



 Research Article

DIFFERENT VARIATIONS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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ABSTRACT

Specific features of phraseological units as a lexical unit, such as integrity of meaning, complexity of content, stability of component composition, grammatical stability, alternative wording, semantic transformation (semantic reshaping) distinguish them from other language units.

KEYWORDS

Phraseological units, variation, lexicography, phraseology, phraseological structure, lexeme, phrases.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological units that are common in the language, expressing the thought in a wide, figurative, sharp meaning, comprehensively, the

head reached the sky, the pain is in vain, the sheep did not take the stick from its mouth, my aunt's calf, Plato's brain, to look for dirt between the



nails, vinegar does not lift water, to look for a squeal from the hair, strength to the mouth are language units that are composed of two or more words and express a single meaning, have a figurative, figurative meaning, such as immature, bitter tongue, crooked hand, and crack. Phraseological units, despite having a complex content structure, represent a whole meaning. Phraseologisms are ready-to-use phrases, semantically alternative to a word, structurally and semantically equal to a compound and a sentence, built on the basis of the figurative meaning of one of its components or a general compound.

Phraseologies are larger units than words and have a complex content structure consisting of two or more components. In phraseological dictionaries, body enters the mouth and happiness comes out; a white dog entered the mouth and a black dog came out; It's dark, it's quiet, you can't find a solution; it is noted that there are phraseological units from two to seven components, such as "touching a person and throwing a cut to someone who is not touched". The components of phraseological units represent words only externally. In fact, in the composition of phraseological units, their lexical

meanings weaken or disappear altogether, their orthographic uniqueness is preserved.

THE MAIN PART

Phraseological units are characterized by the stability of their component composition. noun-verb), to touch one's soul (noun-verb), to surprise (noun-verb), to make tit-piti (noun-verb), to get angry (noun-verb) with the same construction and the voice is broken (noun-verb) , he was bitter (noun-verb), he was bitter (noun-verb), he was angry (noun-verb), he was angry (noun-verb), he was angry (noun-verb), his soul was out (noun-verb), he was happy (noun-verb), his mood was broken (noun-verb), he felt nauseous (noun-verb), his anger boiled (noun-verb) the component composition of phraseological units with the same construction as the sentence is stable.

Each of the phraseological units has a stable grammatical indicator, and their paradigmatic forms (variation, inflection and other grammatical indicators) preserve the syntactic connection between the components involved in the phraseological unit. Dil(i) ink became a phraseological unit is equivalent to a sentence in

terms of its internal syntactic construction, as it is in the relation of the participle with the possessor. To ink the language is syntactically equivalent to a compound because it has a complement relationship with an indirect complement.

Phraseological units, like the lexicon of the language, are considered as nominative and alternative units to words according to their lexical and stylistic capabilities, speech activity, emotional-expressive functions, means of communication, exchange of ideas.

Important differences between words and phraseologisms are manifested in their semantics, while words have a nominative meaning, while phraseologisms have a figurative-nominative meaning. The word mainly represents events, objects, and phraseological units describe more. Of course, words also have the ability to represent images, but in phraseology, these signs are strong and expressive.

Phraseologisms express meaning more strongly than words. Phraseologisms such as "The snake licked the oil", "The cotton of his eyes came out, his eyes were coming out of their sockets", and "Blood in his eyes" express the meaning strongly

and figuratively compared to the word "to be angry".

Phraseological units are used for the purpose of stylistic productivity in speech, they serve to reflect extremely negative emotional-expressive relationship, and to evaluate negative character in a figurative way.

In scientific literature, phraseological units are interpreted as lexical units that are ready-made for speech.

Ferdinand de Saussure notes that there are such ready-made compounds in the language, their unique character comes from the meaning and syntactic features..., such compounds are used ready-made, according to tradition. Also, thoughts such as "the phraseological meaning of phraseological units understood as a whole from a compound or a sentence leads to seeing it not as a syntactic unit (speech unit), but as a semantic unit (language unit)" before they are introduced into a specific speech, the language owners have already formed both in terms of content and expression. will be perceived and accepted in this case. Therefore, the ready introduction of phraseological units into speech gives grounds for recognizing them as linguistic units.

At this point, it is appropriate to think about phraseologising (phraseologizing). We recognize the process of turning free syntactic units of a word or sentence into a stable figurative compound as the process of phraseology. In the phraseological debate, a separate formalized unit of the language, according to its structure, is equal to a free conjunction or a sentence, the components of which are completely or partially semantically transformed (reformed), figurative stable word combinations are studied.

In linguistics, it is recognized as the differential features of a phraseological unit that distinguish it from other word combinations, such as the stability of the content, integrity, ready availability, imagery, semantic reshaping.

So, special grammatical stability, stable content, used as a whole, readily available, figurative, semantic reshaping features are characteristic of phraseological units and they differ from free and stable compounds. It should be noted that imagery and semantic reshaping (transformation) are leading signs.

One of the most important features of phraseology is usually recognized as its stagnation. There are opinions that the

components of phrasal verbs are immutable and cannot be replaced. But in practice, idioms undergo various lexical and grammatical changes based on their presence in the language and usage. What results will these changes ultimately lead to? What language phenomena form. Structural changes lead primarily to phraseological synonymy and variation. This situation was confirmed in Sh.Rakhmatullaevni's work. If we pay attention to structural synonymy (synonymy of variants), A.V. Kunin shows three types of structural synonymy: lexical synonymy, grammatical synonymy, lexical-grammatical synonymy. If the word-component is exchanged, it is called lexical synonymy.

