

Phraseological Units and Principles of M.Umarkhodzhaev

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Abstract: when discussing phraseological units, classification issues come to the fore. The article does not talk about any classification, but about the nature and function of phraseology, their independence and relationship with other linguistic units, which allows you to create a general idea of this phenomenon.

Keywords: Phraseologism, classification, word, word-former, component, structural-functional criteria, semantics, functional-stylistic, communicativepragmatic, phraseography, comparative combination, phraseological unit, idiomaticity, language element, level of integration, functional task, flexibility.

Introduction

Different languages have their own vocabulary, and its constant change is a constant focus of attention among world linguists. Many comparative and cross-sectional studies have been conducted in this regard. In the context of current globalization, this issue has become even more relevant. Because the vocabulary of some highly developed languages of the world is enriched with new vocabulary units every day.

In the second half of the last century, linguists around the world carried out a number of fundamental works regarding phraseological units. Many linguists have described phraseological units in different languages and their signs, a number of monographs and dissertations have been created, phraseological dictionaries have been compiled in one, two or more languages. At the same time, the process of formation of phraseological expressions and their significance in increasing the vocabulary of a language have not yet been studied separately. However, the formation of existing phraseological units in the Uzbek language, their place in the vocabulary, their semantic, grammatical and paradigmatic features have not been sufficiently studied.

The main part

M.I. Umarkhodzhaev is a major polyglot scientist who still contributes to the development and improvement of not only Uzbek, but also world linguistics, raising it to the level of world standards, potential, monographs published in foreign journals, teaching aids and unique scientific concepts. Serve as the basis for fundamental scientific research to this day.

In his monograph "Essays on Modern Phraseography," published in 1977, M.Umarkhodzhaev summarized phraseological theories, analyzing the rules about the similarities and differences of phraseological units of words and phrases. He divides phraseological units into four main and defining types: "1. Formation of structural connections between phrases and words; (PU boundary marks); 2. The stability of their use, morphological and syntactic, semantic meaning and lexical composition; 3. Complete or partial revision of their components (separation of phraseological units from variable phrases); 4. Semantic revision." [4, 27]

"Consequently, phraseological units are phrases containing at least two completely or partially semantically modified components, and individual words, no matter how they are processed,

cannot be phraseological units” [4, 27]. Researchers have developed a number of classifications of PU in different languages: structural, grammatical, semantic, functional, etc. In particular, based on the structure and semantics of PU, A.V.Kunin classified them as repetition, impossibility of literal translation, idiomaticity, divisibility, figurativeness and stability [1, 90]. However, M.Umarkhodzhaev expressed this idea using several examples: “For example, the criterion of repetition is also characteristic of words and phrases that do not have a phraseological character, and the criterion of the impossibility of literal translation applies to some words of the national language. Color (reality) also matters. On the other hand, in different languages there are parallel phraseological units that can be literally translated from one language to another, for example into German: wie Hund und Katze leben; in Russian: jit is like a cat and a dog; in Uzbek: how to live like a dog and a cat. By combining words and phraseological units, the corresponding distinctive features were identified [2, 4].

Linguists who have studied the problems of phraseology have basically the same views, despite some differences in the classifications of scientists. M.Umarkhodzhaev about the presence of distinctive features and characteristics of FB in comparison with words and free combinations: “The phraseological subsystem has its own characteristics. It differs from the lexical subsystem both in the origin of its units and in other features. Phraseological units in his work are close to the level of the sentence in terms of the structure of their units” [3], sometimes according to their function.

The phraseological subsystem in the language system is characterized by the fact that phraseological units, along with words, perform the function of a means of nomination and communication. In this regard, M.Umarkhodzhaev: “If we assume that the phraseological subsystem really exists and is linguistically isolated, then we have the right to talk about phraseology as such a subsystem of the language system, the units of which are located between lexemes and sentences and the remaining subsystems of the language have all isomorphic properties (degrees). The inter-level position of the phraseological subsystem, the similarity of its units with lower-level units - words - and higher-level units - sentences, determine the specific features of this set of units in the language system,” he says [3].

M.Umarkhodzhaev developed the relationship between the central and peripheral elements of the phraseological subsystem, the level of integration of linguistic elements, their functional role in the system, and criteria for frequency of use. The scientist believes that an important criterion for identifying the central and peripheral elements of a phraseological system is the integration of the components of a phraseological unit into a single whole. The scientist believes that an important criterion for identifying the central and peripheral elements of a phraseological system is the integration of the components of a phraseological unit into a single whole.

In the process of studying the question of how individual elements in a phraseological unit lose their meaning or what they mean, M.Umarkhodzhaev for the first time in linguistics used the semantic term “fragility” and determined the degree of their “decay” [4] Regarding this, the linguist says: “The components of a phraseological unit lose their nominative function and disintegrate. This, in our opinion, explains the loss of various grammatical, paradigmatic and other features through the word. It should be noted that the level of decomposition of components should be determined differently in relation to phraseological units of the language. The scientist considers the concept of vagueness to be as fundamental as the degree of ambiguity of the components of a phraseological unit when establishing the peripheral center of a phraseological subsystem. From this point of view, each phraseological unit contains more or less semantically fragmented components. “Semantic ambiguity extends to both concrete and abstract words, and the element of ambiguity can be part of a basic or non-basic phraseological unit,” M.I.Umarkhodzhaev admits in his study [4].

Conclusion

Other Uzbek linguists have carried out studies of phraseological units, and these studies include the formation of phraseological units, its distinctive features, development, various aspects,

comparison of phraseological units of different systematic languages, as well as the creation of bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.

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