

LEXICO-GRAMMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ADJECTIVE PHRASEOLOGISTS

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Annotation

This article is devoted to the study of the external grammatical structure of the correct phraseological units based on their lexico-grammatical features. The authors proposed to study lexemes based on their quantitative composition. The authors also highlighted what to consider when dividing phraseological units into a particular phraseological or grammatical group.

Key words: static expressions, adjective phraseological units, common grammatical meanings, basic combinations, independent meaning words.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, an intensive development of the general theory of phraseology has been underway, which indicates the interest of linguists shown to this level of language. Such close attention paid by linguists to this branch of linguistics played a large role in the identification and formation of phraseology as an independent scientific discipline. Scientists still have to solve many problems facing modern phraseology, since its formation took place with sharp disagreements, sometimes with different views on the same issue.

In light of the above, our article is aimed at studying the external grammatical structure of one phraseological part of speech, namely adjective phraseological units (hereinafter PU) from the point of view of their lexical and grammatical organization.

According to N.M. Shanskiy, "... as reproducible linguistic units, phraseological turns always act as a certain structural whole of a composite nature, consisting of words that are different in their morphological properties and are in different syntactic relations with each other." [1]

When referring phraseological units to one or another phraseological - grammatical class, an essential role (in addition to the general grammatical meaning) is played by its external grammatical form and, to a large extent, the part of speech reference of its supporting component. By the latter, we mean such a word in the grammatical structure of phraseological units, which performs the function of the grammatical center of a given unit. It dominates the rest of the phraseological units, subordinates them to itself and thereby assigns them certain grammatical forms. Consequently, the morphological characteristics of the whole phraseological unit as a whole are laid mainly by the grammatical supporting component. When referring phraseological units to the corresponding phraseological - grammatical class, one should take into account, first, which part of speech the word belongs to, which acts as a supporting component; secondly, its lexical meaning, expressed by it in free use.

The factual material collected by us by means of continuous sampling from the phraseological dictionary of the Russian language edited by A.I. Molotkov, made up 262 adjective PU. Depending on the quantitative composition of lexemes, we have divided them into several groups. Let's consider them.

Two-component adjective PU. They constitute a significant part of the entire corps of the units in question. We have classified the phraseologisms included in this group into two large categories. The first subgroup was made up of prepositional-case constructions of the type extremely rare, big, with a degree, like silk, not sugar, insole, etc. (39 units in total). It should be noted that the assignment of units of this kind in the circle of phraseology in the scientific literature is solved ambiguously. So, A.I. Molotkov believes that phraseological units can consist of two or more components, regardless of whether they go back genetically to significant words or not, and on this basis, he allows the assignment of individual stable prepositional-case forms of the type in openwork, under the fly in the circle of phraseology. [2]

According to N.M. Shansky, phraseological turns should consist of at least two semantically equal components. "Phraseological turnover is a unit of two or more stressed components of a word character,

reproduced in finished form, fixed (ie constant) in meaning, composition and structure.” [3] Judging by this definition, N.M. Shansk prepositional-case constructions does not include phraseology in the object.

As the analysis of the works of the leading phraseologists of the Russian language shows, the opinions of scientists on this issue differ diametrically. In our opinion, stable phrases formed according to the model of "significant word in combination with official" have many features of phraseological units and are transitional units located between the verbal and phraseological tiers of the language, to a greater extent gravitating towards the latter.

In the circle of similar units, we have identified the following structural types:

a) "Preposition + significant word": at the age, at the age, in kind, with the head, in years, with a needle, to match, under the fly, to hell, etc .;

b) "Particle not + significant word": not released, not a model, not sugar, not a fool, etc .;

c) "Comparative union as + significant word": as it is, as a piece of glass, as a picture, as silk, etc.

The second subgroup of two-component adjective phraseological units is represented by combinations of two full-valued words. In the circle of similar units, the following varieties are distinguished:

a) Adjective phraseological units, the categorical meaning of which is expressed explicitly. The external grammatical form and part of speech of lexemes in such units already in themselves signal their belonging to adjective phraseological units. We found only two such phraseological units: counter - transverse, the first one that came across;

b) Adjective phraseological units, the categorical meaning of which is expressed implicitly. Neither the external grammatical form, nor the lexical and grammatical meaning of the supporting component in such units predict in any way about its belonging to adjective phraseological units: you will lick your fingers, you see the views, the sand is pouring, you will swallow your tongue, there is no face, the soul is plowing, the side is hot, the head is higher and etc. (12 units in total);

c) Adjective phraseological units, the categorical meaning of which is expressed both explicitly and implicitly. They make up the bulk of the phraseological units assigned to this subgroup (57 units in total). An indicator of adjectivity in such units is the tendency of their external grammatical form to express the function of definition to varying degrees. This type is mainly represented by units built according to the model: "adjective (participle) in full or short form + noun in case form": the highest standard, pure water, big hand, killed by God, touched by the mind, knocked out by the wind, bast sewn, hand full , strong head, well-defined eyes, etc.

