



STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF SUBSTANTIVE, ADVERBIAL AND VERBAL PHRASES IN THE ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of substantive, adverbial and verbal phraseological units in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages. The relevance of the article is to identify the national characteristics of the aforementioned languages. The aim of this article is to demonstrate comparative structural-grammatical analysis of substantive, adverbial and verbal phraseological units and the identification of similarities and differences in the structural formation of the phraseological units. The author notes the importance of using phraseological units in human speech since they reflect the people's national mentality, its values and history.

KEYWORDS: *phraseological units, comparative, non-comparative, substantive, adverbial, phrases, comparative analysis, verbal, convey, categories, linguistic, cultural, components, interconnected.*

DISCUSSION

It is known that phraseology tends to convey the correspondence of culture and language. Phraseological units (PUs) are one of the categories in which the national mentality of language is manifested, which are interconnected images underlying the collective concept of the nation about the world and its place in it; in addition, PUs cover most of the human experience and carry the linguistic-cultural code of the nation, consisting of information and procedural components, where the first is a set of language units with symbolic significance, and the second - general and private schemes of reflection and language representation of the subject areas. Phraseologisms reflect centuries of history, religious beliefs, and moral values of the people, which are the main assets of the culture of a particular nation. V.N. Telia believes that PU "...are associated with cultural and national standards, stereotypes, myths, and when used in speech they reflect the type of thinking characteristic of a certain linguistic and cultural community" [7]. According to V.A. Maslova, PU are the soul of each language, express its spirit and identity of people, describe the world around people, interpret it, evaluate it, and

express people's subjective attitude towards it [5]. PU participate in the formation of the worldview of the person and society.

The presence of various studies in the field of phraseology show that linguists interpret the term "PU" differently, for example, V.I. Maximov PU calls a word or sentence closely related to components and used in certain syntactic roles as a ready element of speech [4]. It follows that the PU are ready, but not created in the process of speech or writing as new combinations. They have a whole meaning in terms of meaning.

In this article the substantive, adverbial and verbal PUs will be considered in detail according to the classifications of different linguists, will be given examples and point out the constructions used in these PUs.

Interpretation of a phrase (phraseological unit) as a superword formation consisting of two or more elements implies consideration of its syntagmatism in two aspects: 1) in the aspect of internal syntagmatics (consideration of relations between constituent elements of a unit) and 2) in the aspect of external syntagmatics (consideration of relations between phraseology and lexical environment). By



syntagmatics we mean the relations arising between consecutive language signs "when they are directly combined with each other in real speech flow or in text" [3]. It should be noted only that unlike units of other levels of the language system (phoneme, morpheme, lexeme), phrases in a speech stream or in a text are combined with lexical units rather than with each other, which allows to speak about the interlevel nature of the phrase syntagmatics. The nature of a phrase's connection with the lexical environment, depending on both formal and semantic characteristics of the combining elements, may change over time, and by different parameters: the degree of idiomatism, latitude of lexical and grammatical compatibility, etc. Let's demonstrate it by the example of substantive phrases of different structure.

Among the substantive PUs (SPUs), there are different phrases with completely rethought components and with partial-per-rethought components. This view is presented by Professor A.V.Kunin [3].

Among the substantive PUs with completely rethought components, turns with a holistic value are distinguished. An integer value arises in substantive PUs if the components of these formations are completely rethought and if these formations are characterized by structural monolithic, i.e., in closed rotations that have no variants and do not allow for normative inclusions of variable elements.

The integer value is a type of phraseological value of closed PU with completely rethought components. In A.V.Kunin's opinion, PU with integer value is an idiom [3].

Thus, substantive PUs with constant component dependence belong to the idiom class. Examples of a substantive idiom can serve: a back number - "отсталый человек; ретроград;" - "sustkash odam"; a break in the clouds - "луч надежды" - "umid nurlari"; a bull in a china shop - "о неловком, неуклюжем человеке" - "qo'rol odam"; a lay of the land - "положение дел" - "holat".

"Yes, - he said succinctly, - see the lay of that land, but what do I get out of it?" (Th.Dreiser, K., 554) - "Так, - резко сказал он, - я понимаю, как обстоит дело, а какая выгода будет для меня лично?" - "Xo'sh, - dedi u keskin, - ishlar qanday ekanligini tushunaman va shaxsan men uchun qanday foyda bo'ladi?"

"We, back numbers, - his father was saying, - are awfully anxious to find out why we can't appreciate the new stuff..." (J.Galsworthy, K., 662) - "Мы, старики, - сказал его отец, - стараемся понять, почему мы не можем оценить нового искусства..." - "Biz kekxa odamlar, - dedi

otasi, - nega yangi san'atni qadrlay olmasligimizni tushunishga harakat qilmoqdamiz."

