the associative complex, tropomorphic means, types of semantic motivation (historical and synchronous), also etymology, etc. ”

In Uzbek linguistics, there are various studies aimed at studying phraseological units, proverbs, determining their place and meaning in the phraseological system of the





Uzbek language. Thus, works are devoted to the study of phraseological composition. M. Khusainova, A. Sh. Shamaksudova, I. K. Kuchkartaeva, K. Samadova, A. Abdunazarova, E. Umarova, B. Yuldasheva and others. Lexico-semantic and stylistic features of phraseological units are studied in them. In the works of the presented scientists, the common features of the phraseological units of the Uzbek literary language are considered, in particular, on the example of the works of Uzbek writers. Phraseologisms of one thematic group, which characterize a person's appearance by physical parameters (height, weight, face, figure, hair, eyes, etc.), as well as by clothing and the general impression of a person's appearance, served as the material for the study.

Researchers classify phraseological units in different ways: 1) according to the source of origin (etymological research, profession, literary source); 2) by origin (borrowed and native); 3) by existence (in book or colloquial speech).

Phraseologisms can be classified and conditionally divided into five groups: 1. *from individual words*; 2. *free phrases of Russian speech*; 3. *proverbs of the Russian language*; 4. *phraseological units of the Russian language*; 5. *foreign phraseological units*.

Another classification is based on the correlation of phraseological units with parts of speech and on the similarity of their syntactic functions, it was substantiated by V.V. Vinogradov, and later clarified by A.V. Kunin:

Nominal phraseological units. The main component is the noun. They designate a person: a *Kazan orphan (pretending to be unhappy, miserable), forbidden fruit (something tempting, but forbidden)*. In a sentence, nominal phraseological units are used in the syntactic function of the subject, the nominal part of the compound predicate, addition. For example, a *white crow (standing out from society)*.

Verbal phraseological units. The largest group. The main component is a verb or participle. Verbal phraseological units are united by the general meaning of the action. For example: *lose your head (lose self-control), climb into a bottle (get annoyed over trifles)*. In a sentence, verb phraseological units have the function of a predicate. For example, *give up (despair, stop acting)*

Adjective phraseological units - represent a qualitative characteristic of a person (*he ate little porridge - young, not strong enough; on his mind - secretive, cunning*) and a qualitative description of the subject (*with a needle - new, elegant; lick your fingers - something tasty, tempting*). In a sentence, adjective phraseological units are used in the syntactic function of an inconsistent definition. For example, *a fire tower (high)*.



Adverbial phraseological units - denote a qualitative characteristic of an action (*tirelessly - trying; with sin in half - overcoming difficulties*) or a degree of qualitative characteristics (*to the marrow of the bones - completely and completely; one hundred percent - absolute*). In a sentence, adverbial phraseological units play the role of various circumstances. For example, *after the sleeves (carelessly)*

Interjectional phraseological units. Express various feelings, emotions, will. For example: well, well! when expressing surprise; damn it! - an exclamation of surprise, annoyance or indignation. For example, *here it is!*

Thus, the relevance of this study is determined by the activation of interest in the study of phraseology as an important component of linguistic pictures of the world, the study of phraseology in the cognitive and pragmatic aspects. However, it should be noted that the study of the part-of-speech aspect of the organization of phraseological systems in languages of various language families and types and the analysis of their structural representation have not lost their relevance, which is important both in the theoretical aspect and in teaching methods. In particular, it seems relevant to identify the relationship between the structure and semantics of nominal phraseological units of the Uzbek and Russian languages and determine the methodology for their introduction into the educational process.

List of used Literature:

1. <http://rus-yaz.niv.ru/doc/dictionary/linguistic-encyclopedic/index.htm?ysclid=lbkeddufz366181653>
2. Vasilenko A.P. Semantics of phraseological units in Russian and French (comparative aspect): Monograph. - Bryansk: RIO BGU, 2009. - 238 p.
3. Kunin. A.V. The study of phraseology in Soviet linguistics / A.V. Kunin // Foreign languages at school. - 1967. - 229p.

