

Possibility Of Connection In Verbs And Verb-Phrases

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Annotation

This article explores the syntactic valence possibilities of phraseological units in the Uzbek language, focusing primarily on verb phrases and their potential for semantic and syntactic connectivity. Drawing on classical and contemporary linguistic theories, particularly those of L. Tesnière and G. Helbig, the study examines how verb-centered expressions function within sentence structures through lexical-semantic, grammatical, and instrumental-semantic connections. Furthermore, it addresses the internal and external valence of non-verbal phraseological units—those involving nouns, adjectives, and adverbs—and demonstrates their functional deployment in various syntactic roles. Through analysis of examples sourced from Uzbek literary and journalistic texts, the study reveals how phraseological expressions exhibit diverse valency behaviors depending on their morphosyntactic composition. The paper highlights the theoretical and practical implications of valence-based analysis in enhancing understanding of syntactic structure and contributes to the development of national linguistic research by systematizing phraseological combinations in terms of their connective properties.

Key words. Management, lexeme, connection, word expander, possibility of valency, language categories, sentence connection, semantic connection, etc.

Language is a mirror of a nation's culture. Because the culture, spirituality, history, art and values of each nation are embodied in the mother tongue.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's Address to the Oliy Majlis mentioned current issues related to the political, economic, social and cultural spheres of our republic. For example, in the words of the President, "Attention to our mother tongue, which is the symbol of our national identity and the basis of our spirituality, will be strengthened", there is a deep respect for our mother tongue. The President emphasized that attention to language is at the level of attention to independence. A nation is a nation with its mother tongue. The work to improve the status of the Uzbek language began 35 years ago, on October 21, 1989, when the Uzbek language was granted the status of the State Language. In fact, by deliberately misinterpreting the discussions on the new "Law on State Language" and "Law on Advertising" on social networks as an "attack against a specific language" cases of distraction and attempts to incite national strife were observed. The Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, a priceless spiritual wealth and a great value for our people. Anyone who wants to feel all the grace, charm and power of the Uzbek language, and its limitless possibilities, should listen to the legends of our Munis mothers, our thousand-year-old epics, our immortal statuses, and listen to the magical songs of our bakhshi and hafiz, - said the President.

The Uzbek language is one of the largest languages belonging to the Turkic language family. About 50 million people speak this language worldwide. During the Mustabid regime, there were many attempts to lose our language. But our people have preserved their mother tongue - their national pride. As a result of the enthusiasm of nationalist intellectuals and devotees of our language, according to the law adopted on October 21, 1989, the Uzbek language received the status of the state language in our country. Thirty years after this historic date, another auspicious step has been

taken in this regard. On October 21, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decree "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language". According to it, October 21 was designated as "Uzbek language holiday" in our country. Devotees of our mother tongue, all our people welcomed this good news with great joy. The President emphasized the need to further increase the influence and status of our native language in the life of the state and society, to improve the law "On State Language" based on today's requirements. He pointed out the actual tasks in this regard.

- Each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language, respect and loyalty to the motherland, and make this view the rule of our lives, said Shavkat Mirziyoyev. - We should all start this noble movement from ourselves, our family and community, respect our mother tongue, traditions and values, show our love for the Motherland in practical activities.

Our head of state defined the language as "the basis of our spirituality". Today, it is confirmed that the language is the representative of the spirituality of our people. A person shows his spirituality and culture to those around him through his speech. In his definition of the language, the president was convinced that the issues of further raising the status of the Uzbek language in our society and increasing the volume of resources in this language will rise to the level of state policy. For this reason, serious attention is being paid to each direction of linguistics. Young researchers are deeply studying their scientific work from the point of view of great responsibility and respect for their language. In particular, phraseological units are showing new meaning as a result of such research. This is determined by the fact that the syntactic level, which is increasingly formed in our linguistics, is approached from the aspect of valence theory. In the words of Professor Sh.Rakhmatullayev, it should be emphasized that the connection theory is observed not only in lexemes, but also in phrasal units that require each other in meaning.

