

Phraseologism as a Linguistic Phenomenon

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Abstract: In this article, phraseologism as a linguistic phenomenon is theoretically analyzed. The peculiarity of phraseologisms is that they reflect the main features of the language at different levels. The lexicon or phraseology serves as the basis for phraseological units. Phraseological units are formed from mutual association of words. Therefore, the peculiarity of comparative phraseological analysis arises from the need to take into account the primary systems - lexicon and grammar, as well as the features of their manifestation in phraseology.

Key words: proverbial phraseology, phenomenon, phraseology, syntagmatic construction.

Phraseological units have socio-cultural significance and are a language tool that shows the general image of the society, way of life, customs. In linguistics, phraseology appears as a lexical layer that reflects the language's incomparable wealth, unlimited possibilities, and its specific historical-developmental stages. It is the most freely used level of vocabulary, and its basis goes back to the oldest folk oral works [Ashurov, Shukurova, 2020: 14].

Phraseological units in their semantics reflect the long-term cultural development processes of the people, record the knowledge of that people, as well as language and speech patterns and transmit them from generation to generation. F.I. Buslaev calls phraseologisms a kind of microcosm. They reflect the moral rules and common sense left by the ancestors to the next generations in the form of short and concise phrases. Phraseologisms are considered the heart of any national language, and the spirit and identity of the nation are uniquely expressed in them [Buslaev, 1954: 37]. For this reason, almost all phraseology has a trace of national culture.

Phraseologism is a unit related to language and speech as a linguistic phenomenon. A linguistic unit consisting of the combination of more than one independent lexeme and having a figurative and spiritual nature is called a phraseologism. In the Uzbek language, phraseologism is also referred to as phrase, phraseological unit, stable compound, phraseological compound [Sayfullaeva, 2009: 120-121].

In modern linguistics, there are many works devoted to the cross-sectional study of the phraseology of different languages. We will mention some of them: V.G. Gak (1977, 1983), E.F. Arsenteva (1983), E.N. Pokrovskaya (1977), Yu.A. Gvozdev (1981), R.Kh. Khairullina (1997), A.M. Dubinina (2002), Yu.P. Solodub (2002), A.A. Marcelli (2003), N.V. Filimonova (2011), S.M. Kravtsov (2004, 2008), M.A. Ordokova (2004), E. Yu. Semushina (2004), N.V. Lugovaya (2007), M.A. Sulaymanova (2005), E. Babaev (1977), Sh. Usmanova (1998). Despite the large number of works on hybrid phraseology, the main principles of this direction have not been developed in linguistics. This can cause certain difficulties in correctly understanding FBs in other languages.

In recent years, the scope of works devoted to cross-research of Uzbek phraseology with other languages has greatly increased. Nosirov A.A. ("Semantic-stylistic and national-cultural characteristics of proverbial phraseology in French, Uzbek and Russian languages"), G.S. Kurbanova. ("National-linguistic features of phraseologisms with onomastic component in French and Uzbek languages"), Zaripova R.I. ("Relation of phraseologisms characteristic of ordinary colloquial speech in English and Uzbek to the literary norm"), Niyazmetova D.D. ("Linguocultural characteristics of phraseology with food component in English and Uzbek languages"), Saidakbarova S.P. ("Linguo-cultural features of gastronomic phraseology in English and Uzbek languages"), Rajabova M.A. ("The linguistic and cultural aspect of phraseological units with an onomastic component and translation problems (in the material of English, Uzbek and Russian languages)")

In modern linguistics, the comparative study of the phraseology of related and unrelated languages allows to better understand the specific features of the phraseology of different languages, to determine the essence of interlinguistic phraseological units. According to the semantic-structural nature, 1) a group of

phraseological units with the same structure and function; 2) a group of phraseological units, including a semantically similar component; 3) a group of phraseological units with the same type of symbolic meaning; 4) makes it possible to identify and research a group of phraseological units with the same lexical-grammatical structure and unified semantics in different languages.

The peculiarity of phraseologisms is that they reflect the main features of the language at different levels. The lexicon or phraseology serves as the basis for phraseological units. Phraseological units are formed from mutual association of words. Therefore, the peculiarity of comparative phraseological analysis arises from the need to take into account the primary systems - lexicon and grammar, as well as the features of their manifestation in phraseology.

This chapter of the study is devoted to the comparison of FBs expressing character in the compared languages in terms of grammatical structure. We tried to determine the specific features of the grammatical formation of character-expressing FBs in the languages under comparison, the similarities and differences between the two languages. FB is an integral unit with a complex structure, which always consists of certain components. M.A., who researched phraseological units related to human character in German and Uzbek languages. According to Sulaymonova, phraseological units do not differ from free phrases or sentences in terms of their grammatical structure [Sulaymonova M.A. Phrases of the Russian Federation: Diss. ... candy. Philol. science - Dushanbe, 2005. - 165 p. // [Sulaymonova, 2005: 30].

Based on this, the following units are distinguished in phraseology:

1. Phraseologisms that are equivalent to word combinations according to their structure;
2. Phraseologisms that are equivalent to sentences according to their structure (Shansky N.M., 1963; Rakhmatullaev Sh., 1966; Molotkov A.I., 1977.).

In our work, we research phraseologisms that are equivalent to word combinations and divide them into groups based on the following criteria:

1. According to the morphological expression of the main component. Morphologically, FBs are linked to one or another word group. Therefore, it is appropriate to divide them into groups according to the grammatical form of the main component. The main component of FB is understood to be a grammatically independent component related to a specific word group, which acts as a part of a sentence. When taken in this way, FBs with nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are distinguished.

2. According to the syntagmatic construction of FB, that is, according to the interconnection of components (equal and subordinate (adaptation, management, agreement)).

3. According to the position of the subordinate component in relation to the main component (coming before or after the main component)

M.A. According to Sulaimanova, among such criteria aimed at researching the structure of FBs, V. Arakin in the comparative study of Russian-English word combinations (Arakin V.D., 1979, 148), as well as in the research of languages in a comparative aspect by other scientists (Arsenteva E.F., 1983 ; Babaev E., 1977) was effectively used. In our opinion, the above criteria clearly show the structural features of FBs expressing human character in French and Uzbek languages. Since the languages being compared belong to unrelated language families, we found it necessary to add the following to the comparison criteria, taking into account the internal characteristics of each of them:

- whether or not the article is used before FBs in French;
- use of Uzbek nouns without articles;

The structural analysis of phraseological units expressing character in the French and Uzbek languages showed that the compared languages have units of the following structure:

1. Phraseological units with nouns;
2. Verb phraseological units;
3. Phraseological units based on quality (attitude).

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