



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 03 Issue: 08 Aug 2022
<https://cajipc.centralasianstudies.org>

Form-Structure Description of Phrases in the Explanatory Dictionaries of the Uzbek Language

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Received 19th Jun 2022, Accepted 15th Jul 2022, Online 24th Aug 2022

ABSTRACT

This article is about the formal-structural description of phrases in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, in particular, the formal structure and composition of phrases briefly analysed. During the analysis, attention paid to the form-structure of phrases, the composition of components, and the grammatical connection of components which word groups are involved.

KEYWORDS: compound phrase, clause phrase, noun and verb component phrase, noun and adjective component phrase.

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek language is very rich and diverse in terms of vocabulary. In our language, apart from individual words with independent lexical meaning, a unit is equivalent to a word in terms of meaning, but is quite different from the lexical meaning of a word, and is more complex in terms of form than words. These language units are phrases. The phrase expresses the meaning figuratively and impressively compared to the word. The structure of phrases is always content, consists of at least two components. In general, the formal-structural structure, semantics, and methodology of expressions are very complex. In these aspects, the study of phrases is one of the current topics.

This article is devoted to the form-structural description of phrases in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language (two and five volumes). Phrases in two-volume and five-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language studied form-structurally and compared to the research conducted by our scientists on this topic and analysed.

The purpose of the research is to analyse the expressions given in the two- and five-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language at the level of the requirements of the time, and the main task is to analyse the expressions given in the two- and five-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language - structural description and their analysis.

Research and methods

In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of research on idioms has been carried out and this is still going on. However, there are also problems that have escaped the attention of scientists. Issues such as formal-structural research of expressions and their description are scientific innovations of our research. The object of our research is phrases in two- and five-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Description and component analysis methods used to clarify the issue. This article is important because it based on the formal-structural study of expressions.

The obtained results and their analysis

As noted, phrases are always composed according to their structure, phrases in the modern Uzbek language can have from two components to ten components and even more components [1: 20]. For example, "ripe from the inside" has two components, "blowing the ashes on the blue" has three components, "putting both hands on the nose" has four components, "putting two feet into one boot" has five components, "if one comes from the garden, one to come from the mountain" has six components, "where the big cart goes, the small one also goes that way" has eight components and so on.

According to the structure of phrases in the modern Uzbek literary language, they are divided into two large groups:

1. Phrases that are equivalent to word combinations according to their structure. Such phrases are formally equivalent to a word combination, the composition consists of two or more components, but the words in the composition used figuratively and express the lexical meaning as a whole. In addition, syntactically, they connected in the same way as word combinations, and all types of syntactic connections found in them. For example, take out your fingers, touch your tongue, open your mouth, raise your head, count with your fingers, flash nuts on your head, pour water into your ears, caress your lungs, indulge in thought, like the skin of an onion, to sit on the taste, to touch the heart, the seed of an ango, to hold the skirt, to dry the pillow, to blow to the wind, small talk, to take out the cotton of one's eyes, a penny, as if poured, to go big, big to talk, to be like a horse, free throat, my aunt's calf, to suck the dirt from her teeth, to kick in the back of the speech, to hurt the heart, to show the whiteness of the teeth, to speak poorly [2] and so on.

2. Phrases that are equivalent to sentences according to their structure. Such expressions are equivalent to a sentence in terms of form, there is a possessive part in its structure, a participle is also involved in the appropriate form, and such constructed expressions express a complete thought in terms of content. Phrases equal to a sentence grammatically formed and combined based on syntactic rules, and these phrases can include possessive and participial clauses. For example, his head swelled - have, participle; the alif cannot be called kalkat - complement, possessor, participle; to lose colour (or turn pale) - possessive, case, participle; the breath of the mouth to escape - determiner, possessor, participle. Such expressions often found in our language: the verb is wide, the stomach is empty, the wind touched his chest, his eyes touched, his eyelid hung down, vinegar does not hold water, and fire (or grass) came out of the cut. , the sun can be seen from his ears, he is smart enough. In general, the syntactic connection between the words in the phrase remains valid, only internal [3: 10].

In addition, in addition to phrases and expressions equivalent to a simple sentence, there are also phrases in the form of compound sentences. For example,

1. if the world is flooded, what does the duck care about;
2. when he said, he made it catchable;

3. I know about death, I don't know about this sentence (or this thing); the earth did not crack and did not enter the earth;
4. if a lamp is turned on, it does not light up; like if you open your stomach, the alphabet does not come out.

