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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**PHRASEOLOGICAL TERMS AND THEIR ANALYSIS AND  
DESCRIPTION***Abdugafur Mamatov**Professor**Jizzakh State Pedagogical University**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [mamatovabdugafur@mail.ru](mailto:mamatovabdugafur@mail.ru)***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** phraseologism, phrase, turn of phrase, phrase, idiom, phraseogram, fixed compound, complex term, parema, paraphrase, derivation, onomastic unit, pure fixed compound, idiomatic compound.

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the concept of phraseological unity and the essence of paraemas and their interpretation. Phraseological units and parames are described differently in language research. Important explanatory issues such as phraseological terms and their features are analyzed.

**INTRODUCTION**

The concept of **phraseological unity** is studied in linguistics under such terms as phraseologism, phraseme, phraseological turn, phrase, idiom, phraseogram, fixed combination. In the scientific and practical literature on phraseology, phraseological units are recognized as a lexical unit that is semantically a whole, has a generalized meaning, is equal to a phrase or a sentence according to its structure, and is ready for speech.

The conceptual essence of phraseological units is a language unit that has lexical, semantic, grammatical and functional essence, formed on the basis of linguistic and non-linguistic factors. In science, phraseological units or phraseologisms are interpreted and analyzed in various alternatives such as phrase, phrase, idiom, parames, phraseological turn. In scientific works and articles on phraseology, accustomed to studying them in parallel, these terms are not always clearly distinguished from each other, or attention is not paid to distinguishing them. The term phraseological unit is widely popular as a term that designates all phenomena included in the phraseological debate. Here we tried to explain some of their different features.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Phraseology is actually a branch of linguistics that studies phraseology specific to a specific language, meaning the Greek word - phrasis - phrase + logos - knowledge, concept. Also, the set of all phraseologisms in a language is understood under the term phraseology. So, phraseology is the name of the science and science that scientifically studies all phraseological units. Phraseologism, phraseological unit, phrasemes are recognized as a lexical unit that expresses exactly one meaning in terms of content and essence, is equivalent to a word combination or a sentence according to its alternative structure used in science, semantically has a whole, generalized meaning, and is ready to be included in speech.

The lexical specificity and distinctive features of phraseological units are manifested in the following:

Phraseological units are a communicative tool, it is a social phenomenon as a language tool, it exists in the relations between language and thinking, language and culture, language and national mentality, and also performs the communicative task of creating their essence in speech. Phraseological units are equivalent to the name of a thing-phenomenon or reality (nominative), in their essence there is a content that reflects the material, intellectual, spiritual side of a person, the life experience of the people.

Phraseological units are considered a linguistic unit in the relationship of content and form, and constitute the vocabulary of the language. They are grammatically formed, manifested on the basis of nominative, denotative, significant, connotative meanings. Their scope of meaning and stylistic qualities serve for emotionality, expressiveness, imagery, and style in speech.

Phraseological units are scientifically studied on the basis of lexical, semantic, grammatical, functional-stylistic, semantic-pragmatic, anthropoprismatic, communicative, linguocognitive approaches.

If the lexicon expresses the name (nominative) of a thing-phenomenon, fact, event, process, then phraseological units express emotions, feelings, mental state, qualities of a person along with naming things-events, realities.

Phraseological units are a language phenomenon formed on the basis of the need to figuratively, emotionally and expressively express one or another mental state of a person, emotions, inner experiences, reaction to events.

**The phrase.** A phrase has the same meaning as a word or phrase in Arabic. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is defined as "a fixed combination of words (combination of words or a sentence equivalent to a sentence) expressing a concept or an idea, such as an expression. Also, a static phrase is a phrase or sentence equivalent to a sentence that is not formed directly in the speech process, exists in the language as a whole, and thus is included in the speech. Phraseological

phrase is a metaphorical, figurative type of static phrases, and statements such as phrase is a word are presented. In Uzbek linguistics, the terms phraseologism and phrase are not mutually exclusive. For example, in the explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms, firstly, the phrase is interpreted as a phraseological unit, and secondly, as a specific stylistic, dialectal, etc. characteristic word, phrase, etc. Common name for: A children's phrase. Definitions are given such as figurative expression.

Sh. Rahmatullaev uses phraseological units and expressions in exactly the same way. In Uzbek linguistics, the phrase is used in parallel with the term phraseologism, and the phrase is a separate unit of the language, which, according to its structure, includes fully or partially semantically reshaped, figurative, stable word combinations equal to a free connection or a sentence. Paremiology studies wise expressions of various nature, such as proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, which are studied as part of phraseology, and phraseology, as a part of it, studies only static compounds with figurative meaning.