Factors of word association, the issue of syntactic cohesion has been traditionally studied in linguistics since the 70s and 80s of our century. The emergence of the monographic study "Word meaning and its valence" by Professor I. Kochkortoyev served for the improvement of scientific and creative works in this regard. In linguistics, attention to the theory of connection has increased. The study of the connective properties of linguistic units led to the revival of the theory of connection. This theory appeared relatively later in linguistics, and its origin was popularized through the works of the French structuralist L. Ten'er and the German linguist G. Helbig. L. Ten'er adopted the term "valence" from chemistry and in his book "Fundamentals of Structural Syntax" published in 1953, he justified the linguistic features of this term with the help of specific examples. [19;131] The author thinks about the structural syntax and states that each word has a certain characteristic that is connected with another word and it consists of structures and sentences. But this connection is not represented by anything. For example, Anwar is speaking two separate things, on the one hand, a person named Anwar, and on the other hand, someone is speaking. These two things come together in my mind to inform me that the act of speaking is being done by Anwar. However, it should not be concluded that this sentence consists of two elements. Because the sentence Anwar is talking is composed of three elements: 1. Anwar is talking. 2. He is talking. 3. communication. It can be seen that there are two things in a sentence, but this is from an external or morphological point of view, but syntactic connection is important in the formation of a sentence. The same opinion was expressed by A. Fitrat in his "An experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language. In Sarf" he writes: "If you think of yourself, if you think of one of the animals (a horse), if you think of us moving to land on that animal, you will think of three meanings. Combining these three meanings and connecting them together, you probably have a "thought" in your mind when you think of yourself riding a horse. When you are about to express this thought to someone, you will say "I rode a horse", this is a "speech" you said. As you can see, just as there are three meanings in the above thought, there are also three words in the "speech" expressing that thought: "I rode a horse." So, the Word is a bunch of sounds that convey meaning. From this, it can be seen that through sound signals, in other words, through symbols, a person goes to the objective world, and vice versa, from the objective world through semantic objects, there is a process of marking, that is, syntactic communication. And

syntactic communication occurs due to conjunction. Today, it has become a tradition in linguistics to emphasize conjunction as an important tool that provides live speech - syntactic communication. Later, this term was reflected in the works of many linguists.

Initially, the term "conjugation" was used only for the conjugation possibilities of verbs. Later, the function of this term expanded, and it began to be recognized by linguists that the connection features are characteristic of a wide range of morphological units.

It is known that the connection exists based on the lexical meaning of the word. More precisely, whatever the lexical meaning of the word or what kind of logical meaning it has, it will have a connection in proportion to this meaning. If the part of the sentence is a verb, its valence, that is, the predicate of the sentence, determines the form of the sentence.

That is why M.D. Stepanova writes that "...the verb is the basis of the sentence, all its other parts and even the subject depend on it." G. Helbig also analyzed in his special article that connection is based on word semantics and sentence pattern is based on connection. It seems that any syntactic connection should be considered a realized connection. That is, the formation of syntactic relations is determined by the conjunction, and the meaning of the verb in the function of a predicate is more pronounced. In speech, the semantics of a separate word, or rather a verb, interacts with the semantic content of the entire sentence. This is the nature of speech. The participle receives its actants on the basis of its valence, depending on the situation allowed by the speech, that is, the semantics of the verb is manifested through this, and the actants are the known part of the sentence. serves as *lagi*. The actant of a specific conjunction is also a specific part of the sentence. That is why communication is approached from two points of view and divided into two types:

1) semantic connection; 2) syntactic connection.

Semantic connection is based on logical schemes of word semantics. This scheme is compatible with the logical scheme of the meaning of another word. Therefore, in this word, it is possible to merge with a word that has similar meanings. This is its semantic valence. From this point of view, G. Helbig says, "Semantic connection is based on the intersection of separate themes of meaning." The possibility of verbs should be mentioned separately here. The verb has the ability not only to name the action, but also to show all the performers and participants of this action, the mood and the whole situation. This possibility of the verb is explained as its semantic valence. As mentioned above, V.A.Karimjonova, while thinking about the semantics of the compounds governed by locative verbs, shows that the composition of the class with the compatibility of the meaning of the parts of the compound is a manifestation of the semantic valence of the verbs. [15;110] That is, certain contextual partners with certain semantic features are accepted in logical semantic connections, and contextual partners with other semantic features are "not recognized". The content, that is, the composition of semantic connections, is the basis of thinking, as well as the predicate and its arguments, which are noted in the terms of formal logic.

