



CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 24 th October 2022 Accepted: 20 th November 2022 Published: 30 th December 2022	Each language's vocabulary is made up of phrase ological units, which are speech-ready pieces of language that make up the vocabulary. In addition, they are present in phenomena like polysemia, homonymy, paronymy, antonymi'a, synonymy, and antonymi'a, taking into consideration their semantic properties, just like other linguistic units. The phrase ological unit itself and additional vocabulary meaning are both considered to be part of phrase ological polysemy. The classification of phrase ological units in English and Uzbek is discussed in this article.
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It is not called polysemy when meanings derived from a similar free link and phrase ological unit of a reciprocal form are integrated into one point. These events come in many different forms, including a free connection, a unit of speech, and a phrase ological unit, a unit of language. For instance, a free combination of dry hijack or grasping at straws is utilized to produce speech, and dry hijack or grasping at straws phrase ological units are also on the tongue. The proper interpretation can be inferred from the first, and the portable one from the second. Due to the fact that both meanings are intended by two distinct linguistic phenomena rather than one language unit, polysemy does not exist. The above relation (the phenomenon of equality of the form of a phrase ological unit with a free link) is referred to as homonymy.

When a phrase ological unit has more than one lexical meaning, as in lexemes, the primary meaning and any derived meanings are identified. To cast a jar, for instance, implies to "broadcast by means of a" (which has since become an archaic meaning), which means "to transmit an exaggerated message to a wider degree than necessary". Additionally, the phrase "make a getaway" in English can signify both "escape from a tedious political order" and "escape after committing a crime". The primary meaning is in the first, while the secondary meaning is a derivative of the primary meaning.

A phenomenon inherent in phrase ological units is the emergence of linguistic meaning. The linguistic meaning in the existing Uzbek and English phrase ological units emerged mostly as a result of metaphorical displacement. For instance, the phrase ological unit touching previously meant "to detest" because it was used in relation to food eating quite frequently. As a result of this transfer, the meaning of "the feeling of dislike woke up" was formed in this phrase ological unit, which did not correspond to its original meaning. This phrase ological unit was later used to refer to both people and things other than food. Or there is a similar view in the English-language phrase ological unit to walk all over somebody.

The amount of phrase ological meaning changes as a result of the growth of the meaning that is inherent in each phrase ological unit. Polysemy or homonymy are two distinct phenomena that result from the emergence of a second phrase ological meaning based on a first phrase ological meaning. Homonymy is a little organism that was born with the development of phrase ological meaning. The Uzbek phrase ological units joni I and joni ODI II, as well as the English phrase ological units to feel one's oats I and II, are examples of this: a lamb had been separated from a wolf. As long as the soul does not come out. "If you say to the teacher": Man is created from the soil", it is desirable, if you say "wounded from the Monkey", his soul will come out", said. "Gosh, it'll be great to get into harness again" - he said. "I'm feeling my oats already". This Nova and the people behind Nova, were feeling their oats and talking big.

When a person dies, their body turns pale. When a similar change is intensely irritated, it is also vage. In the first example, the name of a case specific to a person is transcribed into a second case based on the similarity that occurs in the color aspect. Accordingly, the resettlement resulted in the emergence of a new phrase ological unit: the soul came out I, which means to "exhale for the last time," and the soul came out II, which means to "be incredibly angry". The second phrase ological unit, which differs from the first phrase ological unit in itself, was originally used in the manner in which the soul came out: the previous phrase ological unit Later, in the second phrase ological unit, the option of taking out his life appeared, and the separation into two phrase ological units became even more pronounced.

A phraseological unit also means contrary meaningful linguistic meanings. For example, the phraseological unit whose heart was coming out of the vagina means severe excitement, but such a state connects both anxiety and joy:

1. Not saying I'm not afraid, son. At such a time, a person's heart leaves his vagina.
2. As soon as he saw the girl's parenthesis, the guy's heart could come out of his vagina. This can be likened to the phenomenon of enantiosema.

Most phraseological units are mono-semantic. For example, to go through the spring of phraseological unit to beat "to give up what he considers useful", to kill berdisi until he says phrase-logical unit "to say something without waiting until he speaks", or go over somebody's head phrase-logical unit means "to understand nothing", get down to brass tacks phraseological unit means "to start discussing an important issue".

Additionally known as in Uzbek, poly-semantic phrase-logical units are relatively uncommon in English. The majority of phraseological units with several meanings are poly-semantic. The phraseological unit that has become the head, for instance, means two: To be on borrowed time; 1. "to be exhausted", 2. "to be exhausted", two-word phraseological unit 1. "to live for an unexpectedly brief time", 2. "to be on the verge of death". The chief suqm's phraseological unit also refers to three: 1. "to enter", 2. "to stand outside the torso and stare with his head clenched", 3. "to intervene", or 4. "to ask the question". Also has three definitions as a phraseological unit: 1. "to withdraw himself from the Question", 2. "to throw the main question away or consider it important", 3. "to consider the dispute or".

In the lexeme, the main lexical meaning is usually the correct one. In phraseological unity, but the primary meaning of a phrase is a transferable meaning. Because the phraseological unit's primary meaning and its derivative, which is based on the same image, are both embedded in the form of portable meanings. The phraseological unit's structure so precludes the intended meaning. As with lexical meanings, phraseological meanings also appear in a particular context. A poly-semantic phraseological unit's meanings might vary among themselves, as well as in terms of their lexical context and grammatical character. For example, the glossary of the raze-logical unit of disburse f means three: 1. "swallow", 2. "lose", "in vain, spend useless", 3. "reveal".

All three meanings are manifested in a different lexical context: in the first they are used with a lexeme denoting gambling, a bet, in the second with a lexeme denoting time, and in the third with a lexeme denoting mystery. Here in the linguistic meanings of this phraseological unit, both the lexical context and the grammatical nature are different:

1. "to follow the whole behavior by walking from myself",
2. "to act successively without being interested".

In both meanings, the action is performed by a person, but the subject to which the action is directed will be another-another: in the first, it will focus on a person (whose), and in the second-on a thing (what). For this reason, both the lexical context and the grammatical nature of these meanings differ. The arrival of a lexeme denoting a person in a direct agreement opens the way in the first sense to use the ratio of the number of all three persons; while the arrival of a lexeme denoting something in such a task entails the participation of only the third person proportioner. As a result, the grammatical nature of these two phraseological meanings is distinguished. In the first sense, I went down, you went down, you went down, you went down, you went down, you went down, you went down, you went down, you were used in forms like a toast, in the second sense, only three of these alternative forms come to me: I got off from the deck, you got off from the deck.

The grammatical nature of this phraseological unit's linguistic meanings in this instance is different: to surpass the limit; exceeded the limit. 1. "to grant oneself an excessive amount of freedom", 2. "to increase excessively, to strain". Accordingly, it is clarified in various lexical contexts. It denotes an action specific to a person in the first sense of a phraseological unit and an action specific to a thing in the second. Since this phraseological unit is tainted and proportioned in all three individuals-numbers, the grammatical nature is likewise varied at this point. Additionally, with a tusker and proportioner, only the III person is employed in the second sense: Similar to like you did, I went over the bounds.

IN CONCLUSION, Phraseological units are the speech-ready units of language that make up each language's vocabulary. They are present in all languages. In addition, they are present in phenomena like poly-semia, homonymy, paronymy, antonymia, synonymy, and antonymia, taking into consideration their semantic properties, just like other linguistic units. Each language's phraseological units have unique linguistic properties. However, phraseological units are a language asset in all languages. The lexicon of the language and speech is enriched by poly-semantic phraseological elements, which also give it an emotional tint.

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