

SET PHRASES AND ITS INVESTIGATION IN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation

This article is devoted to set phrases and their components in the form of a sentence, it talks about the properties of words and set phrases, which are the building material of a sentence. At the same time, he commented on the interpretation of a set phrase, focused on defining the functional border between a phrase and a sentence. The researcher justified his conclusions based on the analysis of the examples presented in the article.

Key words: set phrase in the form of a sentence, phraseologism, word, phrase, set phrase, periphrasis, expression, sentence.

It is visible that the opinions of linguists are not unanimous in the matter of the interpretation of set phrases. That is why, in the description of phraseological units, there is no definite opinion about what kind of set phrases should be included in them. At this point, the following can be cited as proof of opinion.

D.N. Shmelyov's comment on this is as follows: "It seems very strange that some researchers think that "phraseologism" is formed in the language with its clear border"¹.

According to him, in existing works in phraseology, this phenomenon is restricted, sometimes expanded in terms of investigation. And, it shows that the general description of the issue is controversial.²

It should be mentioned here that our attitude towards D.N. Shmelyov's comments are close to the reality. Already, the ideas expressed in previous passage of phraseology are still confusing and controversial. Therefore, the above-mentioned proverbs and sayings, paraphrases, non-idiomatic set expressions, regardless of the fact that they have different semantic functions, are interpreted under the same name - the name of phraseological expression. Some researchers insist that proverbs and sayings should be removed not only from phraseological studies, but also from linguistic studies, as they do not have their place at the level of the language system.³

Such reasoning is evident in the researches of A.I.Smirnitsky. At this point, first of all, it should be noted that A.I. Smirnitsky, in the process of studying phraseological expressions, compound terms, proverbs and sayings, emphasizes that the common sign for all of them is ready-made in the language. However, it is also worth noting that each of these expressions has its own characteristics. The most important thing is that the scientist says that it is inappropriate to interpret all set units in the form of phraseological units. It is shown that a phraseological unit is equivalent to the meaning of a separate word, while compound terms, proverbs and sayings do not have this quality.⁴

¹Shmelyov N.D, Ocherki po semasiologii russkogo zhyzka. -M., 1964.-S. 215.

²Look about it: Obshchee yazykoznanie. Vnutrennaya struktura yazyka. -M., 1972.-S. 464-465.

³ Amosova N.N. Basic English phraseology. -L., 1963.-S. 145.

⁴ Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English language. -M., 1956.-S. 203.

Such considerations, that is, the idea that a phrase should have an idiomatic meaning, is also observed in Turkish linguistics. An example of this can be the comments of the Tatar linguist G.Kh. Akhunzyanov about the need to replace the term phraseology with the term idiomology.⁵

The main characteristic of phraseological units is that they form a semantically indivisible whole. This semantic integrity, in turn, must be based on idiomatic meaning.⁶

One can fully agree with the opinion of A.I. Smirnitsky, since a phraseological phrase (units) should be distinguished from other compounds in a set state according to this aspect. This, in turn, proves that any combination that is readily available in the language cannot be a phraseological phrase.

It is visible that A.I. Smirnitsky's comments about proverbs and sayings and aphorisms are also unique: "It must be said that proverbs, sayings, aphorisms and, in general, similar units are repeatedly used as a whole in any text. That is why they can be considered as a language unit. However, when considered in its own way, it is not a language unit, but a product of folklore and literature. In this case, it is visible the use of language units in a concrete situation."⁷

It should be mentioned here that our attitude, A.I. Smirnitsky's opinion that proverbs, sayings and aphorisms are not yet at the level of a linguistic unit seems to be explained, since the characteristic of folklore or fiction does not prevent them from being a linguistic unit. In this case, we are talking not only about set phrases, but also about sentences in a set form.

When talking about set phrases, the concept of "idiom" is important, because idiom means set phrases whose general meaning does not come from the content of its components.⁸

Such combinations literally require phraseological units. However, according to the characteristics of idiomatic meaning, not all phraseological units can be considered the same. Prof. R.A. Budagov claims that the idiomatic meaning has more weight in phraseological units (*fraz.srashcheniya*) than in other phraseological expressions.⁹

Idiomatic meaning is not important in non-idiomatic set expressions, terms with complex content, as well as in paraphrases. Because the components of such set compounds do not leave their lexical meanings. And in idiomatic combinations, a completely figurative meaning is formed: *arpasini xom o'rmog* - (*to gather raw barley – in the meaning to afflict*), *kavushini to'g'rilab qo'ymoq* - (*to straighten the shoes- in the meaning to punish*).

