

THE PROBLEMS IN THE SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Annotation

This article presents research conducted in the field of phraseology in world and Uzbek linguistics. The article specifically focuses on the semantic classification of phraseological units and presents various approaches by scholars. The article also analyzes the semantic classification of phraseological units by linguists and its causes.

Key words

linguistics, phraseological units, semantic classification, idioms, connotative meaning, denotative meaning, linguistic phenomenon, proverbs, aphorism, sayings

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligida frazeologiya sohasida olib borilgan taqiqotlar ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Maqolada frazeologik birliklarning semantik jihatdan klassifikatsiya qilinishiga alohida to'xtalib, olimlar tomonidan turli xil yondashuvlar keltirib o'tilgan. Shuningdek mazkur maqolada frazeologik birliklarning tilshunoslar tomonidan semantik jihatdan turli xil klassifikatsiyalarga bo'linishi va uning sabablari tahlilga tortilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

tilshunoslik, frazeologik birliklar, semantik tasnif, idiomalar, qo'shimcha ma'no, o'z (asl) ma'no, til hodisasi, maqol, aforizm, matal.

Аннотация

В данной статье представлены исследования, проведённые в области фразеологии в мировой и узбекской лингвистике. Особое внимание уделено семантической классификации фразеологических единиц и различным подходам к ней, предложенным учёными. Кроме того, в статье анализируется семантическая классификация фразеологических единиц, предложенная лингвистами, а также причины её возникновения.

Ключевые слова

лингвистика, фразеологические единицы, семантическая классификация, идиомы, коннотативное значение, денотативное значение, языковое явление, пословицы, афоризмы, поговорки

INTRODUCTION

Recognizing phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics, calling a phraseological unit (phrase) a unit characteristic of an individual aspect of the Linguistics, which differs from the lexical-semantic and syntactic levels, in itself implies taking into account the phraseological norm along with other norms of the literary language. This norm regulates the functioning of phraseological units in speech. The literary language, especially its vocabulary and phraseological system, is in constant development, growth and development. Because the phenomena that occur and appear as a result of various changes in society require special terms in the language for them. Based on such objective reasons, new words and expressions appear in the language, and the vocabulary is enriched. The variability of the phraseological norm and the expansion of its scope can be observed in the following places.[8]

LITERATURE REVIEW ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Phraseological units have been comprehensively studied by various scholars in different periods. In world linguistics, V.V. Vinogradov, Kunin, N.N. Amosova, A.U. Smirnitsky, and in Uzbek linguistics, Sh.U. Rakhmatullayev, A. Khojiyev, A.E. Mamatov, B. Yuldashev, K.T. Bozorboyev have made a great contribution to this field, and they have studied the grammatical, semantic, functional-stylistic aspects of phraseological units.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Proverbs, sayings, aphorisms, riddles studied in the structure of phraseology are terms that need to be studied separately. A proverb is generalized by a phrase in terms of expressing a figurative meaning. Their meaning stems not from the primary meaning of the units within them, but from their general figurative meaning. [2]

Compound lexemes according to the constituents of phraseological units, word and sentences. They like compound lexemes, ready and stable in the consciousness of the language community. Phraseological units are considered to have the nature of generality inherent in all linguistic units in the language and the quality of specificity in speech. Therefore, when classifying phraseological units into types, different approaches are taken depending on the components they combine with, the scope and level of their use. The morphological form of phraseological units, the classification according to the base component, shows

another specific nature of phraseological units, namely, their uniting around the base component from different word classes and denoting a single meaning. Because the meaning of the grammatical base component may seem to rarely correspond to the categorical meaning of the entire phraseological units, but in fact it is the opposite. The noun and verb, which are the base components, are the main source in the formation of phraseological units. Because in the structure of many phraseological units, nouns and verbs perform the main connecting and forming function. In the process of studying the semantics, grammatical structure, syntactic function, and methodology of phraseological units, a number of scientific studies related to it arise.

