

## STUDYING AND INVESTIGATION OF SOME ASPECTS OF PHRASE IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

**Yulchiquzieva G. I.**

*Kokand State Pedagogical Institute Uzbekistan, Kokand*

### ARTICLE INFO.

**Key concepts:** phrase, syntax, phraseological units, functional and structural features of the language.

### Annotation

This article discusses phrases in the phraseological aspect, compares various aspects of the phrase with the word, sentence and text.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

The phrase is one of the most poorly studied units in modern linguistics, especially in the poetic context, although this language unit is the most important and fundamental structure in all other language units. Comparing various aspects of the phrase with the word, sentence and text, we can conclude that the phrase is an important middle component of the language system and through the analysis and interpretation of the phrase, one can reach the content, functional and structural features of other units of the language as a word, sentence and even text.

The phraseological fund of any language is a layer of the language both from a linguistic and methodological point of view. In the works of the classics of Russian linguistics M.V. Lomonosov "Russian Grammar" and A.Kh. Vostokov "Russian Grammar" the main and important part of the syntax was the doctrine of such patterns, within which words were included in a single syntactic structure and in a single coherent whole. Proceeding from this concept, the focus of research on syntax, to a certain extent, was the relationship of words to the structure of a phrase. However, despite such a formulation of the question, the phrase as a special syntactic unit did not occupy a certain place along with other structural units of the language, like a word and a sentence.

In the works of a famous linguist of the middle of the 19th century, such as F.I., Buslaev "From Notes on Russian Grammar" and A.A. Potebnya "From Notes on Russian Grammar" separate sections on the phrase are completely absent.

The phrase occupies a significant place in the works of F.F. Fortunatov and he calls the phrase "that whole in meaning, which is formed by combining one full word (not a particle) with another full word, whether this is an expression of a whole psychological judgment, or an expression of its part." Along with this, according to F.F. Fortunatov's phrase is the main syntactic unit and he believes that the sentence is just one of the types of phrases that can be called "complete phrases".

Ideas of F.F. Fortunatov are comprehensively developed in the work of another Russian scientist M.N. Peterson "Essays on the Syntax of the Russian Language". The scientist tried to develop his doctrine of syntax without the participation of a separate concept of a sentence and presented his theory in such a way that any combination and relationship of a word is a phrase or a simple sentence, and the combination and relationship of phrases forms a complex sentence.

One of the first researchers of the syntax of the Russian language, who singles out a separate doctrine of the phrase in the syntax in a separate section, is A.M. Peshkovsky. In his "Russian syntax in scientific coverage", he will try to derive a sentence from a phrase, but in the end he will come to a kind of paradoxical conclusion, giving examples of phrases that consist of one word like Spring. Fire!. Following F.F. Fortunatov A.A. Shakhmatov believes that a phrase is such a combination of words that forms a grammatical unity, which is revealed by the dependence of some of these words on others. Based on this postulate, he concludes that a sentence that consists of two or more words is also a "complete phrase" and such a complete phrase corresponds to a complete unit of thought. Along with this, A.A. Shakhmatov believes that a sentence is not only a kind of phrase, but it is also considered a special syntactic unit that can be composed of one word.

The poetic context, being an important aspect of the literary language, is at the same time the result of a special language base and special language skills and abilities, and along with this, it is realized with special goals that are aimed at the effectiveness and expressiveness of the artistic word.

The poetic context, most likely, is aimed at the effectiveness and efficiency of speech, rather than accuracy and factuality, and therefore the goals for using language units as a means of providing opportunities for expressive and colored, pathos speech differ from the goal that is set when presenting a prose text. Consequently, among all linguistic units in the poetic context, word combinations occupy a special place.

The definition of the term "phrase" is given in the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by Akhmanova O.S. A phrase is understood as "a combination of two or more significant words that serves to express a single, but dissected concept or idea."