Such set phrases with idiomatic meaning are formed according to the laws of the internal system of each language: *to wear one's heart on one's sleeve* (Eng.) uzbek equivalent is *samimiy, ochiq yuz bilan, muomala qilmoq; dormer sur les deux oreilles* (fr. *Not to sleep tight - literally: to sleep on both ears*), etc.¹⁰

R.A. Budagov says that idiomatic meaning does not apply to proverbs and sayings, and one can fully agree with it. Already, in such combinations, the meanings of the components are at least partially preserved. Idiomatic expressions have to follow the following four conditions:

1. The components do not form separate pieces.
2. The general meaning does not follow from the meaning of the parts.

⁵ Kakhkhorova Kh. Phraseology Abdully Kadyri // Candidate-diss. - Tashkent, 1985, pp. 159-172.

⁶Look about it., p. 206.

⁷Smirnitsky A.I. Reference work, pp. 16-17.

⁸ Budagov R.A. Vvedenie v nauki o yazike. -M., 1965.-S. 111.

⁹Look about it., p. 113.

¹⁰Look about it., p. 111.

3. Imagery.

4. Not to be translated word to word into other languages.¹¹

This opinion of R.A. Budagov is close to the reality, because it creates a serious opportunity to distinguish set phrases from each other. However, in the linguistic literature, it is observable some comments that the concept of idiom has not yet found its full expression. For example, according to M.D. Stepanova and I.I. Chernishyova, the concept of idiom does not yet have its exact scientific description.¹² At this point, I think, the term "idiom" should be meant not only in the interpretation of phraseological expressions, but also in relation to all set phrases. And, this concept is explanatory in this sense.

V. G. Gak points out that phraseological units should be distinguished from purely set expressions. According to the scientist, idiomatic expressions should be included into the phraseological expressions in the form of sentence. In this case, phraseological units differ from non-phraseological set expressions according to the following signs: 1. According to structural signs (they contain more than one word). 2. According to their semantic features (they are idiomatic in nature. At the same time, words move away from their dictionary meanings). 3. According to their functional meaning (they have a universal meaning, that is, the meaning existing in the semantic structure of the word, is in a set structure). Even if one of these signs is not present, the idiomatic meaning loses its value and the phraseological unit is lost¹³.

M. Rozikulova understands idiomatic units in a very narrow sense, she does not interpret them even in the form of phraseological units. According to M. Rozikulova, an idiom is an absolutely indivisible phrase. The grammatical relationship of idiom components cannot be called instable.¹⁴

According to our understanding it should be realized that idiomatic meaning is expressed in phraseological expressions. We got acquainted with the opinion of the well-known linguist A.I. Smirnitsky on the previous pages of our work. Therefore, it is inappropriate to interpret the concept of idiom without the concept of phraseological expression.

According to T.A. Lapaeva, set expressions require ready-made devices in the language, and phraseological units, in addition to being ready-made set expressions, also provide an expression of idiomatic meaning¹⁵. fully

According to understanding, we are absolutely agreeing with the opinion of T.A. Lapaeva. Because non-idiomatic set expressions are different from phraseological units. Above it has partially familiarized with some of our views and comments expressed by scientists in this regard. Therefore, it is considered phraseological units as idiomatic units. In his time, E.D. Polivanov also called a specific type of set expression as phraseology or idiomatics.¹⁶

The scientific interpretation of set expression is more or less developed in the material of Turkic languages. At this point, we think that it is necessary to mention the monographic study of S. N. Muratov, published in Moscow in 1960, known as "Ustoychivye slovosochetaniya v tyurkskikh yazykax". In this work, the set expressions is interpreted in a broad sense, and therefore phraseological expressions are

¹¹Look about it., p. 117.

¹²Look: Stepanova M.D., Chernishyova I.I. Leksikologiya sovremennogo nemetskogo yaz y ka.-M., 1962.-S.232.

