

Characteristics of Frasemas in English and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: The article discusses the fact that phrases in English and Uzbek are one of their purest and most effective means, and the origin of phrases. It is not in vain that phrases are said to be the jewel of speech. Phrases like "break your leg off the ground" and "worm in your mouth" have a broader and more figurative meaning than the words pride and hatred. In the scientific literature, the lexical structure of phrases is interpreted as stable and unchanging. But research shows that their lexical content is highly variable. Hence the need to study the characteristics, appearance and causes of variability of common language expressions.

Key words: phrases in English and Uzbek, semantic, linguistic, methodological, aspect, lexical, grammatical.

The word phraseology means Greek phrase-expression, logos-doctrine. In the early twentieth century, phraseology began to be studied as a separate branch of linguistics, and the general issues of phraseology were first studied by the French linguist S. Balli. In his works, Sh. Balli considers phraseology as a semantic phenomenon and the semantic feature as an absolute sign of phraseology.

The first scientific study of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics was initiated by Sh. Rakhmatullaev. Importantly, this play argues that phraseology should be studied as a lexical unit. The opinions and conclusions expressed in the monograph provided an opportunity to study the phraseology in semantic, grammatical and stylistic terms.

His scientific works such as "Lexicology and phraseology", "Modern Uzbek literary language" (1992), phraseological dictionary of Uzbek language (1992), connection of verb phrases in Uzbek language (1992) also made an important contribution to the development of Uzbek phraseology. In the following years, in the grammatical and semantic study of English and Uzbek phraseology, I. Kuchkartaev's "Phraseological No6 vatorstvo Abdully Kakhkhara" (1965), A. Isaev's "Somatic Phraseologisms of the Uzbek Language" (1977), A. "(1982), B. Yuldashev's "Functional and methodological features of phraseological units in modern Uzbek literary language" (1994), K. Dakimov's "Necessary combinations of simple colloquial phraseology in Uzbek" (1994), Sh. Almatova's "Component analysis of Uzbek language phrases" (2008) and research on phraseology. In Uzbek linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of phraseology in the stylistic direction, the methodological aspects of phrases used in the works of Uzbek writers and poets, and the study of the skills of Uzbek writers in the use of phraseology and their methodological features. In this regard, B. Yuldashev's doctoral dissertation on "Functional and methodological features of phraseological units in modern Uzbek literary language" for the first time studied the phraseology in a systematic way. Phrases that increase the expressiveness of the Uzbek language are a specific area of lexicon.

The structure of English and Uzbek phraseology, lexical-semantic, functional-methodological and syntactic functions, as well as a unit of language with its own peculiarities of formation. While acknowledging the achievements, some aspects of Uzbek phraseology require in-depth scientific monographs. Phraseology of the Uzbek language has its own stages of historical development. At the initial stage, of course, the lexemes in the phraseology were the property of the Uzbek lexicon. Over time, many lexemes from Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages were added to our language, which were also reflected in the phraseology.

Phraseological content, like lexical content, follows the internal laws of language in the process of development and enrichment, as well as change. The formation of phraseology depends on the lexicon - the more words the lexical fund is enriched with words, the richer the phraseological fund is. Because the first source for the formation of phraseologies are lexemes. It should not be forgotten that phraseology is an interconnected association of lexemes. Accordingly, phraseologisms consist of compounds. But the peculiar processes of formation of phraseologies distinguish them from ordinary word combinations. The formation of phraseologies is also associated with linguistic and non-linguistic factors. The emergence and formation of English and Uzbek phraseology is inextricably linked with such factors as, firstly, historical processes, social environment, socio-political life, political-spiritual views, and secondly, linguistic, ie the grammatical rules of the language. During the period of formation, phraseology, like lexicon, is subject to the internal laws of language - phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical requirements. Literary language, in particular, its vocabulary structure and phraseological richness is constantly evolving, growing and evolving, because "language requires special terms for things that occur as a result of various changes in society. On the basis of such objective reasons, new words (lexemes), phrases appear in the language, and the vocabulary becomes richer. Of course, it should be noted that extra-linguistic factors also play an important role in the emergence and stabilization of phraseology in languages. The first of these factors is the need of language representatives associated with the figurative-expressive expression of this or that event, situation, character. Due to this need, many different meaningful phraseologies appear in the language.

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The second, because of they are the product of folk art, they reflect the nature of a particular place, the economic system of the people, its history, culture, way of life, oral art, literature, art, science, and traditions, and are passed down from generation to generation. In the process, they also undergo certain semantic and structural changes. Sh. Shomaksudov and S. Dolimov consider that "phrases are a separate genre, like proverbs or folk, other types of oral creativity." Because this genre also reflects the history of the people, their daily life, the events that took place in it, the behavior of certain people in society.