It should not be forgotten that when talking about the logical meaning of the word, only its denotative meaning is meant. Only they create a semantic connection. As mentioned above, any syntactic relation is a realized valence. Therefore, the connection can be analyzed syntactically. L.Ten'ér, as the first researcher of connection, studied it in the case of syntactic connection. As noted above, he believed that the verb part is at the center of the sentence, and the possessive did not find its place as the main part according to this view. G. Helbig noted that there is also a logical connection. "A logical connection," he points out, "is a relationship between non-linguistic concepts." In this case, the word, including the verb, cannot be formed on the basis of a certain scheme of the possible combination scheme. Its valency is understood through a logical approach to the concept represented by the meaning of this Word, and accordingly its actant is selected and forms the word connection. But the Uzbek language, in general, based on the facts of the Turkic languages, analyzed and proved the existence of a logical connection it won't happen. Because in the Uzbek language, if a sentence of the smallest form is formed, it is clearly a simple sentence. The possessor should be understood from the morphological form of the participle given in the 1st person singular. It is represented by the pronoun *I*. It is also possible to understand that there is a moment valence through this part form. Accordingly, the actant that expresses the past tense appears. This

conjugation can also be applied to verb tenses. Because the semantics of the relative form of the verb introduces its valency in this verb. It seems that the logical connection put forward by G. Helbig and repeated by some linguists is mainly typical for the Indo-European languages, but it cannot be applied to the Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language. Instead, to show that Turkic languages have grammatical form valence is in accordance with the characteristics of these languages. It can also be applied to the Hamitic language family, says A. Nurmonov, one of the departments of linguistics. [13;99] B. Mengliyev and SH. Akramov's article and M. Qurbanova's manual specifically mention this connection: "Grammatical form valence means the ability to combine affixal morphemes. In essence, it is similar to lexical (semantic) linking, but it is much higher than semantic linking in terms of the level of generality and is at the level of categorical generalizations. In particular, the morpheme of the demonstrative agreement has the valence of being combined with the possessive adverb that comes after it, and the valence of the demonstrative and possessive adverbs is coordinated in the structure of the phrase, regardless of the normative-irregularity of the semantic relations between the words. In other words, the valence of the grammatical form can be realized.

The causative valence of verbs is also instrumental in almost all cases. It also relies on the semantics of place valence *accanti*. Medial connection belongs not only to Turkic languages, but also to verbs in the Indo-European and Hamit-Semitic networks. That is, we believe that in general linguistics it is possible to use instrumental connection as a form of connection. As the connection is based on the meaning of the word, its division into forms according to the meaning of the word was analyzed above. If it is based on the semantics of a lexical unit, it is called a semantic connection. But in order to fully express the essence, we think it is better to call it a lexical-semantic connection. Logical connection, as mentioned, exists in the languages of the Indo-European family. It should be used in its place. However, taking into account that the valence of the verb participles agent, contragens, patients, patient is based on the semantics of the grammatical form of the word, it is appropriate to call it the semantic valence of the grammatical form. It is necessary to consider the connection that exists through the semantics of the place actant of the verb as an instrumental connection, in other words, as an instrumental semantic connection. So, conjunctions in Uzbek:

1) lexical-semantic connection;

2) semantic valence of the grammatical form;

3) is divided into forms such as instrumental semantic connection. But it is necessary to emphasize one point: even if the connection is semantic, the semantics of grammatical form or instrumental connection, the possibility depends on the semantics of the word manifested in speech with a certain lexical meaning. therefore, it should be emphasized that it is not directly related to the meaning of the word, but indirectly as a necessary connection.

The function of interlinks, word valence and sentence valence found in the verb group starts from the reality and moves towards the core of the essence, as in other levels of the language. We see this in the development of scientific interpretations from verb-centered speech sentences (sentences, words - realities) to their substantive and formal patterns (generality). it won't happen. Because in the Uzbek language, if a sentence of the smallest form is formed, it is clearly a simple sentence. The possessor should be understood from the morphological form of the participle given in the 1st person singular. It is represented by the pronoun *I*. It is also possible to understand that there is a moment valence through this part form. Accordingly, the actant that expresses the past tense appears. This conjugation can also be applied to verb tenses. Because the semantics of the relative form of the verb introduces its valency in this verb. It seems that the logical connection put forward by G. Helbig and repeated by some linguists is mainly typical for the Indo-European languages, but it cannot be applied to the Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language. Instead, to show that Turkic languages have grammatical form valence is in accordance with the characteristics of these languages. It can also be applied to the Hamitic language family, says A. Nurmonov, one of the departments of linguistics. [13;99] B. Mengliyev and SH. Akramov's article and M. Qurbanova's manual specifically mention this connection: "Grammatical form valence means the ability to combine affixal morphemes. In essence, it is similar to lexical (semantic) linking, but it is much higher than semantic linking in terms of the level of generality and is at the level of categorical generalizations.

