

## COMBINATORY PROPERTIES OF SYNTAGMATIC COMBINATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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**Annotation.** This article discusses the role of phraseology in fiction, the role of eye-catching phrases in the description of the characteristics of the characters in Ulugbek Hamdam's "Equilibrium".

**Keywords:** phraseological units, combinator, syntagmatic connection, semantic feature, valent, eye component.

**Introduction:** In the process of studying the combinatorial properties of phraseological units, two approaches are considered: internal connection and external connection. The study of the external syntagmatic relationship of phraseological units in the mantle, (AVKunin, TZCherdantseva), the analysis of the internal syntagmatic relationship reflecting the interdependence of the components of the phraseological unit (NFAlefirenko, GGSokolova, etc.) in linguistic works will stand out. Research in the second approach suggests that units of phraseology are interconnected and interconnected to form a speech structure using syntagmatic relationships as a psycholinguistic process that determines the semantic properties of phraseological units.

**Main part:** Some literatures state that words in phraseological units are in a free syntactic relationship primarily due to their valence properties. The first French linguist to introduce the concept of valence was L. Tenyer, who directly linked valence to verbs [20]. SDKatsnelson proposed valence as a “cross-linking feature of words” and argues that “syntactic expression of morphology under explicit syntactic relationships hides the internal lexical meanings of syntactic relationships” [7, 220]. The concept of valence is interpreted not only in terms of verbocentrism, but also with other parts of speech and language units at different levels.

The concept of valence is not a syntactic concept but a semantic-grammatical concept. In other words, valence is not a property of a part of speech, but a property of a group of words, a word [10, 71]. The study of such valence was first done in speech verbs [9] and then in case verbs [13]. Linguists also refer to the relationship between phrasal units as the selective relationship [19] and the connection [15].

The realization of the valence inherent in the properties of things belongs to the realm of free syntax. The limit or violation of valence also affects the field of phraseology. As a self-organizing system, the semiotic tools of language and culture develop on the basis of synergetic laws, the regulation of semantic tools as a system of interaction and the configuration of paradoxical but justified aspects develop in accordance with the laws of accepted elements of reality. [4, 28] and if the combinatorial possibilities of language have been studied syntactically [12], then the subject of phraseology constitutes the anticombinational ability of language. They suggest that the interaction of the meanings of the lexical and grammatical components of atomic word combinations as a “free syntactic genotype” (N.F. Alefirenko term) is related to its phraseological unity [5, 3]. Unlike syntax, which studies the phenomenon of compatibility, phraseology is considered as a phenomenon of “incompatibility”. They are the combinatorial properties of languages determined by the study of their basis (two semantic lexemes in a phraseological unit) and the method of studying the atomic expressions of phraseological units.

In this regard, based on the opinion of academician V.V. Vinogradov that "phraseology is a combination of language elements and a communicative unit with a unique semantic feature," level, the absolute frequency can be determined. This is because the structural formation of phraseological units is based on the grammatical structure of the language and the distributive relationships of word-components [6, 48].

With a particular semantic syntax, two images of the psychological reality that make them up form a semantic situation. In phraseological units, the semantic combination of two meanings results in their isolation and the ability to form new meanings.

Phraseological units also have a place in the language system as linguistic units that differ in their expressive capabilities. Phraseologisms, although close to phrases and sentences, are similar in meaning to lexical units, lexemes, because phraseological units are also a common, possessive unit in language. In F. de Saussure's Course in General Linguistics, when he speaks of syntagma and its features, there are ready-made compounds in language that derive from their semantic nature, meaning, and syntactic properties. They cannot be used without preparation, because such compounds are used ready-made, according to tradition. [18] As the linguist A.E. Mamatov noted, “the issues of phraseological formation in Uzbek linguistics have not been studied comprehensively. Phraseological formation studies the internal structure of phraseologies, types according to their composition, their logical basis, grammatical and lexical relations between their parts, methods and means of formation of phraseologies” [1].

