



LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASES

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the lexical-semantic features of phraseological units were comparatively analyzed. In the article, their creation, or rather their creation, was observed in a transformational way, and the relationship of these units to negative emotions was also studied.

Keywords: phraseology, phraseological units, transformational, semantics, conceptual analysis, lexical-semantic, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that phraseology is recognized as a branch of linguistics that studies the same stable word combinations and phrases. It is a linguistic unit with the structure of word combinations and phrases, lexical-semantic, functional-stylistic and syntactic functions, as well as specific formation features.

In linguistics, the term phraseology was used by Charles Bally and studied together with the science of stylistics, but the well-known linguist scientist prof. E.F. Polivonov. Another scientist who supports this idea is the famous linguist V. V. Vinogradov. In his scientific researches, he collects the doctrines of phraseological combinations in the Russian language and divides them into groups semantically. The ideas about phraseology put forth by E.D. Polivanov and V.V. Vinogradov inspired the emergence of many studies in this field. But until now, the opinions about whether or not to consider phraseology as a science have not been fully resolved.

Based on a number of differences between idiomatic phraseology, phraseological combinations and stable expressions (proverbs and proverbs, other phraseology equivalent to a sentence), a number of scientists interpret phraseology in 2 ways: narrow and broad. When it is understood in a broad sense (L.P. Smith, V.P. Zhukov, V.N. Teliya, N.M. Shansky), proverbs and proverbs, expressions belonging to the folk art, and several forms of speech (greetings, farewell expressions) are also included in phraseology. But it is no exaggeration to say that the problem of understanding phraseology on a large scale has not yet been solved [1].





The development of phraseology as a special branch of linguistics has experienced difficult paths. Even the famous English linguist Smirnitsky supported the fact that phraseology is a separate branch of linguistics. Despite the study of phraseology, which is a branch of lexicology with the "theory of phraseological combinations", it should be studied in the syntactic part of the language.

In our current linguistic spirituality and speech culture, in particular, phraseologisms specific to our language, which are widely used in the field of speech etiquette, are showing activity. They are important for human speech because they have a strong place in the vocabulary of any language. Phraseological units are known as linguistic units that disturb speech. Everyone in society uses them a lot, but some aspects of them are not yet the object of scientific research. True, there is a lot of work related to the expression of positive and negative meaning in phrases (and words). The expression of negative emotions has not been comparatively studied in English and Uzbek languages. The methods of structural linguistics, especially with their active use in the study of syntactic constructions - speech units, have the ability to study the issue of the semantic and syntactic construction of phraseological units at the level of language and speech based on the transformational method. The components that make up the meaning structure of the word are determined in the process of various scientific researches.

Based on the anthropocentric paradigm, cognitive linguistics and linguistic cultural studies are one of the scientific directions in which many studies are conducted in modern linguistics. In these directions, attention is paid to the conceptualization of language fragments in thinking and the cultural aspects of the language. A person names and expresses objects and phenomena by means of language units based on factors such as the geographical area where he lives, the form of society, history and traditions, lifestyle.

The phraseological fund is a source of valuable cultural information about the mentality and culture of the nation as a research subject of linguistic cultural studies. Phraseologisms are considered a unique language unit and have a plan of expression and content. In modern linguistics, the phraseological level is understood in a narrow and wide range, and the terms representing stable word combinations have different and controversial definitions.

In the early stages of linguistic cultural studies, such fields of science as ethnolinguistics and cultural studies used research methods and methods, but later they gradually acquired their own methods and methods: conceptual-ideographic analysis, profiling on the basis of ethno-cultural consciousness, "speech" of the language owner portrait" and others. Based on the goals and tasks set in the study of





the linguistic and cultural aspects of phraseological materials, various methods and methods are used, such as component analysis, conceptual-ideographic analysis, phraseological-semantic field, metaphorical model.[2]

On the basis of concepts, a picture of the world is formed in the minds of language owners, and this is also reflected in language units, in particular, phraseology. Phraseologisms are considered to be one of the important units of the communicative-situational process, which reflect cultural information and the national way of thinking in the language, and are linguistic-speech expressions that express the specific nature of a certain linguistic and cultural community.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

