

SYNTACTIC PHRASEOLOGY. CONCEPT OF PHRASE- SYNTACTIC SCHEME

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Abstract. This article is about the level of syntactic phraseology. Here, the characteristics of phraseological units and syntactic phraseological units, their semantic and functional aspects are described. Phraseological models of sentences, simple and complex sentences, phraseological schemes are also discussed.

Keywords: syntactic phraseology, syntactic phraseological units, phraseology, phraseologized sentences, phraseological layer, communicative unit, phraseologism, phraseme, phraseologicalization, phraseological derivative.

Within the sub-system of phraseology, the level of syntactic phraseology has a special place. Syntactic phraseology is defined as fixed syntax, or as a linguistic phenomenon formed in the syntactic field. At the current stage, syntactic phraseology is undergoing a period of defining the boundaries of the object under study, developing its concepts based on new materials, and revealing the specific features of applying regularities to syntactic models.

V.V. Vinogradov's writing of scientific works covering the problems of lexical phraseology and syntactic phraseology caused many debates. It should be noted that due to the increased interest in syntactic phraseology at the end of the 20th century, the foundation stone was laid for the emergence of an independent direction within the general theory of phraseology. Its emergence is related to the study of different classes of syntactic phraseological units, which allows to deepen the systematic understanding of the language, taking into account the whole variety of forms of its manifestation.

At this level, it embodies the features of phraseological units and syntactic units structurally and semantically. In the language, the presence of units with a greater or lesser deviation from the existing rules for creating units of a certain level, that is, deviating from the general laws of integration of units of a certain level belonging to one or another level, is noted. This rule is valid for both cases, on the one hand, in the case of widespread communicative formulas, and on the other hand, "syntactic phraseological units whose connections and relations of their components are variable constructions that do not follow the applicable grammatical rules (Yakhshiyev, 2021) .

Many scientific research works are dedicated to describing the semantic and functional features of phraseological sentences, and there are different views on the interpretation of these units. Linguistic scientists call the derivatives of such linguistic units phraseological structures or "connected" syntactic constructions (D.N. Shmelev), "phraseological devices" or "phraseologized sentences" (N.Yu. Shvedova), "idiomized sentences" (A.I. Kojin), "remote phraseological units", "distant phraseological



units" (V.V. Vinogradov, V.A. Beloshapkova), "typological derivatives" (L.I. Roizenzon), "solid models" (S.E. Kryuchkov, L.Yu. Maksimov), "complex syntactic patterns" (L.P. Yakubinsky).

The essence of syntactic phraseological units is also a source of scientific debate. In almost every language, it is possible to distinguish syntactic phraseological units, that is, some parts of syntactic formations - the main, structural basis - are constant and obligatory, while others are variable, the whole structure is unchanging or is a structural-syntactic formula with limited variation (Roizenzon, 1961)

Syntactic phraseological units are such language units that become solidified syntactic units in the process of phraseologisation: phraseologized models of sentences, simple and complex sentences, lexical and syntactic elements of sentences, which become components of a sentence model or act as connecting devices in a compound sentence . sentence (work is not work, but ...; I studied, but ...; wedding with wedding, but ...). These are phraseological schemes, sentence models filled with various lexical materials, but strictly grammatically formed sentences expressing special modal and semantic meanings that differ from the usual meanings of correlative free constructions. The lexical-syntactic components of such constructions have completely or partially lost their lexical meaning.

Syntactic phraseological units are permanent morphologic-syntactic schemes filled with various lexical materials (at least ... yes; something ... something). Some elements of phraseological sentences are constant, and others are variable. Morphological-syntactic formation is the origin of grammatical construction, the scheme is constant: at least....

In a number of studies, syntactic phraseological units are included in the class of grammatical phraseological units, which are shown as irregular, idiomatic ways of expressing grammatical relations and are located at the edge of the phraseology area (in the broadest sense). Researchers are studying the fundamental differences of grammatical phraseological units (including syntactic) from traditionally existing phraseological units. Thus, "figurative basis" is not characteristic of grammatical phraseological units. Figurative meaning is not only the starting point of phraseological designations, but also the main principle of their use in speech conditions. The lack of figurativeness in the meaning of grammatical phraseology is explained by the fact that they are predicative units expressing a certain sentence naming a relationship, event, and lexical phraseological units are a means of nomination (Vsevolodova, 2002).

