

## FUNCTIONS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS IN THE LANGUAGE

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The term "phraseology" refers to compounds (phrases) formed by the semantically strong combination of two or more independent words. These compounds have been formed in the vernacular for hundreds of years, and their separate meaning does not correspond to the meaning expressed by the phraseological compound. Phraseology was formed in the 1930s as an independent branch of linguistics, more precisely, lexicology.

Phraseological compounds are common in language and can be found in various genres of literature. For example, the native phrase "falling from the armpit of a watermelon" means "to be disappointed" from a phraseological point of view, while the words "watermelon", "armpit", "falling" have a completely different meaning. The same can be said of the English words "to kick the bucket" and the Russian words "kupit kota v meshke" meaning "to kick the bucket".

This was based on the research of the famous French linguist Charles Bally. About this Russian linguist and Sh. Ball works researcher R.A. Budagov did a great deal of research in his work Charles Ball and his work on general linguistics and French linguistics. Sh. Bally's ideas penetrated Russian linguistics and European linguistics in the 1940s. In the late 1960s, these ideas began to spread widely in German linguistics and English linguistics.


The research of the German linguist Weinreich and the Russian linguist I.V. Arnold plays an important role in this. According to Russian linguist A.V. Kunin, phraseological units are compounds consisting of components that have partially lost their meaning. They are sometimes called "phrases" [1;214].

Language as a social phenomenon consists of units belonging to the vocabulary and units belonging to the grammatical structure (these are embodied on the basis of sound). A unit that belongs to a dictionary is called a lexical unit, and a unit that belongs to a grammatical structure is called a grammatical unit.

There are two layers in the vocabulary: a layer of words and phrases based on them, a layer of phraseological character (compounds, phrases). Each word has a specific meaning. But this meaning is not the same in all words. In this regard, the words are divided into several groups. The semantic types of words are usually defined by linking them to word groups.

The word "language" has different meanings in linguistics. Broadly speaking, language means both the social wealth that exists in memory and the process of





using that wealth, as well as the text that results from this process. It is correct to understand the social wealth stored in the memory, the events that serve to form the text, the rules of their use, in which the language and the text are interdependent, the units of language can be distinguished as language units, the units formed in the text itself as text units. [2;79].

The types of meanings of words are mainly as follows:

1. Nouns. This type of meaning includes verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numbers (except for some well-known names). These name the thing, its movement and its signs.

2. Descriptive words. This type of meaning includes prepositions, modal words, and prepositions.

3. Indicative words. This type of meaning includes a link and an auxiliary. Other words have no grammatical meaning: some (exclamation, modal word) directly express emotion, the speaker's attitude toward thought.

4. Separation by semantic types of words is seen in rhymes. The pronoun is considered to be one of the independent categories, but the word itself does not have a lexical meaning: it takes such a meaning in the context of the text in which it is used. We call these pronouns.

5. Certain types of famous horses are also unique. In particular, names given to people, animals, birds, etc., do not serve to mean anything. It only serves as a name.

Certain types of famous horses do not have lexical meaning and differ from related horses in this respect. We call such famous horses nouns. From the above types of meanings of words in lexicology mainly nouns are studied.

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n terms of types of meaning, expressions are basically of two types:

1. Noun phrases. These make up the majority.


2. Expressive expressions. These represent attitudes, not realities.

The word refers to each unit in the vocabulary. A word can be a unit with two lexical meanings and two grammatical meanings. On this basis, it seems necessary to group them into lexical words and grammatical words.

We call lexically meaningful words a lexeme, and grammatically meaningful words (a series of affixes) a morpheme, or more precisely a morpheme word. A similar definition is given to a lexeme [3;89].

A lexeme is a type of morpheme that is ready for members of society, general, obligatory, consisting of a stable combination of form and content, able to incorporate grammatical morphemes in the text and dictionary that form the object,





sign feature and relationship. So, a lexical unit means a lexeme, the field of study of lexemes is called lexicology (Greek *lexikos* – ‘word’, *logos* – ‘doctrine’).

The second layer of vocabulary consists of compounds, or phrases, which are called phraseological units. They are also called ‘phrases’ in accordance with the term ‘lexeme’. The field of study of phrases is called phraseology. The language unit will have an expression plan and a content plan. In this case, the content plan is attached to the plan of expression at the stage of language, is formed in the memory of language, in the text, this plan of expression and the plan of content emerge together, interconnected. A lexeme meets these requirements and is considered a linguistic unit. In determining the plan of expression of lexemes, first primitive lexemes, then derivative lexemes should be interpreted. In primitive lexemes, the plan of expression is a system of phonemes that serve as their body (the system is the order in which phonemes are arranged and form a whole). One of the phenomena related to the expression plan of the root lexeme is their joint structure. Primary lexemes are mainly one- and two-syllable. Uzbek one-syllable primitive lexemes do not have two consonant lines at the beginning, and two consonant endings at the end are also very rare. As a unit of language, it is necessary to talk about the plan of expression and the plan of content of the phrase [3;89].

### LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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