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LEXICAL AND PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS, THEIR EXPRESSION OF SEMANTIC FEATURES

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Annotation:

Studying lexical and phraseological units provides a deeper understanding of the language and aids in the effective use of complex expressions and words. Linguists have expressed their views on this subject, and research is ongoing.

Keywords: Semantics, meaning, phraseological unit, lexical unit, lexicology, phraseology, linguistics, language study, language.

Until the 1950s, phraseological units were studied within the framework of lexicology, that is, phraseological units were interpreted as synonyms of words. Today, one can read the works of many linguists who have researched the differences and similarities of these units. Some share our views, while others differ. Primarily, we gather and analyze information about the syntagmatic and semantic relationships of lexical and phraseological units, their connection methods and usage in context, the factors determining phraseological meaning, and their complete and partial meanings.

Y. Pinxasov stated that lexical units encompass both vocabulary and phraseological units. The combination of vocabulary and phrases is called lexical units (1). Lexical units are divided into two: lexicology—the science of words, and phraseology—the study of stable word combinations and phraseological units. He defined lexicology as including three parts: lexicon (vocabulary), semantics (meaning of words), and etymology (origin of words). He emphasized that lexicology has three main types: general, comparative, and specific lexicology. Specific lexicology is further divided into historical and descriptive lexicology. In lexicology, the semantic, stylistic, and other characteristics of words are studied. It is known that phraseology is also applied as a part of lexicology, and phrases are studied semantically and stylistically.

The famous lexicologist Casares stated that the meaning of phraseologisms is often difficult to define precisely and should be understood as they are, without explaining their internal essence (2). B. Yuldashev critically approached this view, noting that the structure of phrases is more complex than that of words, and there is a significant discrepancy between the meaning of phrases and their component structure (3). The semantic structure of phrases often includes a connotative element, which adds emotional-expressive coloring to the meaning of the phrase. In B. Yuldashev's research, it is highlighted that in studying the semantic structure of a word, inherent connotation and adherent connotation are distinguished. Inherent connotation refers to the connotative meaning that a word or phrase has outside the context, while adherent

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connotation refers to the speech connotative meanings expressed by a word or phrase in a specific context. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish the inherent (linguistic) connotative meaning and the adherent (speech) connotative meaning in studying the stylistic features and semantic structure of a phrase, as the semantic structure of phraseological units cannot be studied without distinguishing these two types of connotations.

According to Sh. Rahmatullayev, phraseological units involve at least two independent words (lexemes) as an expression plan. These syntactically connected words form a combination or sentence by their nature. The phraseological meaning derived from such a combination or sentence leads to considering it as a semantic unit (language unit) rather than a syntactic unit (speech unit). Therefore, when talking about the equivalence to a combination or sentence, the internal syntactic structure of the phrase is meant; syntactic analysis of the phrase's composition is not the analysis of a speech unit but of a language unit (4).

B. Yuldashev emphasized that comparing and contrasting phraseological units with lexical units (words) is very important in determining their semantic structure, but this method does not yield good results in identifying stylistic branches of phrases. In such cases, it is not the phraseological system that is considered, but the overall language system.

In dictionaries, explanations for lexical units (words) are given neutrally, regardless of their functional direction. However, this approach is not always suitable for explaining phraseological units, as their positive or negative evaluative state, belonging to colloquial style or other speech styles, should also be reflected in their classification and explanation.

B. Yuldashev emphasized that phraseological units do not semantically correspond with words, and the components constituting the phrase are "deactivated words." Deactivation refers to the transformation of a word into a component (part of the phrase) semantically, stylistically, derivationally, and morphologically-semantically, often based on metaphorical reinterpretation of a free combination.

Thus, studying the semantic features of lexical and phraseological units is of great importance in linguistics. Lexical units are related to words and their meanings, with each word having its own specific meaning that can change depending on the context. Phraseological units, formed by the combination of multiple words, have unique meanings.

Although phraseological units have been studied within the framework of lexicology, numerous studies are currently being conducted on their unique characteristics and differences. Phraseological units are often idiomatic expressions that are not translated literally, requiring knowledge of cultural and linguistic context to understand them.

Linguists emphasize the importance of distinguishing inherent and adherent connotations in studying the semantic structure of phraseological units. Inherent connotation expresses the connotative meaning that a word or phrase has outside the context, while adherent connotation expresses the speech connotative meanings in a specific context.

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Studying the semantic structure of phraseological units, identifying their stylistic branches, and determining their place in the language system are crucial in linguistics. These studies provide a deeper understanding of the language and help in effectively using complex expressions and words.

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