It is known that we have excellent studies dedicated to the study of the phraseological richness of the Uzbek language. The development and enrichment of the vocabulary of the literary language is integrally and closely related to the dialects of the people. Literary language relies on the lexical, phonetic and grammatical features of folk dialects in determining norms and develops with certain specific laws. Therefore, the study of figurative expressions in the folk dialects of the national language will be one of the factors that determine the development of the current Uzbek literary language and the ways of its enrichment. Until the 50s of the last century, phraseology had not yet formed as an independent field within Uzbek linguistics. During this period, the initial information about phraseology, the first theoretical ideas about fixed combinations are visible in the works devoted to the study of the artistic skills of some Uzbek poets and writers, grammar and stylistics. Such works are written by such famous linguists and literary scholars as A. Gulomov, U. Tursunov, V. Abdullayev, H. Zarif, N. Mallayev. For example, the opinions of literary experts such as A. Sa'diy, V. Abdullayev about the use of fixed combinations and folk phrases in the works of A. Navoi still retain their value. The first works on Uzbek phraseology appeared at the beginning of the 50s of the last century. The works of Sh.Rakhmatullayev can be included among them. For example, Sh.Rakhmatullayev developed his opinion about idiomatic words and analyzed language units as idiomatic words that are etymologically equivalent to compound words. Another characteristic of his monograph "Some Issues of Uzbek Phraseology" is that it tries to distinguish phraseological homonyms from phraseological paronyms and phraseological paraforms. According to Sh. Rakhmatullayev's interpretation, mutual phraseological homonyms and phraseological paronyms, as well as phraseological homoforms and phraseological paraforms are so similar to each other that one of them can be mistaken for the other. If the phrases differ only by a word component in their composition,





they can be called phraseological paronyms. For example, *“ko‘nglini ko‘tarmoq” – “ko‘ngli ko‘tarildi”* and *“ko‘nglini tog‘day ko‘tarmoq” – “ko‘ngli tog‘day ko‘tarildi”*. If some phrases have a grammar formation system that is not present in the other, then it is possible to talk about phraseological paraforms. For example, *“jon(i)kirdi” – “jonini kirgizmoq”* and *“jon kirdi” – “jon kirgizmoq”* etc.

Based on the conclusion of the contextual analysis about the meaning connection, the semantic connection of the words is known first of all in the text. Only then, by studying the statistical correlation of words, it is possible to draw conclusions about semantic relatedness. Contextual analysis is of two types: on the one hand, it represents syntactic relatedness, and on the other hand, it shows semantic relatedness. However, contextually related words may not be semantically related, as semantic relatedness always requires syntactic analysis [3].

It is possible to determine the character and personality of the syntactic relationship between words. In this process, we must observe one more condition. We want to say that the words should have a parallel syntactic structure and should be fragments belonging to the same stem. If the phrase is formed based on syntactic rules and has a clear meaning, then, of course, it is necessary to mention some considerations about the meaning of any phrase.

Phraseology is a fragment (fragment) of the linguistic landscape of the world that expresses the subjective attitude of the subject of the language to the object by means of phraseological units (PU), assesses the existence, reveals the emotional state of a person, and various external influences of a person represents psychological reactions. Therefore, phraseology (other language tools - lexicon, etc.) "man learns to process information as a system, to describe and explain his behavior, to express his inner experiences."

Phraseology as language units includes folk wisdom, wishes, cultural traditions, myths and legends, religious beliefs and legends, historical events, as well as pragmatic elements - emotions, emotional reactions, subjective assessments, influence on the interlocutor. This shows that phraseological units are a purely linguistic phenomenon. In later periods, conceptual linguistics influenced the strengthening of phraseological research. The notion of a concept comes from the fact that it is the cream of culture in a person's mind, with the help of which culture enters the human mental world, they are a part of imagination, understanding, knowledge, associations expressed in words. They are objects of emotion, sympathy and antipathy, and sometimes disagreements.[4]

The question of the semantic importance of emotionality and expressiveness is one of the topical issues, its solution will undoubtedly help to study in depth the fundamental





issues of solving the lexical meaning of the word and the meaning of the phraseological unit. The study of these issues is relevant because they lead to the development and search for the essence of the phraseological unit, the uniqueness of semantics, the mechanisms of the organization of fixed compounds, the processes of creating phraseology, the methods of studying phraseological materials, and the phraseological analysis of fixed compounds, would have opened the way to their adequate interpretation in the text and in the dictionary. The strengthening of expressive expressiveness and imagery in the language, the increase of its influence is observed in all areas of the language: phonetics, grammar, lexicon and word formation. The creation of new words has nominative goals, in most cases it is chosen for the purpose of expressive expression, because expressiveness tends to make the sentence more understandable and effective.

