

# Set Phrase as a Syntactic Phenomenon

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the derivational features of phraseological expressions, and the author examines the derivation of phraseological expressions from the syntactic point of view. The article also considers the integrity of phraseological expressions and the continuity of syntactic relations that form a shell indivisible with the meaning of a single element. The syntactic derivation of phraseological expressions (like the derivation of phraseological expressions as stable combinations) does not differ much from the derivational properties. The difference between them is observed in expressions with the structure of the sentence.

**Key words:** set expression, derivation, phraseme, deep structure, surface structure

## 1. Introduction

The problems of phraseology have long attracted the attention of many linguists, which has led to a large number of scientific studies in this field. Phraseological expressions were interpreted as a semantic phenomenon in almost all works. And the reason is that phrases are a set expression of a single meaning of a word or a predicative expression.

The single meaning of phraseology makes it possible to assume that it is a unit of language. The essence is that phraseological unit is similar to the basic unit of language - the word. But from the semantics point of view, there is a clear distinction between phraseological unit and a word: a word, as a lexical meaning, does not define a figurative meaning. Its figurative meaning is observed in speech. The figurative meaning of the phraseological expression in both language and speech remains unchanged. That is why; a set expression or a set predicative expression is interpreted as a semantic phenomenon, almost still being studied in linguistics, in the lexicology section. We believe that this issue requires clarification, since, at the present time, phraseological unit, with its syntactic nature and the problems relating to it, remain on the sidelines. Today, this is a separate area in linguistics. The stability and integrity of the meaning of the phraseological expression helps to establish, to some extent, the semantic phenomenon. But due to the fact that there is a syntactic relationship between its components (despite its stable nature), it would be a mistake to consider phrase only a semantic event. That is why, we want to pay attention to the syntactic nature of the phraseological expression in this study.

## 2. Materials and Methods

In the article, descriptive, distributive, transformative, and applicable methods were used in the study of language material.

## 3. Results of the Research and their Discussion

Phraseological expressions, in relation to semantic and syntactic aspects, are stable. Therefore, it is impossible to replace them with other components in many cases: a) *arpasini khom o'rmoq*, b) *kovushini to'g'rilab qo'ymoq*, c) *igna bilan quduq qazimoq*.

In these examples, the meaning a) - (*offend someone*), b) - (*behind someone*) *chase, kick out (someone)*, c) - *perform (any) difficult work* are in the highlight. If you use these expressions with phraseological units, then, undoubtedly, the effectiveness in speech will increase. For example, if the meaning of the word *ranjitmoq* (*offend*) is interpreted using the phraseology of *arpasini khomo'rmoq*. However, in this process we use a syntactic expression (a syntactic structure) instead of an independent word. This, in turn, is the meaning of one word, which is described using several words that have a relationship.

Of course, this is not a dynamic relationship, because they are in a stable state. Nevertheless, despite their static nature, in this situation the three words are interconnected and this cannot be denied. In this regard, one can quote the following expression of M. Mirtojiev "Phraseologism is an expression similar to a sentence, and despite linguistic integrity, it retains its syntactic properties" [2, 45].

In fact, the speed of the constituent components for stagnation due to syntactic and semantic integrity is also in the foreground. Thus, the syntactic relations of the grammatical forms of words, in most cases, cannot be changed. The following examples can serve as evidence of this:

- 1) *Har holda, hamma ishkhomirdan qil sug'urganday, imijimida hal bo'ldi* (Sh. Rashidov, *Bo'rondan kuchli*); (*in any case, everything went smoothly, silently*).
- 2) *...u hech kimga ishonmdi. Chunki bu borada uning necha marta og'zi kuygan* (I. Rahim. *Taqdir*). (*... he does not believe anyone because he failed several times*).

In the first of these examples, *khomirdan qil sug'urganday*, the components of this expression and their intersyntactic relationship are characterized by their rather stable state, which cannot be changed by adding an affix or changing grammatical forms.

In this case, the syntactic form of the phraseological expression is preserved, as it is expressed using the affix *-dan*, *-gan* and the unformed affix *-ni*. Nevertheless, despite this, if necessary, the components of the syntactic relations are represented in the way they were built, and their semantic influence cannot be interpreted separately, since in fact it expresses the light and simple meaning of the expression.

