

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE WORD "TIME" INCLUDED IN PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS

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Annotatsiya: Ingliz tilida keng tarqalgan til hodisalaridan bo‘lmish qo‘shma so‘zlar va ularning tarkibiy tuzilishi va shu bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan semantikasini o‘rganish va shu asosda ularni o‘zbek tilidagi qo‘shma so‘zlar bilan qiyoslash, har ikkala til uchun umumiy bo‘lgan xususiyatlarni umumlashtirish va shu asnodagi qiyoslanayotgan tillarning har biriga xos bo‘lgan hodisalarni ochib berishdir.

Kalit so‘zlar: qo‘shma so‘z, so‘z yasash, qisqartma so‘z, ibora, frazeologiya, lingvokulturologiya

Annotation: To study compound words, which are common linguistic phenomena in English, and their structural structure and related semantics, and on this basis, to compare them with compound words in Uzbek, to summarize the features common to both languages, and to reveal the phenomena specific to each of the compared languages is to give.

Keywords: compound word, word formation, acronym, phrase, phraseology, linguoculturalism

It is well known to us from English grammar that the semantic analysis of the word "time" included in phraseological combinations usually indicates the manner of execution of the action understood from verbs and clarifies the meaning of this action. For example: **Beat the clock = do something within the deadline** (vaqt tugashidan oldin biror narsa qiling): "We managed to beat the clock and get everything finished in time." In this statement, "Beat the clock" comes as a phrase, i.e. if it's translated word by word, it loses its meaning and it produces following translation: "Biz soatni urib, hamma narsani o'z vaqtida tugatishga muvaffaq bo'ldik." This is definitely a mistranslation and beating the clock does not help to succeed. The correct option is: "Biz vaqtdan yutishni epladik va hamma narsani o'z vaqtida tugatdik." Here this phrase means a successful ending.

We can see the following example as another example. **Work against the clock = work hard knowing you have a deadline** (vaqtingiz chegaralanganligini bilgan holda qattiq ishlang): "Scientists are working against the clock to come up with a new vaccine." (Olimlar yangi vaksina yaratish uchun vaqtga qaramay ishlamoqda). The phrase in this sentence means to work as hard and as fast as possible day and night to achieve the result.

After getting acquainted with the definition and classification of phrases in the English language, we came to the conclusion that phraseology is traditionally included in the category of words that do not change their form and mainly perform the function of showing.

Usually, demonstratives are divided into two categories in English grammars: determiners and case adverbs, depending on the characteristics of the phraseology included in the composition and the characteristics of combining with other words. There aren't many cases and they can't be sorted by level. The main syntactic feature of these tense phraseology is that they can affect the whole sentence. In other words, they do not define the movement, but show some elements that mean the way the movement takes place. On the basis of this semantic generality, it is possible to divide the adverbs into different categories. For example: To clock on/off = sign in or out of a company to show the hours you have worked (ishlagan soatingizni ko'rsatgan holda kompaniyaga kiring yoki tark eting). "We need to clock in after we come back from lunch." In this sentence, it means to show how long he worked when he left or returned from work.

In the word-formation system represented by phraseology, two different methods are distinguished: word-formation using suffixes and word-formation using prefixes and suffixes. At least they are linguistic phenomena that exist in the language, and studying their nature is duty of every learner. Because the language consists of a known system, not learning one of the components that make up this system can lead to the destruction of this system and, consequently, to the incompleteness of our knowledge.

In conclusion, it can be said that a person's ability to understand and comprehend the world around him, the method of classifying the world, and the display of his knowledge of people, all of this is expressed in language. The reason is that language is the only means of communication that reveals all the elements of existence, whether hidden or visible. Language reflects the process of cognition as the main means of expressing thoughts. In modern linguistics, researchers focus on the problem of the interaction of people, language and culture. Each language has its own way of conceptualizing reality, which has its own national and universal characteristics.

Phraseological unity conveys the generality of knowledge and ideas about its uniqueness in the system of language signs and the place of phraseology in the system of language sciences. Students are introduced to the issues of the history of phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics, and great attention is paid to the priority of local science in this direction of linguistics. They will be informed about the origin of the phraseological units of the modern English language and get acquainted with the methods of studying phraseological units.

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