Syntactic phraseologisms are a unique compression of meaning. Emphasizing this feature of phraseologisms, we can say that a specific aspect of a more general law can be seen in it. One of the main characteristics of language is its density in the expression of meaning. Language is, as it were, designed to express more with less linguistic material, which we call economical expression. The principle of increasing the density of meaning is the general principle of economy of language tools. The abundance of information leads to a tendency to express as concisely as possible, and the incomparable role of syntactic phraseology is evident in this.

Thus, syntactic phraseological units act as short expressions of frequently repeated content that is important in the process of communication. Such devices are a small group compared to lexical phraseological units. According to linguists, two traditions are encountered in their formation. The first is language as a means of communication, and the second is the exchange of ideas between people. That is, the tradition of sparing use of means of expression and the tradition of pointing to the clarity of the internal form of phrases.

Correctly formed written literary speech is always expressed in broader, more detailed sentences, because the sentence is the main means of expressing our thoughts. Every thought, judgment or not, appears in the form of a sentence. Extended full sentences are almost always convenient in written



speech, but they cause a certain inconvenience in oral speech, where it is often necessary to say a lot in a short time, and sometimes just o It should be said at the speed of q, that is, something is indicated by words.

Constantly used in the language system, the main units of syntactic phraseology - syntactic phraseological units embody the features and signs of this system:

- structural integrity: having a fixed place of phraseological units; semantic integrity: the existence of a "common semantic idea" (Roizenzon, 1961); intonation characteristic only of this type of sentences; repetition of a model filled with free (or relatively free) lexical material in speech; stability; idiomaticity; painting.

There are different opinions about the meaning of phraseological derivatives. A number of linguists deny that phraseological devices have phraseological meaning. V.L. According to Arkhangelsky, "phraseological structures also have repeatability, but do not have phraseological meaning, they have syntactic meaning; these are phraseological patterns that are lexical-syntactic models" (Arkhangelsky, 1964).

Syntactic phraseological units have a complex semantic structure and have a specific "expressor-expressed" relationship. A number of researchers believe that phraseological mucha rightfully exists in the general semantic structure of phraseological derivatives.

The formation of syntactic phraseologisms, in general, is the result of the process of syntactic phraseologisation. Some syntactic phraseological units are formed on the basis of a phraseological scheme, a phraseomodel, some of them do not have such a basis for strengthening their construction. The existence of a phraseological scheme is noted only in phraseological formations (simple and complex) that express the semantic content of an opinion, an idea. For example, communiques (that is, a special class of syntactic phraseological units that are indivisible sentences without nominative semantics) are not characterized by the presence of a phraseological scheme.

This research work is devoted to the scientific description of syntactic phraseologisms with a structural model, in which it is necessary to consider the concepts of syntactic phraseologisation and phraseosyntactic scheme among the central categories of syntactic phraseology.

Modern definitions of the phenomenon of syntactic phraseologisation L.I. Based on the interpretation of this concept proposed by Roizenzon. He considered syntactic phraseologicalization to be the process of creating the meaning of a phraseological unit. These units are sentences and phrases that have individual or typological stability (Roizenzon, 1973).

Researchers understand syntactic phraseologisation as a complex diachronic process in which, according to the laws of syntax, the plan of expression does not correspond to the plan of the entire semantic content. It is a linguo-creative process of syntactic integration of the semantic structure of predicative formations resulting from the phrasal-forming interaction of semantic-grammatical and lexical components (Kaygorodova, 1999). In a number of scientific works, the problem of phraseologisation in syntax is connected with grammatical idiomization: the grammatical status of devices is fully or partially idiomized.

In general, syntactic phraseologisation is the formation of stable combinations of syntactic units (for example, subordinate clauses) that lead to a number of structural and grammatical changes, in particular, a change (disruption) of word order.



Considering the essence of the phenomenon of syntactic phraseology in the language, we emphasize its main aspects: does not mean that they are not related to each other, that they have nothing in common. This generality consists in the fact that the word (lexeme) and the syntactic construction mean that the meaning and its expression (forms of existence) are an inseparable whole.

In cases of syntactic phraseologisation, they lose their semantic, paradigmatic, syntagmatic perfection, the units undergo a change of form, thus they become secondary units of the language, acquire a secondary form and a secondary meaning. Syntactic phraseology interacts with phrases and sentence models, becoming a language tool that can describe and convey any new idea; division into syntactic components undergoes changes, but is preserved. As a result of the process of syntactic phraseologisation, new syntactic models with double syntactic meaning and form appear.