And in the second example, the combination of “*og’zi kuygan*” is used, and in this case, the syntactic relation occurs in accordance with their (semantic) distributional qualities. In other words, the construction (subject and predicate) is used, the word “*og’zi*” is presented in the genitive case and is combined by the predicate without any means.

Obviously, phraseological units (expressions) differ from set expressions in their independent meaning, in accordance with the quality and significance of their components. As M. Mirtojiev emphasizes, “phraseological units (expressions) include a meaning derived from the synthesis of compound meanings of words and their meaning based on one concept” [2, 44-45].

However, in linguistic works one can find different opinions. For example, M. Mirzaev, S. Usmonov and I. Rasulov in their textbook “*Uzbek tili*” observe the general meaning and influence of phraseological combinations and phraseological compounds, expressed using the meaning of their components. It is also mentioned that if the aforementioned phrases mean meanings not from the synthesis of their compound words, then this classifies them as phraseological hybrids [3, 45-47].

Indeed, phraseological units (expressions) are not always identical in their integrity(unity) and influence of meaning. In such phrases as *qo’lko’tarmoq*, *ishtahasi ochilmoq*, “*mis chiqmoq*”, “*og’iz ochmoq*”, etc. and the phrases “*pixini yormoq*”, “*juftakni rostlamoq*”, “*kovushini to’g’rilab qo’ymoq*”, “*hafsalasi pir bo’lmoq*” their meaning is not always common.

In other words, we can observe how in the previous four expressions, every second component is used in a figurative meaning, and the first in its meaning.

Based on this, as stated in the above, phraseological combinations and phraseological compounds, as well as their syntactic components, are essential. Given the continuity of these relations, the components of these compounds cannot be divided into separate parts, they perform a generally unified syntactic task [3, 45-47].

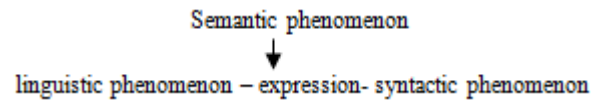
M. Mirtozhiev’s opinion on this issue is different: “Phraseologism is only a semantic phenomenon, despite the fact that it can either carry out semantic re-division in speech, or not” [2,45].

We share the opinion of M. Mirtojiev. But it seems that here one-sidedness is allowed with respect to the study of phraseology, as a semantic phenomenon. Phraseological circulation is not only a semantic phenomenon, but also a syntactic one. Thus, its name indicates that it is also a semantic phenomenon, and, from the point of view of form, is the syntactic phenomenon.

At the same time, it should be noted that the syntactic phenomenon of phraseology is interconnected with the semantic. For, dialectics requires the unity of form and meaning. In other words, the structure for expressing the phraseological expression, in the first place, is a syntactic

form, and the syntax forms a shell, indivisible, with the meaning of one element.

The status of speech circulation, as a rule, is determined by its meaning. This, of course, is one aspect of this issue. Its second side is reflected in readiness for use, which is reflected in the language unit. In addition, another quality phrases can be seen in the syntactic nature. This can be interpreted using this scheme in order to more clearly understand the essence of this problem:



It should be noted that, all these three phenomena are independent. In turn, the linguistic phenomenon cannot be confused with the semantic, (basic version), since the semantic independent language power system affects the connecting element of the syntax.

Of course, in this case, if we use the concept of a syntactic phenomenon, we do not want to say that it (the phrase) can be a unit of oral speech. It cannot be a unit of spoken language. However, at the same time, its components cannot deny the existence of internal syntax. Sh. Rakhmatullaev points out that: “The syntactic analysis of the contents of the composition of the phrase, not the analysis of the unit of speech, but the analysis of the content of the unit of language.”

“In general, the syntactic connection between words in a phrase is preserved, does not disappear (does not lose power), but it is internal” [4, 10].

Nevertheless, almost all research work on the study of phrases focuses on the integrity(unity) of the semantic meaning of phraseological expressions, although its syntactic relations remain without due attention.

Obviously, all levels of the language are interdependent. That is why we cannot present morphology separately from phonology or syntax. If we examine the essence of the matter in more detail, we will see that the syntax develops in morphology. Confirmation of this can be a kind of relationship between morphemes at the word level and between sentence members, such as a predicate, attribute, signifier and signified[5, 235-236].

