



Management Development in Multiple Meaningful Phrasemas

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ABSTRACT

In scientific sources, the phrase has been recognized to add clarity, brilliance, expressiveness, color, and uniqueness to speech. Rather, the enchanting nature of artistic observation is the degree to which language is elaborated, i.e., the perfection of expression determines the nature of the phrasal verb. Consequently, stable lexical units serve as a stepping stone from a common style of speech to a creative interpretation. Thus, the concept generalizes the integrity of the speech-linguistic relationship. It combines a change of meaning, a vital basis, and a linguistic relationship.

Keywords:

In scientific sources, the phrase has been recognized to add clarity, brilliance, expressiveness, color, and uniqueness to speech. Rather, the enchanting nature of artistic observation is the degree to which language is elaborated, i.e., the perfection of expression determines the nature of the phrasal verb. Consequently, stable lexical units serve as a stepping stone from a common style of speech to a creative interpretation. Thus, the concept generalizes the integrity of the speech-linguistic relationship. It combines a change of meaning, a vital basis, and a linguistic relationship.

In fact, the nature of phraseology is determined by the metaphorical, symbolic, imaginative, and expressive-emotional coloring possibilities of the word. We are talking about a culture of expression based on the author's creative credo. In particular, "restless heart" (A.Orif), "winds", "black cloud" (R.Parfi), "tongue sarafroz" (E.Vakhidov), "wine of love" (Fakhriyor), "language of silence" (B.Ruzimhammad) phrases appear as a special image method. It is clear that the phraseological unit is a product of the immutable sign-feature, in which the creative

choice is limited, and mainly the scope of expression comes to the fore. However, it should be noted that the analysis of creative phrases in the Uzbek language corresponds to the characteristics of the scope of meaning, form and expression: somatic interpretation can not determine the level of categorical, defining, differentiating and distributive quality, both in itself and in intersubjective harmony. Image renewal shifts from a physiological state to an artistic one. The stability of form and the shift in meaning help to interpret the above term description more accurately. Brightness in this form is achieved by counteracting the formal ratio to the content shift. In turn, the creative character is an attribute of the leading linguistic essence. In it, "the essence of matter always relies on the integrity of meaning. The product of the new semantic network is expressed as a so-called semantic migration scale, which is attributed to one event name to another. The transfer of meaning in a word expression is directed to the commonality of reality or the aggregation of signs, in which all the layers of meaning merge. Although ambiguous, the word strives for semantic unity, resulting in the formation of the semantic

structure of the concept. The relative degree of meaning of the speech level indicator in a word creates the phenomenon of polysemy. The laws of semantic structure formation require the expansion of exactly the inner essence. A logical emphasis is placed on the completeness of meaning in the phrase. The expansion of a feature in shape determines the nature of the phrasal verb. The stability of the semantic link ensures the uniqueness of the term. Rather, in fixed expressions, the focus is not on matter but on the integrity of meaning. In phrases that combine into a syntactic nest, the word loses its freedom of meaning.

In the verbal requirement of word combinations, the grammatical rule is a creative compound with a complex system of conjugation, although based on the requirement of observational logic, it is considered integral units, while the phraseological construction clarifies one or another aspect, each word occurs in speech as a whole. The baby's speech is a physiological process. When Kamgap is applied to humans, the meaning of the phrase expands. Compare: "Nadir aka," said Nozima again, "I wrote you a letter." [N. Ismoilov. The distant address of happiness. 5.]. Speaking is the speech of a person who has a speech, a person who walks in silence becomes a speaker. Therefore, the relationship in lexical integrity determines the nature of the phrasal verb. Some scholars associate the term 'phraseology' with the notion of phrases. Russian linguist VV Vinogradov notes that the system of phraseological conjunctions is not grammatically larger than the word combination. This situation leads to the definition of the nature of the phrase as a phraseological unit, a phraseological form. In our view, this separation leads to theoretical confusion. After all, a member of the culture of expression - phraseology is a concept with semantic, morphological-syntactic and methodological differences. In it, the phrase becomes a constant constant character-quality-feature set.

