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THE MAIN MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the origins of phraseology, its different aspects with phraseological units and idioms. Phraseology (Greek phrasis - expression, expression and ... logy) - 1) a branch of linguistics that examines the phraseological structure of a language (phraseology) in its current state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseologies in a particular language.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseology, Phraseological Units, Idioms, Phraseological Compounds, Lexicalization.*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological unit, or phrasema, is very much in terms of the origin of the phrase although ancient, the history of the science of phraseology (phraseology) spans several hundred years. Researchers have been working with phraseological units in Russian linguistics since the 18th century. In particular, MV Lomonosov, drawing up a plan of a dictionary of the Russian literary language, emphasized that, in addition to words, "folk (Russian) proverbs", "phrases" and "idiomatisms" should be expressed. By the 1960s and 1980s, phraseology had grown as rapidly in Uzbek linguistics as it had in foreign linguistics.

Phraseology (Greek phrasis - expression, expression and ... logy) - 1) a branch of linguistics that examines the phraseological structure of a language (phraseology) in its current state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseologies in a particular language.

As a branch of linguistics, the main focus of phraseology is on the study of the nature of phraseology and their categorical features, as well as on the laws of the use of phraseology in speech. The most important problem of phraseology is to distinguish phraseological units from those that are formed in speech (that is, not previously prepared), and on this basis to identify the features of phraseological units.

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Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. To date, phraseology has been studied from different angles (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, A. Mamatov and others), several dictionaries on F. have been compiled (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, M. Sodikova), from writers Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulla Qahhor, Hamid Olimjon, Aydin, The phraseological structure of Said Ahmad's works has been studied. In the 70s and 80s, SamSU had a center for the coordination of phraseological research and the production of special collections.

Phraseology is one of the branches of linguistics. Phraseology is derived from Latin, praxis means expression, logos means doctrine.

Phraseological unit is a fixed combination of two or more words in a language, which has a figurative meaning, the meaning of which is equal to one word.

Phraseologisms are stable combinations of figurative meanings that have a semantic integrity and consist of a stable relationship of two or more words before the speech process, ready to be introduced into the speech.

The part of language that studies expressions is called phraseology, and the set of expressions is called phraseology.

For example, sticking out the tongue, dropping a watermelon under the armpit, cracking the skin, and so on. . .

The term "semantics" is also used as a synonym for the term "semantics". Just as words cannot exist without meaning, so lexicology and semantics cannot exist without each other.

Lexicology is the study of the entire vocabulary of a language. It identifies historical changes in the structure of the lexicon, a variety of words borrowed from other languages, archaisms, neologisms, literary lexicon, slang, regional, dialectal terminology, specialization and other lexically divided words based on clear principles. considers different lexical categories and types.

The object of study of semantics is not lexical meaning in general, but lexical meaning. Semantics studies the lexicon of a language from a specific point of view, that is, from the point of view of meaning. So while the whole lexicon is studied by lexicology, semantics is a specific part of it and it is subordinate to lexicology.

Semasiology studies the spiritual side of lexical units and solves problems related to the nature of lexical meaning, types, laws of development of word meaning, different classifications of word meaning change. In traditional linguistics of the nineteenth century, the main task of semantic research was to study the types and causes of semantic changes specific to individual words and FBs. One of the most pressing problems in the history of language in the early twentieth century was the study of the structure of language as a system and the interdependence of specific semantic elements in language.

The lexical-semantic level covers all aspects of the semantic relations inherent in lexical units, the specificity of their diversity, their interaction with each other and with other elements of the system other than language (lexical paradigm). semantic diversity of specific features - conditions and forms of lexical expression (lexical syntagmatics). As the name implies, the term "lexical-semantic" suggests that it explores two different natures of the system. First, lexical semantics differs from grammatical semantics in the semantic boundaries of language. Second, using this system, word semantics can be broken down as a lexical element.

The language system, dictionary structure and lexical-semantic systems play an important role in distinguishing the set of nominative tools that make up the lexical system from the vocabulary. They represent the result of a complex interrelationship between a word and its meanings and the generalization of these results. Such interaction takes place in two areas of language: nominative-classification and lexical.

Idioms. The word idiom comes from the Greek word meaning "peculiar," "peculiar." Accordingly, idioms are also a form of phraseology and 'lexicalized' words. Therefore, when it comes to idioms, they are not considered as the fourth type of phraseology, along with phraseological complexes, phraseological integrity and phraseological compounds, nor as a separate linguistic unit. The reason for this is that while idioms are similar to phraseologies in terms of figurative meaning, sometimes they are also expressed in such a meaning not in the form of association, but within a single word.

Apparently, the term idiom includes both individual words and word associations. This is because the meaning of the term idiom can be limited to a range of phraseological connotations, but if this classification takes into account phraseological compounds based on only one word in a figurative sense, idioms can again be divided from stable associations into a single word. pulls towards.

The conclusion is that idiomatic words are similar to phraseological expressions in terms of their semantic development, especially phraseological confusions (in terms of equivalence to a word), but in idioms they are not portable with a primary meaning. The distance between the no and the distance from each other is stronger than in the expressions.

It is well-known that phraseological units give speech meaning, essence, validity, imagery and clarity. These features of phraseology are clearly preserved even in the style of speech, which does not involve any artistic image. Only in the artistic interpretation is the expressive nature of the phraseology more vivid, and in the hands of the writer the FBs serve as the main tool that can clearly express the culture, spirituality, intellectual potential of the protagonist.

Phraseology is the youngest branch of linguistics and gained the attention of linguists only in the 1960s. It was originally developed as a separate linguistics department by Russian linguists E.D. Polivanov and B. A. Larrin studied, and later V.V. Vinogradov, A.V. Linguists such as Kunin and Smirnitsky have worked on various internal issues. In general, the first researcher in the field of phraseology was the French-Swiss scientist Charles Balli. The development of phraseology as a separate science can be historically divided into three stages:

Covers the period from the middle of the XVIII century to the 30s of the XX century, the period of phraseological research MN Lomonosov, A.A. Potebnya, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. In connection with the scientific activity of chess players;

30s-50s of the twentieth century E.D. Polivanov, V.V.Vinogradov, S.I.Abakumov, G.K. The period created by linguists such as Damilov, AI Yefimov, AY Rozhansky;

Continues from the 60s of the twentieth century to the present day. This period is characterized by the use of various methods in phraseological research, the rapid development of the field of phraseology and the development of many phraseologists.

Although phraseology is recognized as a separate discipline from the point of view of modern linguistics, it is developing in direct connection with lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics, history of language, history of philosophical sciences, logic and geography.

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