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The function of interlinks, word valence and sentence valence found in the verb group starts from the reality and moves towards the core of the essence, as in other levels of the language. We see this in the development of scientific interpretations from verb-centered speech sentences (sentences, words - realities) to their substantive and formal patterns (generality). Recently, the concepts of the center and periphery of the sentence, surface and internal structures, transformation, connection or valence characteristic of linguistic units provide opportunities to further clarify the concepts of traditional sentence fragments, to look at them from new perspectives and it can even be the basis for interpreting them as word valence and sentence valence, or special necessary and generative valences of valence. In particular, the definition of the smallest simple sentence pattern created the need for a new approach to sentence fragments.

The problem of the connection of words, or more precisely, of verbs, is one of the current issues in linguistics. Based on the materials of Russian, English, German, French and other languages, several works have been carried out in this field. Of course, there is no reason to be interested in studying this issue. The wide semantic scope of the verb, rich in potential possibilities from the constructive point of view, is shown by the fact that it occupies a central place in the structure of almost many sentences.

The possibility of lexical and syntactic connection of the verb is rich and multi-faceted, attracting the attention of many researchers. Although valuable opinions on this problem are expressed in the linguistic literature, the lack of a common point of view among scientists in defining the concept of syntactic connection indicates that this issue is still being studied. Syntactic connection indicates that other groups of words, other than verbs, are related to each other according to their specific form and content. The valence of the verb is the combination of the verb with the action and subordinate word forms, and it is determined by the lexical meaning underlying the semantic linking feature of the verb.

In the linguistic literature, the semantic groups of verbs are classified in different ways. For example, in the 6th grade native language textbook of M. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov, A. Sobirov, D. Nabieva, verbs are divided into action verbs and state verbs according to what they are called. Action verbs are action verbs that express the action that occurs as a result of the physical activity of persons

and things. The verbs that express the internal experiences of people and the process of transition of things from one state to another are considered state verbs.

Linguist R. Rasulov classifies the semantic groups of state verbs as follows:

- 1) continuous verbs;
- 2) state verbs that are the result of an action;
- 3) action verbs;
- 4) action verbs;
- 5) qualifying verbs;
- 6) figurative verbs;
- 7) biological state verbs;
- 8) physiological state verbs;
- 9) analyzes mental state by dividing it into types such as verbs.

Russian linguist L.M. Vasilev has about 10 types of mental state verbs shows:

- 1) verbs of perception;
- 2) mental verbs;
- 3) sight-hearing verbs;
- 4) attention verbs;
- 5) state verbs;
- 6) verbs of emotional experience;
- 7) emotional - attitude verbs;
- 8) thinking verbs;
- 9) it can be seen that it is divided into types such as the verbs of knowing and learning.

So, in traditional linguistics, if the verb is divided into semantic groups such as action and state, they are also classified into smaller groups. However, one of the most important tasks facing linguistics is to determine the significance level of such a division of verbs, rather than how many and what meaning groups are divided.

On the one hand, connection provides live speech - the syntactic connection between words, the connection of words, on the other hand, it is realized in connection, syntactic connection arises from this connection. Although the valence of words is primary, it becomes a powerful force only in speech, between words. R. Rasulov's monograph "Status verbs in the Uzbek language and their obligatory valences" covers agent, local and object connections of the status verbs, Saodat Muhammedova "Semantics of action verbs in the Uzbek language" and valency" of action verbs agents, patsiens, localis, touches on emotional connections. In the existing literature, it is emphasized that it is natural for a word that exhibits locative valence to appear in a sentence, mainly in locative agreement. It is observed that in the verbs of state and action, they are formed in a different way from the word form showing the locative valence, in some situations, the suffixes - ga and - from also show the possibility of being added to the actant of the locative valence of the verbs of action.

Case verbs combine with nouns in locative valence to form locative syntax. These adverbs, when added to auxiliaries, express the meaning of place and have the ability to become actants of place for action verbs together with nouns.