G. Salomov is a scientist who specializes in the translation of idioms, one of the most urgent problems for Uzbek linguistics. The scientist stated that "Proverbs are a product of people's intelligence, their judgment, a collection of centuries-old experiences, and an expression of their attitude to various events in life." When studying phraseology, it seems appropriate to compare them with phraseology of Uzbek and other languages. N. Turopova's scientific article "Comparative study of phraseologisms in Japanese and Uzbek languages" presents such ideas. Phraseological expressions are the main means of ensuring the effectiveness and emotional expressiveness of speech. From this point of view, it is appropriate to study the characteristics of Japanese phraseology and analyze the ways of expressing them in Uzbek. In the comparative study of phraseologisms in both languages, it is necessary to pay attention to their correspondence or partial correspondence, similarity, and the fact that the phraseologisms existing in one language have neither an equivalent nor a variant in the second language. N. Turopova recommends studying phraseologisms in the following groups.

1. Equivalent phraseology that exists in both languages. They should preserve the content, form, and expressive-stylistic features.
2. Phraseologisms that are similar to each other in both languages. They are phraseological variants that have similar stylistic features in terms of content, but have different figurative basis.[5]

The main unit of word formation organization is the word formation model. With its morphological and semantic structure, it expresses expressiveness in most cases, that is, the words formed on the basis of this model are more expressive, they have "high intensity", and this reason attracts the attention of the person receiving the information. Not all models have expressive potential, because the meaning of





phraseological units such as *“o’zingni bos”*, *“og’zingga qara”*, *“bilib-bilmay gapirma”* has become more dominant. It should be noted that in a specific speech context, all models, or rather, words formed on the basis of one or another model, can be a means of expressing expressiveness.

Imagery in language is a complex linguistic object. I.V. Arnold writes: "A bright image appears on the basis of finding similarities between objects that are far from each other. Objects should be sufficiently far from each other, their comparison should not be unexpected, it should attract attention, signs of difference should exaggerate similarities. Identifying words that are semantically close to each other is an important condition for phraseological units.[6]

In order to determine the semantic relationship of words in a sentence, it is necessary to perform specified operations on the existing material. These operations serve as an objective basis for grouping words. Also, the obtained material should be studied from the point of view of transformation - nominalization. For example, we should consider the following points through the verbs "to feel" in the English language. VI - to feel N1. As a result, we get large groups of words, that is, these words are close in meaning to the verbs hate, loathe, detest, abhor, abominate. The words of this group can express feelings and mean the meaning of the situation. Between these groups of words (words) there are different semantic relations. Among this group, we can find subgroups with a very close relationship, which have common indicators of meaning. The general meaning indicator is characteristic of any groups and, like the components of the verb "to hate", is part of its meaning structure. The principle of grouping can be different. Objective criteria and formal criteria play an important role for this. As noted, the derived words should be semantically related to the group of verbs under analysis.

Studying phraseologisms as a means of interrupting speech is generally considered a mistake, and they, like other linguistic units, are units that perform a nominative and communicative function in the language, along with having the characteristic of a highly informative form. Phraseologisms are universal language tools, without which there is no language. The stylistic potential of phraseology is very important. Phraseological stylistics studies the stylistic features of phraseological units and relies on the experience of lexical stylistics and the analysis of various stylistic units in this area. After all, phraseological units, in addition to performing a nominative function in the language, are distinguished by the fact that they have a certain emotionality and expressive characteristics. Linguistic history and etymology occupy a special place in the etymological analysis of phraseological units. The scientific classification of fixed expressions in languages should first of all consist of arranging the terms given to



phraseology. In linguistics, various terms are used to express stable word combinations. This situation arises due to the complexity of the nature of these stable word combinations. They are semantically, structurally, and functionally complex. Accordingly, phraseology is classified on the basis of structural-semantic, stylistic, semantic, complex, syntactic function in the sentence, and other principles. [7]

Classification based on the structural-semantic principle is recognized as one of the traditional classification methods. According to it, the fixed phrase is divided into pairs of words, idioms, wise words (aphorisms), proverbs. A fixed phrase must necessarily consist of at least two words. Pairs of words are considered phrases with a stable phraseological meaning, consisting of units belonging to the same word group. The term "idiom" is derived from the Greek language and means true, original. Idioms are stable expressions, stable combinations that acquire a new phraseological meaning and are used to express events, phenomena and objects, whose meaning does not come from the sum of the meanings of the components that make them up. The meaning of some idioms can be expressed by another word, but the connotative meaning, stylistic uniqueness of the idiom is not fully covered by this synonym.

CONCLUSION

Let's sum up all the above, the article lays the foundation for further research on lexical-semantic features and intercultural relations. These studies have practical applications for translation practice, teaching, and developing intercultural skills. The article emphasizes the importance of studying anthropocentric phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages from a lexical-semantic and cross-cultural point of view. Understanding these expressions and their cultural context can help improve communication, translation and cross-cultural cooperation. Further research in this area can expand our knowledge of lexical-semantic features and help develop intercultural competence in language teaching and translation practice.

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