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### SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF PHRASEOLOGISM

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#### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Phraseological units, lexemes, stylistic function, dialectical units, polysemantic phraseology, linguistic-semantic units, hyponymy, functinomy, hierarchionymy.

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**Abstract:** This article describes phraseological units and their phenomena in a two-way linguistic unit, consisting of a dialectical unit of form and content. A word (not a lexeme) forms the formal side of a phraseological unit. Their content is meaning. It is explained that the meaning has a very complex nature, some of them are denotative, while others have a grammatical meaning, as in lexemes.

#### INTRODUCTION

Today, according to general recognition, there is a need to prove that the 21st century is turning into an age of globalization and the era of the disappearance of borders, the age of information and communication technologies and the Internet, and the age of ever-increasing competition in the world arena and the world market. In such conditions, the task of raising an educated and intellectually developed generation, which is the most important value and decisive force in the achievement of the goals set in terms of democratic development, modernization and renewal, is always his main priority. It is only a country that is included in the list of directions.

First of all, it should be noted that the Education Sector Reform Program, adopted 15 years ago and called the National Personnel Training Program, is based on the principle of step-by-step and gradual development of a new society in our country. model" is an integral part of our development path.

As a result of serious research, summarizing the experience of advanced countries in the world, this program is aimed at completely abandoning the patterns and models of communist ideology that were forcibly inculcated in the past, strengthening democratic values in the minds of people, first of

all, the younger generation. In short, this program is for people who have their own opinion, their views and a strong civil position in life.

### MAIN PART

Phraseologism is a two-sided linguistic unit consisting of a dialectic unit of form and content. A word (not a lexeme) forms the formal aspect of phraseologism. Their content is meaning. The meaning is of a very complex nature, some of them are denotative, as in lexemes, while others have only grammatical meaning. For example, a phraseology belonging to an independent word group: (to make a flea bitter, to set fire to a blanket, to fall from the armpit of a watermelon; to be disappointed; to say hash-pash) has a denotative meaning independent phraseological units such as if, the sentence, nevertheless, perform only a grammatical function. Usually, the meaning of a phraseology is said to be equal to the meaning of a lexeme. But they are never equal. Because if phraseologism and lexeme had the same meaning, then phraseologism would be redundant. As an example, let's compare the meanings of the phraseology (to catch the collar) and the lexeme (to be surprised). This phraseology is "to be greatly affected and surprised by an unexpected, incomprehensible thing or event", and the lexeme (to be surprised) has the sememe "to be affected by an unexpected, incomprehensible thing or event". In both meanings, a person's inner mental state (denotation) is reflected. However, in the sense of phraseologism, it differs from the lexeme "to be surprised" by having "extremely" and "typical" and "colorful" meanings. So, phraseologism is often characterized by figurativeness and colorfulness. In general, the meaning is narrower and more specific, and the meaning of the lexeme is broader and more abstract. For example, the lexeme (to be surprised) is universal and colorless. Therefore, it shows that it can be used in all styles and can be used with different "paints". It seems that although phraseologism and lexeme refer to the same thing or event (although the semantics are the same), they differ sharply in terms of expression (that is, the semantics are different).

A phraseology consists of more than one independent word. However, its meaning is not a simple sum of its constituent meanings. For example, the meaning of phraseologism (to put a hand on the bosom) is not a synthesis or addition of the meanings of the lexemes (koyn), (koly), to lay). The meaning of a phraseology is formed as a result of the use of a word in full or partial figurative sense. For example, the act of trying to know someone's opinion is similar to the act of trying to find out what they have. As a result, the free combination to put a hand on the bosom is specialized to express another content that is similar to the content understood by itself, and the device turns into a phraseologism. Or what happens if a person drops a watermelon he is holding? The situation of a person who is depressed because of something is analogous to this, and the free combination has the essence of phraseologism. This indicates the logic of the meaning. Phraseologism can be formed as a result of using some words figuratively and others in their original meaning. For example, in the

phraseology (mind), (eye), (mouth) the words have their own meaning, the words (to eat), (to paint), (to fall), (in the ear) have a figurative meaning.

Sometimes a device expressing the result of an action-state becomes a phraseology. For example, a person may bite his finger as a result of regret. That's why the finger-biting device has gained value. Among these are the expressions to put teeth on teeth, to stand on end, and to have cold sores on the lips. Some phraseology is formed on the basis of different religious beliefs, concepts, and narratives: 1. My eyes fell on her husband. (I. Rahim) 2. Do I want to touch your soldier son, leaving everyone behind? (M. Muham.) 3. Both "Jabrdiyda" and the witnesses' sarcastic statements demanded that such questions be asked. (M. Name.)

Phraseologism is basically unambiguous. But polysemanticism is also found in phraseology. For example, the phraseology of "perceive" means "perceive", "convince", and the phrase "to blame" has 3 meanings: to the meaning of "putting something on someone's shoulders", and the phrase "to catch" has 4 meanings - "to transfer to one's control", "to attack from a corner", "to seize for the purpose of arrest", "someone has the meaning of "doing according to one's will".

## CONCLUSION

**Semantic relationship in phraseology.** Linguistic-semantic relationship applies in phraseology as well as in lexicon.

**Synonymous.** The phenomenon of synonymy is also present in phraseology. In the semantic paradigm of phraseologism, units are differentiated according to the level of expression patterns: (to see well) - to cheer up), (to raze to the ground) - (to blow the ashes into the blue), (from a thread to a needle) - (from a needle to a secret) ), (from tail to tail) and h. Synonymous phraseology has the same meaning. For example, in expressions such as (from thread to needle) - (from tip to tip), (from tip to tail), the term "with all the details" is common. But they differ in their patterns, which represent the level of stylistic specificity and color. Synonymous phraseologisms should be distinguished from variants. In synonymous phrases, the same word can be the same. But the remaining words should not be manifestations of the synonymous lexeme. The phrases (fistful of soul) and (fistful of heart) contain the same word. But the words (soul) and (heart) are not synonymous lexemes. The expressions (to touch the heart) and (to touch the heart) are variants.

**Antonym.** Opposite antonyms represent opposite concepts. Examples: (his heart sank) - (his heart was pounding), (his blood boiled) - (his mouth reached his ears).

**Homonymy.** Phraseologisms can also be homonymous. Examples: (promise I) ("promise"), (promise II) ("allow to speak"), ([raise I] ("honor"), (raise 'network II) ("to riot"), (raise hands I) ("to vote"), (raise hands II) ("to beat").

Semantic relations such as gradation, hyponymy, functinomy, hierarchionymy in phraseologism await their own research.

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