The local actant of state verbs is mainly clarified in the sentence. They always come in the function of the locative case, the locative valence is observed in the Uzbek verbs "continuing", "result of action", "execution" and "obrazli" integral form. In addition, lexemes meaning the names of body parts should be distinguished as names related to the human or animal world, but it is necessary to emphasize that such a distinction is related to the speech process.

According to the German linguist G. Helbig, "the words of a language are analyzed not only paradigmatically, but also syntactically, because they are always combined with certain partners in a concrete speech act, in a sentence, and are not used separately. Their ability to combine in a certain environment, with certain processes, is not random and completely free. They are subject to certain laws. Currently, the main laws of the combination of a certain language unit with another unit are combined in the concept of connection.

It is known that there are lexical, semantic and syntactic types of connection. "In other words, in the theory of connection, the properties of a certain word to connect one, two or more words to itself are summarized." Let's consider this feature by comparing the connection possibilities of phrases and lexemes with the help of examples:

General agreement	A mouthful	A little
	A shingle	
	A pinch	

Every language has its own rich synonyms. Lexical, grammatical, phraseological and lexical-phraseological synonyms are considered an invaluable wealth of the language. Appropriate and appropriate use of this wealth leads to effective and expressive speech. That is why poets and writers, famous wordsmiths have paid special attention to the appropriate use of the synonymous wealth of the language. I. Kochkortoiev first focused on the issue of the writer's skill of individual use of universal expressions in his candidacy thesis on "Phraseological innovation of Abdulla Qahhor". In this case, the researcher tries to theoretically justify the writer's use of the universal phrase "hitting the star" in the form of "hitting the star" and the phrase "licked the oil of the snake" in the form of "eating the oil of the snake". At the same time, in this work, special attention is paid to the analysis of new, phraseological neologisms created by A. Qahhor on the basis of universal expressions. B. Yoldoshev noted the differences between phraseological synonyms and phraseological variants in his work "Fundamentals of Phraseological Methodology". "They exchange seats only if it is in accordance with the procedural norms," he says.

However, despite the achievements in linguistics in this regard, researching the phenomenon of synonymy within the framework of phraseologisms in the syntagmatic aspect remains one of the urgent and important problems. This can be explained by the fact that this problem has not been specifically studied as a separate research object. In many textbooks and manuals created in Uzbek linguistics, it is noticeable that phraseological synonyms (FS) are not clearly distinguished from other functional means of the language, the interrelationship of phraseological variants with FS and their differences are not clearly defined. It is advisable to study the types of phraseological synonyms, their individual-author appearances in artistic and journalistic works, and their methodological functions, and even when researched, study them in connection with their connecting features.

Although these expressions are synonymous, they are based on different images: the organ of speech, a part of a head of grapes, the amount to be pinched.

Indicative agreement Exit Agreement	From thread to needle	More	Revenue agreement Exit Agreement
	From miri to siri		
	From head to tail		
General agreement Indicative agreement	good time	Happy	General agreement Exit Agreement Shipment agreement
	when it's time		
	when the smoke		
Indicative agreement Conjugation of place and time Exit Agreement	To be bitter	Get in a bad mood	Indicative agreement Conjugation of place and time Exit Agreement
	To be dull in taste		
	To spoil the mood		
General agreement Revenue agreement Indicative agreement	To be level with the earth	Destroy	Revenue agreement Conjugation of place and time Exit Agreement
	To scatter the ashes		
General agreement	Not knowing where to put yourself	Be impatient	General agreement Exit Agreement Shipment agreement
	Not finding a place to put yourself		

	Not finding a place to sit		Conjugation of place and time
Indicative agreement Conjugation of place and time Exit Agreement	The breath of the mouth is to escape	To finally be happy	General agreement Conjugation of place and time Exit Agreement Shipment agreement
	To be blue in the head		
	To reach the mouth to the ear		
	Throwing his hat to the sky		

Shavkat Rahmatullayev followed the path of interpreting language phenomena with language categories and therefore considered it preferable to use the term of connection rather than the term of valence. He referred to traditional syntactic terms in describing the types and forms of conjunction. The scientist analyzed the connection phenomenon by applying it to phrases belonging to the verb group. However, considering the issue of analysis of non-verb expressions from the aspect of valence theory, researching their practical use and semantic possibilities on a scientific basis, in our opinion, it is natural that it will serve for the further development of the current theory of linguistics. For this, it can be considered relevant to study non-verb phrases from the "Annotated Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" authored by Sh.Rakhmatullayev. The largest number of phrases included in the dictionary belong to the group of verbs, and about 70 non-verb expressions have been identified so far. They are phrasal units characteristic of functional forms of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs.

