



Lexical-Grammatical Analysis of Verb Phraseological Units

Dilshod Ochilov

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

OPEN ACCESS

SUBMITTED 26 October 2024
ACCEPTED 28 December 2024
PUBLISHED 18 January 2025
VOLUME Vol.05 Issue01 2025

COPYRIGHT

© 2025 Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 License.

Abstract: It is known that verbs have strong organizational properties and often follow other words and lead them. This feature of verbs is also reflected in phraseological units. In Uzbek linguistics, the connection feature of verb phrases is covered in detail. Conjugation is typical of all types of lexemes, but it is strongest in verbs. The feature of combining speech elements of verbs in the Uzbek language ensures that "the main part of phrases is made up of verb phraseological expressions". Verbs take part in phrasal verbs as grammatical base members and determine their categorical affiliation. The controlling feature of the verb forms many verb phrases.

Keywords: Phraseological units, verbs, verb forms, phraseology, phraseological structure, lexeme, phrases.

Introduction: Among the verb lexemes, the verbs expressing action, call, feeling, and emotion are phraseologically active. The collected linguistic materials show that the phraseological activity of the verb lexemes, especially the action, is very high, to bring to mind, to please, to be happy, to be fed up, to have mercy, to be pleased, to be right, to be welcome, to be humiliated, to come to one's senses, to be satisfied, to be angry, to be angry, to be fed up, to be victorious, etc. In this case, the verb is mainly associated with noun lexemes. But at this point it is difficult to talk about the fact that the verb can be a semantic base component of lexemes. The reason is that, verb lexemes do not serve as semantic base members in the formation of phrases. Verbal lexemes have a strong grammatical character, and pure verbs form only phrasal verbs. If nouns and adjective lexemes participate in the formation of phrases belonging to all four lexical (grammatical) groups, verb lexemes participate only in the formation of verb phrases. In this sense, verbs should be called phraseologically active lexemes. In this case, the role of

verbs in the formation of the structure of phrases should be emphasized.

In the Uzbek language, the action verb "to leave" is also phraseologically active, and 97 phrases have been formed with its participation. In the following phrases, the verb "to go" participates as a grammatical base member in the sense of action: become famous, become popular, go to sleep, take a nap, faint, go out of one's self, go out of hand, pass out, pass out to leave, to fall in love, etc. Verb lexemes are the main source of phraseological structure formation. Not only verbs, but also forms are involved in this as a component. Verb lexemes retain some of the features of verbs in the structure of phrasal verbs. For example, the verb "to give" serves as an organizing, unifying center in the composition of phrases: to endure, to punish, to give manners, to give importance, to cheer up, to give away, to show, to endure, to yield, to answer, to give one's life, to force, to admit, to give a word, to interfere, to give hand, to ground, etc.

Verb forms are also effective in forming a phraseological structure: do not look at the face of the giver, say that he gave, if you give me, if you hit me, I will die.

In Uzbek, the help "get" that introduces the code is also considered an active lexeme by the phraseologist. With the participation of this lexeme, programmatic phrases are formed: to rise, to take on, to take on, to take on, to take on, to take on, to rest, to take grain, to take to the country, to take to the side, to conquer, to buy, to go, to see to take under your eye, not to take, to take pleasure, etc.

The verb "to raise" is also associated with a number of lexemes, and many phrases are formed: to raise one's head, to lift one's head, to lift one's nose, to raise one's nose, to raise one's nose to the sky, to raise one's head, to rise from one's mind, to raise one's head from the pillow, to raise one's head, one's chest is like a mountain lifted up, to raise his spirits, to raise his reputation, to raise to the sky, to raise his spirit, to rise to the sky, to rise from imagination, to rise from memory, to rise from memory, to raise hands, vinegar does not raise water, etc.

The Uzbek verb "to open" also took part in the formation of many phrases. For example, it is used as a grammatical base component in phrases such as avra(to open the lining), bahri(to open one's tongue). Also, to open one's mouth, to open one's heart, to open one's mouth, to open one's face, to open one's face, Phrases such as "open your heart", "open your face" have been formed.

It seems that the ability of verb lexemes to combine with different lexemes caused the formation of many

verb phrases in the Uzbek language.

As mentioned above, the components of phrases are deprived of complete semantic freedom. Lexemes do not fully express the meaning specific to the lexeme in the composition of phrases. They begin to express things, objects, actions, messages beyond their own meaning. For example, the verb "to come out" expresses an action and means the starting point of an action. In the composition of phrases, this lexeme loses its lexical meaning, that is, the meaning of action: to get out of the way, to get out of line, to lose heart, to get married. In such phrases, the verb lexeme is not used in its action sense. Therefore, lexemes in the composition of phrases are semantically and grammatically passive. For example, to put the sky in the shell, not a single component of the phrasal verb conveys its own meaning. In this case, lexemes may have lost their special meaning.

However, whether or not the components of a phrase retain their own meaning depends on how the components are connected.

First of all, most phrases have a grammatical base component. Such a component shows the lexical (grammatical) meaning of phrases. In verb phrases, the main grammatical component is the verb itself. For example, the verbs "to close", "to walk", "to lubricate" in Uzbek phrases such as to close one's eyes, to walk in the footsteps, to grease one's mouth mean the categorical meanings of these phrases. In this position, it is close to morphemes according to the function of verbs.

The evidence confirms that the majority of verbs occur in phrasal verbs as a grammatical base component. Such a component transfers the verb character to the entire phrase. Such phrases express action. Grammatical base components form categorical meanings, not phraseological meaning.

Thus, simple verbs are often involved in phrasal verbs. The legitimacy of this is that the same simple verbs bring about the primary process. Verb phrases are formed based on the participation of simple verbs. Verb phrases consist of two main lexemes, the verb and its complement. In phrasal verbs, the verb lexeme loses some of its grammatical properties. For example: a) verb phrases cannot be used in all persons; some verb phrases are used only in one person and number: non ursin, let there be a white road, go to the moon and survive, etc. b) many verb phrases cannot be used in both (participle) and non-participle forms: his head was blue, to straighten his chin, God hit him, to lick the bottom of the date, etc. In this case, verb phrases are used only in participle forms. Phrases such as don't call your cat "pisht", don't make an eyebrow, are used only

in the infinitive form; c) the degree of use of verb phrases in tenses and moods is somewhat limited: phrases such as the head reached the sky, the sheep reached a thousand are used only in the past tense. If I say it, my tongue will burn, if I do not say it, my heart will burn-in this phrases like my tongue will be used only in the future tense. So, verbs are not completely free in phrasal verbs. Their activity is somewhat limited.

REFERENCES

Rahmatullaev Sh. An explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1978.

Rahmatullaev Sh. Phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Komuslar General Editorial Office, 1992. - B. 380.

Berdiyorov H., Rasulov R. Paremiological dictionary of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1984. - B. 122;

Yuldoshev B. Formation and development of Uzbek phraseology and phraseography. - Samarkand, 2007.

H., Yuldoshev B. Bibliographic index of Uzbek phraseology. - Samarkand, 1977.

Rahmatullaev Sh. Phraseology with lexicology. Current literary Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1992. - B. 49-186.

Menliev B., Khudoyberdieva M., Boymatova O. Educational explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language phrases. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2007.

Mamatov A. Uzbek phraseology, Tashkent, 2019. 264 pages.