For any true poet or writer, phraseology is seen not only as a means of expression, but also as a way of life. Today, among the representatives of Uzbek literature, Ulugbek Hamdam is one of the most popular writers with his deep, meaningful novels and stories, and in his novel "Balance" each hero's speech is described by its unique nature. , both in the

speech of the characters and in the speech of the author, such phraseologies were used that they were subordinated to the performance of ideological aesthetic tasks. For example, "to spoil the world", "to look hot in the eyes", "black and white", "to go far and wide", "to spoil the heart", "the earth is not cracked, not to enter the earth" Phraseologisms such as "set in motion", "close to the heart" serve to perform this or that methodological task. It is important to note that the phraseological units with the eye component serve to express the infinite and varied emotions and physiological processes of man, the main part of which are verb phrases with a structural structure of noun + verb. For example, the phrase "rolling eyes" has two components, and in Sh. Rakhmatullaev's dictionary it is explained as follows: Who to what or to whom. Fast and superficial look. Option: Roll the eye (s) [15].

In her research, the scientist U. Rashidova identified phraseological units with eye components as belonging to the semantic group called visual perception and divided them into 5 types [16, 22]. In our article, based on this idea, the phraseological components of the eye in the novel are used 115 times in the play, and we analyze them into the following semantic groups:

- Phraseologisms that mean serious attention: blinking, blinking, blinking, blinking;
- Phraseological expressions that mean to look quickly: to blink, to blink, to blink, to blink;
- Phrasal verbs that mean to look at someone or something: to look away, to look straight into the eye, to look away, to blink;
- Phrasal verbs meaning to drive: to lose sight of, to lose sight of;
- Phraseological idioms that mean to observe, to look at: with two eyes, to disappear from sight, not to take one's eyes off, not to take one's eyes off;
- Phraseological idioms that mean hurtful, distressing look: evil eye, wink;
- Phraseological idioms that mean to fall asleep: drowsiness, drowsiness, insomnia;
- Phrasal verbs meaning to miss: to miss.

For example, then he thought of the "lop" that he had tortured last summer by tying him to a rock - a ... crazy guy with disheveled hair. "Let your eyes fill with tears !!!" - The old man's brain is cursed (201). The phraseology of watering the eyes in the example is not mentioned in Sh. Rakhmatullayev's dictionary. The phrase "watering the eyes" is used in the work to mean "wishing for death". In this phraseology, Amir, who is suspected of theft and thrown naked by shepherds on a huge rock by the side of the road, suffers from thirst more than shame, humiliation, and beatings. When the Emir was not given water, he cursed those who put him in this situation, saying, "Let your eyes be filled with tears !!!" in the phraseology, the eye is associated with the human eye, emphasizing the "drowning" of the water in the eyes. The protagonist shows that he wants to take the pain of being without water in another way, but because he wants to drown. Another example: After all, if one of the ten flowers does not open, it will come to the soul of a father who has grown old and

lived until his eyes are filled with mud! (200). He was emaciated, had a bushy beard, and a pale face, especially in his eyes (151).

The phraseology, which had lost its light until the eyes were blurred in the examples, was also given the meaning of "death." Just as such idioms do not fit into the imagination of any person, no artist can manage to express it so concisely and concisely. This is the result of Ulugbek Hamdam's poetic individuality, and in the process he skillfully used phraseology, created an individual-author phrase, and made the expression more figurative.

**Conclusion:** In general, the process of paradigmatic and syntagmatic formation of eye-component expressions is complex, and these features are most pronounced in the text, in the speech situation. An analysis of the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of eye-component expressions leads to the following brief conclusions:

- Verbs, nouns, adjectives, and, to a lesser extent, phrases with eye components are formed in our language;

- Eye-component phrases formed various word games in the text and showed the nature of interaction;

- In the author's work there are variants and synonyms of phrases with eye components, which are not mentioned in dictionaries.

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