

## The role of prepositions of detailed semantics in nickname phraseology

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**Abstract:** We propose a method for labelling prepositional phrases according to two different semantic role classifications, as contained in the Penn treebank and the CoNLL 2004 Semantic Role Labelling data set. Our results illustrate the difficulties in determining preposition semantics, but also demonstrate the potential for PP semantic role labelling to improve the performance of a holistic semantic role labelling system

**Keywords:** phraseology, philology, semantics

**Introduction:** According to the academician V.V. Vinogradov, "... in Russian the prepositions in most part have not yet completely lost their lexical separateness and have not yet become simple case prefixes, completely deprived of the ability to directly express the detailed relations" [1]. Based on the given position, it is possible to conclude that prepositions with detailed semantics can adequately serve as a formal index of adverbial numeracy of PE at their categorical differentiation.

In Russian, the following prepositions have an adverb value: **for, as for, medium, at, before, in**. Let us consider each of them separately.

In the first micro group are united adverbial PE, the external grammatical form of which is decorated with prepositions for and for: for even score, for the diversion of the eyes, for the purification of conscience, for the red word, and so on. For example: But, though I remembered by heart the coordinates before saying it again, to clear my conscience, I looked at the map [2, book 2, p.334]; I don't know how you, and I have to at least try, for the benefit of the case, - already with my eyes closed said Sintsov [2, book 1, p.295]. At these units the pretext is a sufficient grammatical

indicator of ad verbiage, as they in themselves indicate target relations. This detailed semantics certainly indicates that this type of phraseology is an adverbial relation.

The second micro group is represented by only one unit: *in broad daylight*. For example: it was riding in broad daylight on a truck from the medical office [2, book 3, C.483]. Here, the preposition among (variant form of medium) in combination with the parent case indicates a temporal ratio, i.e. it can sufficiently serve as a grammatical indicator of the adverb of a given unit. The main function of the preposition, with the help of which the phrases referred to this micro group are formalized, is an indication of the term, period of time, after which any action is performed: *at death, by no means, at the last breath, etc.* For example: Even at the dawn of the century, at the time of King Gorokha, he taught in the parish school, but he did not forget [2, book 1, p.333]; I think that if your driver had reminded you about them, you would have got rid of them anyway at the first opportunity [2, book 1, p.136].

The fourth micro group includes adverbial PE, the external grammatical form of which is decorated with a pretext to: *to the last drop of blood, to the white fever, to the giblets, to the liver, to the end of the century, to the loss of consciousness, to the position of the rises, etc.* In the fourth micro group there is the adverbial PE. For example: Here you are talking about death, and I will also tell you not to come back, so that you would understand me to the giblets [2, book 1, p.113]; the Commandant whispered in a hoarse voice that there is an order of Marshal Timoshenko to leave Borisov, to stand behind the Berezina and there, without letting the Germans go further, to protect until the last drop of blood [2, book 1, p.169]. The classification of units with such a construction as adverbial is based on the fact that the pretext before, in combination with the genitive case, serves to express the limit of something that is characteristic of a detailed relationship.

This micro group includes a wide range of adverbial FE, decorated with the preposition in: *all the supports, all the height, all the voice, all the fly, all the blades,*

*all the ears, all the throat, all the heavy, all the Ivanovo, all the missing, etc.* For example: The servicemen going to the sorting and formation should not have any weapons at all, and the trophy ones - at least [2, book.1, P.169]; He sat down, leaning on his hands, looked back at the sleeping Shmakov and quietly rose, making a sign with his hand, so as not to report in full voice, not to wake the commissioner [2, book.1, P.145]. The classification of such units in the category of adverbial ones was facilitated by the fact that in PE an excuse is used not in the same meaning as the pretext in which it usually functions, as its modification from the point of view of modern Russian language, and to indicate the possible limit of the spread of action or the limit of intensive action [3] From this it follows that the preposition in such a sense is closely related to the preposition before, and the phraseology, designed by him, we refer to the previous micro group, as it more relief fully expresses their proximity to the adverbial PE.

Thus, in the categorical differentiation of phraseology, in addition to a holistic value, an essential role is played by its external grammatical form, which can predict the relationship of a particular PE to the corresponding phraseological part of speech. In particular, the presence of prepositions with detailed semantics in phraseology is more likely to indicate their belonging to adverbial PE.

### References:

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2. K.Simonov. The Living and the Dead. - – M., 1984
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