Of course, it cannot be said that the syntactic relations of linguistic units at the level of words are completely subordinate to similar interactions with the components of phrases or sentences. Thus, the syntactic connection of the components of linguistic units is an internal link [6,7]. Proceeding from this, in modern linguistics there is a great need to nominate grammatical objects “small syntax” and “big syntax” [1,107].

If in the big syntax the syntactic nature of sentences and more capacious units of speech are studied, then in the small syntax internal syntactic connections in word formation, word combination and stable compounds are considered. We believe that the syntactic relationship between the

components of phraseological units (expressions) can also be considered as an object of small syntax. For example: *Qalandarov ikki o'qituvchi va maktab direktorini ko'rib, battar jini qo'zg'adi* (A.Qahkhor. Sinchalak).

In this example, the expression "jini qo'zg'adi" is used, the word "jini" in the function of the subject and "qo'zg'adi" of the predicate. We see that this phraseological unit is introduced by the word Qalandarov (ning) in this case: Qalandarovning jini qo'zg'adi.

We are agree with what is said in linguistic literature that the phraseological unit in speech basically functions as a whole as one part of a sentence. However, exceptions are those phrases in the form of a sentence that are contained in the phrases in the form of subject and predicate:

1. Ишқилиб, кўп қатори болагинамнинг ризқи уйдан узилмаган бўлсин (С.Аҳмад. Уфқ).
2. Кўриб турибсиз, бир дукчи қўлдан чиқармагунимча она сутим оғзимга келяпти (Ойбек. Улуг йўл).
3. Хотин киши раҳбарлик қилса, калавамнинг учини йўқотиб қўяман (А.Қаҳҳор. Синчалак).
4. Қилмишингизга ўзингиз яхшироқ, оғизга олса бўладиган от қўйиб беринг бўлмаса...( А.Қаҳҳор. Синчалак).

In the first example, we see that the phrase "rizqi uzilmoq" is used with the structure of the sentence, and in its composition the words "rizq" in the function of the subject, "Uzilmagan bo'lsin" in the function of the predicate. Characteristically, this syntactical analysis of the phrase can be performed in speech, and not in small syntax.

The above relationship between the subject and the predicate (*rizqim uzilmoq*) is not in micro-syntagmatic relation, contributing to the emergence of syntactic relation in the speech. Thus, the predicative sign of a given sentence is expressed by this phraseological unit.

The second example presents a hypotactic construction, the second part, "ona suti og'zidan kelmoq" is a phrase with the structure of the sentence. At the same time, the phraseological expression forms the phenomenon of predicativity. In other words, with the help of this phrase the attitude to reality is transmitted.

In the third example, the phraseological expression is also presented with the sentence structure, the subject (I-men) is hidden, and the phrase fully functions as a predicate (*kalavaning uchini yo'qotib qo'yaman*).

In the fourth example, the used phrase "og'izga olmoq" is part of the attribute. Obviously, the components of the phraseological expression in the form of sentences perform the functions of the subject and the predicate. In such a situation, if the sentence consists not only of the phrase itself, predicativity will affect not only the phrase itself, but also other members of the sentence:

*Saidaning yuragiga qil sizmas edi* (A.Қаҳҳор. Sinchalak).

In this example, one of the components of the phraseological expression (*qil*) performs the function of the subject, and the second - the function of the predicate (*sig'mas edi*). However, the word "Saidaning" being a possessive attribute

of the component of the expression "yuragiga" is not a constituent part as such. However, this word is represented by a means of expressing reality.

It should also be noted that with the help of the above statements, we do not mean that the phrase with the structure of the sentence always expresses the relationship between the subject and the predicate, since such phrases can be fully represented as one member of the sentence.

Compare:

- 1) *Komilning tarvuzi qo'ltig'idan tushdi.*
- 2) *Komil tarvuzi qo'ltigidan tushib uyiga qaytdi.*

At the same time, the first part of the first sentence of the phrase performs the function of the subject, (tarvuzi) the first part, the second part (qo'ltig'idan) and the third (tushdi) function of the predicate. In the second sentence, the same phrase is expressed by the word "Komil" subject, and the word "qaytdi" is predicate. In this case, the phrase fully functions as a circumstance.

#### 4. Conclusion

An analysis of the actual language material shows that, traditionally, a phrase with the structure of a sentence needs to consider the internal nature of the sentence members. Accordingly, the phrasal components in the function of the subject and predicate also affect other members of the sentence. This, in turn, indicates phrasal activity in speech from a syntactical point of view.

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