Most of the phrases in the Uzbek language are phrases equal to word combinations.

Phrases or phrases that are equivalent to a sentence can change from being equivalent to a sentence to being equivalent to a compound or vice versa due to the addition of different grammatical forms in speech. For example, "dili og'ridi" is a phrase equivalent to a sentence in terms of expression, i.e., it is made up of a possessive and participle, but its variant, the phrase "dili og'ridi" is a compound in terms of expression, i.e., it reflects the relationship between complement and filled.

It noted above that there are expressions consisting of two components to ten components and even more components. For example, if a snake moves under the ground, it knows, like a scraper falling from the roof, to open its eyes, to pour into its ears, to be disappointed, its heart pulled back, the nostrils of its mouth escaped, its hair stood on end, its eyebrows to put, to blow into the air. In this case, the expressions equivalent to the sentence are mainly multicomponent.

The components of phrases consist of different word groups, and in addition to independent word groups, auxiliary word groups may also be involved. They mainly take the following forms:

Phrases with nouns and adjectives. Such phrases are syntactically combined with each other without grammatical forms, and mostly express the character, state and various manifestations of people: moody, bad taste, angry heart, and ink tongue, tongue sleep, heart blood, such as these. It also found as an adjective and a noun model: open heart, white heart, soft broom, big talk, big mouth, small talk, stone heart, cold customer, etc.

Phrases with nouns and verbs. Phrases in this structure are mainly two-component, consisting of a noun and a verb group, and express different meanings. Phrases in the form of a noun and a verb enter into a syntactic relationship with each other grammatically through the affixes that determine and determine, that is, possessive and agreeable suffixes in the noun phrase. And the verb phrase contains adverbs: he lost his heart, he lost his mind, his head became dizzy, he bit his finger, he tied his waist, he broke his heart, he hung around his neck, head to raise, to say to the face, to cheer up, to sit on the taste, to talk, the tail was born, to stain, to hold the collar, to grease the mouth and so on.

Noun-noun-verb construction phrases. These types of expressions are basically equal to the sentence, and they also express different meanings: the breath of the mouth is running away, the sun is visible from the ear, the pit of my shoulder is visible, snow is falling from the eyelid, a worm has fallen on the foot, the snake sheds its skin, like pulling wool from the dough, the knife hits the bone, the head is blue, the nut is on the head, the dog scratches the inside, the eye is opened like a moose, the watermelon falls from the armpit, the mountain of heart He rose up, his tail fell inside, his flesh stuck to his bones, as if he were throwing his hat to the sky.

Phrases with noun+adjective+verb construction. Phrases with such content also express different figurative meanings. It is a grammatically complex construction, because the words in the phrases with this construction form syntactically different connections with each other. For example, in the phrase "arpangni khom ordimi" a noun and a verb combined with the help of a classifier and an adjective formed a controlling compound, while an adjective and a verb combined with the help of tone formed a conjunctive compound. In the Uzbek language, there are many expressions like this: to run away with a cart dry, to hit the star without hesitation, to

leave the reins loose when the ball is tight, to let the water go for free, to suck the dirt from the teeth, to open the eyes to leave, to look hot to the eyes, to take a heavy heart, to get out of the water smoothly, to leave the matter open, to show the whiteness of the teeth, to consider the dumpling raw.

Also, in addition to the expressions with the above basic pattern structure:

- "Without count don't say eight" ["sanamay sakkiz dema"] -verb+number+verb;
- "To leave oneself, to stop oneself, to come to one's self" ["o'zidan ketmoq, o'zidan tinmoq, o'ziga kelmoq"] -pronoun+verb;
- "to put two hands to the nose and put five fingers in the mouth" ["ikki qo'lini burniga suqib, besh barmog'ini og'ziga tiqmoq"] - number+noun+noun+verb can also be found in expressions.

The conclusion

In the Uzbek language, the form and structure of phrases is complicated. This can be seen from our little research. The following conclusions can be drawn from the analysis processes:

- 1) Phrases divided into two large groups from the form point of view: a) phrases equivalent to a word combination, b) phrases equivalent to a sentence;
- 2) The components of phrases in Uzbek language are mainly noun+verb, noun+adjective, noun+noun+verb, and construction. There are also phrases consisting of adjective+noun, noun+adjective+verb, pronoun+verb. In addition, expressions expressed through other word groups also found, but they are a minority.

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