In Russian linguistics, there is a difference in the definition of the essence of the phrase. Although the concept is considered a

scientific term in active consumption, the size of the 'phrase' is of relative importance in both the general literature and special studies. While VV Vinogradov mainly emphasizes the grammatical features of this term, N.M. Shansky notes that the phrase grows from the connection of stable and free word combinations. Even some linguists limit the nature of the phrase to the comprehension of phrases. In turn, while some experts recommend including all stable phrases in a language into phraseological units, some scholars prefer to limit the phraseological system of a language to a specific layer of stable phrases. In general, one of the important tasks of the science of linguistics is to clarify the relation of proverbs, parables, wise sayings and aphorisms to phrases. However, there are no significant differences in the use of the terms. "Winged words" and "moving words" also represent a ready-made unit of expression. After all, the whole system of stable word formation does not occur in the speech process, but manifests itself as a unit of formed imagination. The task and methods related to the principles of interpretation in dictionaries of the nature of the object of research phrase will always be in our focus.

At the same time, it makes sense not to include proverbs, sayings, and wise sayings in the phraseological construction. First, the phrase relies on management, adaptation, and cohesive methods that provide grammatical connection, second, the nature of the aphorism (closeness to a logical complete sentence) takes precedence over the phrase, and third, the semantics and syntactic ability of the word in the phrase undergo significant changes. Therefore, if the relative stability of phrases is observed in the phrase, the complete semantic stability is observed in the proverb, aphorism and proverbs. Phraseologism, in particular, speech polysemantic phrases have their own categorical features: this situation, on the one hand, paves the way for understanding it as an independent linguistic unit, on the other hand, allows the phrase to be distinguished from other linguistic constructions. This quality indicator can be conditionally classified as follows:

Lexical meaning.

Stable connection between components.

Grammatical categorical consistency.

In the phraseological form, the lexical meaning and the grammatical category cover the content side, while the stability of the inter-component internal communication reflects the level of the form. In fact, the unity of form and content (dichotomy) passes from imagination to image, from image to analysis, from analysis to interpretation, from interpretation to expression. Therefore, denying their dialectical relationship is contrary to common sense. After all, formal stability demonstrates a sense of meaning in a complete creative application focused on a polysemous character.

Well-known Russian linguist A.A. Potebnya emphasizes that "... where there are two meanings, there are two independent forms." At the heart of this idea is the observation that the more meanings there are in a polysemantic word structure, the more independent words there are. Expert comment shows that he does not recognize the phenomenon of polysemy in language. Academician LV Shcherba also said in his famous "Russian-French Dictionary" (1959) that "All words are so ambiguous, so dialectal, that it is very difficult to fully explain all their meanings in one dictionary." was. O. Espersen, a well-known Danish linguist, notes that "if language had been freed from polysemantic words, it would have become a 'linguistic hell.' Indeed, the field of meaning of this concept, which defines the order of linguistic relations, is broad and relentlessly complementary in nature. In general, man sees and understands the world as a whole, and compares them with each other on the basis of the interconnectedness of the material world, in the state of constant motion and the replacement of the old with the new. Rather, human nature is based on the reciprocity of comparisons. Only when the comparison is formed naturally will the human imagination accept it. In this respect, polysemy is related to the level of human enlightenment, which reflects the knowledge of the nation. True, the sequence of worldviews describes the

completeness of the mahraj meaning, in which semantic classification becomes a means of determining the union of essence. It follows that the phenomenon of polysemy is a phenomenon that combines both theoretical and practical boundaries of language. The theoretical aspect of this phenomenon helps to gain a deeper understanding of the semantic development of language, the richness of language over time. The practical side of polysemy is more detailed and vivid in the interpretation of words and phrases in dictionaries, textbooks and manuals, the creation of various dictionaries, the further improvement of the translation process.

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