

**ON LINGUISTIC FACTORS FORMING SYNTACTIC PHRASEOLOGICAL
UNITS**

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ANNOTATION:The article talks about syntactic phraseological units, their interpretation, the components that make up these units, the filling of syntactic phraseological units in the speech process by means of certain linguistic means, lexemes and some grammatical indicators.

KEY WORDS:Syntactic phraseological unit, syntactic model, etymological structure, constant component, variable component, subjective attitude, formal building factors, emotional-expressiveness, expressive-stylistic shade, evaluation function.

A number of scientific sources approach the syntactic phraseological unit as a model, and it is noted that it contains constant, stable parts, as well as variable lexical units. In particular, while analyzing such devices, S.V. Nepomnyashaya states: "The study of phraseological units from the point of view of formal structure is comprehensive, in which the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the composition of the components of these units, their etymological structure, their syntactic models, and the variation of the components of the phraseological unit analysis is envisaged".

A. V. Velichko considers such units as a model: "A syntactic phraseological unit is a syntactic model, therefore there are constant components that form its basis and determine the generalized meaning. But this model is filled with various lexical materials, which create its own meaning, which is superimposed on the general meaning.»¹.

As a result of our observations, it became clear that the constant components of syntactic phraseological units in the Uzbek language mainly consist of pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, prepositions and auxiliaries. For example: Is this also ... (happened)? to stay on this day.

In the speech process, syntactic phraseological units are filled by certain linguistic tools, lexemes and some grammatical indicators, these tools are the basis for the realization of a syntactic phraseological unit. As a result of filling these models with different lexical units, a single syntactic device is formed. As mentioned above, even if the freely interchangeable units in such a device are used in their own sense, it is important to clarify the general scheme of the syntactic phraseological unit and strengthen the scheme of methodological assessment.

In a number of languages, syntactic phraseological units are mainly formed using pronouns. It is known that pronouns can also perform the functions of evaluation and subjective attitude in the speech process. "In the process of speech, simple, concise, non-repetitive expression of thoughts by means of replacing words with pronouns is one aspect of the issue, and the second aspect is that it becomes a stylistic tool that serves to express the opinions of the participants of the speech act within the framework of etiquette. Expressive-stylistic shades appearing in the text further increase their position as a linguistic unit. This leads to the conclusion that it is

necessary to study the stylistic analysis in the lexical-semantic-grammatical complex, looking at the use of pronouns in speech as a system.»².

O. Yusupova, the author of the study devoted to the analysis of stylistic features of pronouns in the Uzbek language, points out that the stylistic possibilities of pronouns are very wide, including their functions "actualization in speech. For example, some aspects of the unknown are actualized in a certain pronoun. Some Tursunov wants to interfere with my work. The semantic meaning of a certain pronoun means suspicion, assumption about Tursunov. The sense of suspicion and assumption in the sentence comes true if the addressee did not know Tursunov before. If you already know it, the speech situation and the content of the sentence will be different. In relation to Tursunov, such shades as disdain, disdain, discrimination, self-righteousness, and not considering him equal appear. Such stylistic possibilities lead to the expansion of the semantic meaning of pronouns»³.

Factors that form syntactic phraseological units also correspond more to demonstrative pronouns. Scientist Lim Su-Yon, who has conducted research on syntactic phraseological units in the Russian language, emphasizes that special attention should be paid to them in three aspects: "1) the structural factors of this type of syntactic phraseological unit and its indicators; 2) the semantic characteristics of these units and their forms; 3) tone, intonation characteristic of a syntactic phraseological unit»⁴.

According to the researcher, it is impossible to show each of the formal, semantic, and intonation features of syntactic phraseological units separately, because a syntactic phraseological unit is formed as a result of the proportionality of these signs and their complementing one another. The syntactic phraseological unit is directly connected with the semantics and structure of the word.

In his article, Lim Soo Yeon emphasizes three important functions of the syntactic phraseological unit formed by the demonstrative pronoun *ana/mana* (*vot*):

- 1) display task;
- 2) strengthening, separation function;
- 3) emotional-expressive function.

But these three aspects cannot be strictly separated, because these tasks harmoniously complement each other. Although the emotional-expressiveness, evaluative function prevails in such syntactic devices, its original meaning is preserved. Lim Soo Yeon shows the following types of syntactic phraseological units formed by the demonstrative pronoun *ana/mana* (*vot*) in Russian:

I. Demonstrative pronoun + nominal unit (*vot master, vot drujba*).

² Юсупова О.С. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.8-9.

³ Юсупова О.С. Ўзбек тилида олмошларнинг функционал-стилистик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанл. номз....дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б.8.

⁴ Лим Су Ён. Принципы анализа синтаксических фразеологизмов(на материале синтаксического фразеологизма *Вот мастер; Вот так мастер; Вот мастер так мастер; Вот тебе и мастер*) // Язык, сознание, коммуникация. Сб. статей/ Отв. ред. В.В. Красных, А.И. Изотов. – М.: МАКС-Пресс, 2000. – Вып.15. – С.93

II. Demonstrative pronoun + demonstrative pronoun + nominal unit (vot tak master, vot tak drujba).

III. Demonstrative pronoun + nominative unit + demonstrative pronoun + nominative unit (vot master tak master, vot drujba tak drujba).

IV. Demonstrative pronoun + personal pronoun + nominal unit (vot tebe master, vot vam drujba).

In all these models it can be observed that pronouns are the basic unit of demonstrative pronouns. These pronouns are distinguished by the fact that they are aimed at imposing an emotional content on the thought.

In the Uzbek language, there are many syntactic phraseological units formed by demonstrative pronouns. To stay on this day among them, is this also ... (was)? here it is ..., here you (to you) ...! we can introduce models like bu...ni(-to, -da, -dan) one...ing, second(time) ...ma(sin).

Research shows that demonstrative pronouns perform various semantic and stylistic tasks along with the indicative meaning. In particular, in the opinion of M. Hamroyev: "Basically, this, this, and demonstrative pronouns and their forms take part in the formation of phrasal compounds, both individually and in combination. If I look at it this way; this will not go away, that's what I say; he said; put that, put that, etc. These compounds express such meanings as person, object, place, conclusion, negation, time, surprise, protest, question, condition, indifference, degree, confirmation, lunging, confidence, gravity, hesitation, rumor, pause filling.

It can be seen that the phraseological combination introduced by M. Hamroyev is in many ways close to the syntactic phraseological unit. In particular, the formation of these devices by means of more pronouns, their expression of a single common theme, and at the same time the meaning they express, based on the individual attitude of the speaker, should be shown as mutually close devices.

But the difference between these two devices is that the syntactic phraseological unit is a certain model, which includes constant components, as well as variable elements that need to be filled in the speech process. The composition of the device, phrased by M. Hamroyev, consists of only permanent components, and there are no changing components that need to be filled: this will not go away, I say this; like put that, put that.

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