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PHRASEO-SEMANTIC FIELD AND ITS SEMANTIC-PRAGMATIC STUDY

Abstract: This article examines the phraseo-semantic field of the Uzbek language, its modeling and semantic-pragmatic analysis.

Key words: Phraseo-semantic field, semantics, pragmatics, modeling, combinations modeling, syntactic model, lexical-semantic model, structural model, nominal model.

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Introduction

The phraseological units are commonly studied by specific investigations. This process, of course, helps to solve common issues of Phraseology. It is important not only for the meaning to be interpreted, but also for structural-semantic learning, unless the basis of the study is based on the facts of language. **Phrasemes always consist of two or more components. But what constitutes their constituent components is formal and semantic.** It should be noted that the observation of the current Uzbek language phrases and the present-day phraseological dictionaries and the confessions linguists' observations indicate that the two-component, noun+verbphraseme in the Uzbek language is absolute majority. If the phrasemes consist of fixed combinations, the phrasemes consist of a synthesis of words, that is, it is desirable to apply the scientific model and modeling to phrasemes and investigate them.

Materials and Methods

First of all, model and modeling should be precisely clarified. Model and modeling are two concepts. Model – (fr. modele, ital. modello – sample) is phenomena or scheme of a certain language and a sequence of the components that constitute it. The word formation model, the statement model is widespread and well-studied. Modelling is a process of making the scheme of a certain language. As it is understood in the language that, while the fragments of the phrasemes enter into syntactic relationships,

their parts are consistent with the language rules, and their language is consistent with a certain law – naturally, this is possible to determine the level of phraseme modeling and to determine the degree of transformation of phrasemic components, the degree of transformation of phrasemic components, the phraseological polynomial, the phraseological synonymy, the phraseological variation, which results in the appearance of phraseological synonyms in the language or the features of the phraseme will be created. There are a number of tools and methods for modeling phrases in the world of linguistics: Particularly: 1) syntactic model - formulation of phrasemes as word combinations, i.e. noun+verb, adjective + noun; 2) logical-semantic model, - formulation of phrasemes logically and semantically, i.e. antithesis, comparison and other visual means; 3) the formation of the motivational model by the internal form of the phrasemes; 4) Structural-semantic model - formation of phraseme through internal and structural forms; 5) derivation model - the formation of new phrasemes based on the existing phrasemes. F1 (+ F2) → F3; 6) nominative model - formation of phrasemes based on denotative meanings. The model of feudal phrasemes is built on the basis of "time + space", "time style", "time + time", "time + cause" and other relationships. When applying all these methods to a particular national language, it is necessary to approach the nature of one or another language.

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Analysis of syntactic models.

It is known that the lexical system is characteristic and is scientifically and practically systematically studied. Phraseology is a system as a separate branch of the language. In fact, frankly speaking, the fossils form the basis of words and the existence of events, phenomena, objects, and objects in existence. But the lexical system cannot be fully reflected in the phraseological system. The lexical wealth of this or that language cannot be part of the structure. In this sense, everything in life is not expressed by means of phrasemes. Therefore, structure is different from lexicon, not only structurally, semantically but also specifically. The components of the structure have some degrees of independence, one of which is a basic and logical basis. There are critics in the linguistics that label the phrases, such as "special meaning," "meaning independence," "loss of lexeme" and "private meaning". Vinogradov states that "the uncertainty of phrasemes, as well as the instability of the word-components are different in different phrasemes" [1.21]. A.I. Smirnitsky's components are called "lexeme but they must be used in their own way" [2]. A.V.Kunin "the components differs according to their self-specificity" [3.71]. Sh.Rakhmatullaev "although phrasemes maintain their specific meaning, they should be interpreted as a basic and non-essential element" [4.6]. M.Umarhojaev says that components have semantic "weaknesses" as lexicon [5.27-40]. Russian Linguist A.I.Molotkov states that "components cannot be mixed with lexemes" "[6.62].

It appears that in the linguistics, while the word phraseme is regarded as a linguistic phenomenon, other linguists admit that their components maintain their lexical characteristics, but they are different in various phrasemes. Most linguists admit that the lexis keeps their lexical meaning even after being included in the phrasemes. But in some phrasemes, lexical meaning is fully preserved, while others are just lexical.

