SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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ANNOTATION

Phraseology is a very complex phenomenon, the study of which requires specific study methods and also requires the use of such disciplines as lexicology, grammar, stylistics, phonetics,language,history,logic and local studies.

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Phraseology, a branch of linguistics, has been developing rapidly as a separate field in recent years. Phraseologisms are important tools that create imagery, expressiveness, and emotionality, and they serve to increase the expressive effectiveness of artistic, political, and journalistic materials.

Grammatical features of phraseologisms, their structure and syntactic role are very well explained in the works of Sh. U. Rakhmatullaev, K. K. Khaitmetov, E. Umarov. In particular, Sh. U. Rakhmatullaev's book "Some Issues of Phraseology" contains the following points about the concept of phraseology:

The lexical content of a phrase (naming, expressing something) related to reality is called phraseological meaning. For example, the phrase "tuyaning kallasiday""like a camel's head" means an adjective ("bulky, much larger than usual, big"), and the phrase "yurak bag'ri qon bo'ldi ","the heart is bleeding" means the state of a person (not being happy, sad): "Qovunga qarang, har biri tuyaning kallasiday", Look at the melons, each one is like a camel's head. Such sorted (O). My heart is bleeding,... I have been sitting alone since morning. (O). Based on the semantic analysis of the phraseological meaning, ideographic symbols are also distinguished. For example, the phrase "tabi hira "belongs to the lexical-semantic group of adjectives denoting a state of mind. Based on these ideographic symbols, the meaning of the above phrase can be described as "in a slightly bad mood". Two semantic types of phrasemes are distinguished based on the relationship between the meaning of the phraseme as a whole and the meanings of the lexemes in it:

1) Phraseological integrity

2) Phraseological mixture.

A phrase whose meaning is interpreted on the basis of the specific meanings of the lexemes, embodied as a general skill of these lexical meanings, is called a phraseological unit. Examples: "Hali nima bo'ladi, nima yo'q- to'ydan oldin nog'ora chalaveradi bular" What will happen, what will not happen - Before the wedding, there will be drumming. (X.X). Compare the following examples: 1)"Turg'un ota uzoq bosh qashir, kiyen birdan yeng shimardi" Turgun father is itching his head long, then suddenly he rolls up shirt sleeve. (O) 2) Thus, Toyiboi's controlling

as chairman is over. Oyimkhan took Soviet's stamp from him and put it in his breast pocket. Oyimkhan started to work rolling up her sleeve. (PT).

In the first example, "yeng shimarmak- roll up shirt sleeve " is a free connection: the constituent lexemes eng and shimarmak are connected while maintaining their lexical meaning independence. In the second example, "yeng shimarmoq" is a static connection. Because in this place the lexemes eng and shimarmoq do not preserve their lexical meaning independence. Therefore, lexemes in this phrase cannot be understood in their independent lexical sense.

A phrase whose meaning cannot be interpreted based on 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: "Hadeb to'ningizni teskari kiyavermang" Don't wear your hat upside down! (N.S)"Bordi-yu siz ham tisarilsangiz sizdan ham qo'limni yuvib, qo'ltig'imga uraman-u, boshimni olib hay-yo hayt deb chiqaman-ketaman" If you go away, I will wash my hands and dry under my armpit, taking away my head and say goodbye. (H.H)."Ovchi uzoqdan o'pkasini qo'ltiqlab chopib keldi" The hunter came running from a far, clutching his lungs. (From a fairy tale). The meaning characteristic of a phraseological conflict is separated from the meaning of the lexemes, and even contradicts it. For example, the meaning understood from the phrase"oyog'ini qo'liga olib" "taking the leg in the hand" contradicts the meaning directly implied by the lexemes: after taking the leg, let the momentum stay on the leg, there can be no movement at all. A common feature of phraseological unity and phraseological confusion is the presence of a desire for semantic and grammatical synthesis in them.

This means the following: 1) Contains two or more lexemes. 2) A complete meaning is embodied. 3) Its lexemes lose their independence of lexical meaning. 4) It is only in the homonymic state with a free connection. 5) The phrase can be changed only in its entirety. 6) It comes in a syntactic task as a whole in the speech. 7) It is completely translated into another language. The difference between a phraseological unit and a phraseological combination lies in the measure of their common sign (aspiration for semantic and grammatical synthesis). This can be learned from the following parts.

1. The meaning of a phrase depends on the meaning of the lexemes in it. consists of a unique synthesis of these lexical meanings.

2. The meaning of the phrase does not depend on the meaning of the lexemes contained in it, it does not arise from them.

3. The meaning of a phrase can be explained on the basis of the meanings specific to the lexemes in its content.

4. The meaning of the idiom is not explained on the basis of the meanings specific to the lexemes contained in it, there is some resistance in understanding the meaning understood from the idiom.

5. The meanings specific to the lexemes in the composition are taken into account, albeit partially.

6. The meanings specific to lexemes in the composition are not taken into account.

7. The meaning of such a phrase is multifaceted, rich, embodied in a rather complex state, since the meanings specific to the lexemes in the phrase are also noticeable against the background of the overall meaning of the phrase. the inner image is life.

8. Only the overall meaning of the phrase is present, the meaning of the lexemes contained in it does not participate in the embodiment of this meaning; the inner image is faded. Accordingly, the meaning of the phrase is embodied in a simpler state.

9. Being able to interpret its meaning according to its content

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