



**PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS
RELATING TO FLORONYM IN LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT
SYSTEMS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH-RUSSIAN-
UZBEKI LANGUAGES)**

Jamila Karimova

Senior teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University
named after Nizami.
Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Shakhlo Babakhodjaeva

Senior teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University
named after Nizami.
Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Iroda Tursunova

Senior teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University
named after Nizami.
Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Marjona Nabiyeva

Senior teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University
named after Nizami.
Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Dilnavoz Ergasheva

Senior teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University
named after Nizami.
Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Abstract. The phraseological fund of any language is an inexhaustible source of knowledge about the culture, history, worldview, traditions, mores, customs, value system and stereotypes of behavior, including verbal, of the people that created and uses it. Phraseological units are characterized by economy and at the same time capacity, a multi-layered signifier and a standardized (stereotyped) signifier, which implies the obligatory presence of an emotionally expressive aspect, the complex nature of the relationship between the expression plan and the content plan, act as an effective means of oral-colloquial communication due to its special anthropocentricity, are presented in two communicative states - language and speech. All this makes them the most effective means of explicating various authorial intentions.

Keywords: Phraseological combination, fund, Russian language, English language, methodology, methodology, analysis.

The phraseological composition of the language is represented by units of lexical and syntactic levels. Syntactic phraseological units are also heterogeneous in their structural and semantic organization and features of functioning in speech, which leads to the need to distinguish between their separate classes. One of the most specific classes of syntactic phraseological units are the so-called phraseosyntactic schemes (phrase schemes). Phrase schemes to the maximum extent absorb all the main features of modern linguistics: anthropocentrism, functionalism and interdisciplinarity. Therefore, their in-depth study contributes to the further development of the cognitive-discursive paradigm.

Phrase schemes, as well as other objects of the phraseological subsystem of the language, in foreign linguistics, including Germanic studies, have not received a systematic description. Thus, in English they are considered in connection with the study of individual problems of stylistics, culture of speech, rhetoric and other sections of the theory of language. This is due to the tradition that has developed in foreign linguistic science.

Thus, the relevance of the dissertation research is due, on the one hand, to the importance of this language resource for effective communication, and on the other hand, the lack of a holistic view of the phrase schemes of the English language and the need for their multidimensional description.

The object of the dissertation research is phraseosyntactic schemes with a reference component expressed by an interrogative word. For example: - What did you say? - his aunt snapped through the door. - Nothing, nothing. - Dudley's birthday - how could he have forgotten? Harry got slowly out of bed and started looking for socks. /J.K. Rowling. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone/; - I cast in sand, - Mr. tench said. - What else can I do in this place? - He picked up the cast of a lower jaw. - You can't always get them accurate, - he said. Of course, they complain. /G. Greene. The Power and the Glory/; - Meat for tea! What an insane notion! The woman was getting ideas into her head! /A. Bennett. Riceyman Steps/.

The material for the study was phraseological schemes with a reference component - an interrogative word, extracted by continuous sampling from grammars, phraseological and explanatory dictionaries, works of fiction of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries, as well as records of oral colloquial speech. The total number of examples of their use exceeds 2500 units. The work was done on the material of the English language.

The subject of the dissertation research is phraseological, structural-semantic, etymological, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, functional and expressive characteristics of phraseological and syntactic schemes with a question word.

The purpose of this work is to study English phrase schemes with a reference component - an interrogative word in phraseological, linguistic and speech aspects, as well as to identify the integral and differential properties of phrase schemes in English, Russian and Spanish.

In accordance with the above goal, the following tasks were set in the work:

- 1) to identify phrase schemes in the English language system, the supporting component of which is expressed by a question word; establish the volume and boundaries of the units of this group; consider the problem of their origin; to systematize the universal and specific properties of the phrase schemes of the English, Russian and Spanish languages;
- 2) describe the main representative aspects of the expression plan of phrase schemes of this group: mandatory unchanged and variable components, their order, optional elements of the

structure, as well as the influence of the internal form of the phrase scheme on its main characteristics;

3) to explore the content plan of phrase schemes with a reference component-question word: to establish the system of meanings of each phrase scheme, the features of their semantic content, as well as the degree of productivity of individual meanings;

4) to analyze phrase schemes with a reference component-interrogative word in the paradigmatic plan by constructing paradigmatic series of various types for the obligatory invariable and variable components, optional elements of the phrase scheme and the entire phrase model as a whole;

5) study the phrase schemes of this group in a functional aspect, describing their syntagmatic properties: the ability to spread and compatibility with other statements in the text;

6) to explore phraseological schemes in the phraseological aspect: to identify a set of phraseological features, the specifics of their manifestation, as well as dynamic properties, in particular, the ability to produce syntactic phraseological units on their basis with a higher level of phraseological units - communicame.

Methodological basis of the study. The general philosophical level of the dissertation work methodology is based on the emerging new direction - the philosophy of dialectical realism, which is the philosophy of sustainable development. It includes fundamental principles that explain the organization and functioning of objective reality: the dialectical laws of the unity of form and content, the universal connection of phenomena, the unity and struggle of opposites, and others, according to which language is presented as a material, objective, dynamic, functioning and developing system.