A.V.Kunin believes that in addition to the integral and separate complete value, the substantive PU is also characterized by a single-literal value, which is a kind of partially reinterpreted meaning [3]. This value is found in phraseologies with components that have a literal meaning, i.e., have not lost their so-called function.

Single-literal substantive PUs are characterized by one component with a literal value and another component with a rethought value. A component with a literal value that is specified by a component with a rethought value is a semantic pivot. Judging by the definition given by A.V.Kunin to single-literal PUs, one can say that its single-literal substantive PUs are nothing but fragments. And the characteristic feature of the phrases, according to E.F.Arsentyeva, is a single combination of a component with a rethought value and a component with a literal value [2].

Examples of substantive phrases are revolutions: angel's visits - "редкие, но приятные визиты" - "kamdan-kam, ammo yoqimli tashriflar"; apple-pie order - "абсолютный порядок" - "mutlaq tartib"..

...she was in revolt against an apple-pie order of existence which was being forced upon her (Th.Dreiser, K., 673). - ... ей претил строго размеренный уклад жизни, которому она должна была подчиняться. - ... u itoat qilishi kerak bo'lgan qat'iy o'chovli hayot tarzidan nafratlandi.

Captain of industry - "промышленный магнат" - "sanoat sohasida boy odam"; a change of heart - "изменение намерения" - niyatni o'zgartirish.

When recently he had announced his intention of "turning Catholic", his wife was delighted at Ted's change of heart, little suspecting his real motives - Когда Тэд недавно объявил о своём намерении принять католичество, его жена очень обрадовалась, не подозревая истинной причины его "обращения". - Yaqinda Ted "katolik diniga kirishni" niyat qilganligini e'lon qilganida, uning rafiqasi asl sababini bilmagan holda juda xursand bo'ldi.

Cupboard love - "корыстная любовь" - "hudbin sevgi"; the dregs of society - "подонки общества" - "jamiyatning axlati"; a red-letter-day - "праздничный день, знаменательный счастливый день" - "bayram"; a pack of lies - "сплошная ложь" - "yolg'on".

In some phrases it is possible to variant a particular component: a silent (or sleeping) partner - "номинальный компаньон фирмы" - "firmaning



nominal nomzod sherigi"; Dutch comfort (win consolation) - "слабое утешение" - "ozgina tasalli".

Thus, substantive phrases are characterized by two types of component dependence: constant dependence and constant variant dependence. Most phrases are unstable, and they easily pass into the variables of word combinations.

The next issue to be discussed is adverbial PUs. Qualitative adverbial PU of the English language is divided into PU of the mode of action and measures and degrees.

Adverbial PU of a mode of action expresses the intensity of action (by hook or by crook, by leaps and bounds); incomplete action (by fits and starts, off and on); full action (hook, line and sinker); unexpected character of action (out of a blue sky); repeated action (time and again); single action (for once in a way).

Analyzing PU, we found that the model "Prep + Noun" is the most widely recognized: above all, after all, to the ears, to the ashes. In addition, the following are relevant here: "Prep + Adv + Noun" and "Prep + Adj + Noun" (in English); "Prep + Noun + Verb" (in Russian).

Adverbial PU measures and degrees, showing the measure and degree of action: in large measure, a whole good hour, to a high degree.

The above subclass has a model: "Adj + Noun", "Noun + Prep + Noun", "Adj + Noun + Adv" (in English), while in Russian - "Prep + Noun", "Noun + Verb", "Adj + Noun".

Circumstantial adverbial PUs denote the conditions in which the action is performed, as well as the external factor in relation to it:

Circumstances in which the action is performed: rain or shine, from scratch, by word from mouth. The constructions of this subclass are as follows: "Prep + Pron + Noun", "Noun + Noun", "Verb + Adj + Adj + Noun".

The circumstances of the place indicate spatial features: from China to Peru, from John o'Groat's to Land's End, handshake, hand in hand. In the languages analyzed by us the following models are applicable: "Prep + Noun", "Noun + Prep + Noun", but the model "Adv + Noun" is inherent only to the PUs of English, and "Prep + Noun + Verb" - Russian language.

The circumstances of time indicate the actions in time: in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, in one stroke, with a diaper. Designs "Prep + Noun", "Noun + Prep + Noun" are used in the languages we compare, only in English - "Adv + Noun + Verb + Adv", only in Russian - "Prep + Noun + Verb".

Circumstances of the reason: in the heat of the moment, in one's cup, from under a stick, with anger. The model of the English language has a

formula: "Prep + Noun + Prep + Pron" and Russian - "Prep + Noun", "Prep + Verb + Prep + Verb".