In Uzbek linguistics, those who understand the object of study of phraseology in a broad and narrow sense separate phraseological expressions from proverbs and proverbs and scientifically explain their unique features and different aspects. In this sense, the phraseological expression differs. The system of expressions includes proverbs, sayings, and aphorisms based on conclusions based on observations and experiences, embodying the mental state and aesthetic feelings and qualities of the people, appearing as concise and simple, short and meaningful logical summaries. Phraseological units are studied in a phraseological debate. Wise sayings are studied in paremiological debate.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**Phraseological meaning.** A phraseological meaning is a phraseological meaning, whose meaning is not equal to the simple sum of the meanings of the lexemes in it, which is embodied as a superlative meaning compared to the meaning of the lexemes in it, based on a certain image in the entirety of more than one word, created by transfer. distinction is recognized and phraseologisms are regarded as semantic phenomena. In this sense, having detailed knowledge of phraseological meaning creates an opportunity to correctly understand the essence of our phraseologists.

According to the structure of phraseological units, it is equivalent to a phrase or a sentence, semantically integrated, having a generalized meaning, figurative and figurative, ready-made in the language like a word that is not created in the process of speech. *He doesn't take a stick from his mouth, his mouth is in his ear, his heart can't fit, his hat is half full, his vinegar doesn't hold water, he can't build a building, he can't open his mouth.* Both the word and the phraseological unit are considered a lexical unit and constitute the vocabulary of the language. Phraseological units differ from free word combinations precisely according to their meaning, therefore they are recognized as a semantic phenomenon.

Each word in phraseological units such as *put on the neck, hit the ground, don't open your mouth, put on your shirt upside down, wash your hands and hit your armpits* expresses one of their lexical meanings. The meaning of word combinations is explained on the basis of the lexical meanings of the words contained in them, and each of them is perceived as a free combination. In the sentence "He knocked the bowl on the ground and it rattled", it is used as a free combination and means the meaning derived from the lexical meaning of the words that express "the action related to hitting the bowl on the ground" from the harmonious semantic and syntactic combination of the words "earth" and "hit". Every word in compounds such as *hit the hoe on the ground, hit the ball on the ground*, participates as an independent lexical unit.

*In yesterday's meeting, he was beaten to the ground*, and on the basis of the transformation of the meaning of the free phrase, the phraseological meaning of "excessively humiliate" is formed, which is not typical of the word-components in it. To wear one's robe upside down; phraseological units to wash his hand and hit his armpit, their phraseological meaning is formed based on the semantic transformation of the free phrase. To lose the tip of the spool, to find the tip of the spool free phrases are also phraseologized based on the semantic transformation of the free association (phraseologisation). The basis of such phraseological units are free word combinations, which are perceived both in the sense of a free word combination and in the sense of a phraseological unit.

The basis of such combinations as taking out one's head, taking one's leg in one's hand, and holding one's lungs are not free connections, they are not perceived as free connections, it is practically impossible to carry out actions such as taking one's head out, taking one's leg in one's hand, and holding one's lungs in human activity. In this place, the meaning specific to the phraseological unit is formed based on the use of the word combination in a way that is not characteristic of it, on the basis of semantic transformation. That is, the meaning of which cannot be explained on the basis of the specific meanings of the lexemes, it appears in such combinations as *ammam's calf, take his leg in his hand, hold his lung in his arms, and take his head out*. Such phraseological units express a meaning contrary to the meaning of the lexemes in the meaning. *A white dog enters his mouth and a black dog comes out*; the meaning of the phraseological units of the phraseological units is not explained on the basis of the meanings specific to the lexemes in these connections, the meanings specific to the phraseological unit are formed due to semantic transformation. Their meanings do not consist of the sum total of the meanings of the words contained in them. Such phraseological units are characterized by the meaning integrity, that is, the lexical meaning belongs to the whole combination. Semantic (migration) transformation and imagery is a differentiating-differentiating sign of free word combinations and phraseological units and their connecting factor.

The combination of *indulge* and *sleeve* is connected only in the form of free connection from the harmonious semantic combination of the lexemes *sleeve* and *indulge* that make up them, while preserving their lexical meanings, and acquires a meaning expressing the action related to narrowing the width of the clothes. In this case, a meaning is created, which can be explained on the basis of the meanings specific to lexemes. In the process of phraseologisation, the meaning specific to free association is transformed, and the meaning of *hard work* is formed, which is not specific to the lexemes in it. Free word combinations and phraseology formed on this basis are interconnected by imagery. The basis of phraseologisms is to wear one's coat upside down, to wash one's hand and to hit one's armpit. But as noted, the image determines the connection between free association and phrasal verbs in such combinations as taking his head out, taking his leg in his hand, and holding his lung in his arms. It seems that specific meanings do not directly explain the general meaning, more than one word as a whole undergoes semantic development based on a certain image, by transfer (transformation). A superimposed meaning formed on the basis of a certain image is a phraseological meaning.