The definition of this concept in Russian science has a long history. The doctrine of a word composition as a combination of words in a sentence arises already in the first works on grammar, in particular in the "Russian Grammar" by M.V. Lomonosov described the rules for combining words based on their syntactic properties. In the "Russian Grammar" by A. Kh. Vostokov, the description of the system of phrases in the Russian language occupies one of their central places. The Russian scientist defines a phrase as a part of grammar, showing the rules for constructing a combination of words in speech. In the middle of the 19th century, the main subject of research was the sentence, so interest in the problem of the phrase is relegated to the background. However, it was revived at the end of the century, and the problem became central in the system of the founder of the Moscow Linguistic School F.F. Fortunatov and his students. Fortunatov considered the phrase in its relation to the grammatical form to be the basic unit of syntax. Under the phrase Fortunatov understands "that whole in meaning, which is formed by combining one full word (not a particle) with another full word." F. F. Fortunatov also for the first time formulated the doctrine of complete and incomplete word combinations.

A phrase that includes a grammatical subject and a grammatical predicate is complete and forms a grammatical sentence. The grammatical predicate is understood as "that part of the phrase that contains the form of the predicate", and the grammatical subject is "that part of the phrase with which the grammatical predicate is combined".

A phrase that does not include a grammatical subject and predicate is called incomplete. Incomplete phrases are usually parts of a complete (complex) phrase, which is a grammatical sentence. Thus, the phrase turns out to be the main object of syntax; syntax began to be regarded as the doctrine of the phrase, and the sentence - as one of the types of phrases. Fortunatov's ideas receive a peculiar refraction in the works of A. A. Shakhmatov. His work "The Syntax of the Russian Language" is part of a comprehensive syntactic study of the Russian language conceived by the author. The scientist associated grammatical categories with communication. In his syntactic constructions, the origins of the modern communicative-functional approach to grammar can be traced. Shakhmatov defines a phrase as a combination of words that form a grammatical unity, which is expressed by the dependence of some

of these words on others. The main problems developed in the work are reduced to the doctrine of one-part and two-part sentences; and to the doctrine of phrases. Unlike Fortunatov, who defined the subject of syntax as the study of a phrase, A. A. Shakhmatov considers the sentence to be the subject of syntax. The doctrine of the word-combination turns out to be subordinate to the doctrine of the sentence in the linguist. The phrase acts as an unfinished part of the sentence.

A. A. Shakhmatov distinguished between the syntax of phrases, which deals mainly with the secondary members of the sentence in their relation to the main members or in mutual relation to each other, and the syntax of the sentence, which deals with the main members in their relation to the sentence or in mutual relation to each other. The sentence, according to A. A. Shakhmatov, is also a phrase, but a complete phrase, and the rest of the phrases are characterized as incomplete, which stand out from the sentence. In the doctrine of the phrase, the scientist gives place to the concept of in de compos ability, which is formulated as a definition of the mutual relations of its constituent elements, the definition of the dominant and dependent elements. Such phrases "consist of two or more words representing one grammatical whole, but appearing in such a form that excludes the possibility of recognizing their mutual dependence and also does not make it possible to recognize any of them as an independent member of the sentence." The researcher points out that such a decomposition for some phrases is impossible. A phrase, where there is neither a dominant nor a dependent member, the scientist recognizes as an in de composabile phrase. The fundamental questions of the theory of word combinations are the following:

- 1) whether there is a phrase outside the sentence, in which it is included as a constructive element along with a separate word, or whether the phrase is isolated from the finished sentence;
- 2) whether there are "predicative phrases", that is, whether the phrase forms a pair consisting of a subject and a predicate;
- 3) Whether, along with the usual subordinating phrases, there are also "composing phrases", that is, whether the phrase forms a group of homogeneous members (these-called open rows, open combinations).

Many researchers, when solving these issues, proceed from the sentence and believe that the phrase is a syntactic unity isolated from the sentence; therefore both predicative phrases and coordinating phrases are possible. Another solution to the problem was put forward by V. V. Vinogradov, proceeding from the definition of a phrase not from a sentence, but from a word. The phrase is the building material for the sentence. Unlike a sentence, which is a message unit, a communicative unit, a phrase is a naming unit, a nominative unit, which, along with a separate word, is part of a sentence, performing the lexico-semantic function of a complex naming of objects and phenomena. Therefore, not every combination of words forms a phrase, but only one that, like a word, serves as a building material for a sentence. In other words, the phrase, like the word, performs a nominative function and is devoid of the predicativeness and intonation of the message that are characteristic of the sentence; only as part of a sentence and through a sentence does it enter the system of communicative means of the language; a phrase is formed from significant words on the basis of subordinate connections, it consists of a core and dependent words, has a system of forms and expresses certain syntactic relations, can be simple or complex. Considering the phrase as a syntactic unit, it is important to note how the phrase differs from the word. The phrase differs from the word in a more complex structure. It is formed on the basis of a subordinating connection between significant words, it includes at least two significant words, one of them is the main (pivot) and the other is dependent: it is extremely important to draw up a plan worthy of a reward. In terms of meaning, phrases are close to words, but unlike words, they give a detailed name for objects and phenomena of reality, while limiting their range by pointing to certain distinctive properties. For example: an interesting idea, starting a company, working hard, etc. But words are stable: they are stored in the memory of a person and reproduced, repeated. It is possible to compile a dictionary of words, but it is extremely difficult to build a dictionary of phrases.

