

ON THE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISMS

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Annotation: The article studies the problem of the analysis of phraseological units and their presentation in dictionaries in modern linguistics.

Keywords: phraseology, phraseological dictionary, classification

Аннотация: В статье классифицируются фразеологизмы и фразеологические единицы, анализируются возможности их представление в

Ключевые слова: классификация, фразеология, фразеологический словарь

Phraseology is one of the main branches of linguistics, which provides information about phraseology in the vocabulary of a language, that is, phraseology is the branch of linguistics that deals with phraseology and stable expressions. Phraseology includes terms in the stable compound state, paraphrases and phraseologisms. These compounds differ sharply from each other only in the nature of the expression of meaning. The meaning of compound terms arises from the synthesis of the meanings of the words in their composition. Paraphrases consist of stable compounds. Their meaning also arises from the meanings of the words in their composition. However, the words in their composition participate not in the nominative meaning, like compound terms, but in the figurative meaning.

Phraseology has been studied within lexicology and has been separated as a separate branch and deals with all stable compounds in speech and language. These combinations are called phraseological combinations, phrasemes, phraseological units. Such stable combinations usually include proverbs and sayings. They are used to increase expressiveness, emotionality, and imagery in the language. Both a word and a phraseological combination are considered lexical units. They make up the vocabulary of the language. Phraseologisms are not formed in the process of speech, like phraseological units or sentences, but they are ready-made in the language, like words. Therefore, phraseologisms are not a speech phenomenon, but a linguistic phenomenon. A. Reformatsky says the following about phraseology: "Words and phraseological units used in relation to a literary direction or an author are called phraseological units." According to V.M. Mokienko, "A phraseological unit is understood as a combination of lexemes that has a stable, processed, expressive, holistic meaning."

Linguists who have conducted a lot of scientific research in the field of phraseology, M.D. Stepanova and I.I. Chernyshova, believe that phraseologisms are a set of stable words that have the same meaning, but have different syntactic structures, the meaning of which depends on the full or partial semantic meaning of the composition of the compound. Phraseology, related to human psychology, as well as relationships between people, is grouped into certain phraseological-semantic groups, namely, praise and reproach, happiness and misfortune, love

and hatred, luck and misfortune, defeat, death, illness, stupidity, difficulties, lies, depression, anger, need for help, etc. Phraseological dictionaries are the most important and rich aspect of each language and its culture. Phraseologisms reflect the great role of the people, interlingual relations, their history, and culture. Phraseography is a branch of linguistics that studies the principles of constructing dictionaries from stable combinations in the language - phraseologisms, and the types of phraseological dictionaries. The work of collecting and systematizing phraseological and paremiological material in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, began long ago. According to H. Berdiyurov, R. Rasulov, B. Yuldoshev, the book “Words of the Fathers” compiled by an unknown author in 1480 can be included in the list of ancient Turkish phraseological dictionaries. This book was published in Ankara in 1936 by Valet Izbudak. In 1547, Mustafa Efendi compiled a “Persian-Turkish Phraseological Dictionary” in Turkey.

In 1978, a collection of proverbs by S. Khudoyberganov, M. Afzalov and S. Ibrohimov was published under the title “Uzbek folk proverbs”. Another collection of proverbs, a dictionary of proverbs compiled on the basis of thematic principles by folklorists B. Sarimsakov, I. Khakqulov, A. Musakulov and R. Zarifov, with the foreword by academician Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov, was published by the publishing house “Fan”. It should be noted that the history of the emergence of phraseological dictionaries in several other languages goes back much further. For example, the emergence of explanatory, bilingual phraseological dictionaries of Russian, German, Tatar, English and other languages began in the 1950s.

It should be noted that in some languages, in addition to monolingual and bilingual phraseological dictionaries, five-language phraseological dictionaries were also compiled. For example, in the Tatar language, N. Isanbet compiled a three-volume collection of proverbs and sayings in 1959, and a two-volume phraseological dictionary in 1989, which is a vivid proof of our idea. And now, the work on compiling monolingual and bilingual phraseological dictionaries has intensified. If we pay attention to French phraseology, the emergence of monolingual and bilingual phraseological dictionaries in this language is a prerequisite for the rapid development of French phraseology.

However, this problem can also be applied on a specific language basis. It should be noted separately that in the field of phraseology of the Russian language, especially its theoretical aspects have been studied in depth. These are reflected in the scientific research of such prominent scientists as M.A. Aleksenko, N.F. Alefirenko, A.M. Bushuy, Y.A. Gvozdayev, V.P. Zhukov, A.V. Zhukov, V.I. Zimin, V.M. Mrkiyenko, A.I. Molotov, V.N. Teliya and others. The theoretical and practical aspects of phraseology developed by these scientists formed the basis for the phraseographic problems of other languages (French, English, German and other languages). It is especially worth noting the invaluable contribution of A.V. Kunin to English phraseology.

In the field of phraseology, the main theoretical aspects can be seen in the scientific research of English scientists Adam McKay, R.L. Collins, Ronald Makin and others.

The principles of phraseology in different languages were studied and developed as a theoretical and methodological basis in the scientific research of the following

prominent scientists. G.Kh.Akhunzyanov, A.V.Kunin, V.P.Zhukov, V.M.Mokijenko, A.M.Melerovich, N.Isanbet and others.

Typology of phraseological dictionaries, that is, their comparative study and research, can be carried out on the basis of the following principles: Based on the method of organizing phraseographic material: explanatory, ideographic dictionaries

In such dictionaries, phraseological materials are arranged in alphabetical order, and phraseological units are placed in the dictionary according to the following principles: according to the first component, according to the semantically main component, according to the grammatically main component.

By the type of external paradigmatic connections of phraseological units: dictionary of phraseological antonyms, dictionary of phraseological homonyms, dictionary of phraseological synonyms. By the language used in compiling phraseological dictionaries: monolingual, bilingual (translation), multilingual. By the scope of application of phraseological dictionaries: for schoolchildren, students of philological faculties and philologists in general, popular. By the principle of selecting phraseological material, according to the following types of dictionaries: ordinary phraseological dictionaries, special phraseological dictionaries (dictionary of verb phraseologisms, phraseologism-euphemisms).

According to the parameter of phraseological units, which are mainly focused on in phraseological dictionaries: simple explanatory, etymological and culturological dictionaries, dictionaries with occasional variants. Today, in linguistics, along with the compilation of various types of dictionaries, it is time to compile a multilingual phraseological dictionary, and to accomplish this task, our scientists should study the theoretical and practical aspects of lexicography.

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