The phrase "Baghri khan" belongs to the quality category and is formed by combining the words "liver" and "blood". Although Baghir sememe is an integral part of the phrase, due to the presence of a possessive suffix in it, this phrase is preceded by a noun, pronoun, and possessive words (marked and unmarked). creates the possibility of connection and can function as a participle in the sentence.

This is the case of the one who has acquired the above attachment, whose heart is hard, whose tongue is black, whose hand is open, whose heart is narrow, whose star is hot, whose mind is low, who is false, who is cold, who has no tolerance, who has a stony heart, It is also directly expressed in phrases such as li is long, istar is hot, hand is sweet, and dimoj is chog. The use of the possessive affix involved in the vicinity of the non-base members of the listed phrases and the demonstrative agreement suffix, which allows the formation of a connection before these phrases, is a specific effect of the syntactic connection even in non-verb phrases. indicates that there is

The composition of the phrase "Ora ochk" consists of the sememes of ora and ochk, but its frequent use in speech without a possessive form requires that it be preceded by words in the case of an instrumental complement, and the function of the phrase in the sentence is a participle. More precisely, it is connected to the complement formed with the help of the helper. A connective filler acts as a conjunctive participle. Phrases create valence with nouns and other word groups that have the meaning of nouns. The use of the non-base member in the phrase without affixes creates a complementary syntactic connection, not a determining one. It is known to many that the same phrase "open between" is also used in speech. In this variant, the connecting clause is changed to a demonstrative determiner. The reason for this, of course, is the possessive suffix that is part of the non-base member. It is this possessive form that requires the use of the connecting clause in the form of a demonstrative agreement. This can be clearly seen in the following examples:

Case 1. After his betrayal, the relationship between him and his friend was open, and the crossroads of fate did not bring them face to face.

Case 2. Yusuf realized that Bonu and Almas were open after he fell ill.

It is known that the founders of valence analysis, L. Ten'er or G. Helbig, stated that verb participles receive their actants depending on the situation in which the speech takes place based on their valence. These actants, of course, perform the function of certain parts of speech. We think that these ideas are also appropriate for non-verb phrasal units. In particular, phrasal units formed by the special form of the verb also show specific aspects of syntactic connection.[16;181] The phrase "left

from *almisok*" is composed of the semes *almisok* and *kol*, and an adjective is formed with the help of the affix *-gan*. Sememas combine to create very ancient, old semas. Unlike adjective phrases, the conjunction of this phrase is placed after the phrase. An adjective requires that the linking clause be an indirect object. This phrase acts as a qualifying qualifier in the sentence. The valency phenomenon occurs between a noun and an adjective. The unit "left over from *daqiyunus*", which can be used as a synonym of phrasal verb, can be analyzed in the same way.

For example: I don't know why, he will never let go of the cart left by the *almisak*.

The phrase "there is no heart in the heart" from the phraseological dictionary consists of three semes. The result of the stagnation of semes has created a general meaning. The difference of this phrase from the listed phrases is that the linking word can form a two-way, in other words, a coordinating relationship. The first case is the presence of a demonstrative conjunction before the phrase, and the second case is the presence of a noun-participle conjunction after the phrase. In the first case, since the possessive affix used in the composition of the base word requires a demonstrative link, the phrase is combined with a demonstrative determiner, and the phrase acts as a noun-participle. In the second case, the possessive conjunction is placed before the connecting compound, followed by the nominative conjunction. In the second case, the phrase acts as a qualifying determiner. In both cases, it can be observed that valency occurs between nouns, pronouns, and adjective conjunctions:

Case 1. Almas knew him well, he knew that Bonu has no secrets in his heart.

Case 2. Grandpa Abdurahim is a man without a heart, he is the pride of our neighborhood.

Some of the non-verb phrases are those belonging to the adverbial group. One of them, the phrase "from one head" is formed from the combination of two semes, and in general, it is an answer to the question "in which case". An intransitive complement is used before the connecting phrase. Since the phrase from one head belongs to the group of adverbs, it also acts as the adverbial case in the sentence and requires a connecting part that acts as a participle after it. In this process, valency is formed between the adverb and the verb group.

