

COMMENTS ON THE TYPES OF EXPRESSIONS

Hayitmurodova daughter of Marjona Bekzod

Samarkand State University, Kattakorgan Branch, Faculty of Pedagogy and Language Teaching, Philology and Language Teaching: Uzbek Language, 3rd Level Student

Scientific Supervisor: Anvar Sobirov Kuvandikovic

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PHD)

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about one-link, two-link, three-link expressions, and expressions expressing sign and action. In addition, idioms are classified in terms of their meaning, their level of use, and comments on their functional and stylistic features are highlighted.

Keywords: dialectal phraseology, obsolete phraseology, colloquial phraseology, emotional-expressive coloring, one-link, two-link phrase.

INTRODUCTION

A phrase is an expression of a concept or a sentence in one word. The expression is equal to the word with the concept it expresses, but this equality is violated due to stylistic coloring. The phrase is always stylistic. Phraseologism is a unit related to language and speech as a linguistic phenomenon. A linguistic unit consisting of the combination of more than one independent lexeme appearance and having a figurative and spiritual nature is called a phraseologism. Phraseology is a component of lexicology. Phraseologism is similar to a compound word, phrase, and sentence according to its constituent. However, they live more ready and stable in the mind of the language community, like a joint lexeme. In other words, phraseologism has the nature of generality characteristic of all linguistic units in the language and appears as a feature in speech. Phraseologism mainly represents a sign and an action. So, grammatically, they belong to the group of words denoting sign or action. Phraseologisms belonging to the verb group: [to touch the stomach], [to see well]. Phraseologism belonging to the category of adjectives: [empty], [cold color], [pure heart], [unpleasant voice], [inky tongue], [in a bad mood].

Phraseologism belonging to the Ravish series: [from a needle to a needle], [in two worlds too], [from secret to secret], [to yes-hu].

Phraseologisms are a classification according to a certain word group in our linguistics has not been done and its grammatical features have not been sufficiently studied. Phraseologism is also a lexical unit in terms of its level of use classified. Accordingly, common phraseology ([to slip], [nevertheless], [realize]) and its application is limited phraseology is different. Phraseologism with limited application It also has certain differences with the period (outdated and modern) and scope (dialectal, scientific, artistic speech):

- **outdated phraseology:** [to call alif a beat], [aliflaylo in one squat evasive], [make dust and shake the head], [shake the most];

- **dialectal phraseology:** [to be on fire] (to be worried), (to be crushed), [to perish] (to be troubled), [to be dried up] (to be anxious);

- **scientific phraseology:** [to look at], [to stand out], [closer to connect], [match], [range of possibilities], [favorable environment];

- **artistic phraseology:** [to be full of patience], [to run out of breath], [to come out of one's mouth and come out happy], [to giggle], [not to burn, kabob too], [nut lightning on the head];

- **colloquial phraseology:** [to pick barley raw], [to hit the ground], [heart bleeding], [eyes narrow], [eyes open], [head open]. Linguistic-semantic relations apply in phraseology as well as in lexicon does.

Phraseological synonymy. The phenomenon of synonymy is also present in phraseology. In the semantic paradigm of phraseologism, units are at the level of expression schemes It differs according to: [to look good] - [to cheer up], [to raze to the ground] - [to scatter the ashes on the blue], [from the thread to the needle] - [from the thread to the thread], [from the to the tail] and h. Synonymous phraseology has the same meaning. For example, [from thread to needle], [from thread to thread], [from thread to tail]. in the phrase "with all the details" is common. But they are methodical

It is distinguished by its symbols, which express the level of uniqueness and coloring. Synonymous phraseologisms should be distinguished from phraseological variants. Synonym the same word can be the same in phrases. But the remaining words should not be manifestations of the synonymous lexeme. The phrase [fistful of soul] and [fistful heart] have the same word. But the words [soul] and [heart] are not synonymous lexemes. The phrases [to touch his heart] and [to touch his heart] are phraseological variants.

Phraseological antonymy. Opposite antonyms are the opposite of each other represents the concept. Examples: [he fell in his heart] - [rumble in his heart fell], [his blood boiled] - [his mouth reached his ears].

Phraseological homonymy. Phraseologisms are also in homonymic relationship it can. Examples: [promise I] (—promisel), [promise II] (—allow to speakl).

A unit that occupies an open place typical of a language unit is called a partner. We call it a connector. Depending on the number of partners, lexemes are grouped as valent, monovalent, divalent, trivalent. We divide these into unlinked, single-linked, double-linked, three-linked language units. Conjugation is characteristic of all lexemes of the group, but it is strongest in the verb. Because of this, scientists primarily refer to verb lexemes.

In verb lexemes, connection is manifested in two ways:

1. The verb lexeme binds another unit to itself.
2. The verb lexeme is connected to another unit.

It is known that all elements of the language have a nominative-logical meaning as well as a stylistic color. The most important way to determine the emotional-expressive coloring of phrases is to study them carefully on the basis of semantic-stylistic and contextual methods, to determine the meaning edges in the context. . In Rahmatullayev's "Annotated Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (1978), in the process of determining the meaning of phrases, it is often not taken into account that there are additional stylistic moments in them. Sometimes the emotional-evaluative color of phrases For example, in "Annotated dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language" by A. Khojeyev, the phrase "to punish" is used in ordinary speech, mainly in relation to older people and at the time of death, when announcing it to others. It is emphasized.

The methodological meaning of idioms consists of two components: a) expressive-evaluative color - this component adds evaluation and other meanings to phrases; b) it is appropriate to call it a functional-stylistic color, because such a name implies the use of phrases in different functional styles. Each phrase has two different stylistic colors, which represent different aspects of the same phenomenon. represents Scientists such as Vasiliev, Kunin, and Lukyanova consider expressiveness to be the expression of the quantitative-qualitative characteristics of a person, object, event, the property of words or phrases to increase or decrease the intensity of an action or situation. so complex that "in many cases it is difficult to reach a single, uniform interpretation".

To sum up, idioms perform a number of functions in the language. One group of these functions are linguistic, visual functions, permanent functions of phrases, based on their internal characteristics, and are realized in any text. Uzbek language All expressions are primarily characterized by the nominative function.

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