The feature of phraseologicalization of syntactic phraseologisms is that they are formed by the (partial or complete) loss of meaning of the core components of the phraseosyntactic scheme. Some ready-made templates allow the highest variability of lexical and morphological content, while others are distinguished by its strict regulation. Thus, the concept of structural pattern (structural basis, phraseological pattern) is the main criterion for distinguishing syntactic phraseological units and their separate classes (for example, *communique*).

In linguistics, this concept is interpreted differently. On the one hand, a traditional phraseological pattern is considered a ready-made pattern of non-free devices, on the other hand, a separate class of syntactic phraseological units is called a phraseological pattern as a type of phraseologized sentences. In some cases, these two approaches are combined and considered as a phraseo-syntactic pattern, that is, as a "skeleton" (basis) of the device, and as a separate class of syntactic structures.

The presence of examples of models allows phraseological syntactic devices not only to be widely used in the communicant's speech, but also to be repeated over and over again.

In phraseological forms, base and free components are distinguished. They are characterized by lexical and morphological changes at different levels.

The basic components of the phraseological pattern face a complete or partial loss of meaning, their place is fixed, and these components are subject to greater lexical and grammatical restrictions than free components. Basic components are in "hardened form" separated from the paradigm of the corresponding word and to one degree or another have lost their lexical and categorical meanings.

By comparing the lexical and grammatical structure of free formations, lexical and syntactic phraseological units, the following can be determined. In free syntactic derivatives, the independent and direct meaning of the words and grammatical forms included in them is used. The lexical content of lexical phraseological units is irrevocably fixed. The meaning of the basic components within the phrase pattern is based on displacement, and the lexical content allows for various additions. In this case, the "phraseologicalization" of the meaning is common to all specific constructions made according to this model. In the constructions built according to the phraseologized syntactic pattern, "the meanings of the basic words shift, change" (Shmelev, 2004), and the phraseological pattern serves to start the conversation in an orderly manner, helping the speaker.

In the process of speech, many phraseological units appear first as simple units, and then as frequently used linguistic elements. Within the framework of syntactic phraseology, filling out a structural pattern is considered simple, but the basic components of a phraseological pattern are strictly defined. We can freely insert any lexical content into the syntactic model. This makes it possible to



consider a syntactic phraseological unit both as a speech unit and as a language unit. It will be necessary to reveal its specific features from the point of view of application in these two aspects.

So, a phrase pattern (phrase model) is a unique method of creating stable compounds of the same type. The nature of such a method is revealed from the point of view of metamorphism existing between "language-speech" and "consciousness-thinking" relations on the one hand: in the analysis of a phraseological model (phraseological model), not only the language methods that create speech, but also the mechanisms of consciousness that cause thinking. It is also important to know.

It is important to distinguish the concepts of language and speech when analyzing the methods of formation of phraseological units. According to this point of view, any change that appears or takes place in the language, that is, any new linguistic unit (in our case, phraseological units) that is formed in the language, is initially used in speech, so is registered as a language unit. Of course, not every innovation in speech is reflected in the language, but before every change in the language, it must be practiced in the speech system. Any language unit first appears in speech, then in consumption, and then it is fixed in the language. Language and speech are not different forms, they are two sides of the same form. All linguistic units are both language and speech units at the same time, that is, if one side faces the language, the other side faces the speech. Phraseologization is always a speech phenomenon. The language unit created in the process of phraseologisation is phraseological units (syntactic phraseological units), which, like words, are included in the vocabulary of the language and are included in the list of word combinations and sentence models.

The structural bases of phraseological units belong to the language area, as well as phraseological units, and the sentence created by relatively free lexical filling of phraseological units is characteristic of speech.

A speech model belongs to the language system, but at the same time it is a reality that cannot exist outside of speech. Each statement is based on a model. It differs from a concrete sentence as a speech unit by its abstractness and repeatability. The model language system is inferior to its appearance in speech. Phraseologized sentences are diverse as speech material, but as language material they are built according to a certain model that is the basis of the structure of sentences and are involuntarily repeated by each speaker (replica).

In this matter, we should not forget one thing, any sentence belongs to speech, but the process of emergence of a sentence, the structure on which it is built, belongs to the territory of language.