The private scientific methodological principles of the dissertation work are based on the concepts of describing the phraseological composition of the English language by O.V. Alexandrova, H.H. Amosova, J.I.C. Barkhudarova, G.A. Veikhman, E.Yu. Viktorova, V.D. Ivshin, V.I. Karasika, A.B. Kunina, V.Yu. Melikyan, G.A. Orlova, A.E. Pavlenko, I.I. Profit, V.R. Sarkis-yantsa, Yu.M. Skrebneva, H.A. Slyusareva, E.A. Trofimova, I.I. Turansky, L.P. Chakhoyan, A.D. Schweitzer, V.E. Shevyakova and others; French

A.G. Nazaryan, D.S. Pisarev, L. Tenier, H.A. Shigarevskaya and others; German - A.L. Kuksy, Yu.N. Malinovich and others; Spanish - M.Yu. Masalova, A.B. Melikyan and others; Russian language - N.F. Alefirenko,

B.L. Arkhangelsky, Sh. Bally, V.V. Vinogradova, E.I. Dibrova, L.I. Roizenzon, V.N. Telia, N.M. Shansky, N.Yu. Shvedova, D.N. Shmeleva, H.A. Yanko-Trinitskaya and others, as well as on the studies of syntactic phraseological units of various classes, carried out by C.B. Andreeva, V.V. Babaitseva, G.V. Valimova, A.B. Velichko, M.V. Vsevolodova, G.G. Infantova, I.N. Kaigorodova, V.I. Kodukhov, T.N. Bell-ring, native meaning (nine phrase schemes), and emotionally colored, located in interposition in relation to the obligatory unchangeable and changeable components (eight phrase schemes). The order of the required components is irreversible.

The specificity of the internal form of the supporting component has a decisive influence on the structural, semantic and functional characteristics of the phrase scheme.

3. Ten phrase schemes of this group express twenty-nine meanings: eight meanings of negation, five meanings of negative evaluation and surprise, four meanings of affirmation, three meanings of intensity, two meanings of positive evaluation, one meaning of motivation and de-intensity.

At the same time, four phrase schemes express two meanings, three phrase schemes each express three and four meanings. Thus, traditionally for phraseological schemes, values of a negative type (negation, negative evaluation and de-intensity) predominate, which make up about half (14 values) of the total number of established meanings.

In general, a large number of meanings in the studied phraseological schemes is due to the incompletely significant status of the supporting component, as well as the specifics of the meaning of interrogation, which is prone to various kinds of semantic transformations due to its uncertainty.

4. The incompletely significant nature of the obligatory immutable component of the phrase schemes of this group led to the almost complete absence of paradigmatic properties in it. Only one supporting component {how many - how much} has a lexical type paradigm, which is determined by the internal form of the generating combination of words.

The generalized nature of the content of the internal form of the supporting component determined the high possibilities of the obligatory variable component in the paradigmatic plan: in eight phraseological schemes it has a complete lexico-grammatical and morphological paradigm, in two - zero.

At the same time, most phrase schemes allow the elimination of individual elements of the obligatory variable component.

Phrase schemes of this group do not have structural variants due to the irreversibility of the order of the mandatory components. However, they have facultative variants due to the possibility of transformation of the elemental composition of the obligatory variable component.

5. Phrase schemes with a reference component - an interrogative word, manifest their syntagmatic properties in different ways: four phrase schemes quite actively use the technique of spreading their structure in order to detail the subject of speech, six phrase schemes "strive" to limit their linear extent, which is more consistent with their phraseological status; five phrase schemes are regularly combined with other syntactic phraseological units, the other five are less active in this aspect.

Conclusions. In modern English, there are phrase schemes, the supporting component of which is expressed by a question word. On the one hand, they have integral features, which allows them to be considered as an independent group of units, on the other hand, they also exhibit differential properties, which prompts an analysis of each of them separately. Despite the same status of interrogative words in the lexico-grammatical system, they show their activity in different ways in terms of the formation of phrase schemes.

Phrase schemes with the reference component how are distinguished by a well-developed system of meanings: two of them express three meanings each, one phrase scheme expresses four meanings. The first phrase scheme specializes in expressing evaluative meanings (positive and negative assessments, as well as a high degree of manifestation of the subject of speech), the second - on other types of meanings (denial, affirmation and emotional surprise), the third phrase scheme combines these types of meanings (high or low degree of manifestation of the subject speech, denial and surprise).

The supporting component of two phrase schemes has a zero paradigm (as well as other phrase schemes), the third one is characterized by the presence of a lexical paradigm {how many [much]}. The obligatory variable component is distinguished by minor restrictions of the lexico-grammatical and morphological plan. The order of the mandatory components is irreversible (as

with all other phrase schemes of this group). Each phrase scheme has one or two optional structure elements.

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