

PHRASEOLOGISM AND ITS INTERPRETATION

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on phraseological phrases and their semantic-grammatical structure. The phraseological meaning will consist of additional attentions. Symbol, phraseologies expression about action vs. informational is called phraseological meaning. The fact that parts of the are without integral, F. in the sentence comes in one syntactic function. Such a combination or phraseological meaning, which is comprehended from the sentence in integrity, leads to the fact that it is not considered a syntactic unit, but a se-logical unit. For example: the phrase-disappointed is equal to the sentence in terms of internal syntactic construction, and the variant of the same expression to offend the disappointment is equal to the combination.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseological Unit, Phraseologisms, Certain Lexical Grammatical Composition*

INTRODUCTION

Phraseologism, phraseological unit, phraseology — the general name of stable (stable) gardens, consisting of two or more words, spiritually equivalent to a related word combination or sentence, applied in a sense of integrity in a portable and indivisible, unlike syntactic structures, in which the form is similar to their own, uses speech as a free choice of speech, not by substitution, but as a material with a meaning and a certain lexical grammatical composition, ready from the beginning, that is, F. from the composition it is impossible to take out, drop a piece:, beat the barley raw, count the chuchvara raw, roll out without skin, fly the butterfly, fall into the place of skates, the sheep is open, the ear is heavy and the other has historical norms of application, methods, their meanings are clarified in a certain speech process. Following types of larvae are distinguished: phraseological chat — the meaning of the phraseology will not depend on the meaning of the words in its composition, the portable meaning, which is understood from the phraseology, is not explained by the meaning of the words in the composition of the verb O: to wear the tins in reverse, to take the leg in the; phraseological integrity (Union) — the meaning of the phraseology is interpreted on the basis of the meanings of the words contained in it, on the basis of these meanings, a generalizing portable meaning is expressed (there are also variants of such associations, which most often use in their own sense find): when fat falls, lick, roll the sleeve, roll the drum before the wedding, as if, the flower of Aries, appetite, ASI opened and other

According to the syntactic structure is divided into 2: equal to the combination and equal to the sentence (his face became light, his head reached the sky, vinegar does not wait for water). The

fact that parts of the are without integral, F. in the sentence comes in one syntactic function. Maye:" the girl liked the life of the Uzbek village, the white people "and" Nasimjon in the words" white heart "- the defining, came to the task of the phraseology is a ready-made lexical unit — it also has a word — specific form and meaning relationship, due to which the word is equal, that is, in the language there is phraseological homonymy (for example, hand — Lift — 1) percussion, percussion, 2) proposition), phraseological synonymy (to endure-patience-to fill) and phraseological antonym (Toad-Toad-Toad-Earth).

F formed over the centuries. Larvae are widely used in oral speech, in artistic literature, as well as in publicists as a sharp, expressive visual medium. The writers F in their works. Lars are available in combination with productive use F.they partially change the work according to the spirit of the work, thereby creating new expressions. Abdulla Kahhor, Oybek, GafurGhulom, Said Ahmed and other F.lar can be an example of this.

F with different characteristics a set of larvae forms a phraseological layer of the language. The phraseological layer of the language is constantly New F.it is enriched with products and reflects the cultural experience of the people, as well as the historical development laws of a particular language. F.phraseology is engaged in the study and classification of derivatives falls in session.

