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DERIVATIVE FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL EXPRESSIONS

Abstract: *Phraseological expressions existing in the English language are currently an extremely complex and diverse phenomenon. They differ from each other in their origin, stylistic and artistically expressive qualities and what they represent in terms of structure, lexical and grammatical composition and the merging of their constituent parts into a single semantic whole.*

Key words: *phraseology, phraseological unit (PU), idiom, paroemias, speech stamps, winged words.*

Language: *English*

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Introduction

It should be answered whether the derivation is going investigated from a lexical or a syntactic point of view before talking about the derivational features of phraseological expressions. Taken into account that the phrase is primarily a matter of language, it should be considered that this derivation has a lexical importance.

However, if it is emphasized that the phrase is a unique combination of words or phrases, then it has to be talked about syntactic derivation. Although the phrase is semantically similar to the word, its form is similar to a sentence with a word combination and a certain predicative sign.

In addition to the above, as the phrase is set, the relationship of its components, although in many cases phrases are vivid, they are not dynamic in the full sense. Despite this, this type of derivation can be called syntactic derivation. In fact, the syntagmatic relationship is formed not between morphemes, but between words.

It is clear that in phraseological expressions have a new (figurative) meaning is formed from the relationship of words. There is no doubt that this aspect of phraseological units is the product of semantic derivation. This process can be compared to a lexical derivation that requires the creation of a new word. In some studies, this type of derivation is called phraseological derivation. At the same time, it is possible to form a new phrase on the basis of the existing phraseological unit in the language [1]. In our case, the main focus is on the occurrence of syntactic derivation.

It should be noted that not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in the field of general linguistics, the derivational features of phraseological expressions have not yet been studied as a major monograph. That is why we had to take an independent approach to this issue in our work. It has been relied on the achievements in the field of derivatology in linguistics and their theoretical interpretation, in this investigation.

The syntactic derivation of phraseological expressions in general does not differ significantly from the derivation principles of free set expressions (non-idiomatic set expressions, paraphrases and complex terms discussed in the previous part of our work. The difference between them can be seen in the material of the phrase. The following is a discussion of the syntactic derivation of predicative phrases, first of all, non-predicative, and then in the sentence pattern.

Syntactic derivation of non-predicate phrases in the form of set expressions can be based on various morphological means and on the (semantic)

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distributive competence of the components of the expression:

1. Saida ... buni muhokamaga qo'yishni ko'ngliga tugib qo'ydi (A.Qahhor. Sinchalak).

2. Tug'risi, do'stlarini yo'ldan urgan ham Mashrab bo'ldi (O. Yoqubov. Er boshiga ish tushsa).

3. ..... mard va jasur kishining asl shahsiyati, uning iroda-yu saboti og'ir kunlarda namoyon bo'ladi (N.Qobul.Qadarning g'arib jilvasi).

4. Qo'chkor shu mahalgacha birorta qizga ko'ngil bergan emas (O. Yoqubov. Er boshiga ish tushsa).

In the first of the given *examples the phrase " ko'ngilga tugmoq*" is involved and its syntactic derivation is connected with the *-ga* operator. After all, with the help of this tool, a syntactic connection is established between the components of the expression. If the expression taken as a derivative, it's operands are the words *ko'ngil* and *tugib qo'ymoq*.

It should also be noted that the syntactic derivation of set expression, including ideomatic set expressions, is not based on a single root structure and, consequently, on the supporting structure. The main reason for this is the constant structure of the set expression. It is inevitable that the syntactic derivation of a sentence is based on a supporting structure formed on the basis of a root structure. We will see this in more detail in the part of the work when it comes to derivation analysis. However, the notion that a set expression is not based on a single root structure should not be confused with the concept of the main (head or supporter) component in it. Because this concept is related to the semantic basis of the expression, it does not matter from the point of view of derivation [2]. From the derivational point of view, the syntactic connection of the components of the expression through which elements of the language or speech and on this basis the formation of the derived structure has a strong position.

In the second example above, the phrase *yo'ldan urmoq* is used. Here, it is an element of the syntactic derivation operator –dan. It should be noted that in the example of both phrases that we see (*ko'ngilga tugmoq, yo'ldan urmoq*), we are talking about their internal derivative properties. The issue of the introduction of these phrases in the speech is subject to the principles of syntactic derivation of speech (including micro-text). For example, the phrase *ko'ngliga tugmoq* in speech particle *-ib of adverb*, *jÿldan urmoq* iвorasi esa sifatdoş jasovci *-gan* affiksi vositasida nutqqa kiritilajotganini kÿramiz: *Saida ... kÿngliga tugiв qÿjdi. ... dÿstlarini jÿldan urgan Maşraв вÿldi.*

In the last two examples, the phrases are syntactic through the distributive power of the components of the derivation: a *hard day, a disappointment.* Here the derivation operands are not connected by any morphological element. Their

syntactic relationship is organized according to their content. This type of derivation.

In the previous chapter of our work we saw that the type is called a zero operator we passed.

