

# DEVELOPMENT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS SEMANTICS WITH THE HELP OF OTHER PHRASES.

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***Abstract:** This article is about development of phraseological units semantics with the help of other phrases. It analyzes the use of phraseological units or its components in an unusual context to create double actualization.*

***Key words:** phraseological units, semantics, double actualization, transformed phraseological units, semantic possibilities, nationwide phraseology.*

Double actualization of phraseological units is also achieved by expanding the semantics of phraseological turnover by excluding other phraseological units or free phrases that are close in semantics to phraseological units. At the same time, a comic effect is often achieved, ўргатинг , зора осмонга устун , кўрпага енг , ховузга коққоқ , ошпичоққа кин чиқаришса , камимиз шу эди(М. Исмоилий). It can be seen that the semantics of PU осмонга устун бўлмоқ expands and develops with the help of the phrase кўрпага енг , ховузга коққоқ , ошпичоққа кин which is the stylistic actualizer of PU осмонга устун бўлмоқ . This addition in the semantic sense leads to the manifestation of stylistic effect.

The following example bears the same stylistic load: Булар кеча оёғингни босган эди, бугун кўкрагингга оёқ босиб турибди , эртага бўғзингга оёқ кўяди. Ўласан! Жон керакми ? Жон керак бўлса , ўлимга чап бериш пайида бўл: Замон сенга боқмаса, сен замонга боқ (А. Каххор). In the above context, the semantics of PU оёғини босмоқ develops by specifying кўкрагингга оёқ босиб , бўғзингга оёқ кўяди , which gradate the description of this phenomenon when achieving a stylistic effect.

The development of the semantic meaning of phraseological units is observed in the following context, in which the meanings of several free

combinations contribute to the manifestation of a stable phraseological turnover. For example, кўкрак кериб , йигитлик даврини энди сурадиган пайтда “Сойиб чангал” “Сойиб асрандига” айланса , бу юзига қорақуя суртилгани , шармандайи шармисор бўлгани , номуснинг букилгани . Бу қоронги гўрга киргани ! ха-да! Йигит кишининг уялгани-ўлгани (С. Анорбоев). The writer seeks to expand the semantics of FE йигитнинг кишининг уялгани – ўлгани with the help of clarifying phrases юзига қорақуя суртилгани , шармандайи шармисор бўлгани , номуснинг букилгани , қоронги гўрга киргани . The reception of double actualization was achieved in connection with the use of literalization of the meaning of a stable phraseological combination.

It is possible to observe the development, expansion of the semantics of FE ўн гулидан бир гули очилмаслик in the artistic description of a specific situation. Ўн гулимиздан очилса энди битта – иккитаси очилгандир ! Ҳали , хух-ху ! Яйраб-яйраб барг ёзамиз . Амин бўлинг , ғунчаларимиз чаман – чаман гуллайди (С. Анорбоев). Here the semantics of PU is developed with the help of additional phrases яйраб-яйраб барг ёзамиз , ғунчаларимиз чаман-чаман гуллайди .

The use of phraseological units or its components in an unusual context to create double actualization. The creative use of the transformed phraseological units by Uzbek writers is a very interesting material for observing the figurative and semantic possibilities of the nationwide phraseology. The peculiarity of the creativity of Uzbek writers is manifested in the skillful deformation of the phraseological units familiar to us, updating their semantic and stylistic possibilities when included in a new text environment.

This technique is typical for dialogical speech. It makes the characters' speech dynamic, in which one line is tightly connected to another. The components of phraseological units act as a reaction of the interlocutor to the previous statement. For example, Анчадан кейин ойисининг аллакимни қақшаб қарғани ва шанғиллаб «ўлинг , товуқ деб хўрозга дон сочиб юрган экансиз» дегани қулоғига чалинди . This statement has the following continuation in the work: - -

Мен нодон эмасман , хотин, ха, - дерди бошларини бирам мулойим чайқаб , бирам мулойим жилмайиб: - хар қанақа товукқа эмас , тухум қиладиган товукқа дон бераман! (Л. Махмудов).

For a complete understanding of the meaning of the given phrase, a broader context is required: Ўйлаб-ўйлаб ойисининг бир марта: ўлинг товук деб хўрозга дон сочиб юрган экансиз», деб дадасига берган танбехини\_эсласа шундай хулосага келарди : мадомики дадасидай одам тухум қиладиган товук деб хўрозга дон сочиб юрган экан , вой, эй, мактаб директорининг олдида Отақўзи нима деган одам , у хатто жўжахўроз ҳам эмас, пашша-ку!

Юракдан бир «сирлашгиси» келганда негадир дадасига ўхшагиси, дадаси оғзидан сира қўймайдиган ўша ширин –шакар сўзларини худди дадасига ўхшаб айтгиси келиб кетди;

- Дўстим , Отақўзи , - деди бир эмас иккала қўлини Отақўзининг елкасига ташлаб , мен хар қанақа товукқа эмас, тухум қиладиган товукқа дон бераман, яъни бунинг маъноси шуки....