¹³Look: Gak V.G. Comparative lexicology. -M., 1977.-S.205.

¹⁴Look: Rozikulova M. Idiomatics of the Uzbek language // Autoref. kand.dis.-Samarkand, 1966. -S. 5-7.

¹⁵Look: Lapaeva T.A. Ustoychevye sochetaniya v sisteme yazykovykh edinits // Vestnik Novgorodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, 2007, No. 44. (Internet material).

¹⁶About this opinion of E.D. Polivanov, see: Yoldoshev B. Clips from the history of phraseology.-Samarkand, 1998. p. 27.

also interpreted as a type of it. S. N. Muratov 's opinion is especially instructive that ¹⁷any phraseological phrase can be considered a set phrase, but not any set phrase can be an idiomatic phrase.

In addition, one can fully agree with S. N. Muratov's opinion about the presence of idiomatic meaning in any type of phraseological units.

In the work "Materials from Uzbek phraseology" (1976) by H. Berdiyev, R. Rasulov, B. Yoldoshev, there is a lot of information about the linguistic nature of phraseological units and their types. In this, the authors emphasize that the scope of phraseological units has expanded and mention that it is expedient to study proverbs, sayings, introductory phrases, expressions, expressing cursing and insults within the framework of phraseology. In this work, phraseological units are divided into the following three types:

1. Lexical-phraseological combinations (ostrich, ituzum, korichak).
2. Real phraseological combinations (snow fell from his forehead, his hair stood on end).
3. Phraseological stamps (in conclusion, welcome, let the land be built, the land will be built)¹⁸.

The work of Sh. Rakhmatullaev in the scientific study of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics were great. In 1952, the scientist defended his candidacy in Moscow on the topic "Osnovnye grammaticheskie osobennosti obraznyx glagolnyx frazeologicheskix edinit sovremennogo uzbekskogo yazyka". After that, in 1967, he defended his doctoral dissertation on "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology". The scientist said that despite the debates about the quantity of phraseology, the object of study, linguists continue to study the phraseological units by approaching it from different points. General issues can be resolved only as a result of conducting such specific investigations. The best proof of this is the fact that scientists conducting research on phraseological issues are now in favor of a narrow understanding of the scope of phraseology. There is no doubt that superficial thinking isn't allowed in the concrete investigations ¹⁹.

One can fully agree with Sh. Rakhmatullaev's comments, since today they are putting various units into phraseological phrases, which is certainly difficult to agree with.

In his work "Uzbek frazeologiyalarining ba'zi masalalari" which is called in English "Some Issues of Uzbek Phraseology", Sh. Rakhmatullaev provides extensive information about phraseological polysemy, synonymy, variation, antonymy, homonymy phenomena, as well as phraseological paronyms and paraforms.²⁰

In Sh. Rakhmatullaev's "Annotated Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" it is visible that valuable thoughts and opinions are given about the linguistic status of phrases.²¹

It is considered the basis of prof. B. Yoldoshev's scientific direction to study of phraseological units. B. Yoldoshev made significant progress in this field. This can be proven by the scientist's doctoral thesis on the topic as functional-methodological features of phraseological units in the modern Uzbek literary language, monographic studies on the topics History of phraseology, Fundamentals of phraseological methodology and many other scientific articles are published, defended in 1993.²²

¹⁷Look: Muratov S.N. Ustoychev and slovosochetaniya v turkskih yazykah. -M., 1960.-S.115.

¹⁸Look: Berdiyev K., Rasulov R., Yshchldoshev B. Materials from Uzbek phraseology (Part One). - Samarkand, 1976.

¹⁹Look: Rahmatullaev Sh. Some issues of Uzbek phraseology.-Tashkent, 1966, p. 3.

²⁰Look: That work.

²¹Look: Rahmatullaev Sh. An explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language.-Tashkent, 1978.

²²Look: Yoldoshev B. Functional-methodological features of phraseological units in the modern Uzbek literary language // Doctoral diss. author's ref.-Tashkent, 1993;

It is possible to agree with B. Yoldoshev's comments that phrases, unlike words, arise not only to express and name a certain event, but also to express a modal attitude towards it.²³

In addition, investigations of the scientist's in the field of phraseological units in Turkic studies and Uzbek linguistics are of great importance. However, B. Yoldoshev's interpretation of the concept of phrase in a broad sense but it should be mentioned here that it is also irrelevant set units were interpreted as idioms, as a result of which names with content (*Abu Ali ibn Sina, Imam al-Bukhari, United Nations, Iraqi ball, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc.*)²⁴.