Three-component adjective phraseological units. Phraseological units of this kind were divided into two subgroups. One of them is represented by two full-valued tokens combined with different prepositions. Several varieties stand out here:

a) Phraseological units formed according to the model "preposition + attribute + noun" (32 in total). Such phraseological units are combinations built according to the type of agreement: for one cut, worth its weight in gold, on fish fur, for one shoe, from someone else's shoulder, from a pinhead, from a gulkin's nose, in an Eva suit, etc. Units with a negative particle NOT were also included here: not of the first youth, not remembering kinship, not so hot, not bastard, etc.

b) Phraseological units formed according to the model "full-valued word + preposition + full-valued word". The lexemes related to all significant parts of speech act as full-valued words for the included (53 units) in this subgroup of units: firing pin on the tongue, one in one, skin and bones, on your mind, hard on the ear, weak on the tongue, zero without a stick, the nose is not mature enough, blood with milk, etc. This also includes units with a supporting component-verb, the categorical meaning of which is expressed implicitly: it won't hurt a fly, you won't break it with a gun, you won't spill it with water, didn't come out with a snout, be born in a shirt, etc.

Somewhat isolated in this subgroup are expressions such as gray-haired as a harrier, naked as a falcon, pale as death, stupid as a cork, dumb like a fish, cowardly like a hare and some others. In the scientific literature, units of this kind are presented in different ways. Some consider them as one-vertex phraseological units with two-component elements, other linguists consider them as one integral unit. [4] A.V. Kunin, for example, believes that the theory that considers words with a literal meaning in a phraseological unit not as a component, but as an accompanying word, and only a rethought part related to them, is erroneous, since the rethought part of a phraseological unit without a word with a literal meaning is not used in speech. [5]

According to V.P. Zhukov, the accompanying words in such units perform a concretizing, meaningful function. [6]

In our opinion, units of this kind should be approached differentially. So, among them there are phrases in which the accompanying words are in close semantic and syntactic unity with the rest of the stable combination and on this basis they meet all the criteria for phraseological units. For example, naked as a falcon - "terribly poor", gray-haired as a harrier - "completely white", one as a finger - "absolutely lonely" and some others. And for such units as curious as a magpie, meek as a lamb, cold as ice, etc. the literal meaning of the accompanying words is still clearly felt and therefore the optional elements do not fully participate in the creation of a single image of the entire phraseological unit as a whole. On this basis, we attribute them to a transitional phenomenon between stable and free combinations of words.

c) The phrases assigned to this subgroup consist only of full-valued words. There are not so many adjective phraseological units with a similar grammatical structure: the small is smaller, the hind mind is strong, shorter than a sparrow's nose, two pair of boots, the position is worse than the governor's position, etc. (12 units in total). As you can see from the examples given, units of this kind have different names in case form as components.

Four-component adjective phraseological units. We divided the units assigned to this group into three subgroups. The first included phraseological units, the external grammatical form of which consists of two significant words in combination with service words (21 units in total). Depending on the syntactic connections between the components, they are represented by two types of phrases: phraseological units, genetically ascending to phrases with a compositional connection (neither alive nor dead, neither give nor take, neither fish nor meat, nor skin or face, from young and early, without genus and tribe, etc.); and phraseological units, genetically derived from phrases with a subordinate connection (you can't break out of a cannon, you don't stand on your feet, without a king in your head, you can't see anyone from the earth, etc.)

The second subgroup is represented by phraseological units, consisting of three full-valued words and one service word (27 units in total). The following models stand out:

- a) "Preposition + significant word + significant word + significant word": out of the ordinary, in what the mother gave birth, two inches from the pot, etc .;
- b) "Significant word + preposition + significant word + significant word": the bear stepped on the ear, you can see it a little from the ground, there is no blood in the face, etc .;
- c) "Significant word + significant word + preposition + significant word": seven spans in the forehead, seventh water on jelly, oblique fathom in the shoulders, etc .;
- d) One unit is represented by four full-valued components: quieter than water below the grass.

In the same subgroup, we attributed phraseological units of a comparative construction of the type as lowered into the water, as if hung by the tongue, as two drops of water, etc. According to L.D. Ignatieva, in this kind of phraseological unit "... the component, as it loses its lexical meaning inherent in free use, becomes a form-building means of a new unit, which has structural and grammatical unity and semantic integrity. The union "how", arising from an adverb denoting a mode of action, in a free combination retains the meaning of an image, a mode of action and is an indication of an image." [7] Her statement is confirmed by the data of the phraseological dictionary of the Russian language edited by A.I. Molotkov: of the included phraseological units that go back to comparative constructions, a significant part of them in speech is realized with adverbial semantics (about 60%) and only a small part - with adjective (about 15%).

Five-component adjective phraseological units are represented by five units, genetically derived from phrases connected by a compositional and submissive connection: without a rudder and without sails, the milk on the lips has not dried, there are not enough stars from the sky, in which only the soul holds on, as if from around the corner with a bag nailed.

Six-component adjective phraseological units are represented by only two units: they do not go into their pocket for a word, neither a candle nor a damn poker for God.

As shown by the lexical and grammatical analysis of adjective phraseological units, their quantitative composition ranges from two to six units. The components of adjective phraseological units are words of various parts of speech, most of which are built in accordance with the grammatical rules of the syntax of

the Russian language. The main part of the phraseological units under consideration are units with two and three components.

When categorically differentiating phraseological units, it is necessary to be based on its integral meaning, which is formed on the basis of rethinking the semantics of the constituent components. At the same time, one should take into account the essential role of its external grammatical form, in particular the paradigm of the supporting component, which is the grammatical center of the entire phraseological unit.

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