Нима ?! –деди Отақўзи ёқасига ёпишиб, - ким товук?! ( Л.Махмудов)

The content of a broad context in this case reveals the figurative basis of the phrase товук деб хўрозга дон сепмоқ, the structure of which resembles the well-known phraseological unit дўст деб қўйнига илон солмоқ, which differs from the last phrase товук деб хўрозга дон сепмоқ by acquiring a different meaning, that is, it expresses the meaning of “miss” , "To be mistaken in their expectations." In the second part of the context, this phrase in the conversation of the son, who imitates his father, receives a ridiculous, absurd meaning. Double actualization is achieved due to literalization of the meaning of the phrase «хар қанақа товукқа эмас, тухум қиладиган товукқа дон бераман», which is understood by the character of the work in a literal sense, which is evident from the question he said «ким товук ?»

Let us give more examples in the dialogic speech of characters in which a humorous situation is achieved through the use of double actualization.

- Қилиғинг ўлгур бирам совуғ-е, Каромат.

- Каромат иссиқликмиди қилиғи иссиқ бўлади. Исмига ярашада,- дея узиб олди Нафиса. Яна Кароматнинг шайтони қўзғади (Р. Файзий). The work plays up the meaning of the «совуқ» component of the phraseological unit of қилиқи совуқ. The use in speech of the word and with s and қ, which is antonomic in meaning to the component with и с с и қ, enhances the comic nature of this situation. The meaning of the phraseological unit in this case is enhanced in connection with the use of the phraseological unit шайтон қўзғади, which gives increased emotionality to the entire context.

The same function is performed by a semantically transformed phraseological unit in the context: - Назокат «совуқ едим» деб кузғади.

-Мен «совуқ бўлса, нега ейсиз, иситиб енг» деб тегишдим-да, У билан бирга юрдим (Шухрат). It is known that the phraseological unit «Совуқ бўлса нега ейсиз, иситиб енг» literally means "if it is cold, you should not eat, you had to warm it up and then eat it." When contrasting the meanings of phraseological units совуқ емоқ (literally, I ate cold), the meaning of "I'm cold" of the free phrase «истиб енг» is expressed, which creates a comic situation in the work.

Phraseological expressions in the fabric of works of art give expressiveness to speech and contribute to a better description of various situations or phenomena when they are used in a certain context in the form of an oxymoron, which is understood as "a figure of speech that consisted of a combination of two antonomical concepts (two words, in our case, two phraseological units - A. M.) contradicting each other in meaning" (13; p. 286).

Most researchers consider oxymoron as a linguistic phenomenon. In this study, oxymoron refers to means of expression. The analysis of phraseological units of an oxymoron character, recorded in lexicographic and phraseological sources, makes it possible to consider the "behavior" of phraseological units with antonymic components of one phraseological unit. In the works of Uzbek writers,

there is often a technique of using two phraseological units with antonymic semantics. In the text: Эсини танибдики, қўли қаттиқ, дили юмшоқ отаси йил ўн икки ой Олим юзбошиникида чорикор ишларди (Шухрат) with opposite meanings there are two phraseological units expressing a qualitative assessment of a person: қўли қаттиқ – дили юмшоқ. The opposition of two phraseological units of an oxymoron character enhances the stylistic load of the entire utterance when comparing the components of қаттиқ – юмшоқ.

In some cases, writers use phraseological phrases with an "optional" antonymic meaning, and when the meaning of phraseological units is falsely opposite. For example: Сен шохимга ошкор болта урсанг, мен зимдан остингга сув қуяман (Шухрат). The given phraseological units express almost the same meaning.

The use of phraseological units with an oxymoron meaning of a figurative character stands out, for example, қўнгли тоза-ю, қўйлаги қирроққа ўхшайди! Кўзларини очолмай ётган Аъзам ўзига келганда, шу сўзларни эшитиб қолди (Р. Файзий). In this case, phraseological units қўнгли тоза is opposed to the free phrase қўйлаги қир or ичи қир. The main meaning of the free phrase is қўйлаги қир, which serves to stylize the speech of the characters.

This is exactly the function of the phraseological unit in the following example: Шодмоновнинг эл оғзига тушган қилмиши ҳаёлидан деярли кўтарилган эди . Ҳозир опанинг ўнг қўли Давлатов бўлса, чап қўли Муҳаммадшер (С. Анорбоев), where the meaning of phraseological units ўн г қ ў л is opposed to the meaning of the free phrase чап қўли, which is almost equivalent to phraseological units. This antithesis is justified by the author's intention, since it emphasizes the closeness of the characters.

The modern Uzbek language is rich in phraseological units expressing various emotions and a qualitative assessment of a person. These phraseological units are widely used in works of art for figurative and emotionally expressive expression of content.

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