



## Features Of Phrases In Uzbek Language

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### ABSTRACT

In this thesis, we reflect on phrases and their features in our language.

### KEYWORDS

phrase polysemous language units semantic tag meaning syntactic

### INTRODUCTION

Each language has its own history. In particular, Uzbek is one of the languages with a rich history. If we look at the field of phraseology of Uzbek linguistics, its formation and development was carried out by the great scholar Sh. We are sure that it is connected with Rakhmatullayev's name. At the same time, linguists YD Pinkhasov and M. Husainov contributed to the development of Uzbek phraseology (1: 456).

Phraseologisms are phrases in which there is no lexical connection between the meanings of the words and the meaning of the phrase. Phraseological confusion is based on the figurative meaning of parts, and as a result, this figurative meaning has become incomprehensible from the point of view of modern modern language. The imagery of

phraseological confusions can only be revealed using historical analysis. For example, "pressing the iron in the heat".

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Thus, in phraseological confusions, the connection between the original and the figurative meanings is completely lost, and the figurative meaning becomes peculiar to them. That is why it is very difficult to translate phraseological confusion into another language. Phraseological confusion has a number of unique features, which include:

1. The words in them are nowhere to be found except in confusion;
2. Confusions may include archaisms;

3. They are not syntactically divided;
4. In most cases, the parts cannot be replaced;
5. They have a stable character and do not accept additional words. Words that have lost their independent lexical (lexical) meaning and become part of a phraseological complex become parts of a complex lexical compound and have the same meaning as a separate word. Therefore, phraseological confusions can be synonymous with a particular word. (2: 654)

M.Khusainov included the fourth group of idioms in the classification of phraseologies. Rakhmatullayev's contribution to the in-depth study and improvement of Uzbek phraseology on a scientific basis has been invaluable. He founded Uzbek phraseology with a series of researches. Scholar Uzbek phraseology

narrowed the scope of the phraseology and included in the phraseology only stable units based on figurative meaning (3: 231).

Uzbek linguists have also begun to deviate from V.V. Vinogradov's views in the interpretation of phraseology. As a result, phraseologies began to include not only stable stable compounds with a figurative meaning, but also all stable compounds that exist in the language in the form of pre-compounds and are ready to be introduced into speech. As a result, proverbs, sayings, and wise sayings began to be considered as phraseologies. (4:12) Thus, a narrow and broad understanding of phraseologies emerged.

Phraseology exists as a dialectical unit of form and content, like a word. The form of a phraseology is its appearance, and the plan of expression is called the component structure, structural structure, or material basis. The content of phraseology is its internal structure or semantics. (5: 456)

What we do know is that in recent years, a great deal of work has been done in the field

of phraseology. Among the objectives of the study of phraseology are the analysis of semantic, lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic relations. There are currently at least six classes of phraseology, which are:

1. Each of them represents the "core" of the phraseological structure - the idiom.
2. Phraseologism, which has the meaning of a complex type, is a phraseological combination that directly affects the lexical-semantic unity of the language system in terms of its structure.
3. Proverbs and sayings are units that have both direct and indirect meanings.
4. A unit with a speech pattern.
5. Phrases related to different rodv.b

## CONCLUSION

So, summarizing the above, the following idea emerges. "Phraseologism is defined as a unit of language that is stable and reflective, has a distinctive character, consists of several components, is divisible and has whole meanings, and is compatible with other words" (6:54).)

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