In this case, two cases are distinguished: the exchangeable components are mutually synonymous in the language or they are not synonymous.

Then he describes by giving examples the exchange of components represented by the word of the word group in the phrases corresponding to different categories. It is noted that lexical synonymy is the most common type of structural synonymy. It also provides an understanding of grammatical synonymy and lexical-grammatical

synonymy (variant). Three appearances of grammatical synonymy:

1. Variants created by replacing the components.
2. Variants arising from the singular or plural use the noun component in the phrase.
3. Variants that arise by replacing the adjective component with a noun. The following two types of cases are called lexical-grammatical synonymy. In fact, it is necessary to avoid calling it a synonym at this point. It is appropriate to call the variant a variant. We are in favor of calling them grammatical variant, lexical variant, lexical-grammatical variant

Typically, the paradigmatic form is characteristic of languages with inflectional constructions. In fact, paradigmatics are characteristic of lexemes and are formed by their differentiation and inflection. Although the paradigmatic form of phrases, which is a complex unit of the language, does not differ from the paradigmatic form of lexemes, it has a special feature in their

appearance in speech and functional manifestations.

The change of form of idioms on the basis of entering into communication and relationship with language units in speech constitutes their paradigmatic form.

Paradigmatic forms of phrasal verbs are formed as a result of the change of the noun in the phrasal verb with the agreement forms, and the change of the verb in the person-number forms. In this sense, the paradigmatic forms of phrases are determined by the group of words they belong to.

The main part of phrases in the Uzbek language is verb phrases. The syntactic connection between the words included in the phrase determines the internal syntactic construction of the compound. For example, idioms such as work fell (to whom), love fell, weight fell, jealousy came, suki came, suki entered are idioms connected with an instrumental complement, the instrumental complement is in the sentential agreement, and the verb enters into a syntactic relationship in the intransitive form. is formed. Or, in such phrases as "it hurts", "it hurts", "it hurts" (from whom, what) the instrumental complement is formed in the exit agreement, and the verb is represented by the

intransitive verb. Phrases such as take in one's arms, take refuge in, take in pinji, take in one's arm, take close to one's heart are connected with an indirect complement, the verb is expressed by a participle transitive verb. expressed, and the participle of the verb is intransitive. In a phrasal verb, the verb governs the form of the sentence. Accordingly, phrasal verbs are structurally equivalent to a compound and a sentence. If the verb is equal to the compound in terms of phrasal construction, such phrasal verb is accented. I opened my mouth, you opened your mouth, like you opened your mouth; or I bit the wax, you bit the wax, like the wax bitten; the eye distracted, you distracted his eyes, as if he distracted his eyes; I conspired, you conspired, conspired, etc.

If the internal syntactic structure of a verb phrase is equal to a sentence, such a phrase cannot be inflected in the following cases: luck came, the watermelon fell from his armpit, his blessing flew, his leg did not pull, there was no blood left in his color, he was sleepy.

Verb phrases differ only in declension. In the forms of the tense categories, if I open my mouth, if I bite the wax, if his reputation falls, if he distracts his fall, if he colludes, if he falls in his

place, if his eyes are filled with oil, changes will occur in both.

Most phrasal verbs have both participle and participle forms. Such as don't open your mouth, let's not open your mouth, don't bite the wax, don't bite the wax, don't distract the eye, don't distract the eye, collude, let's not collude.

The paradigmatic form of phrasemes is manifested in one or two components of the phraseme. The verb lexeme in verb phrases is mostly combined with a noun phrase. The noun takes the possessive affix of the word-component: to please, to put sawdust in his mouth, to pour water into his mill, to put the smoke in the sky, to put on his face, to play in his ears, to have a long hand, to suck his sorrow. By means of the possessive affix, it is shown that the verb phrase is attributed to one of three persons: my heart is empty, your heart is empty, your heart is empty, my hand did not touch, your hand did not touch, his hand did not touch, blood ran on his face, blood ran on his face, blood ran on his face, etc. In phrases with the same structure as a sentence, the person-number meaning is expressed by the possessive affix: my stomach is hot, your stomach is hot, my stomach is hot, his mouth is hot, your mouth is hot, his mouth is hot, soup is poured into

my salt, soup is poured into your salt, soup is poured into his salt, etc.

The verb with the same construction as the combination expresses both the person-number meaning of the phrases and the possessive affix: I found my happiness, you found your happiness, you found your happiness, I signed, you signed, he signed. In this case, the accusative and the possessive suffixes match each other in person-number.

CONCLUSION

The ready introduction of phraseological units into speech gives grounds for recognizing them as linguistic units. At this point, it is appropriate to think about phraseologising. We recognize the process of turning free word combinations or syntactic units of a sentence into a stable image combination as the process of phraseologisation.

In the discussion of phraseology, a separate formalized unit of the language, equal to a free connection or a sentence according to its structure, whose components are completely or partially semantically transformed (reformed), figuratively stable word combinations are studied.

In linguistics, it is recognized as the differential features of a phraseological unit that distinguish it from other word combinations, such as the stability of the content, integrity, ready availability, imagery, semantic reshaping.

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