



COGNITIVE AND LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF ADJECTIVES PHARASEMES CHARACTER IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract:

This article discusses the scientific-theoretical aspects of the semantic and linguocultural characteristics of phraseology in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: phraseology, phrase, phraseological combination, phraseological combination, phraseological combination.

The development of phraseological units in language today in linguistics culturally, his study shows the relationship between language and culture, because stagnant phrases are more folk life than other linguistic units of the languagemis related to. They are centuries of life experiences, continuing to the present day formed on the basis of the coming traditions and rituals. Thus, mental qualities clearly noticeable. Especially phraseological units contain onomastic components when it becomes, this feature manifests itself more vividly. The reason is, onomastic the units remained a bridge linking the people's past to their lives today.

Consequently, phraseological units in different systematic languages, their etymology, structure, separate study of semantics, creation of a classification of linguistics important one of its functions. Classification of various features of phraseological expressions by external form can also be detected through. This classification contains more phraseological phrases attention is paid to the number of words. As a result of the classification, how many phrases by nature it can be determined that it is made up of a word. Many linguists are phraseological phrases express opinions that there will only be more than two words. But observations it shows that phraseological phrases consist of two, three and more words is. But some linguists believe that there are also phrases consisting of one word keep. In particular, professor A.Jafarov believes that one-word phrases it is formed at the stage of the highest progress of the idiomatic expression. Phrases of this type represented by a compound word or a singular word, they directly understand the thought it is also distinguished from compound words in terms of non-receipt. Through a straight word, too idiomatic meaning is understood. But such words are difficult to say in a phrase. Because the phrase it should consist of a combination of words. About this V. V. Vinogradov, A. Abakumov, A. The thoughts of the shakhmatovs are noteworthy. Phraseological compounds consist mainly of combinations of words, in other words, phraseologisms are a separate unit of





language, according to the structure of free linkage or a figurative, stagnant word equivalent to a sentence, completely or partially semantically reshaped include compounds. Most phraseologisms are in English as well as other Hilda languages are also created by the people, their authors are not known, come sources of output are unclear. In this sense, the phraseological scientist A.V.Kunin English the author of many of his phraseologisms is unknown, and they are popularly attributed to has reasonably stated the views that it was created. But some phraseological the sources of origin of units can be identified. Phraseology in this sense it is a microsystem that is part of the general system of language, which is the system itself past reflects heritage, values, passed down from generation to generation. System organizer many phraseological units are sources of enrichment of a particular language. Phraseological system phraseological units, the relationship between their main components organizes. Phraseologisms are made up of more than one word, meaning and form is a link of words that are stagnant in terms. Phraseologisms in a portable sense, it is used in figurative expressions and has historical standards of application, methods being, their meaning is clarified in a certain process of speech. Phraseologisms word when in the form of a compound or a sentence, they differ from sentences that are a unit of speech. They are as a lexical unit, it stands close to words in many ways, being very specific to words many features are also characteristic of phraseologisms. There are various hypotheses in defining the object of phraseology. Only stationary compounds make up the object of phraseology. Phraseology phraseological units are studied by the researcher of the structural features of the meaning, their language it is a science that studies the features of its appearance in the system and its use in point described.

The term "phraseology "is derived from the Greek" phrasis" (phrasis - expression, speech scroll)² although derived from the word, the term serves to represent different meanings. For this reason, the term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses: in the linguistic sense of total phraseological units, as well as such units in the sense of the learner sphere. So phraseology means the science of phrases. Like other areas of linguistics, phraseology has its own formation and has stages of development. Phraseologisms are very ancient in origin although, the science of phraseology covers almost two hundred years.¹ phraseology the founder of science is the Swiss scientist Charles Bally. He published his book " The French Stylistics" (1909), a study of word associations, i.e. phraseological units the executive has included special chapters. Ferdinand de Saussure is a Syntagma, whose characters are about which he described his views. There are such tending units in the language that their the linguistic nature





arose from the meaning and syntactic nature of such compounds ready, it was said that it will be applied according to tradition.

Phraseology from rapidly developed areas in the further development of linguistics one. Phraseology in Russian and English linguistics began to be studied much earlier if, then in Uzbek linguistics, this area began to be systematically studied it dates back to the 40s and 50s of the last century. During this period, Sh. Rakhmatullayev (1969), G.A.Bayramov (1970), G.X.Akhunzyakov (1974), V.G.Uraxin (1975), L.K.Bayramova (1983), M.F.Doctoral dissertations of chernovs (1986) phraseologism dedicated to research. V.V.Vinogradov classifies phraseologisms into three classes.

1. phraseological intersections (phraseological fusions).
2. phraseological joints (phraseological units).
3. phraseological associations (phraseological collocations or combinations).

Phraseological transformations-the meaning of the components to the meaning of the whole unit are unrelated phraseologisms. Phraseological associations are formed from words that have a specific valenceMfound. One of the components of such phraseological units is its proper in meaning, the rest are used metaphorically. Phraseological associations are known semantically indivisible at the level.

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