In some expressions, their syntactic derivation appears to be based on a hidden (unknown) operator. For example, consider the syntactic form of the following phrase:

1. They tried to look us in the eye as a descendant of Falonchi (O. Yakubov. If the husband gets a job).

2. Oh, a slave who sucks raw milk (I. Rahim. Eventually)

3. Everyone was silent, either because of the heat or because of fatigue (I. Rahim. Eventually)

At the same time, they tried to *put grass in our eyes, and the derivation of raw milk-sucking* phrases is based on the zero operator. Because the norm of syntactic formation of phrases does not allow it. The syntactic connection of derivation operands requires that the expression derivation operator be expressed by a real morphological device. Such an operator cannot be excluded from the derivative:

1. "Oh, don't run away with the cart," he muttered (O. Yakubov.

2. - Yes, they did, now we know ... he also kicked his hooves (O. Yakubov. If the husband gets a job).

3. These words seemed to add salt to Akmal's wounds, and he finally agreed to talk to Gulchehra (O. Yakubov. If the husband gets a job).

At the same time, in the first *example,* there are phrases to *run away with a cart, in the* second example, *to* kick a hoof, *and in the* third example, to *sprinkle* salt on a wound. In this case, compounds are based on operators expressed by syntactic derivations such as -ni (in the first and second examples), -ga (in the third example). These operators are required by the process of derivation itself, and therefore it is impossible to imagine the syntactic form of the sentences given without their participation. For example, a *cart can run dry, a hoof can be shaken, and a wound can be salted.*

Characteristically, in the third of the given phrases we see a compound within the compound: *sprinkle salt on the wound, sprinkle salt on the wound.* But it is based on the case of contamination [3] and these free compounds, which are mechanically transformed, eventually form a stable phrase in the form of a phrase.

In this combination, the syntactic relationship of the components is fully visible: sprinkle salt + *on the wound.* However, among the morphological elements that make up the syntactic relationship of the components, the affix -ga is currently gaining in importance. The main reason for this is the fact that he is an operator of the syntactic derivation of the compound.

In addition to the above, the fact that the syntactic derivation of a given phraseological phrase

takes place in two stages is also unique. In other words, the phrase is the first step in syntactic derivation

The syntactic derivation of the free association of salt *(s) formed on the* basis of the operator requires. In this process, of course, the operator of the supporting structure, depending on the conditions of derivation.

The phrases in the first and second examples given above (running the cart dry, hoofing) have a single-stage derivation, so they do not involve complex derivation operations.

However, in most cases, the words used in the phraseology do not have an independent meaning. We observe this phenomenon more often in phrases called phraseological confusion, sometimes called phraseological association: *Tolerance is to be full, to fall from a volume,* and so on.

When talking about these synonymous phrases, NM Shansky concludes that the lexical units used in them lose all the features and qualities of a word [4]. With that in mind, we think it's hard to agree. This was discussed in the previous pages of our case. Because the weight of meaning remains the same, regardless of the absolute abandonment. This can also be observed in the syntactic relationship of the components of analogous expressions.

However, although the components of the phrase are not used in their meanings, it is incorrect to say that the components of the compound are leaving the status of the word. They, in our opinion, remain as words and syntactically communicate with each other. In other words, the phraseological power of a phrase is primarily related to its semantic meaning in the singular. Syntactic relations can be observed in any type of phrase. At the same time, we can see it in the syntactic derivation of the given phrase.

The syntactic derivation of this phrase also has two stages, each of which relies on a separate operator: in the first stage of the derivation, it is a combination of *two free* combinations of independent combinations, such as throwing an independent meaning ball *into the* sky. In the second stage, the operators of the derivation of free word combinations (-ni: duppisi, -ga: osmonga) are rejected, and then the -ga operator is restored and assigned the task of forming the syntactic derivation of the phrase. In this process, as a product of derivation, a stable compound in the form of a phrase is formed.

It should also be noted that even if we assume that the components of this fixed word combination are used not in a figurative sense, but in their lexical meanings, there is no change in their syntactic relationship. This, in turn, indicates that the appearance of a stable compound in the form of a phrase is associated with its semantic integrity and, at the same time, its figurativeness.

In most cases, another word or phrases can be inserted between the components of the phrase. In this case, the syntactic form of the phrase expands. However, this weight retains its semantic integrity and the way in which it acquires the status of a phrase. For example:

1. The cold did not come suddenly (Ulugbek Hamdam. Balance).

2. When Isaac's father died, his mother was so upset (Y. Shamsharov. Chirak).

3. He could hardly contain his thoughts (Y. Shamsharov. Chirak).

These words are of no importance for the syntactic derivation of the given phrases, because the derivation takes place in the material of the strictly defined phrase components. However, the words that are added in a certain way expand the scope of derivative operands to a certain extent. From a semantic point of view, they add meaning to the phraseological meanings of phrases. As mentioned earlier, the problem of syntactic derivation of phrases will be studied in their non-verbal form. Because the phrase is a linguistic unit, it is used without change in speech. Words that are added to a sentence in a speech only add some additional (more expressive) meaning to the meaning of the speech, depending on the requirements of the speech. In some speech environments, the components of a phraseological phrase may include a few additional words or even sentences. However, the derivation principle of the phrase does not change. In other words, these suffixes serve to emphasize the phraseological meaning, to clarify some aspects of it:

No, this warmth was even more in the heart of the girl before her, when Gulsum's sisters moved out of the city and Mashrab, who looked very educated, woke up as if she was ignoring no one (O. Yakubov. If the husband gets a job).

In this example, *we* see that there is a phraseological phrase formed in a loving way, and it comes in the form of a sentence. Phraseological expressions are also called communicative phrases. After all, they are separated because they require a separate act of speech [5].

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