

LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE PHRASEOLOGY OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

Djalilova Sarvaroy Mekhrojovna, teacher of the Department of Spanish and Italian Languages, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Khamidova Farangiz Erkinovna, teacher of the Department of Spanish and Italian Languages, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Annotation: The main meaning of the phrase *ir a + infinitive* as a phraseologized construction, in Presente and Imperfecto de Indicativo, is the expression of the future tense with various shades. Semantic shades of the future tense often depend on the presence of certain circumstances or on the context as a whole. The main meaning of the future tense can be complicated by various modal and aspectual shades. We are talking only about modal or aspectual shades, and not about an independent modal (aspectual) meaning, since the action expressed by the construction is thought of as the future, i.e. the basic meaning of the construction *ir a + infinitive* is preserved.

Keywords: *ir a + infinitive*, Free phrases, Presente de Indicativo, Structural and semantic features, Conditional

Let's consider the semantic diversity of Spanish FE specifically on the basis of the construction *ir a + infinitive*, which is widespread in modern Spanish. At the same time, it is used both in the form of free and non-free phrases.

In a non-free phrase, the verb *ir* loses its lexical meaning, in whole or in part, and serves to characterize an action called an infinitive.

Free phrases are similar in structure to non-free ones, however, in a free phrase the verb *ir* acts as lexically full-fledged, and the infinitive is a syntactically verb-dependent component of the phrase.

In the same cases, when the phrase *ir a + infinitive* is not free [i.e., actually phraseological], it represents an inseparable semantic unit, and we are dealing with a peripheral construction. The main meaning of this construction is the expression of the future tense. At the same time, the general meaning of the future tense may have different shades.

1. The meaning of the near future (mainly if the verb *ir* is in Presente or Imperfecto de Indicativo): – No te lo voy a decir todo de golpe porque te impresionaría (JG, 458) [129]; Solo un testigo quedaba dela escena inicial del drama: una guantera que, sin sospechar lo que iba a ocurrir, había ido temprano a la Casa de Arcos para entregar varios pares de guantes a Sofía (AC, 381) [129].

The meaning of the near future sometimes depends on circumstances indicating a close moment in time: ahora, esta mañana, or the rapid nature of the action: de golpe, a la vez (see examples above).

In most cases, the meaning of the near future is revealed from a broad context or situation.

The construction *ir a + infinitive* can have the meaning of the near future also in the form of the subjunctive mood: –Tu voz me llega de lejos. Es como si me fuera a morir (JG, 450) [129].

2. The *ir a + infinitive* construction can serve to convey an action that follows another action in the future. The construction takes this meaning in Presente de Indicativo, less often in



Imperfecto de Indicativo, being in the main part of a compound sentence with a subordinate tense or conditional. Sometimes a subordinate clause can replace a participial phrase:

– En cuanto llegue a casa voy a telefonar a todas mis amigas... (JG, 411) [129]; El hidalgo pobre de la provincia asturiana, ...parecía barruntar la falibilidad e insignificancia de los vastagos que, muerto él, iban a regentar su imperio... (AC, 17) [129].

3. If in the context the forms Futuro simple and the construction *ir a + infinitive* occur side by side to indicate future actions, then the action expressed by the construction is closer to the moment of utterance than the other conveyed by the forms Futuro simple: – En cuanto llegue a casa voy a telefonar a todas mis amigas at les diré que empiezas a quererme tambien (JG, 411) [130]; – Yo voy a enamorarte por procedimientos normales pero, si me fallan la rezaré (una oracion) lo das las noches a las doce (JG, 402) [128].

4. A common future. In Presente and Imperfecto de Indicativo, the *ir a + infinitive* construction can convey the meaning of the future tense, without an additional shade of the near future.

The meaning of the general future is assumed by the construction *ir a + infinitive* in cases where it is accompanied by circumstances indicating an indefinite period of time in the future: *mañana*, *un día*, *el día menos pensado*, or when it comes to a prolonged or repetitive action: – El día menos pensado le voy a despertar del susto (JG, 74) [129]; – Se va a quedar mucho tiempo en Paris? (JG, 314) [131].

The *ir a + infinitive* construction in the predicate function of a subordinate clause is a grammatical synonym of Futuro simple if the verb-predicate of the main sentence is in Presente de Indicativo, or a synonym of Condicional simple, if the verb-predicate of the main sentence is expressed in the form of Preterito Imperfecto or Preterito Indefinido (according to the rules of tenses): Es decir: solo editan lo que saben con seguridad que se va a vender... (JG, 314) [129]; – Y los que cultivamos la huerta? En el ayuntamiento me dijeron que la iban a anegar (JG, 124) [128].

