

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS: CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES

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Аннотация

Фразеологизмы в узбекском языке являются важными языковыми единицами, отражающими национальное мышление, культуру и исторический опыт народа. В статье анализируются типы фразеологических единиц, их лексико-семантическая характеристика и функциональные возможности. Классифицируются фразеологические единицы и выявляются их синонимические, антонимические и полисемантические свойства. В статье также рассматривается использование термина в художественной литературе и устной речи на основе лингвистического анализа.

Ключевые слова. Фразеологическая единица, идиома, семантика, национальная особенность, синонимия, антонимия, лексическая единица, средства художественного изображения.

Abstract

Phraseological units in the Uzbek language are important language units that reflect the national thinking, culture and historical experience of the people. This article analyzes the types of phraseological units, their lexical-semantic characteristics and functional capabilities. Phraseological units are classified and their synonymous, antonymous and polysemantic properties are revealed. The article also examines the cases of their use in fiction and oral speech based on linguistic analysis.

Keywords. Phraseological unit, idiom, semantics, national characteristic, synonymy, antonymy, lexical unit, means of artistic depiction.

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek language is one of the Turkic languages with a rich and ancient history. The study of its phraseological layer is important not only linguistically, but also culturally and psychologically. Phraseological units express the worldview, lifestyle, traditions and moral standards of the people. Therefore, their analysis, classification and clarification on the basis of semantic similarity are an urgent issue.

Phraseological units are structurally stable, and their meaning often differs from the direct meanings of their components. In this respect, they are distinguished from simple word combinations. For example, the expression "Eyes and ears are open" denotes a person's intelligence and alertness, but the words in this expression do not convey such a meaning. Therefore, the semantic structure and context are of great importance in the analysis of phraseologisms.

Research shows that phraseological units arose mainly as a product of folk oral creativity. They are formed under the influence of different periods, social conditions, professions, religious views, and take an active part in the development of the language. In modern linguistics, their classification, division into semantic groups, and determination of their stylistic features are widely discussed.

This article systematically covers the classification of phraseological units, their structural forms, semantic aspects, and communicative functions. The analysis is enriched with examples, revealing their lexical-syntactic and pragmatic aspects.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The issue of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics has been studied by many scholars. A. Madvaliyev's work "Phraseology of the Uzbek Language" is an important guide in this regard, which covers the structure of phraseological units, their functional properties. He emphasizes the need for a systematic analysis of phraseological units as linguistic units.

E. Begmatov, in his research, analyzed the semantic structure of phraseological units and divided them into groups based on polysemy, synonymy, and antonymy. This approach allows for a deeper study of the semantic layer of the language. In particular, he drew attention to the intensification of figurative expressions through the use of phraseological units in fiction.

The works of V.V. Vinogradov, one of the representatives of Russian linguistics, defined the theoretical foundations of phraseology. In his work "Essays on the Phraseology of the Russian Language", the types of phraseological units and their role in speech are widely covered. This approach also influenced Uzbek linguistics.

Also, scientists such as N.N. Amosova, A.V. Kunin, and C. Baldick from English linguistics studied the linguistic and methodological aspects of phraseology. Their experience serves as a methodological basis for the comparative study of phraseological units in the Uzbek language.

The methods of comparative-analytical, descriptive and contextual approaches were taken as a basis for writing the article. The structure, semantic load and contextual function of phraseological units in speech were studied on the basis of

linguistic analysis. Also, the practical application of phraseological units was shown using real examples taken from texts.

The method of lexical analysis was used to divide phraseological units into semantic groups. The individual meaning and general semantic load of each component of the compound were analyzed. Also, their expressiveness, imagery and communicative effectiveness were assessed stylistically.

In addition, a corpus was created based on phraseologisms taken from literary texts, articles, and oral speech samples, and a comparative analysis was conducted on them. The results were systematized through categorization.

This methodological approach enriched the article in terms of scientificity, systematicity, and practical scope. As a result of the approaches, the semantic and stylistic functions of phraseologisms were deeply revealed.

RESULTS

The results of the study show that phraseological units in the Uzbek language are structurally stable, and they often have a mobile meaning. This makes them a means of emotionality, imagery and stylistic richness in speech.

Among phraseological units, idioms, proverbs, expressions and stable combinations occupy a special place. Based on their semantic analysis, they can be divided into 5 main groups: combinations expressing an emotional state, related to social relations, related to emotional-psychological states, moral-normative and related to social activity.

Synonymous and antonymous pairs of phraseologisms are widely used in the language as a stylistic device. For example, the expression "to cling with teeth and nails" is used as a "firm attempt", and the expression "to wave a hand" is used as an antonym for it. This means that phraseological units play an important role in the context.

Also, phraseological units are often polysemantic, and their meaning is determined only by context. This fact indicates their importance in translation and comparative study with other languages.

Table 1. Main groups of phraseological units and their lexical and semantic characteristics

No	Group name	Descriptio	Examples	Semantic re
1	Expressing an emotional state	Units essing the	Heartbrok bulless	Figurativenes portable

No	Group name	Description	Examples	Semantic role
		nal state, d of a on		ning, iveness
2	Relating to social attitudes	Expression expressing personal ationships	To find a to make one look y	Versatileness, stic richness
3	With moral and normative content	Expressing vior, moral es	To put on the path, not ok them in ace	Reflectivity, tual meaning
4	Relating to an emotional and hological state	Describing tal state, ousness, onal riences	To hold nerve, to back the	Figurative ession of inner riences
5	Relating to activity and action	Expression expressing esses of ement, l activity	To wave a , to enter a end	Pragmalingui situational ession method

This table divides phraseological units in the Uzbek language into 5 main semantic groups. Each group expresses its own emotional, moral, social or activity-related characteristics. The table provides examples for each group and explains their semantic role. This classification helps to understand the functional load of phraseologisms in the language.

CONCLUSION

Phraseological units in the Uzbek language are an expression of the national mentality and worldview. They occupy an important place in the language not only semantically, but also stylistically. They express the emotional state, attitude and culture of the speaker.

The division of phraseological units into groups through a classification approach helps to better understand their place in the language. Each group has its own semantic and stylistic features.

As a result of their lexical-semantic analysis, it was determined how linguistic phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, and polysemy are expressed through phraseological units. This makes it possible to evaluate them as a stylistic tool.

It is advisable for future research to focus on the interpretation of phraseological units in translation, intercultural differences, and psycholinguistic aspects.

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