As can be seen from the examples, the construction of the internal syntax both equal expressions, and sentence-equivalent phrases will be both a heap and a spread, whatever pieces are involved in the usual syntactic connections, in the composition of the phrases, the same pieces can participate. Paradigmatic forms of expressions (species, inflorescences, etc.) are determined primarily by what category they belong to. The main part of the phrase is formed by phraseological units of the verb. If the internal syntactic construction of the verb is equal to the combination, then such a verb sounds: —the head is bent, —the head is like the head. If the internal syntactic construction of the phrase is equal to the sentence, then such a verb cannot be unstressed, always stands in the form of 3-person. These two types of verb phrases differ in their conjugation, but the change in the forms of such categories as declination, the present tense occurs in both cases: the head is tilted, the eye touches, the head is tilted, and the eye is touched. Many such phrases also come in divisional and in non-aspect: like a head-holder and a head-holder. In the lexical composition of phraseological units, in addition to the word component another category of verbs is also involved. Such a word component is often denoted by a noun, in its composition the verb in the instrumental possessive is attributed to one of three persons: I am satisfied, I am satisfied, I like to be disappointed. In sentences with equal signs, the meaning of a person-number is expressed not by a hyphen, but by possessive consonants. In phrases with a compound equivalent construction Fe, both the person-number and the possessive suffix express the meaning. In this there are two cases:

Phraseologisms, like words, express a holistic meaning, but differ from lexical meaning in terms of phraseological meaning. The phraseological meaning will consist of additional attentions. Symbol, phraseologies expression about action vs. informational is called phraseological meaning. For example: now, if we secured the fourth Rota even with a ration, then would be cherry. While I was hearing that nothing was visible to my eyes, I said that I could fly. Phraseologisms in the first example denote the sign, and in the second example denote the action. Therefore, even in cases where phraseologisms are synonymous with words, the phraseological meaning will not be equal to each other. The size of the phraseological meaning

becomes wider, more complex in relation to the size of the lexical meaning. In the sense of many-neither phraseologisms is a complex one without the meaning of the word. For example: a hard nut to crack – a very difficult problem. (In the beginning, the colic Lightning-to torment to an extreme degree). Apparently, in the meaning of these phraseologisms there is a holistic meaning, words in the composition of phraseologisms cannot have any meaningful independence. Therefore, even if the components of some phraseologisms change, the phraseological meaning is preserved: for example: to stand to one's guns-to stick one's guns; one money-two money-three money. The presented evidence suggests that phraseologisms, although they represent such a holistic meaning as words, but the nature of the lexical meaning with the phraseological meaning is not the same. Although phraseologisms arise and live in the language, even because they have different character traits than words in semantic terms. These interrelated words will be equal in essence to the combination or sentence. Such a combination or phraseological meaning, which is comprehended from the sentence in integrity, leads to the fact that it is not considered a syntactic unit, but a se-logical unit. Therefore, when talking about equality to a combination or a sentence, the internal syntactic construction of the phrase is envisaged; the syntactic analysis of the composition of the phrase will be an analysis of the composition of the unit of language, and not the composition of the unit of speech. In general, the syntactic link between the words involved in the composition of the phrase retains its strength, only it is internal.

For example: the phrase-disappointed is equal to the sentence in terms of internal syntactic construction, and the variant of the same expression to offend the disappointment is equal to the combination. And such a syntactic restructuring occurs in connection with the fact that the verb is a derivative of the expression; when the transitive verb has entered into a relationship with the noun in the prime agreement, then, having taken the transitive pronoun, the transitive noun shares the prime agreement of the noun component with the accusative pronoun. It turns out that the grammatical change in one component requires a similar alternative change to the second component, as a result of which the sentence-like state passes into a compound-like state. Such two forms of syntactic construction can be in the form of phraseological units as follows: “blind to the eye, deaf to the ear” - “blind to the eye, deaf to the ear”; “open the eye like a cornice-the eye opened like a cornice”. Orthogonal legalization does not always change the syntactic construction. For example: —to come to the eye,-in the phrase to bring to the eye, the declension of proportions does not change the syntactic dry-case to the compound, the second option because of this declension discovers transitivity. Such grammatical changes occur only in the plan of expression of the phrase and do not affect its plan of content. From equality to combination in the sentence to equality and, conversely, the turnover is the expression characteristic of a particular, which always manifests itself in the form of a syntactic construction. For example: such phrases as: in the form of an equal construction: —the eye has reached, —the eye has flinched, —the Eye Blind – the ear is used in the form of construction, which is equal to the word at times: in the form of an equal construction.

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