The construction *ir a + infinitive* can have the meaning of the common future tense even if the verb *ir* stands in the form of a Condicional simple. At the same time, the action is thought of not only as the future, but also as intended: Con tantos refugiados franceses como había en la ciudad, nadie iría a averiguar si el Víctor Hugues de esa era el mismo que había sido denunciado en la Habana por masón (AC, 93) [129].

The main meaning of the future tense may be complicated by various modal shades:

a) Intentions: – Esta bien, puesto que me rechazas voy a renunciar a ti (JG, 429) [129]; El capitán Dexter, que llevaba un pequeño cargamento para Port-au-Prince, iba a aguardar unos días, en espera de noticias más tranquilizadoras (AC, 90) [127].

The modal shade of intention is especially clearly manifested in complex sentences with the oppositional union *pero*, when the meaning of the sentence following the oppositional union excludes the possibility of performing the action expressed by the construction:

Iba a decir algo, pero el sueño le embrolló las palabras... (AC, 62)[129].

Sometimes, instead of the union *pero*, the union *cuando* is used with the opposite meaning: Iba Sofía a admirarse de su energía, cuando recordó lo que bajo este techo se estaba organizando una vasta matanza de negros (AC, 362) [129].

b) Assumptions: La muerte del padre iba a privarlo de cuanto amaba... (AC, 15) [127].

Among the meanings of the construction *ir a + infinitive*, an independent modal value can be distinguished – a deliberative one, i.e. expressing the speaker's uncertainty about what needs to be done. The modal shade of meaning lies between possibility and necessity. However, here



we can only talk about the modal shade of the assumption, while the main meaning of the construction remains the meaning of the future tense.

c) The imperative meaning inherent in the Futuro simple form in certain speech situations can also be expressed by the construction *ir a + infinitive*. At the same time, the construction *ir a + infinitive*, in addition to the order: *Vas a traducir inmediatamente al español la Declaración de los Derechos del Hombre y del Ciudadano...* (AC, 173) [129], can also express the call: *No vamos a pelear por una "elle" más o menos – gritó el Importante, aspándose de mangas* (AC, 325) [129]. The use of the construction in this latter meaning is limited to the first person plural form.

The construction *iga + infinitive* can be used in dialogues to strengthen the statement (negation): *–Eh, tú, majo – se dirigía a él – :Te gustan los toros? – Yo? – Sí, tú... Quién va a ser sino?* (JG, 259) [130].

The construction of *ir a + infinitive* can convey the shade of an prevented action, i.e. an action that could have occurred but did not occur: *Iba a dormecerse otra vez cuando cobró conciencia, en un pálpito frío, de su imposibilidad de admitir aquella situación* (AC, 62) [129].

The construction *ir a+ infinitive* in some cases can convey the aspectual meaning of the duration of the action, being, to some extent, the equivalent of Imperfecto: *Amparados en la oscuridad los vecinos me rodeaban por los alrededores. Las mujeres íban a preguntar por sus maridos, discutían con los guardias* (JG, 143) [130].

With the verb *saber*, the construction *ir a + infinitive* can be used as an introductory sentence equivalent to an interjection: *Los granaderos – váyase a saber horn qué – eran todos alsacianos de hablar pastoso...* (AC, 233) [129].

Like the sentences of group B, the sentences of group B1 have one semantic core, which allows them to be attributed to the same structural type. But unlike the proposals of group B, the connection between the parts of the proposals of group B1 is not one-sided, but two-sided, since, on the one hand, the subordinate complements the main thing, indicates the result that is achieved by action or is a consequence of the quality expressed by the correlate of the main thing. On the other hand, however, the subordinate clause not only complements the main thing, but also introduces a new shade of meaning into it: only thanks to the presence of the subordinate clause is the degree of intensity of the main action pronounced. In the absence of a subordinate clause, the main sentence, becoming independent, will be only a simple statement of fact. That is, the main thing needs an adjunct to compensate for the undisclosed content. And the subordinate, in turn, gives the main thing a new significant shade. This is the difference between the structures of group B, where the main sentence is more active, and the structures of group B1, where the subordinate clause is more active. The specificity of the connection, characterized by "one-sidedness" and "two-sidedness", is revealed in the form of a correlate: in the sentences of group B it is grammatical (clearly expressed *tan, tal, tanto, así, de tal modo, de tal manera, de tal suerte*), and in group B1 it is semantic (verb, adjective, participle, noun).

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