



THE STRUCTURE OF COMPOUND WORDS IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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ABSTRACT. BACKGROUND

The article is devoted to the analysis of the compound words and their specific features. Problems of compounds are learnt by some scientists, however, the distinctive features of compounds from the word combinations are not stated as stable. A word that has a special place in a dictionary is the easiest way to simply comprehend the concepts of the subject and try to isolate the main characters from the object. Another feature associated with compound words is its idiomatic feature. The **object** of the article is the phraseological units contain their general meaning concrete, correct meanings of the components do not directly indicate.

The **aim** of the article is to define the phraseologisms having the same form and meaning as words, because just as words are composed of sounds, phrasemes are also composed of words.

Methods: descriptive method and method of analyses were used to prove the informativeness of the topic relied on the studies of well-known pedagogues.

Results (Findings): The analysis of the examples presented in the article shows that the phraseologisms are in the form of a compound or predicative compound consisting of a unit of words, but in the process of speech they do not occur as a compound or predicative compound, but is chosen as such for speech, existing as a ready-made lexical unit in the language. Because they are not a speech unit, but a language unit.

Conclusion. Summing up the results, it can be concluded that the phraseologisms, which make up the lexical wealth of our language, have always been the focus of linguists. Phraseologisms as a complex linguistic phenomenon consist of two or more components. In this sense, their practical and scientific study requires a unique approach, a unique method and method.

KEYWORDS: phraseologism, word, sound, phraseme, figurative meaning, syntactic part, sentence.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms have the same form and meaning as words, because just as words are composed of sounds, phrasemes are also composed of words like: *sad - compassionate, head up to the sky - happy*. But the words in the phrases do not have their meaning independence. The general meaning comes from the figurative meaning of the set of words in the phrase. That is why several words in the compound act as one syntactic part in the sentence as a whole.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The phraseological meaning is figurative and catchy, so it has a simple lexical meaning which differs from the words: *secret - in the sleeve, happy - as from the ear to the mouth*. Such meanings vary:

- 1) through one of the words in the phrase like: *a bitter sentence, the salt of a sentence*;
- 2) based on the general meaning of the components: *mouth in ear, tongue caught*;
- 3) regardless of the meanings of the components in it like: *it hits the star without the ladder, it doesn't hurt the heart*, etc.

Many phraseological units contain their general meaning concrete, correct meanings of the components do not directly indicate. It's different occurs due to:

- 1) when the phraseological unit is transferred from the area in which it was created to another area: the phrase "*to bite the wax*" was originally a phrase specific to professions, and later its meaning expanded and began to be used in the sense of "*not speaking*";
- 2) exaggeration on the basis of phraseological units, when it is figurative: *himself bites the forty pot's ear* (from a live colloquialism);
- 3) when phraseological units express different mental states, abstract concepts like: *falling snow from the forehead, climbing the sky*.



Fixed phrases with figurative meaning, the meaning of which is not derived from the meanings of the words contained in it, and there is no potential connection between them, are called phraseological conjunctions: *to wear one's coat backwards, to wash one's hands as in to hit one's arm, to stroke one's lungs.*

Such phrases are much more meaningful than phraseological units will have progressed. In phraseology, the meaning of the phrase and the meaning of the words in the phrase may be far from each other, or even opposite to it. Compound words are words formed by joining two or more root morphemes and forming a single structural-semantic unit. Words that form the basis of compound words partially or completely lose their original meaning: together they give a completely new lexical meaning. The meaning relationship between the parts of compound words is different. They are similes, comparisons, characteristic, intended for something, belonging to a place, to a sign. It means ratio, relation to quantity and other meanings.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The structure of compound words reminds the existing syntactic relations, in other words, compound words are in the possessive-participle relationship, adaptation, formed on the basis of the word combinations in the communication relations. Compound words are distributed in the group of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and partially verbs. Their components may belong to the same word group or to different word groups. For example, compound nouns noun-noun (shovel), adjective + noun (swan), number + noun (octopus), verb + noun (break-stone), noun + verb (bald), verb + verb (selling development). Compound words related to other word groups are also made on the basis of specific patterns.

In Uzbek linguistics, A.Khojiyev, B.Madaliyev, N.Mamatov and others have conducted a lot of research on compound words. Although words are widely studied in all lexical, semantic, and grammatical areas of the language, we cannot say that phraseologisms are studied comprehensively at these levels. The meaning structure, development of meaning, ways of formation, linguo-cultural and cognitive interpretation of phraseologisms require their own researchers. In Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of works on the semantic, grammatical, methodological research of phraseologisms. But the approach to the study of phraseology based on Uzbek national culture, national color, lifestyle, their linguo-cultural and cognitive interpretation is one of the current problems of linguistics, and with this aspect, the topic becomes relevant. Phraseologisms, which make up the lexical wealth of our language, have always been the focus of linguists. Phraseologisms as a complex linguistic phenomenon consist of two or more components. In this sense, their practical and scientific study requires a unique approach, a unique method and method.

