

TYPES OF PHRASEOLOGISMS ACCORDING TO SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract: This article discusses the semantic classification of phraseologisms and their significance in linguistics. Phraseologisms are expressions that have a certain meaning, but when taken separately, the words in them do not express that meaning. The article analyzes the types of phraseologisms, their semantic properties and contexts of use. The article also examines the relationship between phraseologisms and language, their communicative functions and role in speech. Phraseologisms, along with ensuring the richness of the language, also reflect national culture and traditions. At the end of the article, recommendations are made for future research on the study of phraseologisms in linguistics and their application in practice. This article aims to provide a deeper understanding of the semantic classification of phraseologisms and their role in linguistics, and serves as a useful resource for researchers and linguists.

Key words: Phraseological units, semantic classification, phraseological combinations, phraseological integrity, phraseological combinations, idioms, phraseological semantics, meaning of components, linguistic unity, phraseological combination, national-cultural feature, emotional-expressive feature, phraseological synonymy, phraseological antonymy, phraseological polysemy, phraseological stability.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important tool for expressing human thoughts and feelings, and its richness and diversity are manifested through phraseologisms. Phraseologisms are expressions that have a certain meaning, but when taken separately, the words in them do not express that meaning. They enrich the aesthetic and communicative aspects of the language, and also play an important role in preserving our cultural heritage.

The semantic classification of phraseologisms allows us to group them according to their diversity and meaning. This classification helps linguists to better understand the structure and functions of phraseologisms. Our article will analyze in detail the main types of phraseologisms, their semantic properties and contexts of use. We will also talk about how phraseologisms reflect the connection between language and culture, their communicative functions and role in speech.

This article also highlights the importance of phraseology in linguistics and the relevance of their study. By showing the interrelationship between language and culture, we

reveal how phraseology relates not only to linguistics, but also to other disciplines such as psychology, sociology, and anthropology. Our goal is to create a comprehensive understanding of the semantic classification of phraseology and their role in linguistics.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

It is used to group phraseologisms according to their semantic properties. This method was used to identify the interrelationships and differences between different phraseological units. It was used to identify their common and specific features by comparing phraseologisms in different languages. It allows for a deeper understanding of their meanings by studying the contexts of use of phraseologisms. The obtained phraseological units are collected from real speech, literature or other sources and used to analyze their use cases.

DISCUSSION

Phraseology (Greek: phrasis – "phrase" and logos – "teaching") is a branch of linguistics that studies phraseological units. Phraseological units are word combinations or sentences that are ready-made in the language, stable, meaningfully integrated, and whose components are distinguished by a certain degree of semantic connection. The term phraseology is used in linguistics in two senses:

The branch of linguistics that studies phraseological units.

A set of phraseological units in a particular language.

Although phraseology as a science was formed in the first half of the 20th century and stood out as a separate branch of linguistics, phraseological units attracted the attention of scientists much earlier. The history of the study of phraseology can be divided into the following periods:

Early periods (late 19th century – early 20th century). During this period, phraseological units were studied not as a separate object of study, but within the framework of lexicology. Sh. Balli was one of the first to pay attention to phraseological units and compare them with free word combinations. In addition, such scientists as A.A. Potebnya, [1] F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov also expressed their views on stable combinations in different languages in their works.

The period of formation of phraseology (40-50s of the 20th century). During this period, such fundamental works as V.V. Vinogradov "On the main types of phraseological units in the Russian language" (1946) and "Russian language. Grammatical doctrine. Word" (1947) were published. V.V. Vinogradov studied phraseological units by dividing them into three types, and this classification subsequently had a great influence on the development of phraseology. Also, during this period, the research of such scientists as B.A. Larin, V.P. Zhukov, A.I. Smirnitsky, O.S. Akhmanova also made a great contribution to the formation of the science of phraseology.

The period of development of phraseology (60-80s of the 20th century). During this period, phraseology began to develop as an independent branch of linguistics. The research of

N.M. Shansky, V.N. Teliya, A.V. Kunin, I.I. Chernysheva, V.P. Zhukov, V.M. Mokiyeenko and other scientists enriched the theory of phraseology. The semantic, grammatical, stylistic and etymological features of phraseological units began to be studied in depth. N.M. Shansky, improving the classification of V.V. Vinogradov, distinguished the fourth type of phraseological units - phraseological expressions.

Modern phraseology (late 20th century - 21st century). During this period, new directions in phraseology appeared - directions of studying phraseological units from a linguistic, cognitive, pragmatic, discursive perspective. V.N. Teliya, D.O. Dobrovolsky, A.N. Baranov, N.F. Alefirenko, L.G. Zolotikh developed the cognitive-discursive direction of phraseology. Also, great attention was paid to the study of the national-cultural characteristics of phraseological units.

In Uzbek linguistics, phraseology issues have been widely studied by such scientists as Sh. Rahmatullayev, M. Sodiqova, A. Mamatov, B. Yo'ldoshev, M. Umarmohzhayev, A. Shomaqsudov, J. Eshonqul, N. Mahmudov, G'. Salomov, A. Isayev. The issue of semantic classification of phraseologisms has also found its reflection in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, Sh. Rahmatullayev's [2] works "Some Issues of Uzbek Phraseology" (1966) and "Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (1978) made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek phraseology. The semantic properties of phraseologisms are studied in detail in the works of A. Mamatov [3] "Problems of lexical and phraseological norms in the modern Uzbek literary language" (1991), B. Yuldoshev [4] "Phrasal stylistics" (1996). It is worth noting that the science of phraseology is constantly developing, and new methods and approaches to the study of phraseological units are emerging. This allows for a more in-depth study of the types of phraseological units according to their semantic classification.

