

**PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS' PARADIGMATIC RELATIONSHIPS IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK TO EXPRESS THE HUMAN SPIRIT**

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Annotation: Researchers that study phraseology have recently become increasingly interested in paradigmatic concerns related to phraseological units. Numerous difficulties pertaining to paradigmatic categories of phraseological units, such as the problem of organizing paradigmatic of phraseological units, are being tackled in addition to the problems of the general theory of phraseological paradigmatic. It is an underdeveloped problem to estimate and measure phraseological units' paradigmatic complexity.

Key words: Issues with paradigms, unique traits, phraseological units, comparative study, and phenomena.

Annotatsiya: Frazеologik birliklarning paradigmatic masalalari so'nggi paytlarda frazeolog tadqiqotchilarning e'tiborini tobora ko'proq jalb qilmoqda. Frazеologik paradigmaticaning umumiy nazariyasi muammolari bilan bir qatorda frazeologik birliklarning paradigmatic kategoriyalariga oid qator masalalar, jumladan, frazeologik birliklar paradigmaticligini tashkil etish muammosi ham hal etilmoqda. Frazеologik birliklarning paradigmatic murakkabligini baholash va o'lchash yetarlicha ishlab chiqilmagan muammodir.

Kalit so'zlar: Paradigmatic masalalar, maxsus belgilar, frazeologik birliklar, qiyosiy tahlil, hodisalar.

Аннотация: Парадигматические проблемы фразеологических единиц в последнее время привлекают все большее внимание исследователей фразеологов. Наряду с проблемами общей теории фразеологической парадигматики решается ряд вопросов, связанных с парадигматическими категориями фразеологизмов, в том числе проблема организации парадигматики фразеологизмов. Оценка и измерение парадигматической сложности фразеологизмов является малоработанной проблемой.

Ключевые слова: Парадигматические проблемы, особенности, фразеологизмы, компаративистский анализ, явления.

It is impossible to view phraseological meaning as the mechanical sum of its parts because it is such a complex phenomenon. One way to represent the paradigmatic structure of a phraseological unit is as a microsystem. Its components are all intricately linked to one another. The sema combination's uniqueness is what makes phraseological units paradigmatically unique. Thus, sema serves as a bridge between phraseological units as well as one of their primary paradigmatic constituents.

1. They phraseological units are minimal units of paradigmatic and perform a paradigmatic or paradigmatic task. If the distribution of minimal paradigmatic components comes to the fore when comparing phraseological units, paradigms are taken into account phraseological-paradigmatically when comparing phraseological subgroups. Integrated schemes are common to those who determine the possibility of including this or that phraseological unit in a certain phraseological-

paradigmatic subgroup, and serve as a basis for combining and comparing the meanings of the considered phraseological units.

Differential schemes are defined only on the basis of comparison of phraseological units that belong to one phraseological-paradigmatic subgroup and have special characteristics. The phraseological meaning of the studied units in English and Uzbek languages, the comparative analysis is aimed at determining the fundamental similarities or differences in the structure of the language.

Now let's move on to defining the denotative and connotative components of phraseologies. Under the denotative component, a part of the meaning of a sign that reflects the objects and events of reality in linguistics in a generalized form is understood and understood. The denotative component includes the basis of the concept describing the object in linguistics.

2. So, the definition of denotation itself clearly shows the relationship between two complex and opposite phenomena, meaning and meaning. (The issue of their interdependence and differentiation is still being studied by a number of scientists).

3. According to this definition, the denotative component of the meaning is connected with reality in linguistics through the concept. In turn, an important component of value is associated with a set of features, components of the content of the concept.

4. Next, it should be noted that the concept does not include all the countless signs of objects of the specified type, but only those recognized as important and generalized by society.

5. In this context, a more detailed review is of interest. Phraseological units are connected with some phraseological-paradigmatic subgroups of phraseological units in order to determine the uniqueness and differences of the phrases they represent.

English and Uzbek languages, due to purely linguistic factors, determine the sign-denotative component of the phraseological meaning, it should be noted that according to modern ideas, it reflects the complexity of the phrase expressed by the phraseological unit, and includes both integral and differential schemes. This is the connotative meaning of phraseological units; "The formation of phraseological units in the language system is primarily related to their performance of the function of expression. The act of indirect nomination is complicated by the assumed properties of the object of nomination.

6. In other words, the unity of rationality and emotionality in thought and language is directly manifested in the sign-denotative and connotative components of meaning. The high importance of the connotative-pragmatic aspect in phraseological semantics is largely related to the two-dimensionality of the semantic structure of all phraseological units, and it is built on the basis of figurative rethinking. To the extent that this interaction and evaluation is the corresponding measure of expressivity, the two plans are at odds with each other.

7. For phraseological units that are semantically focused on a person, the connotative meaning is of particular importance based on the specific characteristics of the studied object, as a rule, what is characteristic of a person - his character, behavior, external appearance, actions, relationships between people, etc. are evaluative categories that evoke an emotionally evaluative attitude. So, connotation can be seen as additional information to sign-denotative meaning, as a set of semantic meanings, including evaluative, expressive, emotional and functional-semantic components.

Combinations with each other - evaluation component, that is, approval or rejection in the meaning of the phraseological unit, the evaluation is considered the main one in the connotative meaning of the phraseological units according to its sociolinguistic character. "Good and bad, negative and positive concepts were thought differently in different civilizations and in different eras.

In some cases, the emotional component of the meaning is indicated by vocabulary stylistic signs (such as swearing, rude, caressing), but the creators of some dictionaries are very careful to

distribute such signs; for example, using the "Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language". On the other hand, the emotional component of the phraseological meaning can be recognized as a stasis in the language only when it is independent of the context. Many researchers divide phraseological units into 3 classes based on their main scope of application: artistic, colloquial and neutral. Artistic phraseological units include phraseological units used mainly in written speech, that is, poetic, journalistic, scientific, officially, business spheres of communication, etc., for example: towards eternity, artistic. - meaning. "to die"; the world, the flash and the devil "desire for pleasure, sensual pleasures, evil inclinations"; serve God and Mammon, artistic, "to worship God".

"The semantic structure of a multi-valued phraseological unit should be considered not as a mechanical and random combination of two or more meanings, but as a fully organized, ordered unit with separate meanings (semas). "interdependent and interdependent". All individual meanings of multivalued phraseological units are equivalent and occupy an equal place in the semantic structure.

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