In Uzbek linguistics, expressions are studied in grammatical, semantic, and methodological directions. The founder of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics is doctor of philological sciences, professor Sh.Rakhmatullayev. In his scientific researches, he studied the similar and different characteristics and grammatical nature of expressions and linguistic phenomena, and compiled the first explanatory dictionary of Uzbek phrases. This dictionary explains the meaning of the expressions. He published several articles, manuals and monographs devoted to the grammatical-lexical and semantic features of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. For example, "About the main semantic types of phraseological units in the Uzbek language" (1956), "Working on phraseological units in syntactic analysis" (1956), "About the assimilated phraseological units in the modern Uzbek language" (1957), "About the change in the grammatical construction of phraseological units in modern Uzbek language" (1963), "Adaptation of verb phraseological units" (1964), "Some issues of Uzbek phraseology", "Let's see our speech" (1970), Shavkat Rakhmatullayev's research has rightly elevated him to the founder of the study of Uzbek phraseology in our country. Sh.Almatova also conducted scientific research on "Component analysis of Uzbek language phrasemes". In this thesis, the component analysis of idioms, in particular, the role of components in the formation of idioms in terms of expression and content, the original and paradigmatic form of idioms, the composition and variation of idioms, is the main goal of the research.

Various features of phraseological expressions can be determined by classification according to external form. In this classification, more attention is paid to the number of words in phraseological expressions. As a result of the classification, it is possible to determine how many words are made up of phrases according to their nature.

Many linguists are of the opinion that phraseological expressions are only more than two words. But observations show that phraseological expressions consist of two, three or more words. But some linguists think that there are also one-word phrases. In particular, according to Professor A.Jafarov, one-word expressions are formed at the highest stage of development of idiomatic expressions.

RESULTS

Expressions of this type are expressed by a compound word or a single word, they differ from compound words in that they cannot express a direct idea. An idiomatic meaning can also be understood through a single word. But it is difficult to call such words a phrase. Because a phrase must consist of a combination of words. V.V.Vinogradov, A.Abakumov, A.Shakhmatov's opinions about this are valuable.



One of the important features of phraseological units is that they at the heart of it lies the imagination of a certain image, concrete event, action or object. For example, in the expression "*his mouth reached his ears*", which means "*to rejoice*" behind laughing and being satisfied, there is an image of the mouth reaching to the ears.

This image at the root of the phrase serves to express the meaning of "rejoice". Interpreting such an image at the root of the phrase from another point of view, it has a different interpretation which is universal in a newly created phraseological neologism in the language an image belonging to the phrase or a feature of this image is stored. In this way, A.Kakhkhor used universal phraseology to create new expressions, also uses metaphorical proverbs.

DISCUSSIONS

Phraseologisms have the same form and meaning as words, because just as words are composed of sounds, phrasemes are also composed of words like: *sad - compassionate*, *head up to the sky - happy*. But the words in the phrasemes do not have their meaning independence. The general meaning comes from the figurative meaning of the set of words in the phrase. That's why several words in the compound act as a syntactic part in the sentence as a whole: *In the blink of an eye - he came in the blink of an eye*.

Words in phraseological units are similar to words in other simple combinations may be similar in appearance: *Mirzakarimboy has a long hand, he does these things will manage. The basketball player had long arms*.

In such cases, the phraseological meaning is determined depending on the context.

When it comes to the grammatical nature of Uzbek phraseologisms, it will be necessary to analyze their internal syntactic structure, paradigmatic forms, syntactic environment of phrases and the occurrences of variation in them.

Looking at phraseological expressions from a grammatical point of view, such expressions have the same meaning as one word. Other types are equivalent to a phrase, some are equivalent to a sentence and express a relative complete idea. Depending on these characteristics, phraseological expressions can be divided into three grammatically:

1. Phraseological expressions equivalent to the word such as: *his hand is open* (generous), *his hand is firm* (greedy), *hard hand* (demanding), *eyes on your way* (expectation), *eyes fell* (saw), *black of the eyes* (child).
2. Phraseological expressions equivalent to the word combination; *he opened his heart* (told his secret), *called himself the old man* (begged), *his eyes aphid* (satisfied with success).
3. Phraseological expressions that are equivalent to the sentence; *the council wedding does not spread* (each the work it's better if it's with advice), *it will snow for the rest of the work* (every work is on time it should be correct), *you can't cover the moon with a skirt* (blame - hiding defects anybody will not).

CONCLUSIONS

It is morphologically similar to similar phraseological expressions of Verbs, adjectives, nouns, and adverbs are derived from expressions can be equal to their offspring. Accordingly, the word equal to the phraseological phrases can be divided into 4 morphologically.

1. Verb phraseological expressions; *his eyes reached* (he knows, he understands), *he was heartbroken* (he was sad), *he put his heart* (liked, loved).
2. Adjective phraseological expressions: *thick-skinned* (unruly, careless), *white-hearted* (conscientious), *if the world is flooded, it will not rise to the ankles* (careless).
3. Noun phraseological expressions: *blackness of the eye* (child), *spring of life* (youth), *lamp of mind* (science), *eye make-up* (cheating).
4. Colloquial phraseological expressions: *together sticking out of one side* (friendly, together), *rolled up his sleeves* (diligently), *without raising his head* (relentlessly).

Phraseological expressions are any part of a sentence:

- a) a phraseological phrase that has the function of subject
- b) a phraseological phrase used as a predicate
- c) a phraseological phrase used as an attributive
- d) a phraseological phrase used as an object
- e) a phraseological phrase used as an adverbial modifier

According to their construction the phraseological expressions come in the forms of a combination of words, simple and compound sentences:

1. Phraseological phrase in the form of a word combination
2. A phraseological phrase in the form of a simple sentence
3. Phraseological phrase in the form of a compound sentence.



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