STRUCTURE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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It is known that when we say phraseological units, we mean language units or lexical units that are ready-made in the language and are brought into speech as such, similar in form to a phrase or sentence, and whose content is based on figurative meaning.

According to the views accepted in the current science of Uzbek phraseology, phraseological units are formed both in terms of content and expression before being introduced into a specific speech, and are understood and accepted by language users in this state. This means that the ready introduction of phraseological units into speech requires us to recognize them as linguistic phenomena. Many researchers have taken into account this aspect of the issue when they are called a language unit. Even F. de Saussure in his "Course of General Linguistics" says that there are such ready-made combinations in the language that their unique character comes from their meaning and syntactic features. ...he said that such compounds are ready-made and used according to tradition.

Phraseologisms, of course, consist of the combination of more than one word and express a meaning based on one concept, such as a word. However, despite the fact that it contains several words, it is considered a single word. Even if it is in the form of a compound or predicative compound consisting of a unit of words, it does not occur in the process of speech like a compound or predicative compound, but it is selected for speech as it exists in the language as a ready-made lexical unit. It is at this point that phraseological units "intersect" with the phenomenon of lexicalization. Therefore, it is important to examine the relationship between phraseological units and the phenomenon of lexicalization. It is known that lexicalization means the process of turning language elements in the form of a morpheme or phrase into a lexical unit whose content is equal to one lexeme, and it is important to note that there are similarities between the lexicalization unit and the phraseological unit in terms of formal signs in terms of expression and content.

At this point, as we are talking about phraseological units and their relationship to the phenomenon of lexicalization, as we noted above, the consideration of these units as a linguistic phenomenon requires certain clarifications. Because looking at phraseological units as a linguistic phenomenon puts an insurmountable gap in determining its relation to lexicalization. Naturally, at such a time, we are forced to raise the question whether phraseological units are really a linguistic phenomenon. No one doubted that a separate lexeme is considered a linguistic phenomenon as a lexical meaning element of language construction. But the perspective of systematic linguistics expands our imagination in this regard.

H. Nematov and R. Rasulov, who summarized the views on systematic lexicology in Uzbek linguistics, and at the same time expressed their theoretical opinions in this regard, wrote the following: "...the main feature of a lexeme is its "readiness", i.e., its non-artificiality. Therefore, a lexeme should not be a product of a certain pattern, a certain law, a phenomenon. For example, [book], [house], [we], [boy], [come], [go], [run], [stay], [stretch], [great], [three], [five] thousands of ready-made units name and express things, signs, quantities, actions, states, properties in reality. They are distinguished by their readiness for all members of society.

The "ready" sign of lexemes seems to correspond to the concept of "root words", "roots" of traditional linguistics. In fact, it is not so. In fact, the "root words" and "stems" of traditional linguistics are a kind of speech realization of lexemes in the language.

What if we consider a lexeme as a word? A word is "the appearance of a lexeme in speech with a certain form and function. The smallest unit of speech, which has its own sound shell, can

express the concept of objective objects and phenomena, the connection between them or the relationship to them, and is used in various grammatical meanings and tasks.

H. Nematov and R. Rasulov also recognize that a word is a speech unit. "It is a view of lexemes and derivatives of word-formation patterns determined on the basis of similarity and neighboring relations, discovering a specific form, content and function."

While a lexeme, which usually equals one word, is considered as a speech unit, what prevents us from calling phraseological units made up of several words as a speech unit? In what situation and when did these words come together in the form of a phrase outside of speech? It turns out that they have undergone a process of syntactic interaction until they become stable in the language and express a certain meaning and become understandable for the language users. It is self-evident that this combination takes place only in speech. Stabilization and speech as a language element, and ready participation is the second stage in the life of these units. So, they had the function of participating in the speech process even before they reached this state, that is, before they became a language phenomenon.

Only the recognition that phraseological units are the product of the speech process allows us to think about their relation to lexicalization.

The following comments of A.E. Mamatov further clarify the essence of the matter: "...it is wrong to understand phraseology in the "broad" and "narrow" sense, it should be understood in one sense. Regardless of how they are classified as linguistic units, whether they are aphorisms, proverbs or proverbs, fixed colloquial formulas, "winged words", in short, if they meet the definition of phraseologism that we have given, can fulfill its requirements, that is, in terms of structure, they are equivalent to a phrase or a sentence. Any stable lexical-semantic units that have a figurative, generalized meaning, whose lexical elements have a partial or full figurative meaning, recorded in dictionaries must be included in the circle of phraseological units.

Summarizing the above-mentioned points, it is possible to consider all lexical units with a figurative meaning as phraseological units. But in order to avoid diversity and strive for accuracy, we will work based on the following opinion expressed by Sh. Rakhmatullaev, that is, we will focus on two groups of phraseological units: "Two semantic types of phrasemes are distinguished based on the relationship between the meaning understood from the phraseme as a whole and the meanings of the lexemes in it: 1) phraseological unity, 2) phraseological confusion.

A phrase whose meaning is interpreted on the basis of the specific meanings of the lexemes, embodied as the common denominator of these lexical meanings, is called a phraseological unit.

Compare the following examples: 1) The stable father is long-winded, and then suddenly pulls up his sleeve. (O). 2) Thus, the chairmanship period of Tajiboy has ended. Oyimkhan took Soviet's paper from him and put it in his breast pocket. Oyimkhan rolled up his sleeves and started working (P.T.).

A phrase whose meaning is not explained on the basis of the specific meanings of the lexemes and does not take into account the lexical meanings specific to these lexemes is called a phraseological phrase.

Examples: Don't wear your hat backwards (N.S.), The hunter came running from afar clutching his lungs (From a fairy tale).

The second name of a phraseological phrase in the language is an idiom.

It turns out that there is no conflict in the definitions, on the contrary, they complement each other.

A phraseological unit, like all units in the language, has a plan of expression and content. Its construction is understood in the expression plan. At least two independent words (lexemes) are involved in this device, syntactically connected, these words are essentially equivalent to a

compound or a sentence. So, in the expression plan, they are in the form of a phrase or sentence, and in the content plan, they are equivalent to a lexeme (the meaning may not always be clearly realized). Researchers mean these aspects of phraseological units when they say lexical phrases. "...according to the plan of content, phraseological units are close to lexical unit words, and in terms of the plan of expression, they are close to syntactic units (phrases, sentences). But a phraseological unit is not equal to a word, a phrase, or a sentence in its full meaning. A deeper understanding of the essence of these ideas is also important in determining the relationship of phraseological units to lexicalization. The connection of these units to the formation of words also comes from this.

K.M. Gyulumyants stated the following in his lecture entitled "Evolution of the Semantics of Certain Fixed Compounds in the Polish Language": "One of the reasons for the transition of free compounds to fixed compounds is the process of lexicalization. By lexicalization in the field of phraseology, we mean that the semantic meanings of individual components of a compound gradually come to an imperceptible level, and phraseologisms acquire a common meaning that stands above the meanings of the compound parts.

References:

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