Circumstances of the purpose: on the off-chance, just in case. General construction in the languages under study: "Prep + Noun". English only: "Prep + Noun + Noun/Pron", Russian only: "Prep + Adj + Noun" [4].

By researching and comparing the different classifications of adverbial PU of English and Russian, we have identified several types of adverbial PU that are common in the three languages:

- Adverbial phrases - phraseologisms, those that have in their structure the same and repetitive words: neck and neck, all in all, face-to-face, face-to-face, soul to soul. This may include the following structures: "Noun + Noun" and "Noun + Conj + Noun".
- Comparative phrases: like clockwork, like taking candy from a baby, like snow on your head, like a jam in oil. There is the use of constructions: "Prep like/like + Noun", "Prep like/like + Verb + Adj + Noun".
- Adverbial phrases with an opposing structural component: no deal, no hard feelings, no end, not far off, not at ease. The following constructions should be used: "Negative Particle no + Noun", "Negative Particle no + Adj + Noun", "Negative Particle no + Prep + Conj + Noun".
- Adverbial phrases with a binder union: fair and square, by fits and starts, by lips and bounds, avos yes, was yes, was yes, to the dust and ashes. It is reasonable to use constructions: "Noun + Linking word and / or yes + Noun", "Prep + Noun + Linking word and / or yes + Noun".

Analyzing the above, we have come to the conclusion that the semantic and stylistic originality of objective and adverbial PU is due to the grammatical nature. In contrast to other types of PU (substantive, verb), objective and adverbial phraseologisms include different parts of speech.

As a result of the structural-grammatical analysis, in terms of the structural-grammatical component of compared languages, objective and adverbial PUs have significant similarities, which is considered a natural result of the commonality of everything around us and the universality of categories of human thought. The ways of formulating syntactic relations are differences between the PUs of English and Russian languages, which is due to the different structure of the languages being compared.

The next issue to be discussed is verbal PUs. Each of verbal phraseological units united in phraseosemantic groups is unique in the sense of its



nominal value and contains not only the big volume of additional information on character of actions and behavior of a person, but also a special emotional estimation of designated action in comparison with those invariant senses on which they correspond in subgroups and microgroups. None of verbal phraseological units duplicates a word or other phraseological unit, none is superfluous in language, each of them occupies its own lawful place in system of nominal means [1].

Duplication, though very relative, can be talked about only in cases when a phrase is identified by a neutral equivalent, synonymous word. This group is not numerous and includes such phrases as, for example: kick the bucket - «сыграть в ящик» - "o'lmoq", join the majority - «отправится к праотцам» - ""Ota-bobolarga jo'nash"; cut the rug - «танцевать» - "raqsga tushmoq"; hang a leg «решаться» - "qaror qilmoq".

Nominations in a phrase other than a word, in a phraseology "trigger" other mechanisms of nomination, and therefore the criteria and characteristics of the lexical secondary nomination can be applied to the phraseological nomination quite relatively.

In phrases as units of the phraseological indirect nomination, each of the four components has its own specific manifestation. As in all units of the secondary nomination, the name here is a separated "ready-made" form, which is secondary used on the basis of its indirect correlation with reality.

The similarity of the general paradigmatic categorical characteristics of verbs and verbal phraseologisms makes it possible to assert that such general grammatical categories as procedural state, existence, activity, movement are equally characteristic of verbal phraseologisms and their denotative attribution is also based on the active attribute correlated with time [1].

Phraseologisms, to a greater extent than verb lexemes, reveal the ability to transmit complex additional information, consist of an expressive, emotional-evaluation characteristic of the phenomena of reality, the attitude towards them, which determines their ability to fill the gaps in the system of language nomination. This position is most fully confirmed in the semantic grouping of the studied type of phraseology.

Each of the verbal phraseological units united in phraseosemantic groups is unique in terms of its nominal value and contains not only the big volume of additional information on character of actions and behavior of a person, but also a special emotional estimation of the designated action in comparison with those invariant senses on which

they correspond in subgroups and microgroups. None of verbal phraseological units duplicates a word or other phraseological unit, none is superfluous in language, each of them occupies its own lawful place in system of nominal means.

CONCLUSION

Each individual phrase of the English, Russian and Uzbek languages has been considered in the article as an ordered whole object, differs from all other linguistic phenomena by certain features, has a certain status among them, has categorical features that are manifested in its paradigmatic and syntagmatic features.

A phrase is a unit of constant context in which the index minimum required to actualize a given value of a semantically realizable word is the only possible one. A phrase, which is one of the semantic varieties of a phraseological unit, fills the gaps in the lexical system of the language, which cannot fully provide the name of new sides of reality known by man and in many cases is the only designation of objects, properties, processes, states, situations, etc.

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