As a result of such research, various ambiguities arise in the classification of phraseological units. As an example, we would like to dwell on the semantic grouping of phraseological units, which still causes disputes and various studies. One of the first scholars made a contribution of the semantic classification of phraseological units is V.V. Vinogradov.[6] According to his classification, phraseological units are semantically divided into 3 groups:

1) **phraseological fusions** are completely non-motivated word-groups where the meaning of the whole expression is not derived from the meaning of components, it's highly idiomatic, e.g. *show the white feather* 'to act in a cowardly manner', *to talk through one's hat* 'to talk foolishly', *a fishy story* 'a suspicious story', *on Shank's mare* 'on foot';

2) **phraseological unities** are partially non-motivated word-groups where the meaning of the whole can be guessed from the meaning of its components, it's less idiomatic, e.g. *to show one's teeth* 'to threaten', *to stand to one's guns* 'to refuse to change one's opinion', *to skate on thin ice* 'to take risks', *to be caught napping* 'be taken unawares'. Phraseological unities can vary structurally, substitutions of their components are sometimes possible, e.g. *to stick to / hold / stand one's ground, old boy / chap / fellow; against / for a rainy day* 'until a time in the future when you might need it (esp. money will be needed).

3) **phraseological combinations (collocations)** are relatively stable motivated word groups which contain one element used in its direct meaning, while the other is used metaphorically, e.g. *to meet the demand / the requirements / the necessity / the needs, to break a word / a promise / an agreement / a rule, to inflict harm / injury / strike / blow / a loss / damage*. These above substitutions are not synonymic as the meaning of the whole changes, while the meanings of the verbs 'meet', 'break' and 'inflict' are kept intact.[11]

However, Vinogradov's research has caused a number of debates and controversies and has been criticized by several linguists. One such linguist is Amasova, who divides phraseological units into two types semantically. [1]

1. **Phrasemes** - are units of constant context in which the indicative minimum required to actualize a given meaning of a semantically realizable word is the only possible, constant one. For example: "*beef tea*" - крепкий мясной бульон;

"*husband's tea*" - слабо заваренный чай.

Here the second component is the minimum for the first.

2. **Idioms**- in contrast to phrasemes, are units of a constant context, in which the indicative minimum and the semantically realizable element constitute an identity, and both are represented by the general lexical composition of the phrase.

For example: "*red tape*" - bureaucracy;

"*Red herring*" is a trick;

"*Mare's nest*" is nonsense;

"*Dark horse*" is a person with an unclear reputation. The value of an integer cannot be inferred from the sum of the values of the idiom elements.

Later, Vinogradov's scientific research on the study of phraseological units gave rise to a number of ideas and observations in Uzbek linguistics. However, the linguist A. Hojiyev, in his scientific research, rejects both lexical and semantic classifications of phraseologisms and emphasizes that their grouping is incorrect.[3]

Also, the semantic study of phraseological units by European linguists has led to different approaches. For example, Oxford University professor Chitra Fernando divides idioms into 3 subgroups:

1. **Pure idioms**: these are expressions with a traditional, multi-word figurative meaning, that is, the meaning of the expression cannot be understood by the sum of the lexical meanings of the words that make up it. For example, "spill the beans" is considered a pure idiom, because its meaning is not related to beans, but rather expresses the meaning of revealing a secret.

2. **Semi-idioms**: at least one word that retains its original meaning is used in a figurative sense. For example, in the expression "foot the bill" (i.e. to make a payment), the word foot is a figurative one, and bill is a literal one.

3. **Literal idioms**: Idioms such as "on foot" and "on the contrary" are semantically less complex than the two types above. Therefore, they are easier to understand even if you are not familiar with them. [10]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the semantic construction of phraseological units, not the denotative meanings of words, but their connotative meanings, characteristic of a particular lexical group, are of great importance. Because in the semantic structure

of phraseological units, the denotative meanings of words are lost, and cases of expressing their connotative meaning are often encountered. Due to the fact that the semantics of phraseological units is a complex device connected by various means, discrepancies constantly arise in the grammatical and semantic aspects of phraseology.

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