Indeed, such names do not have the idiomatic meaning characteristic of phraseological units. These names are derived from the synthesis of the content of the semantic weight components of set expressions.

Uzbek linguistics began to pay serious attention to the issue of the norm of using phraseological units. One of the research works devoted to this issue is A.E. Mamatov's doctoral dissertation.²⁵

In this monographic study, the description of the phraseological norm is interpreted in detail. A. Mamatov said that the issue of phraseological norms is not being paid enough attention in the scientific works published in recent years, especially the issue of phraseological meaning, and as a result, various drawbacks are observed in the use of expressions.²⁶

Of course, in the process of studying the general aspects of the concept of phraseology, it seems that the issue of norms is not the main criterion in our language. However, if it is taken a closer look at the essence of the matter, it is visible that it is of great importance in promoting the transfer of standard language elements to speech. Having information about the translation of phraseological units into speech is directly related to the issue of norms.

The issue of phraseological meaning is also important in the interpretation of the phrase. In other words, the linguistic status of phraseology is directly related to it. It should also be said that in almost all works devoted to the study of phraseological units, it is mentioned that the phraseological meaning does not arise from the synthesis of the meanings of the components of the phrase or, on the contrary, that it consists of the meanings of the components of the general phraseological meaning, and on this basis, the phrase is divided into certain types. For example, in the textbook "Uzbek tili" - uzbek language by M. Mirzaev, S. Usmanov and I. Rasulov, it is shown that there are the following types of phraseology: 1. Phraseological fusions. 2. Phraseological unities. 3. Phraseological combinations.²⁷

According to our understanding, this division is based on the teaching of V. V. Vinogradov. Because such a division was first discussed in his research. However, some sources claim that such a division is inappropriate. It can be seen the proof of the opinion in the following comments of A. Hojiev: "The components of the meaning expressed by phraseologism are divided into such types as "frazelogik birlik", "frazelogik qo'shilma", "frazelogik butunlik" ("Frazelogik birlashma"), "frazelogik chatishma" in some works according to the meaning relationship. But there is no practical value in

²³Look: Yoldoshev B. Scenes from the history of phraseology..-Samarkand: Sugdiyona, 1998; Fundamentals of phraseological methodology. - Samarkand, 1999.

²⁴Look: Yoldoshev B. About the structural-grammatical features of conventional fixed compounds in the Uzbek language // Uzbek language and literature, 2004, No. 3, p. 66.

²⁵Look: Mamatov A.E. Problem and lexical-phraseological norm in contemporary Uzbek literary language // Author. Dr. _ diss _ - Tashkent , 1991.

²⁶Look., pp. 41-43.

²⁷Look: Mirzaev M., Usmanov S., Rasulov I. Uzbek language. -Tashkent, 1978, 45 pages.

grouping them in this way. In addition, the words "fusion", "integrity", "unity", "combination" in the above terms do not help to understand the essence of the phraseological meaning. Phraseologisms do not have any such phenomenon as "fusion", "combination"²⁸.

According to our understanding, the study of phraseologism into types is related to the indeterminacy of our perception of its linguistic status. Already, in some cases, there is an opinion that such phrases as *omon bo'l* - "be safe", *o'qqa tutmoq* - shoot, *nima haqing bor* - "what are you entitled to" are considered phraseology, and in some cases, proverbs and sayings are also considered phrases. And this can lead to the wrong conclusion that phraseologism is sometimes not within the scope of idiomatic understanding. However, any appearance of a phraseological expression, in our opinion, is somehow connected with the concept of idiomatics. In some cases, it is visible that this is not strictly followed. Such a situation is observed not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in general linguistics, as it is seen.

At this point, it should also be said that "in recent years, research work on the modeling of phraseological units has begun in Uzbek linguistics. It is certainly permissible to evaluate it positively.

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²⁸Look: Hojiev A. Semantic structure of phraseologism // Current Uzbek literary language. -Tashkent, 1980-41, pp. 142.

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