It is necessary to study syntactic phraseological units from the point of view of their formation on the basis of free constructions, to determine the structural features of their phraseological patterns, which allows us to easily say that syntactic phraseological units are both language and speech units.

Determining the source of the formation of sentence-structural phraseological units in language and speech is not only a cognitive process, but also avoiding already known syntactic devices in the organization of sentence-structural phraseological units, i.e. avoiding the simple case, to express the speaker's thoughts more vividly, therefore, at the same time, the interlocutor. It helps to take into account the emotional side of research.

Modern languages are rich in phraseological units with different types of sentence structure. Such derivatives are found in both simple and complex sentences. Similar structural types of phraseologized formations should be distinguished by L.I. Roizenzon, V.L. Arkhangelsky, V.M. Mokienko and a number of other linguists, phraseologists, and researchers have emphasized. Phraseologized constructions should be divided into types built according to the simple sentence model and compound



sentence model. V.I. Kodukhov, in turn, “syntactic phraseologisation covers the entire syntactic model, as well as its separate parts or individual elements” (Kodukhov, 1967, 130).

Thus, at the level of syntactic phraseology, there are several classes of syntactic phraseological units, and their uniqueness as a language unit is that they have repeatability, structural-semantic integrity, idiomaticity, and stability. The stability of the phraseological unit is formed by its activation, which in turn determines the semantic and grammatical changes in the syntactic phraseological unit.

Syntactic phraseology includes simple sentences as well as compound sentences. Phraseological units with a sentence structure are created on the basis of phraseological patterns as a result of the process of syntactic phraseology. In these patterns, base and free components are distinguished, which are characterized by different levels of lexical and morphological exchanges. Phrasal patterns are models with a specific structure of a special type: their basic components undergo full or partial transfer of meaning, are relatively fixed in place, and also have a large lexical and grammatical capacity compared to free speech. will be subject to restrictions.

Phraseology has its own level as a sub-system of the language, therefore the field of language tools belonging to the phraseological sub-system is extensive. Phraseological units are observed at several levels of language. For example: recorded at the morphological, lexical and syntactic levels. Therefore, researchers make scientific comments about lexical phraseological units, syntactic phraseological units, etc.

Economy of speech and automatic generation of phraseological structures with their own formation are manifested in situations of high frequency repetition in the flow of speech. The main reason for their appearance is the activation process that leads to the transformation of free word combinations into stable word combinations. The activation of language units in speech creates a basis for stability and one language, and determines the meaning and grammatical changes that occur in the other.

Phraseological units at different levels of the language have common and specific characteristics. The generalized sign of lexical and syntactic phraseological units is that they are units created in the same order, because their formation is explained by the same process of phraseology. The individual levels of the phraseological subsystem differ by the number of phraseological units, their structural semantic organization, construction patterns, ways of phraseologization, phraseological level, the degree of expression of phraseological signs, which allows to divide phraseological derivatives into classes and categories.

Modern languages are rich in phraseological units with different types of sentence structure. In this case, phraseological units with a sentence structure can be found both in simple sentences and in compound sentences. Sentence structure phraseological units representing conceptual semantic content are created on the basis of structural samples (phraseosyntactic templates) as a result of the process of syntactic phraseology. In these patterns, base and free members are distinguished, in which lexical and morphological changes of different levels occur. Phraseological patterns are structural models of a special type: their basic units undergo full or partial meaning changes, they have a fixed place, and require large lexical and grammatical restrictions compared to free units.

At the syntactic level of the phraseological base system, there are several classes of phraseological units formed according to the model of a simple sentence, and each of them, together with lexical phraseological units, is divided into phraseosyntactic types, phraseological units, phraseological conjunctions, phraseological compounds. The uniqueness of the above-mentioned language units is that



they are characterized by repeatability, structural semantic integrity, idiomaticity, stability and expressiveness.

Phraseologicalization of compound sentences leads to the formation of structural-semantic types of phraseological units:

- 1) phraseologized conjunctions without connectives,
- 2) phraseologized connected sentences and
- 3) compound sentences with phraseologized adverbs.

There are different approaches to learning phraseologised sentences (learning from the point of view of structure, learning from the point of view of meaning, learning by chunks, etc.).

Until now, the question has not been drawn into the analysis of the level of the phraseologicalization process of structural phraseological units, which requires the identification of phraseosyntactic types of these derivatives and allows for a more detailed description of the level of syntactic phraseology in general.

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