The linguist considers phrases to be functional-semantic synonyms of simple words. X. Jamolkhanov, on the other hand, considers phrasal verbs to be constructions with a strong meaning. According to the scientist, a phrase is a lexical unit like a lexeme, but it differs by a number of features in its plans of expression and content. Phrasemes are stable compounds in the figurative sense, which have the integrity of meaning and consist of two or more words before the nutritive process, consisting of a stable relationship of words, ready for speech. Phrases come as part of the phrase structure. The words that make up a phrase are only its internal components. Interacts with other sources of speech as a whole. For example, the President looked up at the harvest in the field. In this sentence, the phrase "his head hit the sky" comes as a whole as a unit. Phrases are widely used, mainly in rhetorical, journalistic and artistic style. Phrases have the property of semantics, antonyms, and forms. The structure of phrases differs from other units of language in terms of lexical-semantic, functional-methodological and syntactic functions. Therefore, they, as a separate lexical unit, have their own laws of formation. Phrases are not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a social phenomenon. Phrases arise on the basis of socio-political life, that is, the need for figurative-expressive expression of events, vocabularies, characters, the presence of such figurative language units in human speech. Phrases are formed with equal structure to the compound and the sentence. A phrase itself can have the same structure as a compound and the same sentence. The butterfly flew - the butterfly flew; heartbreak - heartbreak etc.

The lexemes in the phrases follow the syntactic connections in the Uzbek language. Phrases with equal construction of the compound have adjective-adjective, focus-looking, and phrases with equal construction of the sentence have a cut-off relationship. Phrases are formed not only with the emergence of phrasal neologisms, but also on the basis of semantic, grammatical and functional renewal of existing phrases in the language. Lexical, semantic, grammatical changes that occur in the formation of phrases are not only a stylistic need, but also a need of the internal system of language. One of the important stages of phraseology is the formation of common phraseology on the basis of lexical, grammatical, lexical-semantic changes. This process is a secondary transposition and is the second stage of phraseologization. In this case, the phrase in the general language changes both in content and expression, and in some places in both places. We all know that as a nation develops, its vocabulary is constantly evolving. New words appear in the language, with the change of concepts, the word also changes, gradually goes beyond the scope of consumption, with the demands of the time, the old word is replaced by new words. We can clearly see in the example of our research that the law of dialectics about the transformation of one thing into another can be easily applied to linguistic phenomena.

Transformation is a transition from one form to another, and we can observe the same phenomenon in Uzbek phrases. In phrases that increase the expressiveness of English and Uzbek, such changes occur in order to create new images or to increase the effectiveness of existing images, to ensure the accuracy of speech. Linguist B. Yuldashev admits that "the development and enrichment of phraseology in the language, as in other units of language, occurs not only with the emergence of phraseological neologisms, but also on the basis of semantic, grammatical and functional renewal of existing phrases." In the work on phraseology, the interpretation of the composition of phrases as stable, unchanging, stable is thrown into the autumn. However, linguist A. Mamatov notes that the lexical structure of phrases is quite variable. Being a literary-anthropologist, writers use phrases to describe the appearance of the protagonist, as well as his spiritual world and psychology, in a convincing and effective way. At the same time, writers use phrases with partial modifications or create completely new individual-author phrases. Changing phrases includes a number of events, such as the replacement of new lexemes in the composition of the phrasal verb with the addition of certain words, the addition of certain words, the addition of word combinations, contamination. Although the meaning of the phrases does not change, the addition of words mainly leads to the strengthening of the meaning, the clarification of the image. The omission of the compound in the composition of common language phrases does not affect the meaning either, but only a structural change occurs. This leads to the formation of new structural phrases in the language. Our observations show that the Uzbek language has the following forms of transformation of phrases: Replacement of certain words in the phrase.

At the stage of language development, this or that component of phrases can be replaced by new lexemes that are actively expressed. It is well known that expressions are often described as fixed compounds. However, observations show that expressions also undergo certain changes in the stages of language development. Linguist A. Mamatov notes that the general phraseology changes both in content and expression, and in some places in both. The change in phrases can also be seen from the difference between the expressions used in historical works and their use today. For example: Many of the rebellious rebels, who came to be the leaders of the people, ended their lives by touching tiyr and tufak (Bobur. Boburnoma). The term "deviant" used in this sentence is used today in the form "deviant." Apparently, the noun component of the phraseme, the lexeme "path" has been changed to the lexeme "mind," and this change does not affect the meaning that the phrase is meant to convey. In the following example, the lexeme "kungul" of the horse component is replaced by the lexeme "umid" and is used today in the form "uzmok uzмок". In the end, they lost their lives and attacked the flower's stalks and leaves (Bobur. Boburnoma). From the above examples we can see that at the stage of language development one

or another component of phrases can be replaced by new lexemes, and the meaning of the phrase does not change, but changes in structure.

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