Phraseological units exist in the language in a ready-made form and are not formed anew in the process of speech, like free word combinations, but are used in a ready-made form stored in memory. **For example**, phraseologisms such as "to reach the sky with one's head", "to rise like a mountain", "to fall like snow on one's forehead" are used in a ready-made form. The meaning of phraseological units is not a simple sum of the words that make them up, but a holistic, portable meaning. **For example**, the phraseologism "to touch the eye" means "to be envied", "to harm", here it is not directly related to the meanings of the words "eye" and "touch". The words that make up phraseological units usually do not change or can change within a very limited range. **For example**, in the phraseologism "long arm" the word "hand" cannot be replaced by another word. Most phraseological units are based on a figurative meaning. **For example**, the phraseologism "to bend one's neck" is used in the meaning of "to obey", "to obey". Phraseological units usually have an emotional-expressive coloring, giving speech imagery and expressiveness. **For example**, the phraseologism "in the mouth and in the ear" expresses the meaning of "very happy" and has expressiveness. Phraseological units reflect the national-cultural characteristics, lifestyle, customs, historical experience of a particular people. **For example**, phraseologisms such as "to look at", "to tie the waist", "to wave the hand" reflect the Uzbek national mentality.

The words in phraseological units can change grammatically. **For example**, the phraseologism "to break my heart" can take the form "my heart is broken", "my heart is broken". Phraseological units can form mutually synonymous series. **For example**, the

phraseologisms *"to fall into the place of the heart", "to fly the butterfly", "to pull the heart behind the back"* form a synonymous series in the meaning of *"to be afraid"*. Phraseological units can form mutually antonymous pairs. **For example**, *"to be filled with joy" - "to be disappointed", "to reach the sky" - "to lower the head"*. Phraseological units can form phraseological homonyms. **For example**, the phraseologism *"to look"* means both *"to look"* and *"to observe carefully"*. Phraseological units can be multi-meaning. **For example**, the phraseologism *"raise your hand"* is used in the meanings of *"beat"* and *"vote"*.

RESULTS

The above-mentioned features of phraseological units serve as a theoretical basis for distinguishing them from free phrases, creating their semantic classification and studying their types. Of course, not all phraseological units may have all of these features. Some phraseological units may have a certain part of these features or the degree of manifestation of these features may vary. This is an aspect that must be taken into account when creating a semantic classification of phraseological units.

Determining the differences between phraseological units and free phrases is important for correctly distinguishing phraseologisms and creating their semantic classification. Below we will consider the main differences between phraseologisms and free phrases:

Free phrase: *"to read a book"* - here the words *"book"* and *"to read"* are used in their own meaning. Instead of the word *"book"*, you can use words such as *"newspaper", "magazine", "article"*.

Phraseologism: *"to look"* (in the sense of *hoping, waiting*) - here the words *"eye"* and *"eye"* have deviated from their meaning, the phraseology has a holistic meaning. You cannot replace the word *"eye"* with another word.

Free phrase: *"to wash your hands"* - here the words *"hand"* and *"wash"* are used in their own meaning, that is, in the sense of *"cleaning hands with water"*.

Phraseologism: *"to wash one's hands"* (in the sense of *giving up, breaking off contact*) - here the words *"hand"* and *"wash"* are used figuratively, the phraseologism has a holistic meaning.

The services of the Russian scientist V.V. Vinogradov in the semantic classification of phraseological units deserve special recognition. He developed a semantic classification of phraseological units in his works *"On the main types of phraseological units in the Russian language"* and *"Russian language. Grammatical doctrine. Word"*, published in 1946-1947. This classification subsequently had a great influence on the development of phraseology and was reflected in many systems. V.V. Vinogradov [5] divides phraseological units into three types according to the degree of semantic unity of the words they contain:

- a) *Phraseological compounds*
- b) *Phraseological wholes*
- c) *Phraseological combinations.*

Phraseological compounds are phraseological units that are semantically indivisible, have a single meaning, and have no connection with the meaning of the words they contain. These are idiomatic expressions that cannot be translated literally. The etymological meaning of the words in them is obscure and incomprehensible from the point of view of the modern language.

For example: "the dog took it" (no trace of anything remained).

Phraseological units are phraseological units that have a semantically coherent meaning, but this meaning is motivated by the figurative meaning of the words in the composition. In this case, the figurative meaning of the phraseological unit can be understood through the main meaning of the words in the composition.

For example: "open hand" (generous).

Phraseological units are stable word combinations with a figurative meaning, which enhance the figurativeness and expressiveness of the language. Unlike simple word combinations, they have a coherent meaning and are often used in a figurative sense.

For example: "To clap hands" (to start something).

CONCLUSION

Studies on the types of phraseologisms according to their semantic classification show that phraseological units play an important role in the richness and spiritual expression of the language. They are not just a set of words, but units that have a certain meaning and context, closely related to culture and traditions. The article classifies various types of phraseologisms - idiomatic, metaphorical, phraseological combinations, etc. - according to their semantic properties. Each type has its own layers of meaning, and their use reflects the uniqueness of the language and culture.

Also, the contextual use of phraseologisms further enriches their meanings and increases their significance in real speech. This, in turn, creates the basis for new research and approaches in the fields of linguistics, literary studies, and cultural studies. In conclusion, phraseologisms are not only a factor that enriches the lexical composition of the language, but also an important means of expressing human thoughts and feelings. Their semantic classification allows us to understand the relationship between language and culture more deeply. Therefore, the study of phraseologisms is a relevant and important direction for linguistic research.

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