First of all, phrasemes have an absolute national character. Nationality is reflected in their structure, composition and meaning. The nationality of the structure is connected with the lifestyle of one or people. The formation of the structure as a linguistic union is associated with the geographical location, history, culture, traditions, religious, socio-economic, spiritual and educational life of a particular language representative. At different times it is reflected in lifestyle, life experiences, national peculiarities, professions, historical events, phraseological expressions of one or people. Such a language expression is not only related to the importance of society and the frequency of use, but also to the ability to express phenomena as a language unit in the language phenomena. The characters of language are related to the function of language. In this sense, the phenomena of defining character of language by

phrasemes, once again proves that the elements of the phraseological system are a separate part of the language. The phraseologism is not a union of these simple words, or a union of any words, but a lexical, meaningful word, which is derived from a specific basis, that is not literal or syntactical. In this sense, the phrasemes require special scientific interpretation and special learning. Linguistics has two main sources of phrase formation: oral speech and written speech. For the formation of phrasemes in oral speech, free speech combines stories and describe the events of human life, and events. Free phrases are later converted into fixed associations based on the laws of a particular language, formulated and phrase formations. In the latter case a number of phrasemes are formed on the basis of artistic, publicist works, decrees, orders, and various documents in written form. The phrenological model plays an important role in historical study of phrasemes. Phraseological model covers not only structural construction (component dependency to certain objects, interconnected character), but also semantic productivity, change of meaning, semantic interconnection with other components. The similarity and the dissimilarity of these characters make it possible to determine whether or not this phrase belongs to a model or modelling. At the same time, phraseological ammonia, phraseological synonymy, and phraseological variation make it possible to add certain clarity. As in all languages, there is also a wide range of phraseological variations in Uzbek. The words go into interconnectedness, and as a result, the lexical language of the language, and they are specifically reflected in the phrasemes.

Originally, the components of the phraseme were composed of the Uzbek lexicon. As a result of the use of Persian-Arabic, Russian and European languages in the Uzbek language, they were reflected in the composition of phrasemes. Therefore, the composition of the phraseme is diverse, consisting of various word types and words of different layers. The formation and formation of the structure is related to lexicon, and the lexicon is enriched with words, which are reflected in the composition of the phrasemes. The material basis for the formation of phrases is words. Phrases are associations of words. However, the process of formation and formation of phrasemes differs from their word combinations. Phrases are formed in close contact with the linguistic factors such as historical processes, external factors such as the lifestyle, socio-economic environment, socio-political and spiritual life of the people, and, of course, the language's grammatical rules, and apply the phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical rules of the language.

There are new words in the language based on objective reasons, such as the name of the events in the universe. It is the result of a large number of phrases in the language, due to the necessity of expressing some event, situation, and characters. Also, the need to reflect the nature of a particular site,

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the economic system, history, culture, lifestyle, oral tradition, artistic literature, art, science, tradition, and so on can lead to phrasemes. In this sense, the formation of the phraseological units and the study of the associated processes are important.

It is known that the Lexical system is scientifically and practically systematically studied characteristic. It is a system that is specialized in phraseology. In fact, phrasemes assert that the formation of words and the occurrence of events, phenomena, objections, and existence of a system are the system itself. But the lexis does not fully reflect the phraseological system. All the lexical wealth of this language cannot be part of the structure. Everything in the universe cannot be interpreted by means of phrase. Consequently, structure is different from lexicon, not only structurally, semantically, but also specifically. First of all, phrasemes have an absolute national character. Nationality is reflected in their structure, component structure, image and its meaning. The nationality of the phrasemes is connected with the lifestyle of a particular nation. Formation of phrasemes as a linguistic association is associated with the geographical location, history, culture, traditions, religious, socio-economic, spiritual and educational life of one or another language. At different times, it is reflected in the lifestyle of people, life experiences, national peculiarities, professions, historical events and phraseological expressions of some people. Such a language expression is also

related not only to the importance of society and the frequency of use, but also to the ability to express phenomena as a language unit in language.

Conclusion

In this sense, the character of the phrasemes' linguistic symbols, once again proves that the elements of the phraseological system are a separate part of the language. Phraseologisms are not a simple word association, or a union of any words, but a lexical, meaningful word, a language that is not spelled out and syntactic. In this sense, the phrasemes require special scientific interpretation and special learning. There are two main sources of linguistic formation in linguistics: oral speech and written speech. For the formation of phrases in the oral speech, free speech combines stories and describes the events of human existence, the existence of events. The free word combinations are later converted into fixed terms and phrasemes. In the latter case a number of phrasemes are formed on the basis of artistic, publicist works, decrees, orders, and various documents in written form.

Observations show that most of the phrasemes in the Uzbek language have two components and it is important to know the form of the grammar, as well as which of the words. The fact that most phraseologisms' being in the noun-verb model is confirmed by the fact of language.

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