

THE CONCEPT OF PHRASEOLOGICAL ETYMOLOGY AND ITS RESEARCH CRITERIA

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Abstract

In this scientific article, we will first examine the essence of the concept of phraseological etymology and the origin, historical roots, and sources of formation of phraseological units of the language, i.e. idioms, phrases, and stable word combinations, from a linguistic perspective.

Keywords: Linguistics, phraseological etymology, lexical meaning.

Introduction

The main goal of phraseological etymology is to determine the internal form, content and historical foundations of phraseologisms. That is, the tasks of phraseological etymology are to determine the sources of origin of phraseological units, to determine the semantic period of restoration of the original lexical meanings of expressions, to determine the cultural and historical contexts of phraseological units in different periods, and to show contact relations with other languages.

Phraseological etymology is an important linguistic direction that reveals not only the origin of phraseologisms, but also the historical memory, culture and mentality of the people. A comparative-etymological study of phraseologisms of the French and Uzbek languages serves to identify commonalities and differences, and to gain a deeper understanding of interlingual cultural ties.

There are several types of research criteria for phraseological etymology, and we will list them one by one below: Historical-linguistic, ethnographic-cultural, semantic, structural, comparative-historical, folklore, sociological-psychological. Phraseological etymology has been worked out very little, and even partial fulfillment of its analyzed tasks gives sufficiently positive results. Simply put, (FE) is a semantic part of the language with images that occupy a leading place in the chain of its own elements. It corresponds in phraseology to the internal form in lexicology. This is the initial link in the mechanism of formation of a phraseological unit. Recently, modeling (identification of the initial structural-semantic model of a word combination) in the etymological analysis of (FE) requires clarification only up to a certain limit that then based on ethnographic material and then its linguistic reliability should be checked. It justifies itself up to the reconstruction of the initial structural-semantic model. The concept of phraseological etymology and its problems have been of interest to linguists and linguists for many years. The initial etymological research of our scientists is also characterized by an extremely high level of enthusiasm for “restoring the original meaning” of the word, for



seeing an ancient image of an object or phenomenon behind each word. The history and etymology of phraseological units (FE) are even more promising in this regard, since the combination of words is a small story with a somewhat unified image.

Based on language as the most important element of human culture, in this study we have decided to analyze the semantic evolution and etymology of the Uzbek-French languages. The main tool for such analysis is comparative etymological research. The study is based on "multi-layered etymology", that is, it tries to prove the existence of several etymological connections in the history of a particular meaning. From the beginning to the present, the system of meanings and the methods of their assimilation were completely different from the present ones. Therefore, the naming process was carried out on a completely different basis than in modern languages. This explains why the etymology of many words belonging to the most ancient layer of the dictionary remains obscure even for researchers. Below I will try to convey my point more clearly through the signs of phraseologisms: reproducibility. This is one of the main features of phraseologisms. Phraseologisms are not created anew by the speaker's will, but are used in speech as units that are already ready, serving to build figurative and expressive speech. When a speaker or writer wants to use a stable combination, he does not recreate it every time, but takes it ready-made from the memory of the language. Semantic integrity from the point of view. The unity of meaning in a phraseologism is explained by the complete or partial loss of its lexical meaning. Since the lexical composition of a phraseologism is fixed, it cannot be changed unless there are their variants. If we change them, the phraseologism will disintegrate and the transfer of meaning will disappear.

Portable meaning and imagery. Phraseologisms, especially those created based on metaphor, arise because of the comparison of two phenomena: one of which is the main image, and the other is the phenomenon interpreted through this image. Untranslatability or difficulty in translation. When translating phraseologisms into other languages, various differences (cultural) and incompatibility of meaning often cause difficulties. Considering translation as a holistic system helps to find a solution to one of such complex issues - the problem of the principled translation of phraseologisms.

Occurrence as a part of a sentence. Phraseologisms perform one syntactic function in a sentence and can be equivalent to independent word groups such as verbs, nouns, adverbs. Sometimes they are also used as a whole sentence, for example, "Never!" In addition, folk proverbs and wise sayings are close to this category. Phraseologisms express the speaker's attitude to reality. They serve not to name new concepts, but to evaluate existing phenomena. However, some scientists do not consider this criterion to be mandatory, since some stable combinations do not have an emotional coloring at all, for example, scientific terms such as relative weight, soft landing, defined atoms, black box, word groups, etc.

From a scientific point of view, etymology has a number of tasks. In particular, etymology covers the process from primary sources to the formation of the vocabulary of the language. Another of the main tasks is to restore their ancient state. In any language known to man, there are words whose relationship between their form and meaning has become incomprehensible to the speakers of this language, because the historical change of the word obscures its original form and meaning, and such a word structure cannot be explained by the existing formation



patterns in the language. The purpose of etymological analysis is to determine when, in which language, according to what formation pattern, and on the basis of what language material, in what form and meaning a particular word appeared. The main method of etymological analysis is the comparative-historical method, which works based on phonetic laws, morphological rules, and morphological changes. The results of such research are important in determining the various processes in the language system and structure, as well as the etymological meanings of words, and in compiling etymological dictionaries. It is not extremely difficult to clarify the etymology of adopted words. For example: let's take the words daftar, piyola, and kalam used in the current Uzbek literary language, it would be appropriate to study different dictionaries to determine their origin from the Greek language and their original meaning in this language. That is, it would be enough to compare dictionaries in Greek, Arabic, and Persian.

For example: scientific etymological analyses have revealed that the form change and partial meaning change occurred by adding the suffix -chak to the stem of the word "bi" (tig) or the suffix -ak to the verb "bich" to cut, cut. In the etymological analysis of linguistic units, serious attention is paid to the changes that occurred in their structure because of savings. For example: the words tunovgi - tunovkun - tunovin, which are currently used in the Uzbek language and mean time, actually consist of 3 components and are used in the form "tun ag'gan qun"; they acquired these forms after a number of form changes. So, the words "tunovin", "tunovgi" do not mean the day before yesterday, the day before yesterday, or the day before yesterday, as in existing dictionaries, but rather the day before yesterday, that is, the day when the night passed (the day when the night was over). False etymology is an interpretation that occurs because of a misunderstanding of the morphological structure and other properties of words that have been left over from the language or have been adopted. For example, associating the word "cinnamon, cinnamon" used in our language with the combination "true medicine" is a false etymology, which actually means "medical skill, treatment" in Latin, and "true medicine" in Persian - Chinese medicine. Folk etymology is the interpretation of the meaning of a particular word without being based on facts, based only on the accidental similarity of sound, as well as on legends and traditions.

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