It should be noted that phraseological units are divided into such types as phraseological combination, phraseological combination, and phraseological whole, according to their characteristics, which are explained and not explained by the meanings specific to the components of the meaning of phraseologisms. But there are different views on the division into such types. In Uzbek linguistics, phraseologisms are divided into such types as phraseological unity, phraseological combination, and phraseological combination based on the relationship between the overall meaning of the lexemes they contain. Such a lexical (semantic) classification was developed by the Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov and applied to a number of languages. In particular, Uzbek linguistics was not excluded from this classification. We consider it necessary.

And the linguist A. Khojiev denies both lexical (semantic) classifications of phraseologisms and states that it is not advisable to group them. It is clear from the above classifications that the phrasemes, which are explained on the basis of the meanings specific to the lexemes in their meaning, and which are embodied as the common denominator of these lexical meanings, are considered a phraseological whole. This lexical (semantic) group includes phrases such as "the most pampered", "open your mouth", "head your head", "bite your tongue", "watermelon fell out of your armpit".

Connections that are not interpreted on the basis of the specific meanings of lexemes in the meaning of a phraseological phrase, and do not take into account the lexical meanings specific to these lexemes. My mother's calf, take her leg in her hand, wear her shirt upside down, hug her lungs, take her head out are considered as such phraseological units.

The meaning of a **phraseological unit** (combination) comes from the common meaning of the lexical meanings of the units in its composition, and they are connections that are an alternative to a

specific lexeme in the language. Most such associations will have variants that are used in their own sense.

Some linguists say that a sentence is a formal unit that must have a possessive participle relationship that expresses any complete thought, and phrases do not have rhythmmelodic signs, while phrases are called rhythmmelodic units that express a complete thought. The term phrasal is applied to word combinations, mainly fixed word combinations, expressing their closeness to phrasal verbs. There are aspects of a sentence that are different from a phrase, and they don't always match the phrase.

Also, nominative-expressive phraseological units, such as "I licked the fat of the snake", "my mother's calf", "heart-liver blood clot", which express figuratively-emotional things along with things-events and reality, things-events related to scientific-technical, medicine, mechanical engineering, military, sports, etc. Phraseological units with stable content and images that name reality. Nominative-terminological phraseological units such as useful work coefficient, aircraft, atomic bomb, jet plane are distinguished.

Phraseological units related to dialect, dialect, dialectal phraseological units, the phraseology of the folk language (ethnophrase) created by the people, invented and recognized as the work of the people, mutual differentiation helps to understand and understand the essence of phraseological units.

2. **Parema, paremia.** (Greek: raroimia – parable, symbolic story). It includes stable phrases, proverbs, proverbs, which appear as concise and simple, short and meaningful, logical generalizations, which are transmitted orally from generation to generation in a certain language. "Until there is a grain of barley, be chaff of wheat!", "a gray patch on a satin shirt", "someone builds, someone breaks", "be afraid of the goat that sees the market!" "Panic is the companion of the enemy", "time-luck", "don't get gold, get applause"! are counted as params.

Paremas, passed from generation to generation, are widely studied in literary studies as a product of folk oral creativity. Phrases are also the object of study of linguistics, as they are made up of phrases or sentences and express a certain idea. Paremas have their own characteristics according to their content, structure, tone-intonation and other grammatical features. To express the concept of a wise phrase in Uzbek language, proverb, matal, proverb, saying, wisdom, reprimand, proverb, wise proverb, folk saying, folk saying, saying of the ancients, saying of the wise, saying of the wise, saying of the good, saying of the ancients, saying of the nation, avomunnos masali, about twenty terms such as the word of wisdom are used. These terms are almost indistinguishable in literary and journalistic literature, mass media. In the linguistics literature, it is referred to by such terms as idiomatic phrase, idiomatic phrase, aphorism, fixed compound with a figurative meaning, phraseological compound, phraseme.

Paremas were created in ancient times and they reflect people's hopes, desires, way of life and thinking. That is why they are popular among the people, passed from generation to generation, live for centuries. In this sense, goods appear as a product of a certain period, live and go out of use by a certain period. Paremas are polished in a certain period, formed grammatically, have a stable form and content, and are used as a ready-made language unit. The quality of the linguistic unit of paremas is subject to the laws of the language. Phrases are a combination of words. They express a certain idea. So, the paremas exist in the language, not in the speech. Paremas are a universal phenomenon as a product of logical thinking, and they arise with the way of life, historical development, and worldview of each nation.

**Paremiology.** (Greek. raroimia +logos- knowledge. understanding) The branch of science that studies Paremas. A system of parameters available in a particular language. Paremiology is a science that studies the system of proverbs, proverbs, and aphorisms. Paremiology studies all expressions of different character in the language, their origin, historical development and meanings.

### CONCLUSION

Thus, the meaning of phraseological units is a combination of words that does not depend on the meaning of the lexemes, and expresses a new meaning as a whole.

Phraseological units are word combinations, stable combinations built on the basis of an image.

Phraseological units, like words, are ready-made in the language, they are not formed during the speech process.

Phraseological units are language units that represent a concept such as a word.

Phraseological units as a lexical unit have a nominative (adjective) character as an alternative to a word and a word combination.

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