The individualization of language is the driving force behind its development. On the other hand, the language relies on elements that are known and understandable to the surrounding people, typical for the given language. Such typified elements belong to the most diverse areas of life. The interaction of the tendency towards typification and individualization, uniqueness determines the development of the language. Such typical forms are indecomposable phrases, "ready-made, reproducible means of expression." They are regularly used to "name the relevant phenomenon as a coherent unit".

It is customary to call indecomposable phrases such phrases that cannot be decomposed into separate components, into sentence members, that is, this phrase is a single member of the sentence. Often the elements that make up such a phrase have lost their original meaning and are already used in a different meaning. Unlike free phrases, indecomposable phrases form a single semantic whole and, when its elements are replaced, lose their original meaning.

The concept of indecomposability implies a grammatical aspect, which was studied by academician A.A. Shakhmatov. In his work "The Syntax of the Russian Language", the scientist gave the following definition: "Indecomposable phrases are such phrases that consist of two or more words representing one grammatical whole, but appearing in such a form that excludes the possibility of recognizing their mutual dependence and also does not make it possible to recognize any of them as an independent member of the sentence; such is the phrase in its totality. Phrases are united by grammatical unity, that is, by an internal dependence between the words that make them up. «Under the decomposition of a phrase, we mean the definition of the mutual relations of its constituent elements, the definition of the dominant and dependent elements. Meanwhile, such decomposition for some phrases turns out to be impossible. The semantic indecomposability of a phrase leads to a weakening and even loss of its grammatical dismemberment. The grammatical nature of the words that make up the phraseological turnover loses its original living meaning and words acquire meaning only as part of a given phrase.

Thus, we have traced the development of the understanding of the term "phrase" in Russian linguistics. Scientists proceed from the concept of a phrase as a syntactic unit, but endow this concept with different lexical and semantic functions.

### Literature:

1. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2023). Phraseological units in the course of Russian as a foreign language: on the issue of selection conditions and methods of study. *OpenAccessRepository*, 9(1), 193-197.
2. Юлдашева, С. Ю. (2023). Фонетический фактор при обучении русскому языку как иностранному учащихся Узбекистана. In *НАУКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, ИННОВАЦИИ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ И СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ* (pp. 88-90).
3. Юлдашева, С. Ю. (2022). Явление синонимии во фразеологической системе русского языка. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 3(11), 296-299.
4. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2022). The Phenomenon of Ambiguity in the Phraseological System of the Russian Language. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 3(11), 165-169.
5. Yusufovna, Y. S. (2023). GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CATEGORY OF TEMPORALITY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. *GospodarkaiInnowacje.*, 33, 138-141.
6. Юлдашева, С. Ю. (2021). Функционально-семантическое поле наречных фразеологизмов. *Мировая наука*, (12 (57)), 202-204.
7. Kakharova, N. N. (2022). Verb Prefixes in Russian Language. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(8), 170-174.
8. Кахарова, Н. Н. (2016). К проблеме идентификации комплексных единиц русского словообразования. In *Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее* (pp. 262-263).

9. Кахарова, Н. Н. (2016). О комплексных единицах русского словообразования. In Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее (pp. 264-265).
10. Мирзаюнусова, З. И. (2017). Использование современных педагогических технологий в вузах. In Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее (pp. 285-287).
11. Мирзаюнусова, З. И. & Учаева, Л. А. (2022). МЕТОДЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ МОТИВАЦИИ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА. *Yosh Tadqiqotchi Jurnal*, 1(1), 104-108.
12. Мирзаюнусова, З. И. (2018). Роль инновационных методик в развитии речи учеников. In Молодежь и наука: реальность и будущее (pp. 538-540).