Example: Rabia began to talk about the experiences she had experienced.

Another such phrase is "a drop from the river". This phrase is a combination of three semes. Sememes have very little, little, very little semantics compared to their original meaning shows the union. This phrase, which belongs to the Ravish family, is used only as a participle in a sentence, unlike the previously analyzed phrases. A connecting phrase requires a possessive noun and possessive conjunctions before it, and the possibility of valence is clarified between noun and adverb categories. In particular, the example of a drop from the river in front of Rabia's pain can be an example of the trades that went through the head of Sultan.

In the process of studying the phraseological units of the Uzbek language, the pronoun belongs to the word group, which is defined as being used in place of other word groups except adjective, adverb, verb, noun, i.e. It is worth noting that there are expressions equivalent to the substantive pronoun. The phrase "from seven to seventy years" can be a proof of our opinion. A phrase consisting of four semes means all, all, all, which is considered as a defining pronoun similar to the semes of semes. This phrase requires an adjective form of conjunction after it. A connecting phrase acts as a possessor in a sentence. Valence occurs between a pronoun and a noun. Example: People from seven to seventy years old in our village knew Almas well and liked to read poetry.

Uzbek grace, the requirements of speech conditions show that phrases in the transitive form of the verb are also found, although they are rare. The proverb "Until the work is done, until the donkey walks through the mud" is a proof of this. This phrase was created with the participation of five semes, and its content consists of collecting communication and dealing after the goal is fulfilled [3; 119]. In the structure of the sentence, the connecting phrase acts as a qualifier, and the connecting phrase acts as a noun. Conjunction occurs within the group of adverbs and nouns.

In particular, it looks bright in the sentence "All these are the events that will happen until the work is done, until the donkey walks through the mud."

The shorter form of *ravishdosh* "*koz uzmai*" consists of two semes and expresses the meaning of staring at one point. The adverbial suffix *-y*, involved in the approximation of the connecting word,

formed the adverbial feature of the phrase. This idiom allows the occurrence of an object without an object before it, and a participle after it. The phenomenon of valence appears between the subject and the verb: Guljahan was worried about the doorman and watched his actions.

We believe that in the process of studying phraseological units, studying their functional aspects in a sentence by creating external syntactic connections, as well as their internal valence capabilities, will serve to open up new aspects of it. Because some types of expressions are used only in one specific form, such as: Who put it?!; Is it a courthouse? It is possible to quote phrases such as in the blink of an eye. The meaning of the expression "Ota gori - kazikhanami" is also significant because it can be equivalent to a sentence. When they are analyzed in terms of content, it is noticeable that there is a completeness of tone and thought in them. These can be said to be the prelude to the analysis of non-verb phrases. Because the contextual pragmatic analysis of expressions, in our opinion, is like an open guard.

In conclusion, it is necessary to emphasize that the method of studying the meaning of a word by its components is one of the most basic and convenient methods for determining the structure and composition of the meaning. Because it is based on the system structure of the lexicon. It selects a separate lexical system (semantic fields) for research based on semantic criteria. Based on the results of checking these semantic fields through component analysis, it becomes possible to create a lexical-semantic system of different languages, thereby determining the semantic features of languages and their comparative-typological analysis. In this sense, verb lexemes differ from other language units in that they have a wide range of valences. Also, as mentioned, verb phrases have their own valence characteristics.

The possibility of internal and external valence of non-verb phrases creates a special field of study. Analyzing the characteristic forms of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs from the point of view of syntactic connection and syntactic relationship will undoubtedly have a great effect on the linguistic and cultural development of our national linguistics. The analysis carried out by means of examples shows that the connection possibility is higher in lexemes that correspond to their content than in phrasal verbs. If the synonymous phrases of not knowing where to put oneself, not finding a place to put oneself, and not finding a place to sit are combined only with lexemes in the main agreement, the lexeme of intolerance equivalent in content to these phrases is the main agreement, the agreement of departure, the place -has the ability to connect with lexemes in the tense agreement and the exit agreement. While phrasal verbs fulfill the tasks of increasing emotional expressiveness and the effectiveness of speech, their ability to connect is limited in some places and differs from semantic lexemes.

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